

ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION TO SOUTH
AFRICA: THE CASE OF MIGRANT RETURNEE OF HOSANNA
AND SHESHEGO WOREDA**

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JUNE 2015

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**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Adama
Science and Technology University in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Psychology**

**By
Mulat G/ Mariam**

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DECLARATION

I hereby certify that this thesis material, which I now submit for assessment on the programme of study leading to the award of Master in Social Psychology, is entirely my own work, that I have exercised reasonable care to ensure that the work is original, and does not to the best of my knowledge breach any law of copyright, and has not been taken from the work of others, save as to the extent that such work has been cited and acknowledged within the text of my work.

Date

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine migrants' awareness, attitudes and practices in relation to migration, its drivers and its associated protection risks on Ethiopian returnees from South Africa and provide a baseline set of information for the concerned bodies in the study area. To achieve this purpose, descriptive survey design was employed. To conduct the study, both qualitative and quantitative method was employed. Purposive sampling technique was employed and primary data was collected by means of structured questionnaires and interviews. In this case the total participants of the study for survey were 35 males, for FGD 9 peoples from concerned bodies and for key informant interviews 3 participants from Hadiya zonal social affairs, Hadiya zonal youth and sport commission and Hadiya Zonal Red Cross society's manager were selected purposely. Data were collected through questionnaire and interview. Pilot study was conducted on 10 transitory respondents found in Addis Abba around (especial area called Gotera). Data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Result revealed that many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of looking for job opportunity and better payment, land degradation, than for academic, political and recreational purpose. Hosanna and sheshego migrants were influenced by false promised brokers followed by their friends, their family and social factors (environmental factors (i.e. seeing life improvement of some returnees), respectively. On the other hand, migration resulted in loss of life, family crisis, loss of productive man power, loss of even human right. Migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labor such as shopping, shoe shining, cleaning kitchen utensils and parking. Migration has the impact on the countries of origin :Loss of life of citizen ,Loss of productive man power, Leads to family disintegration, Loss of human right (if migration is illegal),Negatively affects one's countries sovergnity. Practical implications of the findings were presented in the study. Finally, recommendations were forwarded based on the major findings so as to minimize causes of migration and maximize to leave and work in their country.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration refers to a change of usual place of dwelling where it can be across city, regional state or international boundary lines (Arsdolall, 2003). As World Bank (2011a) reports, more than 215 million people live outside their home countries in search of economic opportunities. Migrants endeavor goes beyond self-improvement and they also try to help their families at home through their remittance earnings (Kiiru, 2010). Thus, migration has become a strategy for individuals and families, to resist shocks and economic crisis as well as reduce poverty, mainly in developing countries. Migrant workers' remittances sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin, accounted for more than 2 per cent of GDP in all developing countries in 2009 (World Bank, 2011b).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2014), such movements often involve irregular or clandestine travel, “exposing people to exploitation and abuse by smugglers and traffickers or placing their lives at risk. The majority in the Horn of Africa and Yemen move with the assistance or under the control of migrant smugglers. Although the results of migration may contribute to social and economic development, such forms of irregular migration represent huge challenges for governments and international organizations with regard to promoting the rights of migrants, addressing the issue of irregular migration and border management, ensuring national security and correct immigration procedures, and countering the activities of criminal networks.

Africa is experiencing uncountable problem of people's migratory flows. These movements occur essentially within the Continent. They are also occurring towards Europe, North America and some Middle East countries and could be voluntary (as a result of pull factors in destination countries) or involuntary/forced (due to push factors in countries of origin). These movements could be legal or undocumented and encompass all social categories, including refugees, internally displaced persons, nomads migrating in search of pasturelands, young and women setting off from the country side in search of job opportunities in the city, employment seekers, and, increasingly, qualified persons, women and children under the age of 18. Migratory flows are occurring, however, in an African context still marked by the inadequacy of institutional capacities of some African countries to address the problems individually and collectively. Of the 150 million migrants in the world, more than 50 million are estimated to be Africans. Given that the number of migrants is rising and that this trend is likely to persist in the foreseeable future, the management of migration has necessarily become one of the critical challenges for States in the new millennium (IOM, 2009).

In recent years, migration has been making its way steadily towards the top of the continental and international affairs agenda and now calls for the urgent attention of governments, whatever the nature of their involvement or interest in the management of migratory processes. There is a need for a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration taking into account migration realities and trends as well as linkages between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues (retrieved from website: www.africa-union.org, african union common position on migration)

International migration from Ethiopia is an economic coping strategy and a societal issue (IOM, 2009). The migration of a family member generates resources, which support other family members and enables them to make investments in education, health and housing. The ability to invest in these resources reduces the vulnerability of family members, particularly women and children. Migration is also a means to improve the family's social status: providing their younger sibling with better education opportunities is a very strong incentive for Ethiopians to migrate abroad.

Migration of the highly-skilled is considerable as qualified professionals increasingly leave the country seeking better opportunities for professional development and higher salaries.

International migratory movements in Africa have become more complex and mixed in recent years, with flows comprising asylum seekers, refugees and irregular migrants. The exodus of migrants from the Horn of Africa (mainly Ethiopia) to South Africa is a central issue. Each year, thousands of mainly young Ethiopians risk their lives in an attempt to reach South Africa, where they hope to establish better lives for themselves and their families. Migrants often sacrifice their life savings to pay smugglers amounts of up to \$4 000 (about R45 000) to facilitate the journey. Human smuggling has become a thriving multi-billion dollar industry, which feeds off people's desperation to improve their lives. Migrants are loaded into trucks by smugglers or left in "safe" houses in the jungle in Tanzania for days or weeks without food or water. Kenya and Tanzania are significant transit countries and many migrants are intercepted by the authorities en route (UNCHR, 2014).

The face of migration in and from Ethiopia has been changing, from large refugee flows in the 1980s and 1990s to different forms of labour migration in the present decade as people seek employment opportunities abroad. The large refugee flows from the 1980s and 1990s have led to the emergence of the Ethiopian Diaspora that now numbers approximately one million people living abroad. At present, highly skilled emigration remains a challenge as doctors increasingly migrate to better off African countries such as Botswana and South Africa, but the majority of flows are now characterized by low skilled migration. The changing nature of migration in Ethiopia has led to changing mandates in migration for government institutions, international organizations, unions and NGOs. This policy brief will provide an outline of the roles and responsibilities of different organizations with regards to migration in Ethiopia. The information in this policy brief is based on interviews conducted with these organizations in November 2010.

(Retrieved from: <http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/ISacademie>).

Having the definition of migration in mind, an important aspect of migration worth examining is whether it is voluntary or forced. In general voluntary migrants are those who change place within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factor.

Voluntary migrants mostly, though not always, are people seeking better social, economic or environmental conditions in other regions or countries. Though, there exists many other possibilities, migrants can generally be divided into five key categories: settlers, contract workers, professionals, unauthorized workers, and asylum seekers and refugees (Stalker, 2005), Motives to flee have changed over time, however. Migrants initially fled for political reasons and

to escape conflict. In later years the motives of Ethiopian migrants to flee their country shifted to more economic motives.

The Ethiopians travelling the southern route towards South Africa differ slightly from those heading to Yemen. The latter group consists of mostly Oromo and Amhara. Moreover, based on research by Médecin Sans Frontières in 2008, and confirmed by UNHCR statistics, there seem to be more women, adolescents, children and older people amongst migrants taking the eastern route compared to those travelling the southern route; although the majority are still men in their mid-twenties.

The concept of migration is relatively new and encompasses groups of refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, Internally Displaced People, stateless persons on the move and trafficked persons. The 'status' (regular, irregular) of people on the move often changes and adapts over the course of a journey, leading to increased difficulties in classification. In this report the term migrant is often used to include all those in the mixed migration flows, even if they include refugees and asylum seekers.

In recent years, the volume of Ethiopians leaving the country has increased rapidly. The majority travel east to Yemen. The number arriving at Yemen's shores doubled between 2008 and 2009, then increased again between 2010 and 2011 from 34,422 to over 75,000. This trend continued in 2012 with 84,000 Ethiopians arriving in Yemen - a conservative estimate based on findings of the continual coast monitoring patrols organized by NGOs and UNHCR (UNHCR, 2014).

The central theme of this study was focus on the causes and consequences of migration on migrants fled to south Africa and their families and country of origin by giving due attention to

Hosana and sheshago woereda town located in South nations and nationalities of Ethiopia Hadiya zone. So far, the researcher did not get research work in the area of being studied.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia was one of the poorest countries in the world undergone constant poverty (Sanja Fransen, 2009). As Sanja Fransen, (2009) reported the causes for this poverty may include social, political, economic and environmental factors. Thus, people opt to migrate to more developed countries in search of better opportunities to get education and employment, and access to better living facilities.

During the Derg period, many Ethiopians left their country mainly due to absence of democracy and unrelenting political disruptions while those who were already abroad chose to stay away (Getachew & Maigenet, 1991). Even after the fall of the Derg regime, people continued to migrate for different reasons: to pursue higher quality education, in search of employment and escaping unfavorable conditions in the country including political instability.

A major route for Ethiopians is the southern route to Kenya and most often further south to the Republic of South Africa. The flow of Ethiopians to South Africa started in the early 1990's, but in recent years has increased (IOM,2009).The majority of Ethiopians travelling to South Africa are young men aged between 18 and 35(IOM,2009). Some use South Africa as a springboard to fly to North America, South America, Australia or Europe. South Africa's key cities and particularly Johannesburg, like Nairobi in Kenya, are hubs for migrants and refugees obtaining false or legal documentation to change their citizenship or ease access to countries elsewhere.

Though research study conducted by(IOM,2009) reported increment of Ethiopians flow to south Africa no written documentation which showed detail information of migration, its cause and consequence specific to the study area, hence this research may give detail information on the cause and consequences of migration for southern migrants specific to the Hosanna communities.

As stated in the background of the study some of the causes and consequences have not been assessed in Hadiya Zone yet. Thus, the researcher of this study tries to examine particularly the causes and consequences of migration on migrants. Hence, the central theme of this study was focused on the causes and consequences of migration on migrants fled to south Africa and their families and country of origin by giving due attention to Hosana town located in South nations and nationalities of Ethiopia Hadiya zone. The researcher as an international humanitarian organizations worker has an exposure of observing many returnees of hosanna migrants from South Africa and come up with the research questions.

- What are the specific drivers that Hossena and Sheshego woreda in the decision to migrate?
- Who influenced returnees to go South Africa?
- Do migrants have knowledge and awareness of the impacts of migration (on person, family, community and country)?
- What are the opportunities that the migrants have at South Africa?
- What are the consequences of migration to the countries of origin?

1.3 General Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the causes and consequences of migration the case of Sheshego and Hosanna communities. To achieve the main objective, the following specific objectives have been set.

Specific objectives of this study is:.

- To examine the specific drivers and triggers in the decision to migrate
- To investigate who influenced returnees to go South Africa
- To examine whether migrants have knowledge and awareness of the impacts of migration (on person, family, community and country) or not
- To examine the major transports migrants used on their way to South Africa
- Examine the major routes migrants used on their way to South Africa
- To identify the type of works these migrants participated in after reaching South Africa
- To identify the consequences of migration to the countries of origin

1.5 Significant of the Study

This research paper is believed to reveal out the causes and effects of migration of the study area and suggest possible solution to the concerned bodies such as government and non government organization. In addition, this paper is believed to serve as resource for readers to understand the factors that lead to migration and problems of migrants. Furthermore, different governmental and nongovernmental organizations can benefit from the findings of this study for setting better strategy of meeting the assorted problems migrants in the study area. The research is also serves as source of information for other researchers, who would like to work on the area and it may help social planners to give due attention to the growing effects of migration in Hosanna town.

Hence this study may provide in-depth and disaggregated data on migrants' knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to migration, its drivers and its associated protection risks on Ethiopian returnees from South Africa and provide a baseline set of data for the concerned bodies in the study area.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

The researcher believes that it would be appropriate to conduct the study in large scale. The problem of migration also everywhere within the zone of the study area, however because of the financial, and time constraints, manageability the researcher delimit the study in the city of the zone where migration and its adverse effects are exaggerated. Accordingly this research is limited to two woredas of Hadiya Zone (Hosanna and Sheshego woreda).

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Some of the challenges that encountered during the study were lack of relevant data about subject of the present study in the of Hadiya Zone. Moreover, the researcher had initially planned to audio record the interviewees. However, this plan was abandoned later on as many of the migrants were found to be reluctant to be recorded. Despite such challenges that confronted, the researcher has tried his best to collect the right information that helped to deduce relevant conclusions.

1.8 Operational Definitions of Terms

Returnees: Are individual migrants those who returned from South Africa

Migrants: Are individuals those who are migrated to South Africa

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Basic Concept of Migration

Though different scholars define migration differently many of them define migration as a change of the usual place of dwelling (Arsole, 2003 cited in Adamnesh, 2008). It could be either voluntary or forced (Kokpari, 2000). Voluntary migrants are those who change places within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factors while forced migration refers to the coerced movement of people away from their home or place of dwelling. People leave their place of origin permanently or temporarily to take advantage of opportunities in host countries. Having this definition in mind, an important aspect of migration worth examining is whether it is voluntary or forced. Voluntary migrants are those who change place within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factor. Voluntary migrants mostly, though not always, are people seeking better social, economic or environmental conditions in other regions or countries.

Though, there exists many other possibilities, migrants can generally be divided into five key categories: settlers, contract workers, professionals, unauthorized workers, and asylum seekers and refugees (Stalker, 2005). Although it is difficult to calculate the number of migrants worldwide with precision, recent estimations suggest that nearly 200 million people live outside their country of birth. There is little suggestion that this trend will abate in the future: indeed, projections of demographic and economic imbalances between the north and south suggest a

persistent pressure for migration (World Bank, 2001a). According to the United Nations estimates (UN, 2006), between 1960 and 2005 the number of international migrants in the world more than doubled, passing from an estimated 75 million in 1960 to almost 191 million in 2005, an increase of 116 million over 45 years.

2.2. Theories for Migration

There are a number of reasons why people choose to migrate to another country. Globalization has increased the demand for workers from other countries in order to sustain national economies. Known as “economic migrants,” these individuals are generally from impoverished developing countries migrating to obtain sufficient income for survival. This income is usually sent home to family members in the form of remittances and has become an economic staple in a number of developing countries. People also move or are forced to move as a result of conflict, human rights violations, violence, or to escape persecution. In 2013, it was estimated that around 51.2 million people fell into this category. Another reason people move is to gain access to opportunities and services or to escape extreme weather. This type of movement is usually from rural to urban areas and is known as “internal migration (Hatton, 2002).

There are a number of theories to explain the international flow of capital and people from one country to another.

2.2.1 Neoclassical Economic Theory

This theory of migration states that the main reason for labour migration is wage difference between two geographic locations. These wage differences are usually linked to geographic labour demand and supply. It can be said that areas with a shortage of labour but an excess of

capital have a high relative wage while areas with a high labor supply and a dearth of capital have a low relative wage. Labor tends to flow from low-wage areas to high-wage areas. Often, with this flow of labor come changes in the sending as well as the receiving country. Neoclassical economic theory is best used to describe transnational migration, because it is not confined by international immigration laws and similar governmental regulations (Massey, 1999).

2.2.2 Dual Labor Market Theory

Dual labour market theory states that migration is mainly caused by pull factors in more developed countries Castles, (2009). This theory assumes that the labour markets in these developed countries consist of two segments: tertiary, which requires high-skilled labour, and primary, which is very labour-intensive but requires low-skilled workers. This theory assumes that migration from less developed countries into more developed countries is a result of a pull created by a need for labour in the developed countries in their secondary market. Migrant workers are needed to fill the lowest rung of the labour market because the native laborers do not want to do these jobs as they present a lack of mobility. This creates a need for migrant workers. Furthermore, the initial dearth in available labour pushes wages up, making migration even more enticing Castles, (2009).

2.2.3 The New Economics of Labor Migration

This theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and their economic incentives, but that wider social entities must be considered as well. One such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a result

of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income(Massey,1999). The household, in this case, is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labour abroad. These remittances can also have a broader effect on the economy of the sending country as a whole as they bring in capital. Recent research has examined a decline in U.S. interstate migration from 1991 to 2011, theorizing that the reduced interstate migration is due to a decline in the geographic specificity of occupations and an increase in workers' ability to learn about other locations before moving there, through both information technology and inexpensive travel (Massey, 1999). Other researchers find that the location-specific nature of housing is more important than moving costs in determining labor reallocation (Stark and Bloom, 1985).

2.2.4 Relative Deprivation Theory

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbors or other households in the migrant-sending community is an important factor in migration Hammar,(2001). The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families Hammar, (2001). Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbors and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success.

2.2.5. World Systems Theory

World systems theory looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change within societies. Trade with one country, which causes economic decline in another, may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies still remains on mother countries Guilmoto and Sandron, (2001). This view of international trade is controversial, however, and some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labour-intensive goods, which causes an increase in employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. The export of capital-intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment conditions, thus also slowing migration Guilmoto and Sandron, (2001). In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart.

2.2.6 Historical Theories

Certain laws of social science have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after Ravenstein's (1834-1913) proposal in the 1880s. The laws are as follows:

Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration, majority of migrants move a short distance, migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations, urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas,

families are less likely to make international moves than young adults, most migrants are adults, large towns grow by migration rather than natural increase, migration stage by stage, urban rural difference, migration and technology and economic condition(Stark and Bloom, 1985).

2.2.7 Climate Cycles

The modern field of climate history suggests that the successive waves of Eurasian nomadic movement throughout history have had their origins in climatic cycles, which have expanded or contracted pastureland in Central Asia, especially Mongolia and the Altai (Piore, 1986). People were displaced from their home ground by other tribes trying to find land that could be grazed by essential flocks, each group pushing the next further to the south and west, into the highlands of Anatolia, the Pannonian Plain, into Mesopotamia or southwards, into the rich pastures of China. Bogumil Terminski uses the term "migratory domino effect" to describe this process in the context of Sea People invasion (Piore, 1986).

2.2.8 Pull and Push Factors of Migration

Lee's laws divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavorable about the area that one lives in, and pull factors are things that attract one to another area.

2.2.8.1 Push Factors

Not enough jobs, few opportunities, inadequate conditions, desertification, famine or drought ,political fear or persecution, slavery or forced labor, poor medical care, loss of wealth, natural

disasters, death threats desire for more political or religious freedom, pollution, poor housing, landlord/tenant issues, bullying, discrimination, poor chances of marrying, condemned housing (radon gas, etc.) and War (Stark Bloom ,1985).

2.2.8.2 Pull Factors

Job opportunities, better living conditions, the feeling of having more political and/or religious freedom, enjoyment, education, better medical care, attractive climates, security, family links ,industry, better chances of marrying (Stark andBloom,1985).

2.3 Patterns of International Migration

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for the country. The country has one of the highest African diaspora populations, which undoubtedly affects the government's sustainable development and poverty reduction programs. According to Dejene (2005), international migration is increasing starting from the late 1970's, which is the result of the political instability at that time. Nowadays, many Ethiopians, skilled and unskilled, cross border to different countries legally and illegally looking for better economic opportunities. The main destinations for Ethiopians are North America, Europe, and the Middle East (Dejene, 2005).

In the 1940s and 1950s, the major migrant streams were Europeans to North America and the Antipodes, and Jews to Israel while in the 1960s, people migrated highly to the other developed nations also who were in need of labor (Whitwell, 2002). These migrants came looking for better living standards and work opportunities. Migration to these countries involved lasting settlement including most legal rights of citizens, entailing the right to work and live.

In the 1970s and 1980s, family reunification, contract labor, and intra-regional and refugee movements typified the major trends in international migration (Whitwell, 2002). Many of the migrants are distinguished to be either skilled professionals or asylum seekers.

As international migration continues, the pattern has now become from less developed to the industrialized countries, while flows are also taking place between developing countries. In addition, more countries are senders or receivers of international migration than in the past. This may be attributed to the improvements in international communication resulting from globalization (*Dejene, 2005*). Thus, the level of International migration has grown being a significant part of social change globally.

According to the UN's estimate, there were 175 million international migrants in the world in 2000 that represented more than a double increase from 76 million in 1960. By comparison, the world population only doubled from 3 billion in 1960 to 6 billion in 2000. As a result, international migrants represented 2.5 per cent of the world population in 1960 and 2.9 per cent in 2000 (IOM, 2005).

Consequently, sixty per cent of the world's migrants currently reside in more developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (64 million), followed by Asia (53 million) and Northern America (45 million) (*Dejene, 2005*).

Nearly half of all international migrants are female and female migrants outnumber male migrants in developed countries. Three-quarters of all international migrants are concentrated in just 28 countries and one in every five international migrants live in the United States of America (*Dejene, 2005*).

In Africa, there were an estimated 16.3 million migrants and close to 13.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs, 2002). According to ILO estimates, the number of labor migrants in Africa today constitutes one fifth of the global total. Moreover, by 2025, one in ten Africans will live and work outside their countries of origin (AU, 2002).

2.4 How People Migrate

People migrate in different ways such as: through colonial paths, family ties, networks, labor brokers, smugglers and traffickers to mention few. Colonial history is one of the influential factors in decisions of migration and also in choosing a country of destination (Clark, 2003). The two countries that have instigated migrant movements are France and the United Kingdom by employing workforce from those countries they have colonized the other country that has influenced developing countries through economic and military pressure is the United States.

Unlike the above two, it had few former colonies but yet was successful in controlling the underdeveloped countries, particularly near neighbors such as Mexico (Stalker, 2005). Hence, in earlier periods the developed countries intentionally initiated the main global flows of migrants through colonial relations. The other important way of migration is 'family tie'; where close family members of already settled residents are given priority by most receiving countries (Yamauchi, 2003).

This notion comes up in close relation to the concept of human rights concerning family. As per Stalker (2005), 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that everyone has the right to marry and that the family is the 'fundamental unit of society' entitled to protection from

the state. But there are also sound social reasons for allowing migrants to be with their families, since workers with families tend to integrate better.’

Accessibility of ready networks on the other hand also has a significant impact on the choice of destination. This is sometimes what is referred as chain migration. Networks are important in economic life because they are sources for the Acquisition of scarce means, such as capital and information (Portes, 1995).

Migrants have to make a decision on their destination after having sufficient information about documentation and visas (or how to travel without them). Moreover, they have to be able to be employed fast. In time, the already settled ones have been very useful sources of information and provide them with practical help including accommodation. Advising on employment is one of the most important advantages a network supplies. Pioneer migrants usually arrange the conditions with the employer for their family and friends to come to the same place. This will result in spatial concentration of certain nationalities in a particular place referred as employment niches (Portes, 1995)

Brokers are those on whom migrants who cannot take advantage of family contacts or migrant networks rely for jobs. Moreover, mostly they arrange transport and accommodation and take care of the problems of passports, visas and work permits for the migrants. They operate both in sending and receiving countries and make their money at both ends. Using private brokers can be expensive despite the fact that there is a probability that migrants upon arrival may find that they have been deceived and that the work and conditions are not as promised. (Portes, 1995)

On the other hand, migrants may enter countries illegally using the help of smugglers. According to Stalker (2005), Smugglers act as extra-legal travel agents — hiding people in trucks for example, or supplying false passports, or bribing immigration officials. This is a dangerous, but usually very profitable, business. Chinese smuggling gangs, for example are known as 'snakeheads'. For a journey to the United States they charge around \$60,000; to the UK \$45,000, or to Eastern Europe or Japan \$12,000 most of which they require the migrants to repay from subsequent wages.'

Trafficking is also another way which is somehow related but different from smuggling, though there is often some overlap and the perpetrators may be the same people. The main difference between the two activities is that smuggled people are traveling voluntarily while those being trafficked have in some way been coerced or deceived (Stalker, 2005).

Coercion may involve kidnapping when it extends to the worst but usually the ordinary form of trafficking is through deception. Traffickers usually refer themselves and appear as brokers offering to find officially permitted work abroad mostly for young women and girls. However, this is not the case often in that when migrants arrive in their destinations they learn that they are expected to offer sex rather than the decent work they thought they would be engaged in (Adamnesh, 2006). It should be noted however that, not everyone who migrates to offer sex, has been deceived or trafficked for there are many as well who are well aware of what they are getting into, so have only been smuggled.

Hence, it is important to uphold the distinction between smuggling and trafficking especially for the process of prosecution of the real criminals. An important issue that comes up in the process

of migration is the issue of assimilation, adaptation and acculturation of migrants in their destination areas.

According to the assimilation theory this pattern is illogical because economic opportunities are better elsewhere. On the contrary, in reality, it is seen when individuals risk losing a range of social and moral resources for better well-being and for economic gain by going away to places other than places where their group is already established. Yet, usually as illustrated in the first argument, immigrants tend to prefer spatial concentration.

This may be because, for members of the immigrant generation, spatial concentration has a lot of positive outcomes such as guaranteeing a valued life style, regulation of the pace of acculturation, and access to community networks for both moral and economic support (Portes, 1996).

One important question in this assimilation process is ‘to what sector of the destination society a particular immigrant group assimilates?’ Accordingly, one path may follow the relatively straight-line theory of assimilation into the middleclass majority while a contrary type of adaptation may chose to go to down ward mobility and assimilation into the city under class; yet another may unite upward mobility and sensitive ethnic awareness within solitary immigrant communities(Ruben cited in Portes,1996)

As per Portes (1996) indicated a variant of assimilation theory predict that identity shifts would tend to be from lower to higher status groups; where social mobility is blocked by prejudice and discrimination, lower-status group member may instead reaffirm their ethnic identity or adopt a p an ethnic label even despite a high degree of acculturation’

Migrant workers are usually engaged in unskilled works which are not preferred by the native workers of the host country. Similarly, those who are not recognized legally by the government of the host country take up secondary jobs not taken by most native workers. (McKinley,2001).

To cope with these problems of integration and assimilation, some chose to participate in various associations and public gatherings in the host countries. (Adamnesh, 2006). However, even so, the problems may still persist confirming the fact that assimilation to new systems and new societies is not an easy task. Yet, most migrants, though it will take time, succeed in integrating with the new societies after certain sacrifices and problems.

2.5 Cause & Consequence of Migration

2.5.1. Cause of Migration

Persistent rural poverty continues to be one of the most striking development challenges of the developing world and it is anticipated that the current state of affair is unlikely to change in the immediate future (IFAD, 2010: 16). Rural poverty results from and deeply rooted in a multitude of factors which cannot be approached in a simplistic way. Conceptualization and fundamental understanding of rural poverty requires critical theoretical perspectives which will enable deep engagement with the issues of rural poverty.

Being focused on the resources, activities and access issues, the approach offers a way of analyzing the complexity and diversity of rural livelihoods in which poor rural people make a living out of a complex mix of activities. For instance, it has been argued that migration is one out of a combination of livelihood strategies pursued by poor rural households (Haan et al. 2002, Ellis 2000, cited in Tolossa (2005) and “a more accurate understanding of the roles of migration can be achieved by taking a livelihoods approach with its emphasis on assets, activities and

outcomes within vulnerability and institutional contexts” (Ellis 2003: 9). Tolossa (2005) indicates that the main factor which influence Ethiopian migrants , migrated to middle east and other parts of African countries are un employment and looking for better payment.

The smugglers themselves may play an important role in creating the aspirations to migrate, generating demand for their services among vulnerable populations through deception and manipulation. Young men in poor rural areas are actively targeted by smuggling networks, with promises of better livelihoods opportunities in South Africa. It has to be noted that local evidence of successful migration by earlier migrants (such as brick-built homes, trucks and businesses) also creates a demand for smugglers’ services as part of the ‘migration culture’ in some parts of Ethiopia. Some migrants also have relatives among the Ethiopian diasporas in South Africa or Nairobi, for example, who are central to funding and Organizing new movement as part of what is known as ‘chain’ migration.

Similarly study conducted by Gebru, (2007) indicated that Ethiopians decision to migrate was mainly motivated by economic reasons. There were many contributing factors in making the decision to migrate. These included social networks, cost of travel, accessibility and availability of opportunities in South Africa. Ethiopian immigrants have used different travel routes and entry points to enter South Africa, both legally and illegally. They selected Durban as their destination city because of the availability of economic opportunities and the relatively less bureaucracy in government offices compared to other cities

According to data on migrants who left the country in the years 1997 and 1998with contracts approved by MOLSA (2005), the most common occupation for male migrants in the Gulf States is “driver”. Some also migrated for employment as factory workers, mechanics, laborers,

farmers, guards, and waiters and, in very few cases, in such professional posts as drafters, engineers and accountants. The data for women migrants indicates that most of them are employed as housemaids or nannies. In a very few cases, they were recruited to work as waitresses the majority of migrants, both men and women, have at least some high-school education. Some of the male migrants who leave for professional jobs even have a degree from a university. The data also shows quite a large number of illiterate men and women leaving the country as migrant workers. This shows that workers migrating from Ethiopia to the Gulf States have minimum skills and are employed in positions that do not require advanced training.

2.5.2 Consequences of Migration

2.5.2.1 Impact on the Host Country

A common complaint is that immigrants move to richer countries to exploit public services. In fact, the vast majority of migrants only want to work as hard as possible. Studies in the USA in the early 1990s concluded that although immigrants may claim marginally more welfare than natives this is mainly because they are poorer (Stalker, 2005). In fact low-income immigrants are less likely to claim welfare than low-income natives. Even so, the US government tightly restricts immigrants' welfare rights. The situation is of course different for illegal immigrants since they want to conceal their presence and avoid contact with the authorities.

2.5.2.2 Impact on the Home country

According to Stalker (2005), often the burden is borne by women. In countries where the majority of migrants have been young men, many of whom are married, this gives extra responsibilities to women who have to maintain the household. Some of the most dramatic effects of male emigration are to be seen in Africa, as in Lesotho where men can leave for up to

15 years to work in South Africa. When the woman becomes the head of the family, she may suffer from loneliness and the extra workload but she can also gain greater independence.

On the other hand, emigration can bring the extended family into play requiring the wife to stay with other family members, or at least get more frequent visits from parents and in-laws. So she may be less free. 'Nowadays, however, an increasing proportion of migrants are women –indeed, they now account for a larger number of international migrants. For some countries of origin, women now make up the majority of migrants, particularly from Africa (Adamnesh, 2006)

Emigration can also cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer disappear when they take their skills abroad (Bhorat et al., 2002) One of the main beneficiaries is the United States. But professionals from developing countries have been going all over the world. These departures are partly a result of people wanting to earn more and broaden their experience.

The other dichotomy of migration is that international migration is creating new social spaces. Though overseas Diasporas are scattered in communities all over the world, nowadays, with cheaper transport and communications, it is easier for these people to stay in close touch and to form more coherent 'Transnational communities' (Stalker, 2005). If the source and destination countries are close the migrants can travel regularly back and forth. This kind of circular migration is very common between Mexico and the United States, for example, and between countries in West Africa. Migrants have been able to take full advantage of advances in telecommunications; phone and email to keep in touch with their home Communities.

Although most remittances stay within families, there are also many examples of migrants supporting community development back home. Mexicans in the United States, for example, have around 1,500 ‘home town associations’, which have supported all kinds of community activity, from building new roads to repainting the church, to paying for fiestas as well as in business (Stalker, 2005)

2.6 Labor Migration

Labor migration is a current and historical reality in Africa impacting directly the economies and societies of African countries in important ways. Establishing regular, transparent and comprehensive labor migration policies, legislation and structures at the national and regional levels can result in significant benefits for States of origin and destination. For countries of origin, for example, remittances, and skills and technology transfers can assist with overall development objectives. For countries of destination, labor migration may satisfy important labor market needs. Labor migration policies and legislation that incorporate appropriate labour standards also benefit labour migrants, members of their families, and can have a positive impact on society generally (AU, 2006)

2.7 The patterns of External Migration in Ethiopia

As study conducted by US department sector 2014 indicates, Ethiopia is a source and, to a lesser extent, destination and transit country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Girls from Ethiopia’s rural areas are exploited in domestic servitude and, less frequently, prostitution within the country, while boys are subjected to forced labor in traditional weaving, herding, guarding, and street vending. The central market in Addis Ababa is

home to the largest collection of brothels in Africa, with girls as young as 8-years-old in prostitution in these establishments (IOM, 2009).

Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti, South Sudan, and in the Middle East. Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labor in Djibouti as shop assistants, errand boys, domestic workers, thieves, and street beggars. Young people from Ethiopia's vast rural areas are aggressively recruited with promises of a better life and are likely targeted because of the demand for cheap domestic labor in the Middle East (US department sector 2014).

Many young Ethiopians transit through Djibouti, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, or Yemen as they emigrate seeking work in the Middle East; some become stranded and exploited in these transit countries, and are subjected to detention, extortion, and severe abuses—some of which include forced labor and sex trafficking—while *en route* to their final destinations.

Young women are subjected to domestic servitude throughout the Middle East, as well as in Sudan and South Sudan. Many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement, and even murder. Ethiopian women are sometimes exploited in the sex trade after migrating for labor purposes—particularly in brothels, mining camps, and near oil fields in Sudan and South Sudan—or after fleeing abusive employers in the Middle East. Low-skilled Ethiopian men and boys migrate to Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States, and other African nations, where some are subjected to forced labor.

In October 2013, the Ethiopian government banned overseas labor recruitment. Preceding the ban, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA,2003) officials reported that up to 1,500 Ethiopians departed daily as part of the legal migration process. Officials estimated this likely represented only 30 to 40 percent of those migrating for work; the remaining 60 to 70 percent were smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers. (US department sector 2014).

Brokers serve as the primary recruiters in rural areas. Over 400 employment agencies were licensed to recruit Ethiopians for work abroad; however, government officials acknowledged many to be involved in both legal and illegal recruitment, leading to the government's ban on labor export. Following the ban, irregular labor migration through Sudan is believed to have increased. Eritreans residing in Ethiopia-based refugee camps, some of whom voluntarily migrate out of the camps, and others who are lured or abducted from the camps, face situations of human trafficking in Sudan and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula (US department sector, 2014).

Since November 2013, the Saudi Arabian government has deported over 163,000 Ethiopians, including over 94,000 men working mostly in the construction sector and over 8,000 children working in cattle herding and domestic service; international organizations and Ethiopian officials believe thousands were likely trafficking victims. Many migrants reported not having repaid debts to those who smuggled them to Saudi Arabia, rendering some of them at risk for re-trafficking. (US department sector 2014).

The Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The Federal High

Court convicted 106 traffickers and worked with international partners to shelter and provides emergency care to trafficking victims.

In 2013, following an influx of trafficking victims returning to Ethiopia, the government recognized problems with its oversight of Ethiopian-based employment agencies, which were failing to protect workers sent overseas. In response, the government temporarily banned labor recruitment and began to revise the relevant employment proclamation to ensure improved oversight of these agencies and better protection of its citizens while working abroad.

The government facilitated the return of thousands of Ethiopians, including many likely trafficking victims, deported from Saudi Arabia and elsewhere during the reporting period, and coordinated with NGOs and international organizations to provide services to the returning migrants. The government relied on NGOs to provide direct assistance to both internal and transnational trafficking victims and did not provide financial or in-kind support to such organizations. The government did not deploy labor attachés or improve the availability of protective services offered by its overseas diplomatic missions. The absence of government-organized trainings in 2013 was a concern. The government also did not effectively address child prostitution and other forms of internal trafficking through law enforcement, protection, or prevention efforts. It did not report on the number of victims it identified in 2013

2.8 The Trends of Migration from Ethiopia to South Africa

A major route for Ethiopians is the southern route to Kenya and most often further south to the Republic of South Africa. The flow of Ethiopians to South Africa started in the early 1990's, but in recent years has increased according to (IOM,2009)The majority of Ethiopians travelling to

South Africa are young men aged between 18 and 35. Some use South Africa as a springboard to fly to North America, South America, Australia or Europe. South Africa's key cities and particularly Johannesburg, like Nairobi in Kenya, are hubs for migrants and refugees obtaining false or legal documentation to change their citizenship or ease access to countries elsewhere (IOM,2009).

As the South African economy continues to grow, migrants find employment and money-making opportunities to finance further movement. There are multiple reports of authorities being complicit in irregular migration and accepting bribes to facilitate the movement of people's relatively few of those travelling south fly directly from Addis Ababa or Nairobi to Johannesburg, but it is clearly a method of movement used by those with the resources and contacts to do so. For a price, tickets, visas and other documents can be obtained in Kenya.

In South Africa, at the airports, smugglers have connections with officials and staff that can facilitate access to the country unofficially.

More irregular migrants fly part of the journey, sometimes from Addis Ababa to Nairobi. More often, however, they travel the first Part south overland to Kenya and fly from Nairobi to a capital close to South Africa such as Harare, Maputo, Lilongwe or Lusaka. From there, they continue their journey overland again to South Africa, by foot, car bus or truck. According to a 2008/9 IOM report, South African visas can be arranged for between USD 400 and USD 600 through facilitators in Nairobi. Early indications from ongoing research by IOM suggests all costs associated with migration, such as documents, visas and smuggling fees, have risen significantly since then.

The journey from Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, it takes eight weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but some travel much faster and others take many months. In theory, migrants travelling most of the journey overland must cross only three countries: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes. These may even involve passing through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe before finally entering South Africa. Some migrants die while many others are detained en route to their Destination. In June 2012, for instance, a group of irregular Ethiopian migrants boarded a boat on the shores of Lake Malawi to head southwards. A few minutes after departing; the overloaded boat sank, drowning of its passengers (AU, 2009).

According to a smuggler who claimed to be part of a group smuggling migrants from the horn of Africa to South Africa and was interviewed in the context of this accident, the use of boats to cross Lake Malawi gained popularity after other land routes became too risky. The dangerous conditions in which many Ethiopian migrants are smuggled can also prove fatal.

In February 2012, for example, a container truck with 75 Ethiopian migrant on board was apprehended near the Djibouti border. Eleven of them had already suffocated to death. Some respondents in a DRC/RMMS study even claimed that as many as 50% of those who begin the journey die from either exposure to the elements or suffocation in transit. Though it is impossible to verify this number, many respondents claimed that more died during the land crossing than at sea. In Tanzania, in line with the crackdown of authorities on irregular migrants in 2012, in August 2012, 24 immigrants from Ethiopia were arrested at Kitogoto village in Mwanga district. They were found hiding in the house of a local resident. According to IOM, about 1,300 irregular

migrants, most of them from Ethiopia and Somalia, were being detained in Tanzania's of March 2012 (RMMS, 2006)

2.9 The Current Situation of South Africa

2.9.1 Xenophobia

Dictionary definition of the term xenophobia refers to strong dislike or fear of people from other countries. Violent attacks against foreign nationals began nearly two weeks ago in Alexandra town ship, in northern Johannesburg, and quickly spread to many other areas in Gauteng, South Africa's richest province. At least 42 people have been killed, 23 of whom were Mozambican nationals, according to Mozambique's deputy interior minister, Jose Mandra. More than 17,000 people have been displaced and more than 400 suspects arrested (UNHCR, 2015). With regarding to Ethiopian citizen displaced by the impacts of violence, though as many international medias such as Algezira, CNN and others reported as many Ethiopian citizens living in this countries also victim of this violence the exact numbers of victims were not clearly indicated.

Outbreaks of xenophobic violence are not a new phenomenon in Cape Town. In 2006, over a period of three months, 29 of the city's population of 4,000 Somalis were killed in xenophobic attacks, according to a spokesperson for the Somali refugee community. The police dispute the figure and claim only 10 Somalis were killed, and that this was a result of crime and not xenophobia. On the website of the UNHCR, the UN refugee agency's representative in South Africa, Sanda Kimbimbi, said the "UNHCR is deeply concerned about the widespread xenophobic attacks targeting foreigners in Gauteng Province in South Africa. Those affected include refugees and asylum seekers who fled to South Africa seeking protection from

persecution in their own countries." Political analysts attribute the xenophobic violence to a range of factors, including high unemployment, porous borders, one of the world's highest crime rates, poverty, police and government corruption, ineffective service delivery.

An official unemployment rate of 26 percent (37 percent when longer-term job-seekers are included), yawning inequality, and sclerotic social service delivery are seen as the wider context for xenophobia. In the seeming competition for scarce resources, South Africa's poor view foreigners as rivals for jobs, houses, and the amenities anticipated with the end of apartheid.

Migrating for Work Research Consortium (MiWORK,2015) noted that while African migrants do better in the job market than local South Africans, "they are more likely to be employed in the informal sector and in precarious employment, both characterized by lower levels of earnings." Violence against migrants and their property is a constant threat, with the worst eruption in 2008 when 70 people died. But as the latest unrest has spread, many South Africans have rallied to support their foreign-born neighbors and, shocked and dismayed, have condemned the attacks (MiWORK, 2015).

As Tanzania daily news, (24 August, 2014) indicated POLICE in Coast region in collaboration with the Immigration Department have apprehended 48 illegal immigrants of Ethiopian origin on Friday night at around 8.00 pm. According to the East African nation's police, acting regional police commander SSP Athumani Mwambalaswa, on Saturday said that the Ethiopians were deserted by agents who had promised to take them to their destination but failed to keep to their promise, leaving the immigrants wandering in the forest for 15 days, without food or water.

Regional immigration officer Ndelema Mwakipesile also said that the immigrants were found in a really bad condition due to hunger, thirst and fatigue. "When we rounded them up in the forest, we gave them glucose and food as they were very weak," he said. He indicated that the immigrants are expected to appear in court next week.

According to information the reporter received from Tanzanian sources residing in Arusha, on August 22 some 11 Ethiopian migrants were arrested hiding in the bush in Chalinze town and later police took them to Bagamoyo town near Dar es Salaam for treatment and one of them passed away while being treated from malaria. The cost for transporting one illegal immigrant is between USD 1,200 to USD 2,400, according to Abdul Ndaishimiye, who was one of traffickers arrested early this year.

Similarly, on August 14 this year, 21 migrants were arrested in Makambako town, southern Tanzania and they were transported in a lorry which was supposed to be transporting cement. According to Tanzanian police, in January this year, more than 150 migrants from Ethiopia were arrested in Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza. Back in 2012, 43 migrants from Ethiopia were found dead in Dodoma and 83 found in critical conditions in Dodoma town due to suffocation and hunger.

Pictorial representation of Ethiopian migrants at South Africa:



February 12, 2013

The painful stories of Ethiopian women in the Middle East has now given way to Ethiopian men and women dying in the middle of nowhere in Southern African countries (Source : EmnetAssefa)

Over the last few years news of young Ethiopian men and women found dead inside jam-packed containers loaded on heavy duty trucks has become a routine media exercise both locally and in many parts of the continent. Most of the times the victims in these gruesome stories are Eritreans, Yemenis and Somalis; at other times it involves an entire truck-load of Ethiopians. All die while trying to cross borders in their attempts to go to Southern African countries, notably South Africa.

Pictorial representation of South Africans demonstration against Xenophobia



The marchers passed through neighborhoods that are home to many immigrants [Al Jazeera] 23 Apr 2015 15:04 GMT | Human Rights, Africa

Several thousand demonstrators have marched through central Johannesburg to protest against a spate of deadly attacks on immigrants.

Generally from this literature we can summarize that, South Africa were our citizens are migrating to is also fall in a great problem especially in terms of un employment, poverty, violence of human right and the like. In addition, as we all know in the first week of April, 2015, Ethiopian citizens were fired alive; many of them were escaped from their assets forcefully and badly treated by some South African citizens. For this reason whether we like or not, hence forth migrating to South Africa costs our citizens life.

CHAPTER THREE

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This section describes, research design, the study site, sampling techniques, instrument of data collection, and procedure of data collection followed by methods of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive research design has been employed to elicit data on causes and consequences of migration. The researcher employed both data collection instruments such as quantitative and qualitative methods.

3.2 Description of Study Site

This study was conducted in Hadiya zone of (Hossana and sheshego town) on returnee of South Africa. These two selected woredas are found in SPNN region. Hadiya zone is one of the Zones found in SPNN region. The study site was selected because since the researcher is working in the IOM organization when he communicated the returnees at Ethiopian air port many returnees are dwellers of Hadiya zone for this reason researcher were eager to wonder causal factors which pushed this groups migrated to South Africa. The reason behind why Hosanna and Sheshego woreda selected for the study falls in two folds: First, among 11woredas found in Hadiya zone, in two woredas (Hossana and Sheshego) as data secured from Hadiya zonal social security agency illustrated hosanna and sheshoge woreda took the lion share of migrants to South Africa. Second, since the researcher is familiar with the place, it eases the researcher effort to gather

relevant data from concerned bodies. This is why the researcher selected hosanna and Sheshego woreda as the study site.

3.3 Population of Study

The targeted populations of this study are returnees from South Africa. These returnees were migrated from the two areas of Hadiya zone. These areas are Hosanna and Sheshogo woreda. Addition to this, the study encompassed government sectors such as Zonal social security agency and agricultural office and the Ethiopian Red Cross societies of Hadiya zone.

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique

With regarding to Hossan woreda returnees from South Africa, out of 25 returnees, 13 of them were selected randomly. Pertaining to participants from Sheshogo woreda, out of 44 returnees 22 of them were selected randomly. In addition, for FGD parents of returnees, government employers (from social security agency), from youth and sport office, in total 12 participants were selected purposely. However among parents of respondents 3 of them were not show interest to participate in the study. And only 9 participants (5 females and 4 males) were sit for discussion. Moreover from organizations working on migration (Red Cross) one participant who work in this area was secured judgmentally.

In order to select participants of the study both probability and non probability sampling techniques were utilized. Accordingly in order to select returnee participants, first all the lists of returnees from South Africa were achieved from the office of social security agency found in each selected woreda. Since these returnees were not found in group, they were called together by the help of each woredas social security agency.

Following this after the names of returnees were listed consecutive number was given. Following this simple random sampling technique was employed in selecting returnees. However, from the total of returnees (44) found in Sheshego woreda only 35 of them were show interest to participate in the study. Hence our sample frame work was 35 populations. Accordingly out of 35 populations 22 participants were selected randomly. Regarding participants of Hosssana woreda the same technique used in sheshego woreda also employed in selecting participants.

Accordingly after returnees were called together with the help of social security agency of Hosanna. Simple random probability sampling was utilized. Again in the case of hosanna woreda returnees out of total returnees from South Africa 25 population, only 21 of them show interest to participate in the study. Accordingly 21 returnees were our sampling frame. Hence 13 participants were selected systematically. According 35 participants for survey study were selected randomly. Pertaining to FGD, parents of returnees, government employers (from social security agency, and from youth and sport commission) were selected purposely. With regarding to participants from the organizations working on migration, judgmentally one from each organization was selected.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

To generate relevant data for this study, both primary and secondary data sources were consulted. To collect valid and reliable information from the study participants, the researcher applies questionnaires and interview for targeted migrants, their families and other concerned bodies. In addition to that field observation used and documents of the selected organization and documents from Hossana and Sheshego town social affair office consulted.

Questionnaire: This part, using both open-ended and close-ended questionnaires, gathered data from 35 migrant. The questions included socio-demographic background variables such as age, sex, and educational as well as marital statuses. These variables are incorporated to provide fertile grounds for analysis. The questionnaires had three parts. The first part of the questionnaire was intended to gather background information of the migrants. The second part of the questionnaire consisted of close ended questions that intended to allow the migrants choose the appropriate answer on their own will. The third part was open ended questionnaire were included.

Interview: As indicated in Creswell (2009), interviewing is necessary to get deep feeling, perceptions, values or how people interpret the world around them, and past events that are impossible to replicate. The key informant interview guide is developed with an intention of getting richer information than what was obtained from survey and to crosscheck its reliability. Here, unstructured questions were used to get woreda level picture of the topic in issue. That is, current migration's trend along with overall, effects of migration and returnees. It also strived to examine government directions as well as possible measures forward.

Focus group discussion: In order to triangulate the collected data, focus group discussion was conducted with concerned bodies.

3.6 Procedure of Data Gathering

The data collection procedure began from identifying the different organizations working on migration in Addis Ababa. After identifying, formal permission letter received from the university was provided to the proposed organization to get green light to conduct the study. Orientation on how to respond to the questions was provided by the researcher for participants.

In addition, the respondents were encouraged to respond honestly to all items as the personal information they provided was going to be used only for the purpose of this study.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

Analysis part is very important stage where the raw data is cooked to give organized information based on which valid conclusions and recommendations of the study are made. To this end, once data was collected, it was entered into, edited and processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version version20.). Both the collected data from primary data's, questionnaires was analyzed quantitatively, and those key informants' interviews and FGDs were analyzed qualitatively. And the result of the study is reported using percentages. Quantitative data is examined with the help of SPSS software and revealed in descriptive statistics like tables, frequencies, percentages and averages. Finally, decision was made in accordance with its statistical value. Qualitative data were organized, summarized and interpreted by the researcher manually, which then employed description and narration

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Before data collection, informed consent of participants was asked. And, after permission of respondents achieved, questionnaires were distributed and collected accordingly. The same trend was conducted in the case of data collected from interviewee and FGD. The participants were informed that the privacy will be kept secured and the result will be revealed after the research is over.

3.9 Validation

Basically the employed instruments were developed by collaboration of researcher and area expert scholars from psychology background. Even after the instruments of data collection were prepared, in order to prove the content validity of the questionnaire, the prepared questionnaires were evaluated by two psychology background experts of the area. Following this, in order to test the clarity of the tool, used for this study, the researcher tests the questionnaire on ten transitory respondents found in Addis Abba around (especial area called Gotera). These respondents as well as their answers were not part of the actually study process and only used for testing purposes. After the questions are answered, the researcher asks the respondents for any suggestions or any necessary corrections to improve the instrument further. The researcher could modify the content of the questionnaire based on the assessment and suggestions of the sample respondents. The researchers could exclude irrelevant questions and changed vague or difficult terminologies into simpler ones to make the survey more comprehensive for the selected respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data and the major findings of the study. In doing so, the data collected through the questionnaires presented with the help of tables. The analysis involves three parts. The first part involves description of the characteristics and background of participants in the study followed by a descriptive statistical presentation summarizing the data with percentage was employed. To investigate types of transport used by migrants, major routes in which migrants use in their way to South Africa, type of work migrants participated in host country (South Africa) were analyzed qualitatively. Following this data collected through focus group discussion was presented.

4.1 Social-background Characteristics of Respondents

The table below illustrates the socio background of respondents.

Table 1. Background of survey participants

Categories		Frequency	Percent
Age categories	20-25	7	20%
	26-30	11	31.4%
	Above 31	17	48.6%
	Total	35	100%
Educational level	1- 4		
	5- 8	2	5.7
	9-10	7	20
	11-12	10	28.6
	Diploma	9	25.7
	Degree and above	7	20
	Total	35	100%
Marital status	Single	11	31.4%
	Married	24	68.6%
	Total	35	100%

As can be illustrated in the above Table 1, pertaining to educational level of returnees, 25% of them are continued their education from grade eleven to twelve (11- 12). 20% of them are diploma holder. Similarly 20% of them are continued their education from grade five to eight. 28% of them were followed their education from grade nine to ten. From these findings we can infer that, among returnees we assumed that many of them are know how individuals. This shows that many individuals those who are migrated to South Africa are individuals who have capacity to change their life in our context.

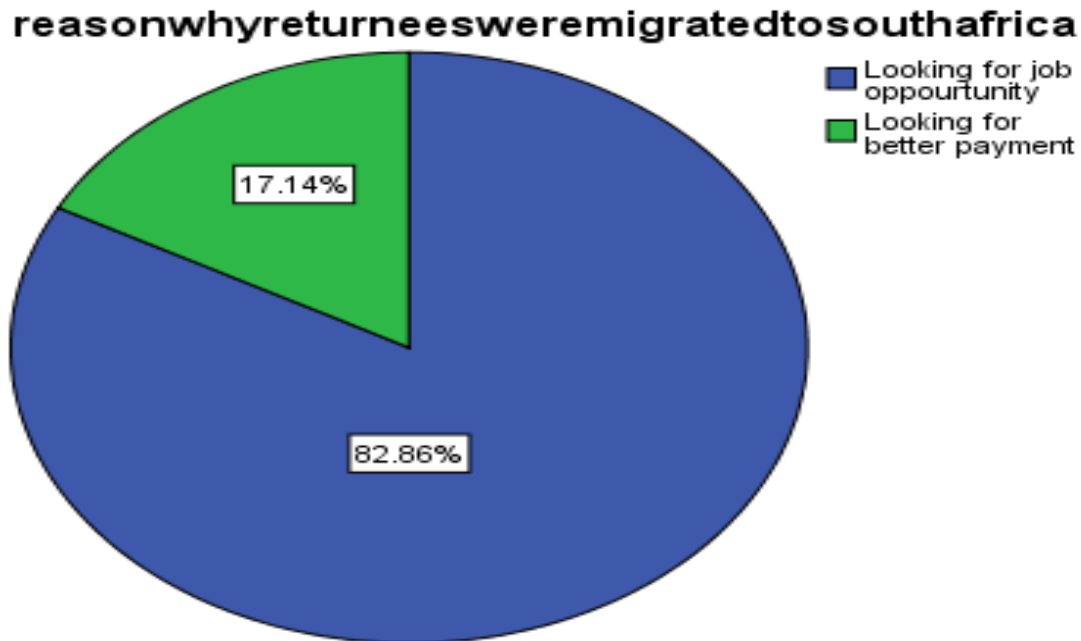
Concerning marital status of respondents, among participants of the study 68.6% of them are married individuals and only 31.4% of them are single/ not married. *From this we can comprehend that, among individuals migrated to South Africa many of them were married individuals. This married individuals are minimally house headed individuals, hence if unfortunately this guys lost his life it is not difficult to guess what kind of family disturbance will appear especially in the family of died person and community as a general*

As can be observed from the above Table, regarding ages of returnees, 48.57%returnees are found above 31 ages, followed by 31.4% of them are found between 26-30 ages and only 20% Of them are found between 20- 25 years old. From these findings we can infer that many migrants are individuals of above 31 years old. This shows that many individuals who were migrated from Ethiopia to South Africa are most probably house headed males.

4.2 The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa

The chart below illustrates the reason why returnees migrated to South Africa

Chart 1: The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa



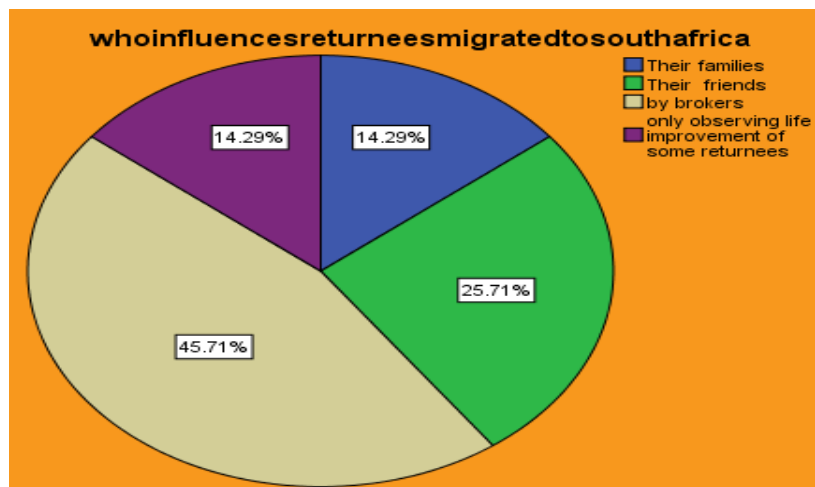
As can be illustrated in the above table, question regarding the reason why returnees migrated to south Africa, among participants of the study 82.5% of them were migrated to south Africa for the purpose of looking job opportunity and only 17.5% of them were migrated to south Africa for the purpose of looking better payment. Among participants of the study no one were responded political, academic and tourism as a reason why the migrated to South Africa. From this finding we can infer that almost all returnees were migrated to South Africa for the purpose looking for job opportunity. And, only 17.5 % of them were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of looking better payment.

In general from this finding we can infer that many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival over for academic, political and recreational purpose.

4.3 Who has played a Role in Influencing the Migrant Returns to go to South Africa?

The chart below illustrates who influences returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa

Chart 2: Who influences returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa?



As can be illustrated in the above table, among respondents of the study 14.29% of them were influenced by their families. Similarly among respondents of the study 14.29% of them were influenced by only by seeing life improvement of some returnees. In addition among respondents of the study 25.7% of them were influenced by their friends. Surprisingly among respondents of the study, 45.7% of them were influenced by false promised brokers.

In general from this finding we can infer that though family, friends and social(environmental factors (i.e. seeing life improvement of some returnees), many individuals are influenced by false promised brokers to go South Africa.

4.4 Awareness of Returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

The table below illustrates Knowledge and Awareness of returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

Table 4: Awareness of returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

No	Items	Yes	No
1	Migration destroy personal and family property	93.53%	6.47%
2	Migration destroy the economy of country of origin	94.7%	5.6%
3	Migration destroys once own finance	97.52%	2.15%
4	Migration can cause death	83.7%	16.13 %
5	Migration may bring health problem	95.24%	4.2%
6	Migration abuses human right	100%	
7	Migration causes family disintegration	98.2%	2.1%

Questions related to training and Education

	Items	Yes	No
1	GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa	56.3%	43.4%
2	Even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to south Africa	96.22%	3.61%

As can be illustrated in the above table, among respondents of the study, 93.53% of them reported that returnees are migrated to South Africa by selling their personal and family assets (properties). From this we can comprehend that migrants have knowledge of negative impacts of

migration on personal and family assets (resources). In addition, among migrants of the study 94.7 % of them responded as migration has negative impacts on the economy of country of origin (Ethiopia).

Furthermore, among migrants of the study 97.52% of them believe in the impacts of migration in destroying once own on finance. Among respondents of the study, 83.7% of them believe that migration can cause death. Only 16.3% of them believe that migration does not lead to death. Pertaining to the impacts of migration on the health of individuals, among respondents of the study, 95.24% of them believe that migration leads to health crisis on individuals. Regarding the impacts of migration on the abuses of human rights, all respondents of the study believe that migration causes or leads to abuses of human rights.

Concerning the impacts of migration in disturbing family balance, among respondents of the study 98.2% of them strongly believe that migration disturbs family balance. From this finding we can infer that, migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically).

Regarding awareness creation on the negative aspects of migration, among respondents of the study only 56.3% of them responded that GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa, whereas 43.4% of them responded as they were not get training . From this findings we can infer that, enough awareness creation about the negative impacts of migration on person, social and country as a general were not given for migrants which in turn decreases the number of migrants migrated to south Africa and other middle east countries.

Regarding the issue, even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to South Africa, among respondents of the study 96.2% of them responded as, despite education is given for the community, still migration is continued/ not stopped.

4.5 What are the benefits you achieved while you were migrated to South Africa?

As the results of data collected through open ended questionnaire indicates, regarding the question, what kind of benefits they achieved while they were migrated to South Africa, among respondents of the study many of them were responded that, though in their way to south Africa they confront uncountable problem, they reported that migrating to south Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to south Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs.

In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land.

4.6 Types of Transport used by Returnee

As data collected from respondents indicates that though the distance between Ethiopia (migrants' home land) and South Africa (migrants' destination) is very long, on their way to South Africa types of transport used by these migrants were on their foot, sheep and car. From this finding we can comprehend that, since these returnees use their foot, sheep and car in their way to South Africa, it is not difficult to guess what kind of challenges these returnees confront. As the results of data collected from this returnees indicated, in their ways to South Africa these returnees explained as several challenges were confronted them. Among core challenges they

faced, they explained as they lost some of their friends' life because of lack of food, drinking water, diseases and technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water.

4.7 Routes through which Returnees traveled while they were Migrated to South Africa

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, the journey from Hosanna, Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks). Hence, routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna → Hawwasa → Yabello → Kenya → Mombasa → Tanzania → South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.

4.8 Types of Work Migrants Participated in host Country (South Africa)

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, among respondents of the study, 82.5% of them were participated in shopping work, 8.1% of them were participated in parking work, 12.5% of them were working in cafe and restaurant especially cleaning kitchen materials, shoe shining, transporting materials from place to place and the like activities. From this result we can infer that, migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labor.

4.9 Results of Data Collected from Focus Group Discussion

List of participants

No	Sex	Age	Educational status
1	F	39	12grade
2	F	43	Illiterate
3	M	48	5grade
4	F	34	12grade
5	M	43	6grade
6	F	39	Diploma holder
7	M	37	12grade
8	F	44	8grade
9	M	38	Diploma holder

As can be indicated in the above table, both sexes (male (4) and female adults (5) were participated. pertaining to educational status of respondents, from illiterate to diploma holder were participated.

With regard to the question why returnees were migrate to South Africa, as the results of data collected from focus group discussion indicates , at the beginning there was Hosanna man went to South Africa by the order of government for diplomatic purpose and after diplomatic

relations between these two countries were insured, this person were took some people to South Africa by inline with the rules and regulations of both countries meaning origin country(Ethiopia) and destination country (South Africa) Following this, other few peoples started to go South Africa pulled by the previous migrants. Previously there were no many migrants and those few migrants got some wealth. Looking at the wealth of few returnees, many youths of Hosanna and Sheshego woreda started to travel to South Africa. Previously, people travel by air plane paying 6 to 7 thousand birr. However this day not this could be because there were a lot of migrants migrating and this has brought to narrow the immigration policy of migration.

As the law gets strict, some individuals started to travel on foot, car and sheep which enable them to cross the border of few countries outside of Ethiopia. Those who were able to reached South Africa after several difficulties sent some money to their families and build house and showed wealth in the hosanna town. Following this, a lot started to migrate in fluke. Hence, the reason behind for going South Africa is because of a person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and the job opportunity and better payment in South Africa.

In line with the benefit and risk ration of migration, as data collected from focus group discussion indicated, only few migrants were sent money to their families. Regarding types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa, as data collected from focus group discussion indicated, many migrants used to travel by car and on their foot in crossing border of some countries.

Since illegally crossing border of sovereign country by its self is a crime, some of migrants were controlled by police while they were crossing border of sovereign country and they were sent to prison for 6 months to 2years. In addition to this, many of them are liable for different health

problem followed by fear of wild animals. Each month we receive the death news of 3/three/to 4/four/ migrants every two weeks. Among hundreds of migrants it is ten or less of them succeeded.

Furthermore; the migrant's sale property of their own and or their families that approximate to 60,000 to 80,000 of Ethiopian birr. The money is paid for the agent of brokers whose cells are found in Ethiopia and other African countries. The money could not fund back to the owners whether they succeeded or not in their way to South Africa. Hence, it can be concluded that the risk is higher than its benefits.

To reduce these flukes of migrants, awareness has been given by the GOs and NGOs. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Hence, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

4.10 Interpretation of Data Collected From Key Informant Interviews

For key informant interviews participants were secured from the following organization: Hadiya zonal social affairs, Hadiya zonal youth and sport commission, Hadiya zonal Red Cross society's manager. Accordingly data collected from these organization summarized as follows:.

Regarding questions why Hossana and Sheshego woreda community migrated to South Africa,

All key informant interviews began their suggestion by claiming that “*At the begging there was a person who left for South Africa for diplomatic purpose by the order of government*”. This person on his return to hosanna took some parts of his own family members. Those family members took other residents of hosanna and the flow of migration started. Actually, those migrants who migrated were able to send some money to their families. By looking the wealth status of the previous Migrants others started to go to South Africa by air plane. Few years later, the government of South Africa started to reduce migrants who go legally. It was at this time that many youths of hadiaya started to migrate illegally on foot and by car through crossing border of few African countries.

The other reason raised by key informant interview was that:

The route *cause of migration to South Africa is population growth and scarcity of land*. The first person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and took few youths to South Africa may be considered as a means to give an option or one way to reduce these public tensions. However: it is inevitable that people look for a way to survive whether or not South Africa has been chosen as an option to reduce joblessness. Specific to South Africa, we may say that

The 3rd reason is that; Friend and family influence can be two of the reasons for majority our people to migrate to South Africa.

The 4th reason is that looking for life improvement of few returnees from South Africa. In addition to this, families also see some improvements of few returnees from South Africa, and hence start to think that their children may improve life if they go to South Africa.

The 5th and the underlying cause is lack of job opportunity and poor payment for those government or none governmental institutions. These days our money is losing its purchasing power and hence people tend to migrate where they could get money which has high purchasing power and exchange rate.

Regarding Achieved benefit and crisis of migrating to South Africa

As the data collected from key informant interview illustrated, with regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in Hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is out waiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by selling properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.

The crises are much higher than its benefit. We received death news every week. This is excluding youths who lost their life on the way and are not recognized by their colleagues. In addition, majority of the migrants sale properties of their families to get money for their transportation. And hence it is a big loss for many of households to loss their properties where they can't find them if lost at once. In line with the dignity of once own nation, it is one of a shame affair to migrate from country of origin to other countries.

The impacts of migration on the country of origin

As data collected from key informant interviews indicated, migration has the impact on the countries of origin

- Loss of life of citizen
- Loss of productive man power
- Leads to family disintegration
- Loss of human right (if migration is illegal)
- Negatively affects one's countries sovereignty are some of them.

Measures taken to stop the influx of migration

To stop or reduce these flukes of migrants, the government with NGOs did a lot of awareness creation works. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

To avoid the problem of migration, there has been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other none governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them.

Suggestion given by key informant interviews

To reduce and finally to stop the influx of migration the following suggestions are forwarded by key informant interviews

1stThe government needs to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration. This law may incorporate acts as stopping migrants from the very day of taking bus to Moyale. The role of community policing will be of important value as this unit play an important role in following cases from the initial point.

2ndThe government will need to establish mechanism by opening factories so that migrants get job opportunities with good payment. Better payment is very important because some of the migrants were government employees who work for less payment.

3rdThe government will need to value human labor. In addition to this, an expansion of fabrics may help by giving job opportunities.

4.11 Triangulation of the Main Findings

5.8.1. The result obtained from the survey showed:

- The migrants travelled to South Africa pushed by migrants who left for South Africa previously and showed some life improvement. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from key informants interview and FGD.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in FGD & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of life, illness, loss of money and family separation. In line with this result, the FGD and KII showed similar results.

5.8.2. The result obtained from the key informant interview showed:

- The migrants start to travel to South Africa following a person who left for South Africa for intuitional purpose. This person took few people to South Africa for job opportunities. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from the survey and FGD.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in FGD & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of properties, death news every week, loss of money and family disintegration. In line with this result, the FGD and the survey reports showed similar results.

5.8.3. The result obtained from the Focus group discussion showed:

- The migrants travelled to South Africa pushed by previous migrants who left for South Africa previously and showed some life improvement. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from key informants interview and survey.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in survey & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of life, illness, loss of money and family separation. In line with this result, the survey and KII showed similar results.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DISCUSSION

In this section, the results presented in the previous section are discussed. Possible explanations and potential reasons for obtained results are forwarded. In addition to this, the results are compared with similar previous research findings and triangulated.

5.1 The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa

As indicated in the result section of the study, many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival (looking for job opportunity and better payment) over for academic, political and recreational purpose.

Consistent with the present study, research study conducted by (IFAD, 2010) illustrated that persistent rural poverty continues to be one of the most striking development challenges of the developing world which put pressure on their citizen to migrate and it is anticipated that the current state of affair is unlikely to change in the immediate future. Similar with the present finding, research report by (IOM, 2009) indicated that since South African economy continues to grow, migrants find employment and money-making opportunities to finance further movement.

5.2 Who influences Returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa?

As can be illustrated in the result section of the study, hosanna and sheshego woreda *migrants* were influenced by false promised brokers , followed by their friends, their family and social factors (environmental factors (i.e seeing life improvement of some returnees), respectively. Consistent with the present study research findings reported by (US department sector, 2014) indicated that many migrants were migrated to South Africa by the influence of false promise of brokers. Similar with the present finding, study conducted by Ellis (2003) indicated that the

smugglers themselves may play an important role in creating the aspirations to migrate, generating demand for their services among vulnerable populations through deception and manipulation. Young men in poor rural areas are actively targeted by smuggling networks, with promises of better livelihoods opportunities in South Africa.

It has to be noted that local evidence of successful migration by earlier migrants (such as brick-built homes, trucks and businesses) also creates a demand for smugglers' services as part of the 'migration culture' in some parts of Ethiopia. Some migrants also have relatives among the Ethiopian Diasporas in South Africa

5.3 Migrants Awareness about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

As can be illustrated in the result section of this study, among respondents of the study, many of them reported that returnees are migrated to South Africa by selling their personal and family assets (properties). From this we can comprehend that migrants have knowledge of negative impacts of migration on personal and family assets (resources). In addition, among migrants of the study almost all of them responded as migration has negative impacts on the economy of country of origin (Ethiopia).

Furthermore, among migrants of the study 97.52% of them believe in the impacts of migration in destroying once own on finance. Among respondents of the study, 83.7% of them believe that migration can cause death. Only 16.3% of them believe that migration does not lead to death. Pertaining to the impacts of migration on the health of individuals, among respondents of the study, 95.24% of them believe that migration leads to health crisis on individuals. Regarding the

impacts of migration on the abuses of human rights, all respondents of the study believe that migration causes or leads to abuses of human rights.

Concerning the impacts of migration in disturbing family balance, among respondents of the study 98.2% of them strongly believe that migration disturbs family balance. From this finding we can infer that, migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically). Consistent with the present findings, study conducted by Bhorat et al., (2002) indicated that, emigration can cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer disappear when they take their skills abroad (One of the main beneficiaries is the United States. But professionals from developing countries have been going all over the world. These departures are partly a result of people wanting to earn more and broaden their experience.

5.4 What are the benefits Migrants achieved while they were migrated to South Africa?

As illustrated in the result section of the study, among respondents of the study many of them were responded that, though in their way to south Africa they confront uncountable problem, they reported that migrating to south Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to south Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs. In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land.

5.5 Types of Transport used by Returnee

As can be indicated in the result section of the study, types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa were on foot, sheep and car. It is not difficult to guess what kind of challenges these returnees confront. As the results of data collected from this returnees indicated, in their ways to South Africa these returnees explained as several challenges were confronted them. Among core challenges they faced, they explained as they lost some of their friends' life because of lack of food, drinking water, diseases and technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water. Similar with the present findings, research study conducted by IOM (2009) indicated that the main transport used by migrants in their way to south Africa were on foot, car/ bus or truck.

5.6 Routes through which Returnees travelled while they were migrated to South Africa

As indicated in the result section of the study, as information gathered from returnee illustrated, on average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks). Hence, routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna → Hawwasa → Yabello → Kenya → Mombasa → Tanzania → South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.

Consistent with the present finding, research report conducted by (IOM, 2009) indicated the journey from Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, it takes eight weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa. In order to reach South Africa overland must cross three countries: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes. These may even involve passing through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe before finally entering South Africa. Some migrants die while many others are detained en route to their Destination.

5.7 Types of Work Migrants Participated in Host Country (South Africa)

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, among respondents of the study, 82.5% of them were participated in shopping work, 8.1% of them were participated in parking work, 12.5% of them were working in cafe and restaurant especially cleaning kitchen materials, shoe shining, transporting materials from place to place and the like activities. From this result we can infer that, migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labour.

Consistent with the present findings, the study conducted by (McKinley, 2001) indicated that migrant workers are usually engaged in unskilled works which are not preferred by the native workers of the host country. Similarly, those who are not recognized legally by the government of the host country take up secondary jobs not taken by most native workers.

CHAPTER SIX

6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter the major findings of the study are summarized, and conclusions and recommendations given

6.1 SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to investigate in-depth and disaggregated data on migrants' knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to migration, its drivers and its associated protection risks on Ethiopian returnees from South Africa and provide a baseline set of data for the concerned bodies in the study area.

Thirty five male returnees 22 from sheshego woreda and 13 from Hossanna woreda completed a battery of self report questionnaire. Nine participants took part in FGD. And, one professional from IOM organization was participated in the study. Based on pilot study item analysis was carried out and the instruments were improved.

Following data collections, descriptive analysis were computed. The first part involves description of the characteristics and background of participants in the study followed by a descriptive statistical presentation summarizing the data with percentage was employed. To investigate types of transport used by migrants, major routes in which migrants use in their way to South Africa, type of work migrants participated in host country (South Africa), were analyzed qualitatively. Following this data collected through focus group discussion was present

The main findings were as follows.

- Among individuals migrated to South Africa many of them were married individuals.
- This married individuals are minimally house headed individuals, hence if unfortunately

this guys lost his life it is not difficult to guess what kind of family disturbance will appear especially in the family of died person and community as a general

- As indicated in the result section of the study, many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival (looking for job opportunity and better payment), land degradation, than for academic, political and recreational purpose.
- Hosanna and sheshego migrants were influenced by false promised brokers followed by their friends, their family and social factors (environmental factors (i.e. seeing life improvement of some returnees), respectively.
- Migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically).
- Migrating to South Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to South Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs. In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land. On the other hand migration resulted in loss of life, family crisis, loss of productive man power, loss of even human right.
- Types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa were on foot, sheep and car/bus
- Among core challenges migrants faced are loss of some of their friends' life because of absence of food, drinking water, diseases and because of technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water.

- On average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks).
- Routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna* → *Hawwasa* → *Yabello* → *Kenya* → *Mombasa* → *Tanzania* → *South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.
- Migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labor such as shopping, shoe shining, cleaning kitchen utensils and parking.
- Migration has the impact on the countries of origin :Loss of life of citizen ,Loss of productive man power, Leads to family disintegration, Loss of human right (if migration is illegal),Negatively affects one's countries sovereignty are some of them.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the result found, the government, NGOs, researchers and other potentially concerned bodies are recommended.

For Researchers

- Researchers have got a clue about the cause and consequence of migration. Hence, this would be considered as an initial point for the potential researcher to work further study based on these findings in a breadth and width manner.

For NON- governmental organization

- NGOs will need to encourage researcher to engage in the area of migration so as to get possible solution.
- . work more on awareness creation about the negative impacts of migration on person, social and country as a general

The Government

- Has to create conducive environment for un employed young groups by opening some factories.
- Continue mobilizing youths to participate in micro business enterprises.
- Salary increment and improve purchasing power of Ethiopian money.
- The government needs to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration.
- Mobilize communities and establish diplomatic net workings with countries to combat brokers.
- Strengthen legal and formal way of labor migration.

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Appendix

Adama Science and Technology University
School of Educational Science and Technology of Education
Department of Psychology

Questionnaire to be filled by returnees from south Africa, their families, social security agency at Hosena and sheshegoworeda and NGOs working on migration

Dear respondents:

I am a student of masters of Social Psychology in Adama Science and Technology University in the year 2013 to 2015. Currently, I am working on Master's thesis entitled as "cause and consequences of migration on Ethiopian returnees from south Africa the case of hosanna town". The objective of this questionnaire is to collect data from returnees and key informants in order to assess the causes, consequences of migration and its intervention mechanisms in hosanna and Sheshego town. Furthermore; the research is believed to suggest possible recommendation to enhance the intervention programs services. Hence, the researcher kindly requests you to fill this questionnaire carefully. All the information you will provide will be kept strictly confidential. Moreover, the information that you will provide is quite useful to achieve the objective of the study.

The researcher would like to thank you in advance for spending some time in answering the question

Personal Information of Respondents

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Age____ | 5. Day of return to home country..... |
| 2. Sex_____ | 6. Working situation |
| 3. Address _____ | 7. Marital status |
| 4. Day of migration_____ | 8. Educational status..... |

Appendix II

Part II: Questionnaire for Returnees

1 why you migrated to South Africa

- A. The reason to migrate to south Africa is looking for job opportunity
- B. The reason for migrating to South Africa is for better payment
- C. Because of political persecution
- D. For academic purpose
- E. For tourism purpose

2. Who influences you to go South Africa?

- A. my family
- B, my friends
- C. Only by seeing life improvement of some returnees
- d. Brokers

Part III: Questionnaire for Returnee

Direction: Using the scale below, please indicate with a tickmark “√” to what extent each of the following items applies to you

Knowledge and Awareness about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

No	Items	Yes	No
1	When I migrated to South Africa my parents have sold their personal and family property		
2	Migration destroys the economy of country of origin		
3	Migration destroys one's own finance		
4	Migration can cause death		
5	Migration may bring health problem		
6	Migration abuses human rights		
7	Migration leads to family disintegration		
8	Questions related to education and training		
9	GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa		
10	Even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to south Africa		

11. Would you please explain the type of transport used while travelling to south Africa_____?
 12. May you explain areas through which you travelled while you were migrated to South Africa?_____
 13. What are the benefits you achieved while you were migrated to South Africa?
 14. Types of work you participated in South Africa_____
 15. If you have another idea, please fill in the blank space_____
-

Part IV: Questionnaire prepared for families of returnees, social security agency at Hosanna and sheshego woreda and NGO's working on migrants

A. Questions for FGD

1. What was the reason behind for Hosanna and sheshego woreda youths to migrate to South Africa?
2. How do you explain the benefits and risk ratio of migration to South Africa?
3. Where do migrants get money for transport and other facilities in their way to South Africa?
4. How much money do migrants spent to travel to South Africa?
5. What are some of the challenges while travelling to South Africa?
6. Do you think that intervention has been done to protect South Africa travelers? If yes by who and what was the intervention? Was the intervention stopped and or reduce migration to South Africa?
7. What other mechanism has to be established to reduce migration to South Africa?

B. Questionnaire for key informants of Hosena and Sheshego woreda community members

1. What are the reasons behind which initiate Hosena and Sheshego woreda communities migrated to South Africa?
2. Where do you think that a migrant get information to migrate towards South Africa
3. What kind of crisis migration may bring on the counties of origin?

C. Interview questions for NGOs working on migration

1. How did you find the flow of Hosena and Sheshego community towards South Africa?
2. How did you see the impacts of the flow of Hosena and Sheshego community towards South Africa on your organization?
3. What do you suggest in order to eradicate the flow this community towards South Africa?

Part V: Pictures

Focus group discussion



Pictures of kee informant's interview



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

List of participants

S/N	Name of participants	sex	age	Educational status
1	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	30	12grade
2	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	28	12grade
3	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	30	5grade
4	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	22	12grade
5	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	24	6grade
6	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	27	8grade
7	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	30	12grade
8	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	26	8grade
9	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	38	12+2

Discussion points

- What was the reason behind for Hosanna youths to migrate to South Africa?
- How do you explain the benefit risk ratio of migration to South Africa?
- Where do migrants get money for to travel to South Africa?
- How much money do migrants spent to travel to South Africa?
- What are some of the challenges while travelling to South Africa?
- Do you think that intervention has been done to protect South Africa travellers? If yes by who and what was the intervention? Was the intervention stopped and or reduce migration to South Africa?
- What other mechanism has to be established to reduce migration to south Africa?

With regard to the reason to migrate to South Africa, the participants said that at the beginning there was a hosanna man went to South Africa sent by the government for diplomatic activities. This person took few people to South Africa. Following this, other few peoples started to go South Africa pulled by the previous migrants. Previously there were no many migrants and those few migrants got some wealth. Looking at the wealth of few returnees, many youths of hosanna started to travel to south Africa. Prevously, people travel by air plane paying 6 to 7 thousand birr.

however, this days not. This could be because there were a lot of migrants migrating and this has brought to narrow the immigration policy of migration. As the low got strong, other few started to travel by foot and car crossing the border of few countries outside Ethiopia. Those who manage to land in South Africa sent some money to their families and build house and showed wealth in the hosanna town. Following this, a lot started to migrate in fluke. Hence, the reason behind for going South Africa is because of a person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and the job opportunity and better payment in South Africa.

In line with the benefit risk ration of migration, off course there are few migrants sent money to their families. However: many of them used to travel by car and foot crossing border of some countries. Accordingly, crossing border of sovereign country by its self is a crime and they will be sent to prison for 6 months to 2years.in addition to this, many of them are liable for different health problem followed by fear of wild animals. Each month we receive the death news of 3/three/to 4/four/ migrants every two weeks. Among hundreds of migrants it is ten or less of them succeded. further more; the migrants sale property of their own and or their families that matches 60,000 to 80,000 of Ethiopian birr. The money is paid for the agent of brokers whose cells are found in Ethiopian and other African countries. The money could not funded back to the owners whether they managed to go to south Africa or not. hence, it can be concluded that the risk is higher than its benefits.

To reduce these flukes of migrants awareness has been given by the GOs and NGOs.in addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

KEE INFORMANTS INTERVIEW

Name: Mr Yerga worede

Position: Hosanna zonal social affairs responsible

- At the begging there was a person who left for South Africa for organizational purpose. This person on his return to hosanna took some parts of his own family members. Those family members took other residents of hosanna and the flow of migration started. Actually, those migrants who migrated were able to send some money to their families. By looking the wealth status of the previous Migrants others started to go to South Africa by air plane. Few years later, the government of South Africa started to reduce migrants who go legally. It was at this time that many youths of Hadiaya started to migrate illegally by foot and car crossing border few African countries.
- With regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is out waiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by saling properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.
- To stop or reduce these flukes of migrants, the government with NGOs did a lot of awareness creation has been carried out. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector

are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

- As a recommendation to reduce migration, I suggest that we need to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration. This law may incorporate acts as stopping migrants from the very day of taking bus to Moyale. The role of community policing will be of important value as this unit play an important role in following cases from the initial point.

Name: Mr Adelecho

Position: Hosanna zonal Red Cross society's manager.

- The root cause of migration to South Africa is population growth and scarcity of land. The first person who left for south Africa for institutional purpose and took few youths to south Africa may be considered as a means to give an option or one way to reduce these public tension. However: it is inevitable that people look for a way to survive whether or not South Africa has been chosen as an option to reduce joblessness. Specific to South Africa, we may say that group and family influence can be two of the reasons for majority our people to migrate to South Africa. Peers looking for life improvement of few returnees from South Africa. In addition to this, families also see some improvements of few returnees from South Africa, and hence start to think that their children may improve life if they go to South Africa.
- The crises are much higher than its benefit. We received death news every week. This is excluding youths who lost their life on the way and are not recognized by their colleagues. Furthermore; majority of the migrants sale properties of their families to get money for their transportation. And hence it is a big loss for many of households to loss their properties where they can't find them if lost at once. In line with the dignity of once own nation, it is one of a shame affair to migrate from country of origin to other countries.
- To avoid the problem of migration, there has been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other non governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by

showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them.

- As final option, I suggest that the government will need to establish mechanism by opening factories so that migrants get job opportunities with good payment. Better payment is very important because some of the migrants were government employees who work for less payment.

Name: Mr Makos,

Position: Hosanna zonal agricultural office responsible,

- The first person who trigger the way to south Africa is a government worker who left for south Africa for institutional purpose. However; the underlying cause is lack of job opportunity and poor payment for those government or none governmental institutions. These days our money is losing its purchasing power and hence people tend to migrate where they could get money which has high purchasing power and exchange rate.
- With regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is out waiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by saling properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.
- To avoid the problem of migration, there has been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other none governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them. The government workers also joined migration. This is because; the money paid by the government is not good enough to lead life. The purchasing power of money is also getting weak.
- As recommendation I suggest the government will need to value human labor. In addition to this, an expansion of fabrics may help by giving job opportunities. I also suggest, the government will need to make salary increment for the government workers while establishing mechanism to improve the purchasing power of Ethiopian money.

CHAPTER ONE

. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration refers to a change of usual place of dwelling where it can be across city, regional state or international boundary lines (Arsdolall, 2003). As World Bank (2011a) reports, more than 215 million people live outside their home countries in search of economic opportunities. Migrants endeavor goes beyond self-improvement and they also try to help their families at home through their remittance earnings (Kiiru, 2010). Thus, migration has become a strategy for individuals and families, to resist shocks and economic crisis as well as reduce poverty, mainly in developing countries. Migrant workers' remittances sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin, accounted for more than 2 per cent of GDP in all developing countries in 2009 (World Bank, 2011b).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2014), such movements often involve irregular or clandestine travel, “exposing people to exploitation and abuse by smugglers and traffickers or placing their lives at risk. The majority in the Horn of Africa and Yemen move with the assistance or under the control of migrant smugglers. Although the results of migration may contribute to social and economic development, such forms of irregular migration represent huge challenges for governments and international organizations with regard to promoting the rights of migrants, addressing the issue of irregular migration and border management, ensuring national security and correct immigration procedures, and countering the activities of criminal networks.

Africa is experiencing uncountable problem of people's migratory flows. These movements occur essentially within the Continent. They are also occurring towards Europe, North America and some Middle East countries and could be voluntary (as a result of pull factors in destination countries) or involuntary/forced (due to push factors in countries of origin). These movements could be legal or undocumented and encompass all social categories, including refugees, internally displaced persons, nomads migrating in search of pasturelands, young and women setting off from the country side in search of job opportunities in the city, employment seekers, and, increasingly, qualified persons, women and children under the age of 18. Migratory flows are occurring, however, in an African context still marked by the inadequacy of institutional capacities of some African countries to address the problems individually and collectively. Of the 150 million migrants in the world, more than 50 million are estimated to be Africans. Given that the number of migrants is rising and that this trend is likely to persist in the foreseeable future, the management of migration has necessarily become one of the critical challenges for States in the new millennium (IOM, 2009).

In recent years, migration has been making its way steadily towards the top of the continental and international affairs agenda and now calls for the urgent attention of governments, whatever the nature of their involvement or interest in the management of migratory processes. There is a need for a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration taking into account migration realities and trends as well as linkages between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues (retrieved from website: www.africa-union.org, african union common position on migration)

International migration from Ethiopia is an economic coping strategy and a societal issue (IOM, 2009). The migration of a family member generates resources, which support other family members and enables them to make investments in education, health and housing. The ability to invest in these resources reduces the vulnerability of family members, particularly women and children. Migration is also a means to improve the family's social status: providing their younger sibling with better education opportunities is a very strong incentive for Ethiopians to migrate abroad.

Migration of the highly-skilled is considerable as qualified professionals increasingly leave the country seeking better opportunities for professional development and higher salaries.

International migratory movements in Africa have become more complex and mixed in recent years, with flows comprising asylum seekers, refugees and irregular migrants. The exodus of migrants from the Horn of Africa (mainly Ethiopia) to South Africa is a central issue. Each year, thousands of mainly young Ethiopians risk their lives in an attempt to reach South Africa, where they hope to establish better lives for themselves and their families. Migrants often sacrifice their life savings to pay smugglers amounts of up to \$4 000 (about R45 000) to facilitate the journey. Human smuggling has become a thriving multi-billion dollar industry, which feeds off people's desperation to improve their lives. Migrants are loaded into trucks by smugglers or left in "safe" houses in the jungle in Tanzania for days or weeks without food or water. Kenya and Tanzania are significant transit countries and many migrants are intercepted by the authorities en route (UNCHR, 2014).

The face of migration in and from Ethiopia has been changing, from large refugee flows in the 1980s and 1990s to different forms of labour migration in the present decade as people seek employment opportunities abroad. The large refugee flows from the 1980s and 1990s have led to the emergence of the Ethiopian Diaspora that now numbers approximately one million people living abroad. At present, highly skilled emigration remains a challenge as doctors increasingly migrate to better off African countries such as Botswana and South Africa, but the majority of flows are now characterized by low skilled migration. The changing nature of migration in Ethiopia has led to changing mandates in migration for government institutions, international organizations, unions and NGOs. This policy brief will provide an outline of the roles and responsibilities of different organizations with regards to migration in Ethiopia. The information in this policy brief is based on interviews conducted with these organizations in November 2010.

(Retrieved from: <http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/ISademie>).

Having the definition of migration in mind, an important aspect of migration worth examining is whether it is voluntary or forced. In general voluntary migrants are those who change place within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factor.

Voluntary migrants mostly, though not always, are people seeking better social, economic or environmental conditions in other regions or countries. Though, there exists many other possibilities, migrants can generally be divided into five key categories: settlers, contract workers, professionals, unauthorized workers, and asylum seekers and refugees (Stalker, 2005), Motives to flee have changed over time, however. Migrants initially fled for political reasons and

to escape conflict. In later years the motives of Ethiopian migrants to flee their country shifted to more economic motives.

The Ethiopians travelling the southern route towards South Africa differ slightly from those heading to Yemen. The latter group consists of mostly Oromo and Amhara. Moreover, based on research by Médecin Sans Frontières in 2008, and confirmed by UNHCR statistics, there seem to be more women, adolescents, children and older people amongst migrants taking the eastern route compared to those travelling the southern route; although the majority are still men in their mid-twenties.

The concept of migration is relatively new and encompasses groups of refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, Internally Displaced People, stateless persons on the move and trafficked persons. The 'status' (regular, irregular) of people on the move often changes and adapts over the course of a journey, leading to increased difficulties in classification. In this report the term migrant is often used to include all those in the mixed migration flows, even if they include refugees and asylum seekers.

In recent years, the volume of Ethiopians leaving the country has increased rapidly. The majority travel east to Yemen. The number arriving at Yemen's shores doubled between 2008 and 2009, then increased again between 2010 and 2011 from 34,422 to over 75,000. This trend continued in 2012 with 84,000 Ethiopians arriving in Yemen - a conservative estimate based on findings of the continual coast monitoring patrols organized by NGOs and UNHCR (UNHCR, 2014).

The central theme of this study was focus on the causes and consequences of migration on migrants fled to south Africa and their families and country of origin by giving due attention to

Hosana and sheshago woereda town located in South nations and nationalities of Ethiopia Hadiya zone. So far, the researcher did not get research work in the area of being studied.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia was one of the poorest countries in the world undergone constant poverty (Sanja Fransen, 2009). As Sanja Fransen, (2009) reported the causes for this poverty may include social, political, economic and environmental factors. Thus, people opt to migrate to more developed countries in search of better opportunities to get education and employment, and access to better living facilities.

During the Derg period, many Ethiopians left their country mainly due to absence of democracy and unrelenting political disruptions while those who were already abroad chose to stay away (Getachew & Maigenet, 1991). Even after the fall of the Derg regime, people continued to migrate for different reasons: to pursue higher quality education, in search of employment and escaping unfavorable conditions in the country including political instability.

A major route for Ethiopians is the southern route to Kenya and most often further south to the Republic of South Africa. The flow of Ethiopians to South Africa started in the early 1990's, but in recent years has increased (IOM,2009).The majority of Ethiopians travelling to South Africa are young men aged between 18 and 35(IOM,2009). Some use South Africa as a springboard to fly to North America, South America, Australia or Europe. South Africa's key cities and particularly Johannesburg, like Nairobi in Kenya, are hubs for migrants and refugees obtaining false or legal documentation to change their citizenship or ease access to countries elsewhere.

Though research study conducted by(IOM,2009) reported increment of Ethiopians flow to south Africa no written documentation which showed detail information of migration, its cause and consequence specific to the study area, hence this research may give detail information on the cause and consequences of migration for southern migrants specific to the Hosanna communities.

As stated in the background of the study some of the causes and consequences have not been assessed in Hadiya Zone yet. Thus, the researcher of this study tries to examine particularly the causes and consequences of migration on migrants. Hence, the central theme of this study was focused on the causes and consequences of migration on migrants fled to south Africa and their families and country of origin by giving due attention to Hosana town located in South nations and nationalities of Ethiopia Hadiya zone. The researcher as an international humanitarian organizations worker has an exposure of observing many returnees of hosanna migrants from South Africa and come up with the research questions.

- What are the specific drivers that Hossena and Sheshego woreda in the decision to migrate?
- Who influenced returnees to go South Africa?
- Do migrants have knowledge and awareness of the impacts of migration (on person, family, community and country)?
- What are the opportunities that the migrants have at South Africa?
- What are the consequences of migration to the countries of origin?

1.3 General objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the causes and consequences of migration the case of Sheshego and Hosanna communities. To achieve the main objective, the following specific objectives have been set.

Specific objectives of this study is:.

- To examine the specific drivers and triggers in the decision to migrate
- To investigate who influenced returnees to go South Africa
- To examine whether migrants have knowledge and awareness of the impacts of migration (on person, family, community and country) or not
- To examine the major transports migrants used on their way to South Africa
- Examine the major routes migrants used on their way to South Africa
- To identify the type of works these migrants participated in after reaching South Africa
- To identify the consequences of migration to the countries of origin

1.5 Significant of the Study

This research paper is believed to reveal out the causes and effects of migration of the study area and suggest possible solution to the concerned bodies such as government and non government organization. In addition, this paper is believed to serve as resource for readers to understand the factors that lead to migration and problems of migrants. Furthermore, different governmental and nongovernmental organizations can benefit from the findings of this study for setting better strategy of meeting the assorted problems migrants in the study area. The research is also serves as source of information for other researchers, who would like to work on the area and it may

help social planners to give due attention to the growing effects of migration in Hosanna town. Hence this study may provide in-depth and disaggregated data on migrants' knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to migration, its drivers and its associated protection risks on Ethiopian returnees from South Africa and provide a baseline set of data for the concerned bodies in the study area.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study.

The researcher believes that it would be appropriate to conduct the study in large scale. The problem of migration also everywhere within the zone of the study area, however because of the financial, and time constraints, manageability the researcher delimit the study in the city of the zone where migration and its adverse effects are exaggerated. Accordingly this research is limited to two woredas of Hadiya Zone (Hosanna and Sheshego woreda).

1.7. Limitation of the Study

Some of the challenges that encountered during the study were lack of relevant data about subject of the present study in the of Hadiya Zone. Moreover, the researcher had initially planned to audio record the interviewees. However, this plan was abandoned later on as many of the migrants were found to be reluctant to be recorded. Despite such challenges that confronted, the researcher has tried his best to collect the right information that helped to deduce relevant conclusions.

1.8 Operational definitions of terms

Returnees: Are individual migrants those who returned from South Africa

Migrants: Are individuals those who are migrated to South Africa

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Basic Concept of Migration

Though different scholars define migration differently many of them define migration as a change of the usual place of dwelling (Arsole, 2003 cited in Adamnesh, 2008). It could be either voluntary or forced (Kokpari, 2000). Voluntary migrants are those who change places within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factors while forced migration refers to the coerced movement of people away from their home or place of dwelling. People leave their place of origin permanently or temporarily to take advantage of opportunities in host countries. Having this definition in mind, an important aspect of migration worth examining is whether it is voluntary or forced. Voluntary migrants are those who change place within or beyond their country of origin at their own discretion rather than for other uncontrollable factor. Voluntary migrants mostly, though not always, are people seeking better social, economic or environmental conditions in other regions or countries.

Though, there exists many other possibilities, migrants can generally be divided into five key categories: settlers, contract workers, professionals, unauthorized workers, and asylum seekers and refugees (Stalker, 2005). Although it is difficult to calculate the number of migrants worldwide with precision, recent estimations suggest that nearly 200 million people live outside their country of birth. There is little suggestion that this trend will abate in the future: indeed, projections of demographic and economic imbalances between the north and south suggest a persistent pressure for migration (World Bank, 20011a). According to the United Nations

estimates (UN, 2006), between 1960 and 2005 the number of international migrants in the world more than doubled, passing from an estimated 75 million in 1960 to almost 191 million in 2005, an increase of 116 million over 45 years.

2.2. Theories for migration

There are a number of reasons why people choose to migrate to another country. Globalization has increased the demand for workers from other countries in order to sustain national economies. Known as “economic migrants,” these individuals are generally from impoverished developing countries migrating to obtain sufficient income for survival. This income is usually sent home to family members in the form of remittances and has become an economic staple in a number of developing countries. People also move or are forced to move as a result of conflict, human rights violations, violence, or to escape persecution. In 2013, it was estimated that around 51.2 million people fell into this category. Another reason people move is to gain access to opportunities and services or to escape extreme weather. This type of movement is usually from rural to urban areas and is known as “internal migration (Hatton, 2002).

There are a number of theories to explain the international flow of capital and people from one country to another.

2.2.1. Neoclassical Economic Theory

This theory of migration states that the main reason for labour migration is wage difference between two geographic locations. These wage differences are usually linked to geographic labour demand and supply. It can be said that areas with a shortage of labour but an excess of capital have a high relative wage while areas with a high labor supply and a dearth of capital

have a low relative wage. Labor tends to flow from low-wage areas to high-wage areas. Often, with this flow of labor come changes in the sending as well as the receiving country. Neoclassical economic theory is best used to describe transnational migration, because it is not confined by international immigration laws and similar governmental regulations (Massey, 1999).

2.2.2.Dual Labor Market Theory

Dual labour market theory states that migration is mainly caused by pull factors in more developed countries Castles, (2009). This theory assumes that the labour markets in these developed countries consist of two segments: tertiary, which requires high-skilled labour, and primary, which is very labour-intensive but requires low-skilled workers. This theory assumes that migration from less developed countries into more developed countries is a result of a pull created by a need for labour in the developed countries in their secondary market. Migrant workers are needed to fill the lowest rung of the labour market because the native laborers do not want to do these jobs as they present a lack of mobility. This creates a need for migrant workers. Furthermore, the initial dearth in available labour pushes wages up, making migration even more enticing Castles, (2009).

2.2.3.The New Economics of Labor Migration

This theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and their economic incentives, but that wider social entities must be considered as well. One such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a result of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income(Massey,1999). The

household, in this case, is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labour abroad. These remittances can also have a broader effect on the economy of the sending country as a whole as they bring in capital. Recent research has examined a decline in U.S. interstate migration from 1991 to 2011, theorizing that the reduced interstate migration is due to a decline in the geographic specificity of occupations and an increase in workers' ability to learn about other locations before moving there, through both information technology and inexpensive travel (Massey, 1999). Other researchers find that the location-specific nature of housing is more important than moving costs in determining labor reallocation (Stark and Bloom, 1985).

2.2.4.Relative Deprivation Theory

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbors or other households in the migrant-sending community is an important factor in migration Hammar,(2001). The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families Hammar,(2001). Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbors and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success.

2.2.5. World Systems Theory

World systems theory looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change within societies. Trade with one country, which causes economic decline in another, may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies still remains on mother countries Guilmoto and Sandron, (2001). This view of international trade is controversial, however, and some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labour-intensive goods, which causes an increase in employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. The export of capital-intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment conditions, thus also slowing migration Guilmoto and Sandron,(2001). In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart.

2.2.6. Historical theories

Certain laws of social science have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after Ravenstein's (1834-1913) proposal in the 1880s. The laws are as follows:

Every migration flow generates a return or counter migration, majority of migrants move a short distance, migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations, urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas,

families are less likely to make international moves than young adults, most migrants are adults, large towns grow by migration rather than natural increase, migration stage by stage, urban rural difference, migration and technology and economic condition(Stark and Bloom, 1985).

2.2.7 Climate cycles

The modern field of climate history suggests that the successive waves of Eurasian nomadic movement throughout history have had their origins in climatic cycles, which have expanded or contracted pastureland in Central Asia, especially Mongolia and the Altai (Piore, 1986). People were displaced from their home ground by other tribes trying to find land that could be grazed by essential flocks, each group pushing the next further to the south and west, into the highlands of Anatolia, the Pannonian Plain, into Mesopotamia or southwards, into the rich pastures of China. Bogumil Terminski uses the term "migratory domino effect" to describe this process in the context of Sea People invasion (Piore, 1986).

2.2.8. Pull and Push Factors of Migration

Lee's laws divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavorable about the area that one lives in, and pull factors are things that attract one to another area.

2.2.8.1. Push Factors

Not enough jobs, few opportunities, inadequate conditions, desertification, famine or drought ,political fear or persecution, slavery or forced labor, poor medical care, loss of wealth, natural

disasters, death threats desire for more political or religious freedom, pollution, poor housing, landlord/tenant issues, bullying, discrimination, poor chances of marrying, condemned housing (radon gas, etc.) and War (Stark Bloom ,1985).

2.2.8.2.Pull Factors

Job opportunities, better living conditions, the feeling of having more political and/or religious freedom, enjoyment, education, better medical care, attractive climates, security, family links ,industry, better chances of marrying (Stark andBloom,1985).

2.3.Patterns of International Migration

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for the country. The country has one of the highest African diaspora populations, which undoubtedly affects the government's sustainable development and poverty reduction programs. According to Dejene (2005), international migration is increasing starting from the late 1970's, which is the result of the political instability at that time. Nowadays, many Ethiopians, skilled and unskilled, cross border to different countries legally and illegally looking for better economic opportunities. The main destinations for Ethiopians are North America, Europe, and the Middle East (Dejene, 2005).

In the 1940s and 1950s, the major migrant streams were Europeans to North America and the Antipodes, and Jews to Israel while in the 1960s, people migrated highly to the other developed nations also who were in need of labor (Whitwell, 2002). These migrants came looking for better living standards and work opportunities. Migration to these countries involved lasting settlement including most legal rights of citizens, entailing the right to work and live.

In the 1970s and 1980s, family reunification, contract labor, and intra-regional and refugee movements typified the major trends in international migration (Whitwell, 2002). Many of the migrants are distinguished to be either skilled professionals or asylum seekers.

As international migration continues, the pattern has now become from less developed to the industrialized countries, while flows are also taking place between developing countries. In addition, more countries are senders or receivers of international migration than in the past. This may be attributed to the improvements in international communication resulting from globalization (*Dejene, 2005*). Thus, the level of International migration has grown being a significant part of social change globally.

According to the UN's estimate, there were 175 million international migrants in the world in 2000 that represented more than a double increase from 76 million in 1960. By comparison, the world population only doubled from 3 billion in 1960 to 6 billion in 2000. As a result, international migrants represented 2.5 per cent of the world population in 1960 and 2.9 per cent in 2000 (IOM, 2005).

Consequently, sixty per cent of the world's migrants currently reside in more developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (64 million), followed by Asia (53 million) and Northern America (45 million) (*Dejene, 2005*).

Nearly half of all international migrants are female and female migrants outnumber male migrants in developed countries. Three-quarters of all international migrants are concentrated in just 28 countries and one in every five international migrants live in the United States of America (*Dejene, 2005*).

In Africa, there were an estimated 16.3 million migrants and close to 13.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs, 2002). According to ILO estimates, the number of labor migrants in Africa today constitutes one fifth of the global total. Moreover, by 2025, one in ten Africans will live and work outside their countries of origin (AU, 2002).

2.4. How People Migrate

People migrate in different ways such as: through colonial paths, family ties, networks, labor brokers, smugglers and traffickers to mention few. Colonial history is one of the influential factors in decisions of migration and also in choosing a country of destination (Clark, 2003). The two countries that have instigated migrant movements are France and the United Kingdom by employing workforce from those countries they have colonized the other country that has influenced developing countries through economic and military pressure is the United States.

Unlike the above two, it had few former colonies but yet was successful in controlling the underdeveloped countries, particularly near neighbors such as Mexico (Stalker, 2005). Hence, in earlier periods the developed countries intentionally initiated the main global flows of migrants through colonial relations. The other important way of migration is 'family tie'; where close family members of already settled residents are given priority by most receiving countries (Yamauchi, 2003).

This notion comes up in close relation to the concept of human rights concerning family. As per Stalker (2005), 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that everyone has the right to marry and that the family is the 'fundamental unit of society' entitled to protection from

the state. But there are also sound social reasons for allowing migrants to be with their families, since workers with families tend to integrate better.’

Accessibility of ready networks on the other hand also has a significant impact on the choice of destination. This is sometimes what is referred as chain migration. Networks are important in economic life because they are sources for the Acquisition of scarce means, such as capital and information (Portes, 1995).

Migrants have to make a decision on their destination after having sufficient information about documentation and visas (or how to travel without them). Moreover, they have to be able to be employed fast. In time, the already settled ones have been very useful sources of information and provide them with practical help including accommodation. Advising on employment is one of the most important advantages a network supplies. Pioneer migrants usually arrange the conditions with the employer for their family and friends to come to the same place. This will result in spatial concentration of certain nationalities in a particular place referred as employment niches (Portes, 1995)

Brokers are those on whom migrants who cannot take advantage of family contacts or migrant networks rely for jobs. Moreover, mostly they arrange transport and accommodation and take care of the problems of passports, visas and work permits for the migrants. They operate both in sending and receiving countries and make their money at both ends. Using private brokers can be expensive despite the fact that there is a probability that migrants upon arrival may find that they have been deceived and that the work and conditions are not as promised. (Portes, 1995)

On the other hand, migrants may enter countries illegally using the help of smugglers. According to Stalker (2005), Smugglers act as extra-legal travel agents — hiding people in trucks for example, or supplying false passports, or bribing immigration officials. This is a dangerous, but usually very profitable, business. Chinese smuggling gangs, for example are known as 'snakeheads'. For a journey to the United States they charge around \$60,000; to the UK \$45,000, or to Eastern Europe or Japan \$12,000 most of which they require the migrants to repay from subsequent wages.'

Trafficking is also another way which is somehow related but different from smuggling, though there is often some overlap and the perpetrators may be the same people. The main difference between the two activities is that smuggled people are traveling voluntarily while those being trafficked have in some way been coerced or deceived (Stalker, 2005).

Coercion may involve kidnapping when it extends to the worst but usually the ordinary form of trafficking is through deception. Traffickers usually refer themselves and appear as brokers offering to find officially permitted work abroad mostly for young women and girls. However, this is not the case often in that when migrants arrive in their destinations they learn that they are expected to offer sex rather than the decent work they thought they would be gaged in (Adamnesh,2006). It should be noted however that, not everyone who migrates to offer sex, has been deceived or trafficked for there are many as well who are well aware of what they are getting into, so have only been smuggled.

Hence, it is important to uphold the distinction between smuggling and trafficking especially for the process of prosecution of the real criminals. An important issue that comes up in the process

of migration is the issue of assimilation, adaptation and acculturation of migrants in their destination areas.

According to the assimilation theory this pattern is illogical because economic opportunities are better elsewhere. On the contrary, in reality, it is seen when individuals risk losing a range of social and moral resources for better well-being and for economic gain by going away to places other than places where their group is already established. Yet, usually as illustrated in the first argument, immigrants tend to prefer spatial concentration.

This may be because, for members of the immigrant generation, spatial concentration has a lot of positive outcomes such as guaranteeing a valued life style, regulation of the pace of acculturation, and access to community networks for both moral and economic support (Portes, 1996).

One important question in this assimilation process is ‘to what sector of the destination society a particular immigrant group assimilates?’ Accordingly, one path may follow the relatively straight-line theory of assimilation into the middleclass majority while a contrary type of adaptation may chose to go to down ward mobility and assimilation into the city under class; yet another may unite upward mobility and sensitive ethnic awareness within solitary immigrant communities(Ruben cited in Portes,1996)

As per Portes (1996) indicated a variant of assimilation theory predict that identity shifts would tend to be from lower to higher status groups; where social mobility is blocked by prejudice and discrimination, lower-status group member may instead reaffirm their ethnic identity or adopt a p an ethnic label even despite a high degree of acculturation’

Migrant workers are usually engaged in unskilled works which are not preferred by the native workers of the host country. Similarly, those who are not recognized legally by the government of the host country take up secondary jobs not taken by most native workers. (McKinley,2001).

To cope with these problems of integration and assimilation, some chose to participate in various associations and public gatherings in the host countries. (Adamnesh, 2006). However, even so, the problems may still persist confirming the fact that assimilation to new systems and new societies is not an easy task. Yet, most migrants, though it will take time, succeed in integrating with the new societies after certain sacrifices and problems.

2.5. Cause & Consequence of Migration

2.5.1.Cause of Migration

Persistent rural poverty continues to be one of the most striking development challenges of the developing world and it is anticipated that the current state of affair is unlikely to change in the immediate future (IFAD, 2010: 16). Rural poverty results from and deeply rooted in a multitude of factors which cannot be approached in a simplistic way. Conceptualization and fundamental understanding of rural poverty requires critical theoretical perspectives which will enable deep engagement with the issues of rural poverty.

Being focused on the resources, activities and access issues, the approach offers a way of analyzing the complexity and diversity of rural livelihoods in which poor rural people make a living out of a complex mix of activities. For instance, it has been argued that migration is one out of a combination of livelihood strategies pursued by poor rural households (Haan et al. 2002, Ellis 2000, cited in Tolossa (2005) and “a more accurate understanding of the roles of migration

can be achieved by taking a livelihoods approach with its emphasis on assets, activities and outcomes within vulnerability and institutional contexts” (Ellis 2003: 9). Tolossa (2005) indicates that the main factor which influence Ethiopian migrants , migrated to middle east and other parts of African countries are un employment and looking for better payment.

The smugglers themselves may play an important role in creating the aspirations to migrate, generating demand for their services among vulnerable populations through deception and manipulation. Young men in poor rural areas are actively targeted by smuggling networks, with promises of better livelihoods opportunities in South Africa. It has to be noted that local evidence of successful migration by earlier migrants (such as brick-built homes, trucks and businesses) also creates a demand for smugglers’ services as part of the ‘migration culture’ in some parts of Ethiopia. Some migrants also have relatives among the Ethiopian diasporas in South Africa or Nairobi, for example, who are central to funding and Organizing new movement as part of what is known as ‘chain’ migration.

Similarly study conducted by Gebru, (2007) indicated that Ethiopians decision to migrate was mainly motivated by economic reasons. There were many contributing factors in making the decision to migrate. These included social networks, cost of travel, accessibility and availability of opportunities in South Africa. Ethiopian immigrants have used different travel routes and entry points to enter South Africa, both legally and illegally. They selected Durban as their destination city because of the availability of economic opportunities and the relatively less bureaucracy in government offices compared to other cities

According to data on migrants who left the country in the years 1997 and 1998with contracts approved by MOLSA (2005), the most common occupation for male migrants in the Gulf States

is “driver”. Some also migrated for employment as factory workers, mechanics, laborers, farmers, guards, and waiters and, in very few cases, in such professional posts as drafters, engineers and accountants. The data for women migrants indicates that most of them are employed as housemaids or nannies. In a very few cases, they were recruited to work as waitresses the majority of migrants, both men and women, have at least some high-school education. Some of the male migrants who leave for professional jobs even have a degree from a university. The data also shows quite a large number of illiterate men and women leaving the country as migrant workers. This shows that workers migrating from Ethiopia to the Gulf States have minimum skills and are employed in positions that do not require advanced training.

2.5.2. Consequences of Migration

2.5.2.1. Impact on the Host Country

A common complaint is that immigrants move to richer countries to exploit public services. In fact, the vast majority of migrants only want to work as hard as possible. Studies in the USA in the early 1990s concluded that although immigrants may claim marginally more welfare than natives this is mainly because they are poorer (Stalker, 2005). In fact low-income immigrants are less likely to claim welfare than low-income natives. Even so, the US government tightly restricts immigrants' welfare rights. The situation is of course different for illegal immigrants since they want to conceal their presence and avoid contact with the authorities.

2.5.2.2. Impact on the Home country

According to Stalker (2005), often the burden is borne by women. In countries where the majority of migrants have been young men, many of whom are married, this gives extra responsibilities to women who have to maintain the household. Some of the most dramatic effects of male

emigration are to be seen in Africa, as in Lesotho where men can leave for up to 15 years to work in South Africa. When the woman becomes the head of the family, she may suffer from loneliness and the extra workload but she can also gain greater independence.

On the other hand, emigration can bring the extended family into play requiring the wife to stay with other family members, or at least get more frequent visits from parents and in-laws. So she may be less free. 'Nowadays, however, an increasing proportion of migrants are women –indeed, they now account for a larger number of international migrants. For some countries of origin, women now make up the majority of migrants, particularly from Africa (Adamnesh, 2006)

Emigration can also cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer disappear when they take their skills abroad (Bhorat et al., 2002) One of the main beneficiaries is the United States. But professionals from developing countries have been going all over the world. These departures are partly a result of people wanting to earn more and broaden their experience.

The other dichotomy of migration is that international migration is creating new social spaces. Though overseas Diasporas are scattered in communities all over the world, nowadays, with cheaper transport and communications, it is easier for these people to stay in close touch and to form more coherent 'Transnational communities' (Stalker, 2005). If the source and destination countries are close the migrants can travel regularly back and forth. This kind of circular migration is very common between Mexico and the United States, for example, and between countries in West Africa. Migrants have been able to take full advantage of advances in telecommunications; phone and email to keep in touch with their home Communities.

Although most remittances stay within families, there are also many examples of migrants supporting community development back home. Mexicans in the United States, for example, have around 1,500 ‘home town associations’, which have supported all kinds of community activity, from building new roads to repainting the church, to paying for fiestas as well as in business (Stalker, 2005)

2.6. Labor Migration

Labor migration is a current and historical reality in Africa impacting directly the economies and societies of African countries in important ways. Establishing regular, transparent and comprehensive labor migration policies, legislation and structures at the national and regional levels can result in significant benefits for States of origin and destination. For countries of origin, for example, remittances, and skills and technology transfers can assist with overall development objectives. For countries of destination, labor migration may satisfy important labor market needs. Labor migration policies and legislation that incorporate appropriate labour standards also benefit labour migrants, members of their families, and can have a positive impact on society generally (AU, 2006)

2.7. The patterns of External Migration in Ethiopia

As study conducted by US department sector 2014 indicates, Ethiopia is a source and, to a lesser extent, destination and transit country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Girls from Ethiopia’s rural areas are exploited in domestic servitude and, less frequently, prostitution within the country, while boys are subjected to forced labor in traditional weaving, herding, guarding, and street vending. The central market in Addis Ababa is

home to the largest collection of brothels in Africa, with girls as young as 8-years-old in prostitution in these establishments (IOM, 2009).

Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti, South Sudan, and in the Middle East. Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labor in Djibouti as shop assistants, errand boys, domestic workers, thieves, and street beggars. Young people from Ethiopia's vast rural areas are aggressively recruited with promises of a better life and are likely targeted because of the demand for cheap domestic labor in the Middle East (US department sector 2014).

Many young Ethiopians transit through Djibouti, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, or Yemen as they emigrate seeking work in the Middle East; some become stranded and exploited in these transit countries, and are subjected to detention, extortion, and severe abuses—some of which include forced labor and sex trafficking—while *en route* to their final destinations.

Young women are subjected to domestic servitude throughout the Middle East, as well as in Sudan and South Sudan. Many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement, and even murder. Ethiopian women are sometimes exploited in the sex trade after migrating for labor purposes—particularly in brothels, mining camps, and near oil fields in Sudan and South Sudan—or after fleeing abusive employers in the Middle East. Low-skilled Ethiopian men and boys migrate to Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States, and other African nations, where some are subjected to forced labor.

In October 2013, the Ethiopian government banned overseas labor recruitment. Preceding the ban, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA,2003) officials reported that up to 1,500 Ethiopians departed daily as part of the legal migration process. Officials estimated this likely represented only 30 to 40 percent of those migrating for work; the remaining 60 to 70 percent were smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers. (US department sector 2014).

Brokers serve as the primary recruiters in rural areas. Over 400 employment agencies were licensed to recruit Ethiopians for work abroad; however, government officials acknowledged many to be involved in both legal and illegal recruitment, leading to the government's ban on labor export. Following the ban, irregular labor migration through Sudan is believed to have increased. Eritreans residing in Ethiopia-based refugee camps, some of whom voluntarily migrate out of the camps, and others who are lured or abducted from the camps, face situations of human trafficking in Sudan and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula (US department sector, 2014).

Since November 2013, the Saudi Arabian government has deported over 163,000 Ethiopians, including over 94,000 men working mostly in the construction sector and over 8,000 children working in cattle herding and domestic service; international organizations and Ethiopian officials believe thousands were likely trafficking victims. Many migrants reported not having repaid debts to those who smuggled them to Saudi Arabia, rendering some of them at risk for re-trafficking. (US department sector 2014).

The Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The Federal High

Court convicted 106 traffickers and worked with international partners to shelter and provides emergency care to trafficking victims.

In 2013, following an influx of trafficking victims returning to Ethiopia, the government recognized problems with its oversight of Ethiopian-based employment agencies, which were failing to protect workers sent overseas. In response, the government temporarily banned labor recruitment and began to revise the relevant employment proclamation to ensure improved oversight of these agencies and better protection of its citizens while working abroad.

The government facilitated the return of thousands of Ethiopians, including many likely trafficking victims, deported from Saudi Arabia and elsewhere during the reporting period, and coordinated with NGOs and international organizations to provide services to the returning migrants. The government relied on NGOs to provide direct assistance to both internal and transnational trafficking victims and did not provide financial or in-kind support to such organizations. The government did not deploy labor attachés or improve the availability of protective services offered by its overseas diplomatic missions. The absence of government-organized trainings in 2013 was a concern. The government also did not effectively address child prostitution and other forms of internal trafficking through law enforcement, protection, or prevention efforts. It did not report on the number of victims it identified in 2013

2.8 .The Trends of Migration from Ethiopia to South Africa

A major route for Ethiopians is the southern route to Kenya and most often further south to the Republic of South Africa. The flow of Ethiopians to South Africa started in the early 1990's, but in recent years has increased according to (IOM,2009)The majority of Ethiopians travelling to

South Africa are young men aged between 18 and 35. Some use South Africa as a springboard to fly to North America, South America, Australia or Europe. South Africa's key cities and particularly Johannesburg, like Nairobi in Kenya, are hubs for migrants and refugees obtaining false or legal documentation to change their citizenship or ease access to countries elsewhere (IOM,2009).

As the South African economy continues to grow, migrants find employment and money-making opportunities to finance further movement. There are multiple reports of authorities being complicit in irregular migration and accepting bribes to facilitate the movement of people's relatively few of those travelling south fly directly from Addis Ababa or Nairobi to Johannesburg, but it is clearly a method of movement used by those with the resources and contacts to do so. For a price, tickets, visas and other documents can be obtained in Kenya.

In South Africa, at the airports, smugglers have connections with officials and staff that can facilitate access to the country unofficially.

More irregular migrants fly part of the journey, sometimes from Addis Ababa to Nairobi. More often, however, they travel the first Part south overland to Kenya and fly from Nairobi to a capital close to South Africa such as Harare, Maputo, Lilongwe or Lusaka. From there, they continue their journey overland again to South Africa, by foot, car bus or truck. According to a 2008/9 IOM report, South African visas can be arranged for between USD 400 and USD 600 through facilitators in Nairobi. Early indications from ongoing research by IOM suggests all costs associated with migration, such as documents, visas and smuggling fees, have risen significantly since then.

The journey from Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, it takes eight weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but some travel much faster and others take many months. In theory, migrants travelling most of the journey overland must cross only three countries: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes. These may even involve passing through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe before finally entering South Africa. Some migrants die while many others are detained en route to their Destination. In June 2012, for instance, a group of irregular Ethiopian migrants boarded a boat on the shores of Lake Malawi to head southwards. A few minutes after departing; the overloaded boat sank, drowning of its passengers (AU, 2009).

According to a smuggler who claimed to be part of a group smuggling migrants from the horn of Africa to South Africa and was interviewed in the context of this accident, the use of boats to cross Lake Malawi gained popularity after other land routes became too risky. The dangerous conditions in which many Ethiopian migrants are smuggled can also prove fatal.

In February 2012, for example, a container truck with 75 Ethiopian migrant on board was apprehended near the Djibouti border. Eleven of them had already suffocated to death. Some respondents in a DRC/RMMS study even claimed that as many as 50% of those who begin the journey die from either exposure to the elements or suffocation in transit. Though it is impossible to verify this number, many respondents claimed that more died during the land crossing than at sea. In Tanzania, in line with the crackdown of authorities on irregular migrants in 2012, in August 2012, 24 immigrants from Ethiopia were arrested at Kitogoto village in Mwanga district. They were found hiding in the house of a local resident. According to IOM, about 1,300 irregular

migrants, most of them from Ethiopia and Somalia, were being detained in Tanzania's of March 2012 (RMMS , 2006)

2.9. The Current Situation of South Africa

2.9.1. Xenophobia

Dictionary definition of the term xenophobia refers to strong dislike or fear of people from other countries. Violent attacks against foreign nationals began nearly two weeks ago in Alexandra town ship, in northern Johannesburg, and quickly spread to many other areas in Gauteng, South Africa's richest province. At least 42 people have been killed, 23 of whom were Mozambican nationals, according to Mozambique's deputy interior minister, Jose Mandra. More than 17,000 people have been displaced and more than 400 suspects arrested (UNHCR, 2015). With regarding to Ethiopian citizen displaced by the impacts of violence, though as many international medias such as Algezira, CNN and others reported as many Ethiopian citizens living in this countries also victim of this violence the exact numbers of victims were not clearly indicated.

Outbreaks of xenophobic violence are not a new phenomenon in Cape Town. In 2006, over a period of three months, 29 of the city's population of 4,000 Somalis were killed in xenophobic attacks, according to a spokesperson for the Somali refugee community. The police dispute the figure and claim only 10 Somalis were killed, and that this was a result of crime and not xenophobia. On the website of the UNHCR, the UN refugee agency's representative in South

Africa, Sanda Kimbimbi, said the "UNHCR is deeply concerned about the widespread xenophobic attacks targeting foreigners in Gauteng Province in South Africa. Those affected include refugees and asylum seekers who fled to South Africa seeking protection from persecution in their own countries." Political analysts attribute the xenophobic violence to a range of factors, including high unemployment, porous borders, one of the world's highest crime rates, poverty, police and government corruption, ineffective service delivery.

An official unemployment rate of 26 percent (37 percent when longer-term job-seekers are included), yawning inequality, and sclerotic social service delivery are seen as the wider context for xenophobia. In the seeming competition for scarce resources, South Africa's poor view foreigners as rivals for jobs, houses, and the amenities anticipated with the end of apartheid.

Migrating for Work Research Consortium (MiWORK,2015) noted that while African migrants do better in the job market than local South Africans, "they are more likely to be employed in the informal sector and in precarious employment, both characterized by lower levels of earnings." Violence against migrants and their property is a constant threat, with the worst eruption in 2008 when 70 people died. But as the latest unrest has spread, many South Africans have rallied to support their foreign-born neighbors and, shocked and dismayed, have condemned the attacks (MiWORK, 2015).

As Tanzania daily news, (24 August, 2014) indicated POLICE in Coast region in collaboration with the Immigration Department have apprehended 48 illegal immigrants of Ethiopian origin on Friday night at around 8.00 pm. According to the East African nation's police, acting regional police commander SSP Athumani Mwambalaswa, on Saturday said that the Ethiopians were

deserted by agents who had promised to take them to their destination but failed to keep to their promise, leaving the immigrants wandering in the forest for 15 days, without food or water.

Regional immigration officer NdelemaMwakipesile also said that the immigrants were found in a really bad condition due to hunger, thirst and fatigue."When we rounded them up in the forest, we gave them glucose and food as they were very weak," he said. He indicated that the immigrants are expected to appear in court next week.

According to information the reporter received from Tanzanian sources residing in Arusha, on August 22 some 11 Ethiopian migrants were arrested hiding in the bush in Chalinze town and later police took them to Bagamoyo town near Dar es Salaam for treatment and one of them passed away while being treated from malaria. The cost for transporting one illegal immigrant is between USD 1,200 to USD 2,400, according to Abdul Ndaishimiye, who was one of traffickers arrested early this year.

Similarly, on August 14 this year, 21 migrants were arrested in Makambako town, southern Tanzania and they were transported in a lorry which was supposed to be transporting cement. According to Tanzanian police, in January this year, more than 150 migrants from Ethiopia were arrested in Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza. Back in 2012, 43 migrants from Ethiopia were found dead in Dodoma and 83 found in critical conditions in Dodoma town due to suffocation and hunger.

Pictorial representation of Ethiopian migrants at South Africa:



February 12, 2013

The painful stories of Ethiopian women in the Middle East has now given way to Ethiopian men and women dying in the middle of nowhere in Southern African countries (Source : EmnetAssefa)

Over the last few years news of young Ethiopian men and women found dead inside jam-packed containers loaded on heavy duty trucks has become a routine media exercise both locally and in many parts of the continent. Most of the times the victims in these gruesome stories are Eritreans, Yemenis and Somalis; at other times it involves an entire truck-load of Ethiopians. All die while trying to cross borders in their attempts to go to Southern African countries, notably South Africa.

Pictorial representation of South Africans demonstration against Xenophobia



The marchers passed through neighborhoods that are home to many immigrants [Al Jazeera] 23 Apr 2015 15:04 GMT | Human Rights, Africa

Several thousand demonstrators have marched through central Johannesburg to protest against a spate of deadly attacks on immigrants.

Generally from this literature we can summarize that, South Africa were our citizens are migrating to is also fall in a great problem especially in terms of un employment, poverty, violence of human right and the like. In addition, as we all know in the first week of April, 2015, Ethiopian citizens were fired alive; many of them were escaped from their assets forcefully and badly treated by some South African citizens. For this reason whether we like or not, hence forth migrating to South Africa costs our citizens life.

CHAPTER THREE

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This section describes, research design, the study site, sampling techniques, instrument of data collection, and procedure of data collection followed by methods of data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Descriptive research design has been employed to elicit data on causes and consequences of migration. The researcher employed both data collection instruments such as quantitative and qualitative methods.

3.2 Description of Study Site

This study was conducted in Hadiya zone of (Hossena and sheshego town) on returnee of South Africa. These two selected woredas are found in SPNN region. Hadiya zone is one of the Zones found in SPNN region. The study site was selected because since the researcher is working in the IOM organization when he communicated the returnees at Ethiopian air port many returnees are dwellers of Hadiya zone for this reason researcher were eager to wonder causal factors which pushed this groups migrated to South Africa. The reason behind why Hosanna and Sheshego woreda selected for the study falls in two folds: First, among 11woredas found in Hadiya zone, in two woredas (Hossana and Sheshego) as data secured from Hadiya zonal social security agency illustrated hosanna and sheshoge woreda took the lion share of migrants to South Africa. Second, since the researcher is familiar with the place, it eases the researcher effort to gather relevant data from concerned bodies. This is why the researcher selected hosanna and Sheshego woreda as the study site.

3.3. Population of Study

The targeted populations of this study are returnees from South Africa. These returnees were migrated from the two areas of Hadiya zone. These areas are Hosanna and Sheshogo woreda. Addition to this, the study encompassed government sectors such as Zonal social security agency and agricultural office and the Ethiopian Red Cross societies of Hadiya zone.

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique

With regarding to Hossan woreda returnees from South Africa, out of 25 returnees, 13 of them were selected randomly. Pertaining to participants from Sheshogo woreda, out of 44 returnees 22 of them were selected randomly. In addition, for FGD parents of returnees, government employers (from social security agency), from youth and sport office, in total 12 participants were selected purposely. However among parents of respondents 3 of them were not show interest to participate in the study. And only 9 participants (5 females and 4 males) were sit for discussion. Moreover from organizations working on migration (Red Cross) one participant who work in this area was secured judgmentally.

In order to select participants of the study both probability and non probability sampling techniques were utilized. Accordingly in order to select returnee participants, first all the lists of returnees from South Africa were achieved from the office of social security agency found in each selected woreda. Since these returnees were not found in group, they were called together by the help of each woredas social security agency.

Following this after the names of returnees were listed consecutive number was given. Following this simple random sampling technique was employed in selecting returnees. However, from the total of returnees (44) found in Sheshago woreda only 35 of them were show interest to participate in the study. Hence our sample frame work was 35 populations. Accordingly out of 35 populations 22 participants were selected randomly. Regarding participants of Hosssana woreda the same technique used in sheshago woreda also employed in selecting participants.

Accordingly after returnees were called together with the help of social security agency of Hosanna. Simple random probability sampling was utilized. Again in the case of hosanna woreda returnees out of total returnees from South Africa 25 population, only 21 of them show interest to participate in the study. Accordingly 21 returnees were our sampling frame. Hence 13 participants were selected systematically. According 35 participants for survey study were selected randomly. Pertaining to FGD, parents of returnees, government employers (from social security agency, and from youth and sport commission) were selected purposely. With regarding to participants from the organizations working on migration, judgmentally one from each organization was selected.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

To generate relevant data for this study, both primary and secondary data sources were consulted. To collect valid and reliable information from the study participants, the researcher applies questionnaires and interview for targeted migrants, their families and other concerned bodies. In addition to that field observation used and documents of the selected organization and documents from Hossana and Sheshago town social affair office consulted.

Questionnaire: This part, using both open-ended and close-ended questionnaires, gathered data from 35 migrant. The questions included socio-demographic background variables such as age, sex, and educational as well as marital statuses. These variables are incorporated to provide fertile grounds for analysis. The questionnaires had three parts. The first part of the questionnaire was intended to gather background information of the migrants. The second part of the questionnaire consisted of close ended questions that intended to allow the migrants choose the appropriate answer on their own will. The third part was open ended questionnaire were included.

Interview: As indicated in Creswell (2009), interviewing is necessary to get deep feeling, perceptions, values or how people interpret the world around them, and past events that are impossible to replicate. The key informant interview guide is developed with an intention of getting richer information than what was obtained from survey and to crosscheck its reliability. Here, unstructured questions were used to get woreda level picture of the topic in issue. That is, current migration's trend along with overall, effects of migration and returnees. It also strived to examine government directions as well as possible measures forward.

Focus group discussion: In order to triangulate the collected data, focus group discussion was conducted with concerned bodies.

3.6. Procedure of Data Gathering

The data collection procedure began from identifying the different organizations working on migration in Addis Ababa. After identifying, formal permission letter received from the university was provided to the proposed organization to get green light to conduct the study.

Orientation on how to respond to the questions was provided by the researcher for participants. In addition, the respondents were encouraged to respond honestly to all items as the personal information they provided was going to be used only for the purpose of this study.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

Analysis part is very important stage where the raw data is cooked to give organized information based on which valid conclusions and recommendations of the study are made. To this end, once data was collected, it was entered into, edited and processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version version20.). Both the collected data from primary data's, questionnaires was analyzed quantitatively, and those key informants' interviews and FGDs were analyzed qualitatively. And the result of the study is reported using percentages. Quantitative data is examined with the help of SPSS software and revealed in descriptive statistics like tables, frequencies, percentages and averages. Finally, decision was made in accordance with its statistical value. Qualitative data were organized, summarized and interpreted by the researcher manually, which then employed description and narration

3.8. Ethical consideration

Before data collection, informed consent of participants was asked. And, after permission of respondents achieved, questionnaires were distributed and collected accordingly. The same trend was conducted in the case of data collected from interviewee and FGD. The participants were informed that the privacy will be kept secured and the result will be revealed after the research is over.

3.9. Validation

Basically the employed instruments were developed by collaboration of researcher and area expert scholars from psychology background. Even after the instruments of data collection were prepared, in order to prove the content validity of the questionnaire, the prepared questionnaires were evaluated by two psychology background experts of the area. Following this, in order to test the clarity of the tool, used for this study, the researcher tests the questionnaire on ten transitory respondents found in Addis Abba around (especial area called Gotera). These respondents as well as their answers were not part of the actually study process and only used for testing purposes. After the questions are answered, the researcher asks the respondents for any suggestions or any necessary corrections to improve the instrument further. The researcher could modify the content of the questionnaire based on the assessment and suggestions of the sample respondents. The researchers could exclude irrelevant questions and changed vague or difficult terminologies into simpler ones to make the survey more comprehensive for the selected respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data and the major findings of the study. In doing so, the data collected through the questionnaires presented with the help of tables. The analysis involves three parts. The first part involves description of the characteristics and background of participants in the study followed by a descriptive statistical presentation summarizing the data with percentage was employed. To investigate types of transport used by migrants, major routes in which migrants use in their way to South Africa, type of work migrants participated in host country (South Africa) were analyzed qualitatively. Following this data collected through focus group discussion was presented.

4.1. Social-background characteristics of Respondents

The table below illustrates the socio background of respondents.

Table 1. Background of survey participants

Categories		Frequency	Percent
Age categories	20-25	7	20%
	26-30	11	31.4%
	Above 31	17	48.6%
	Total	35	100%
Educational level	1- 4		
	5- 8	2	5.7
	9-10	7	20
	11-12	10	28.6
	Diploma	9	25.7
	Degree and above	7	20
	Total	35	100%
Marital status	Single	11	31.4%
	Married	24	68.6%
	Total	35	100%

As can be illustrated in the above Table 1, pertaining to educational level of returnees, 25% of them are continued their education from grade eleven to twelve (11- 12). 20% of them are diploma holder. Similarly 20% of them are continued their education from grade five to eight. 28% of them were followed their education from grade nine to ten. From these findings we can infer that, among returnees we assumed that many of them are know how individuals. This shows that many individuals those who are migrated to South Africa are individuals who have capacity to change their life in our context.

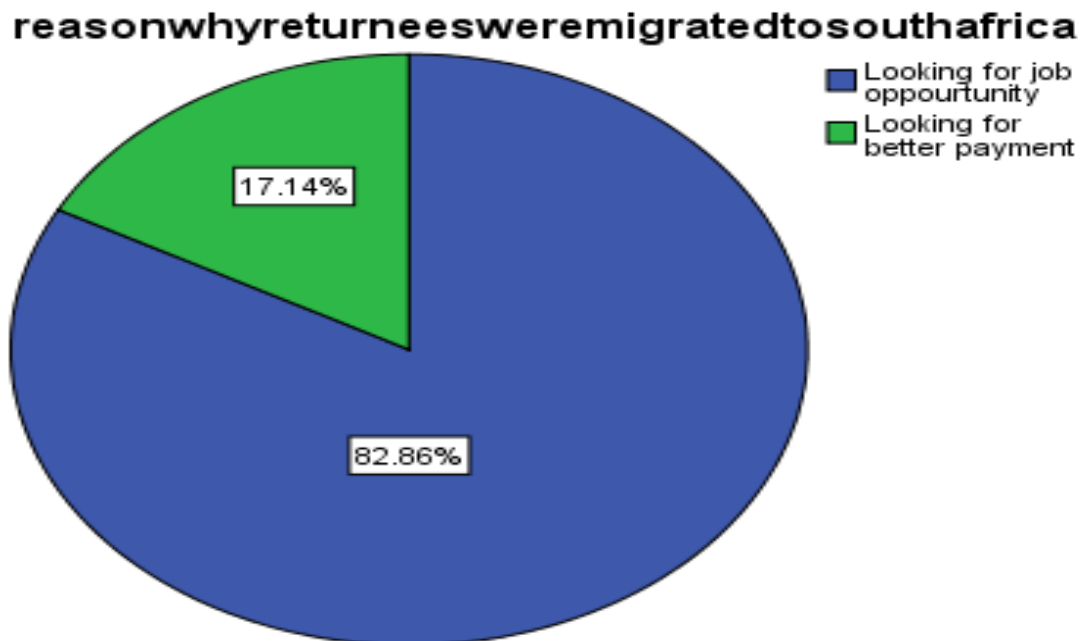
Concerning marital status of respondents, among participants of the study 68.6% of them are married individuals and only 31.4% of them are single/ not married. *From this we can comprehend that, among individuals migrated to South Africa many of them were married individuals. This married individuals are minimally house headed individuals, hence if unfortunately this guys lost his life it is not difficult to guess what kind of family disturbance will appear especially in the family of died person and community as a general*

As can be observed from the above Table, regarding ages of returnees, 48.57%returnees are found above 31 ages, followed by 31.4% of them are found between 26-30 ages and only 20% Of them are found between 20- 25 years old. From these findings we can infer that many migrants are individuals of above 31 years old. This shows that many individuals who were migrated from Ethiopia to South Africa are most probably house headed males.

4.2 The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa

The chart below illustrates the reason why returnees migrated to South Africa

Chart 1: The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa



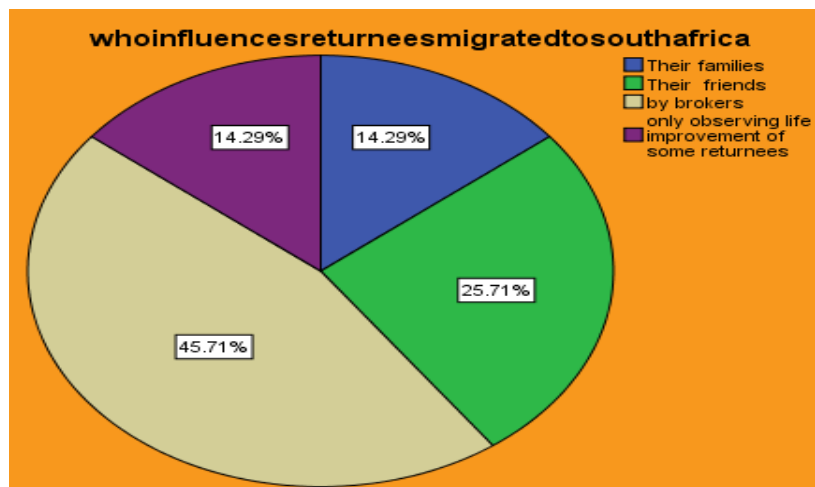
As can be illustrated in the above table, question regarding the reason why returnees migrated to south Africa, among participants of the study 82.5% of them were migrated to south Africa for the purpose of looking job opportunity and only 17.5% of them were migrated to south Africa for the purpose of looking better payment. Among participants of the study no one were responded political, academic and tourism as a reason why the migrated to South Africa. From this finding we can infer that almost all returnees were migrated to South Africa for the purpose looking for job opportunity. And, only 17.5 % of them were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of looking better payment.

In general from this finding we can infer that many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival over for academic, political and recreational purpose.

4.3. Who has played a role in influencing the migrant returns to go to South Africa?

The chart below illustrates who influences returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa

Chart 2: Who influences returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa?



As can be illustrated in the above table, among respondents of the study 14.29% of them were influenced by their families. Similarly among respondents of the study 14.29% of them were influenced by only by seeing life improvement of some returnees. In addition among respondents of the study 25.7% of them were influenced by their friends. Surprisingly among respondents of the study, 45.7% of them were influenced by false promised brokers.

In general from this finding we can infer that though family, friends and social(environmental factors (i.e. seeing life improvement of some returnees), many individuals are influenced by false promised brokers to go South Africa.

4.4 Awareness of returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

The table below illustrates Knowledge and Awareness of returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

Table 4: **Awareness of returnees about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)**

<i>No</i>	Items	Yes	No
<i>1</i>	Migration destroy personal and family property	93.53%	6.47%
<i>2</i>	Migration destroy the economy of country of origin	94.7%	5.6%
<i>3</i>	Migration destroys once own finance	97.52%	2.15%
<i>4</i>	Migration can cause death	83.7%	16.13 %
<i>5</i>	Migration may bring health problem	95.24%	4.2%
<i>6</i>	Migration abuses human right	100%	
<i>7</i>	Migration causes family disintegration	98.2%	2.1%

Questions related to training and Education

	Items	Yes	No
<i>1</i>	GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa	56.3%	43.4%
<i>2</i>	Even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to south Africa	96.22%	3.61%

As can be illustrated in the above table, among respondents of the study, 93.53% of them reported that returnees are migrated to South Africa by selling their personal and family assets

(properties). From this we can comprehend that migrants have knowledge of negative impacts of migration on personal and family assets (resources). In addition, among migrants of the study 94.7 % of them responded as migration has negative impacts on the economy of country of origin (Ethiopia).

Furthermore, among migrants of the study 97.52% of them believe in the impacts of migration in destroying once own on finance. Among respondents of the study, 83.7% of them believe that migration can cause death. Only 16.3% of them believe that migration does not lead to death. Pertaining to the impacts of migration on the health of individuals, among respondents of the study, 95.24% of them believe that migration leads to health crisis on individuals. Regarding the impacts of migration on the abuses of human rights, all respondents of the study believe that migration causes or leads to abuses of human rights.

Concerning the impacts of migration in disturbing family balance, among respondents of the study 98.2% of them strongly believe that migration disturbs family balance. From this finding we can infer that, migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically).

Regarding awareness creation on the negative aspects of migration, among respondents of the study only 56.3% of them responded that GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa, whereas 43.4% of them responded as they were not get training . From this findings we can infer that, enough awareness creation about the negative impacts of migration on person, social and country as a general were not given for migrants which in turn decreases the number of migrants migrated to south Africa and other middle east countries.

Regarding the issue, even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to South Africa, among respondents of the study 96.2% of them responded as, despite education is given for the community, still migration is continued/ not stopped.

4.5. What are the benefits you achieved while you were migrated to South Africa?

As the results of data collected through open ended questionnaire indicates, regarding the question, what kind of benefits they achieved while they were migrated to South Africa, among respondents of the study many of them were responded that, though in their way to south Africa they confront uncountable problem, they reported that migrating to south Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to south Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs.

In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land.

4.6 Types of Transport used by Returnee

As data collected from respondents indicates that though the distance between Ethiopia (migrants' home land) and South Africa (migrants' destination) is very long, on their way to South Africa types of transport used by these migrants were on their foot, sheep and car. From this finding we can comprehend that, since these returnees use their foot, sheep and car in their way to South Africa, it is not difficult to guess what kind of challenges these returnees confront. As the results of data collected from this returnees indicated, in their ways to South Africa these returnees explained as several challenges were confronted them. Among core challenges they

faced, they explained as they lost some of their friends' life because of lack of food, drinking water, diseases and technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water.

4.7 Routes through which returnees travelled while they were migrated to South Africa

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, the journey from Hosanna, Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks). Hence, routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna → Hawwasa → Yabello → Kenya → Mombasa → Tanzania → South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.

4.8 Types of work migrants participated in host country (South Africa)

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, among respondents of the study, 82.5% of them were participated in shopping work, 8.1% of them were participated in parking work, 12.5% of them were working in cafe and restaurant especially cleaning kitchen materials, shoe shining, transporting materials from place to place and the like activities. From this result we can infer that, migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labor.

4.9 Results of data collected from focus group discussion.

List of participants

No	Sex	Age	Educational status
1	F	39	12grade
2	F	43	Illiterate
3	M	48	5grade
4	F	34	12grade
5	M	43	6grade
6	F	39	Diploma holder
7	M	37	12grade
8	F	44	8grade
9	M	38	Diploma holder

As can be indicated in the above table, both sexes (male (4) and female adults (5) were participated. pertaining to educational status of respondents, from illiterate to diploma holder were participated.

With regard to the question why returnees were migrate to South Africa, as the results of data collected from focus group discussion indicates , at the beginning there was Hosanna man went to South Africa by the order of government for diplomatic purpose and after diplomatic relations between these two countries were insured, this person were took some people to South Africa by inline with the rules and regulations of both countries meaning origin country(Ethiopia) and destination country (South Africa) Following this, other few peoples started to go South

Africa pulled by the previous migrants. Previously there were no many migrants and those few migrants got some wealth. Looking at the wealth of few returnees, many youths of Hosanna and Sheshego woreda started to travel to South Africa. Previously, people travel by air plane paying 6 to 7 thousand birr. However this day not this could be because there were a lot of migrants migrating and this has brought to narrow the immigration policy of migration.

As the law gets strict, some individuals started to travel on foot, car and sheep which enable them to cross the border of few countries outside of Ethiopia. Those who were able to reached South Africa after several difficulties sent some money to their families and build house and showed wealth in the hosanna town. Following this, a lot started to migrate in fluke. Hence, the reason behind for going South Africa is because of a person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and the job opportunity and better payment in South Africa.

In line with the benefit and risk ration of migration, as data collected from focus group discussion indicated, only few migrants were sent money to their families. Regarding types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa, as data collected from focus group discussion indicated, many migrants used to travel by car and on their foot in crossing border of some countries.

Since illegally crossing border of sovereign country by its self is a crime, some of migrants were controlled by police while they were crossing border of sovereign country and they were sent to prison for 6 months to 2years. In addition to this, many of them are liable for different health problem followed by fear of wild animals. Each month we receive the death news of 3/three/to 4/four/ migrants every two weeks. Among hundreds of migrants it is ten or less of them succeeded.

Furthermore; the migrant's sale property of their own and or their families that approximate to 60,000 to 80,000 of Ethiopian birr. The money is paid for the agent of brokers whose cells are found in Ethiopia and other African countries. The money could not fund back to the owners whether they succeeded or not in their way to South Africa. Hence, it can be concluded that the risk is higher than its benefits.

To reduce these flukes of migrants, awareness has been given by the GOs and NGOs. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Hence, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

4.10 Interpretation of Data Collected From Key Informant Interviews.

For key informant interviews participants were secured from the following organization: Hadiya zonal social affairs, Hadiya zonal youth and sport commission, Hadiya zonal Red Cross society's manager. Accordingly data collected from these organization summarized as follows:.

Regarding questions why Hossana and Sheshegoworeda community migrated to South Africa,

All key informant interviews began their suggestion by claiming that "*At the begging there was a person who left for South Africa for diplomatic purpose by the order of government*". This person on his return to hosanna took some parts of his own family members. Those family members took other residents of hosanna and the flow of migration started. Actually, those

migrants who migrated were able to send some money to their families. By looking the wealth status of the previous Migrants others started to go to South Africa by air plane. Few years later, the government of South Africa started to reduce migrants who go legally. It was at this time that many youths of hadiaya started to migrate illegally on foot and by car through crossing border of few African countries.

The other reason raised by key informant interview was that:

The route *cause of migration to South Africa is population growth and scarcity of land*. The first person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and took few youths to South Africa may be considered as a means to give an option or one way to reduce these public tensions. However: it is inevitable that people look for a way to survive whether or not South Africa has been chosen as an option to reduce joblessness. Specific to South Africa, we may say that

The 3rd reason is that; Friend and family influence can be two of the reasons for majority our people to migrate to South Africa.

The 4th reason is that looking for life improvement of few returnees from South Africa. In addition to this, families also see some improvements of few returnees from South Africa, and hence start to think that their children may improve life if they go to South Africa.

The 5th and the underlying cause is lack of job opportunity and poor payment for those government or none governmental institutions. These days our money is losing its purchasing power and hence people tend to migrate where they could get money which has high purchasing power and exchange rate.

Regarding Achieved benefit and crisis of migrating to South Africa

As the data collected from key informant interview illustrated, with regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in Hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is out waiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by selling properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.

The crises are much higher than its benefit. We received death news every week. This is excluding youths who lost their life on the way and are not recognized by their colleagues. In addition, majority of the migrants sale properties of their families to get money for their transportation. And hence it is a big loss for many of households to loss their properties where they can't find them if lost at once. In line with the dignity of once own nation, it is one of a shame affair to migrate from country of origin to other countries.

The impacts of migration on the country of origin

As data collected from key informant interviews indicated, migration has the impact on the countries of origin

- Loss of life of citizen
- Loss of productive man power
- Leads to family disintegration
- Loss of human right (if migration is illegal)
- Negatively affects one's countries sovereignty are some of them.

Measures taken to stop the influx of migration

To stop or reduce these flukes of migrants, the government with NGOs did a lot of awareness creation works. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

To avoid the problem of migration, there has been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other none governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them.

Suggestion given by key informant interviews

To reduce and finally to stop the influx of migration the following suggestions are forwarded by key informant interviews

1stThe government needs to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration. This law may incorporate acts as stopping migrants from the very day of taking bus to Moyale. The role of community policing will be of important value as this unit play an important role in following cases from the initial point.

2ndThe government will need to establish mechanism by opening factories so that migrants get job opportunities with good payment. Better payment is very important because some of the migrants were government employees who work for less payment.

3rdThe government will need to value human labor. In addition to this, an expansion of fabrics may help by giving job opportunities.

Chapter Five

5. DISCUSSION

In this section, the results presented in the previous section are discussed. Possible explanations and potential reasons for obtained results are forwarded. In addition to this, the results are compared with similar previous research findings and triangulated.

5.1 The Reason why Returnees Migrated to South Africa

As indicated in the result section of the study, many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival (looking for job opportunity and better payment) over for academic, political and recreational purpose.

Consistent with the present study, research study conducted by (IFAD, 2010) illustrated that persistent rural poverty continues to be one of the most striking development challenges of the developing world which put pressure on their citizen to migrate and it is anticipated that the current state of affair is unlikely to change in the immediate future. Similar with the present finding, research report by (IOM, 2009) indicated that since South African economy continues to grow, migrants find employment and money-making opportunities to finance further movement.

5.1 Who influences Returnees to go (migrated) to South Africa?

As can be illustrated in the result section of the study, hosanna and sheshego *migrants* were influenced by false promised brokers , followed by their friends, their family and social factors (environmental factors (i.e seeing life improvement of some returnees), respectively. Consistent with the present study research findings reported by (US department sector, 2014) indicated that

many migrants were migrated to South Africa by the influence of false promise of brokers. Similar with the present finding, study conducted by Ellis (2003) indicated that the smugglers themselves may play an important role in creating the aspirations to migrate, generating demand for their services among vulnerable populations through deception and manipulation. Young men in poor rural areas are actively targeted by smuggling networks, with promises of better livelihoods opportunities in South Africa.

It has to be noted that local evidence of successful migration by earlier migrants (such as brick-built homes, trucks and businesses) also creates a demand for smugglers' services as part of the 'migration culture' in some parts of Ethiopia. Some migrants also have relatives among the Ethiopian Diasporas in South Africa

5.3 Migrants Awareness about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

As can be illustrated in the result section of this study, among respondents of the study, many of them reported that returnees are migrated to South Africa by selling their personal and family assets (properties). From this we can comprehend that migrants have knowledge of negative impacts of migration on personal and family assets (resources). In addition, among migrants of the study almost all of them responded as migration has negative impacts on the economy of country of origin (Ethiopia).

Furthermore, among migrants of the study 97.52% of them believe in the impacts of migration in destroying once own on finance. Among respondents of the study, 83.7% of them believe that migration can cause death. Only 16.3% of them believe that migration does not lead to death. Pertaining to the impacts of migration on the health of individuals, among respondents of the

study, 95.24% of them believe that migration leads to health crisis on individuals. Regarding the impacts of migration on the abuses of human rights, all respondents of the study believe that migration causes or leads to abuses of human rights.

Concerning the impacts of migration in disturbing family balance, among respondents of the study 98.2% of them strongly believe that migration disturbs family balance. From this finding we can infer that, migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically). Consistent with the present findings, study conducted by Bhorat et al., (2002) indicated that, emigration can cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer disappear when they take their skills abroad (One of the main beneficiaries is the United States. But professionals from developing countries have been going all over the world. These departures are partly a result of people wanting to earn more and broaden their experience.

5.4 What are the benefits migrants achieved while they were migrated to South Africa?

As illustrated in the result section of the study, among respondents of the study many of them were responded that, though in their way to south Africa they confront uncountable problem, they reported that migrating to south Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to south Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs. In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land.

5.5. Types of Transport used by Returnee

As can be indicated in the result section of the study, types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa were on foot, sheep and car. It is not difficult to guess what kind of challenges these returnees confront. As the results of data collected from this returnees indicated, in their ways to South Africa these returnees explained as several challenges were confronted them. Among core challenges they faced, they explained as they lost some of their friends' life because of lack of food, drinking water, diseases and technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water. Similar with the present findings, research study conducted by IOM (2009) indicated that the main transport used by migrants in their way to south Africa were on foot, car/ bus or truck.

5.6 Routes through which returnees travelled while they were migrated to South Africa

As indicated in the result section of the study, as information gathered from returnee illustrated, on average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks). Hence, routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna → Hawwasa → Yabello → Kenya → Mombasa → Tanzania → South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.

Consistent with the present finding, research report conducted by (IOM, 2009) indicated the journey from Ethiopia to South Africa is long, complex and dangerous. On average, it takes eight weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa. In order to reach South Africa overland must cross three countries: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes. These may even involve passing through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe before finally entering South Africa. Some migrants die while many others are detained en route to their Destination.

5.7 Types of Work Migrants Participated in Host Country (South Africa)

As data collected from returnees from South Africa indicated, among respondents of the study, 82.5% of them were participated in shopping work, 8.1% of them were participated in parking work, 12.5% of them were working in cafe and restaurant especially cleaning kitchen materials, shoe shining, transporting materials from place to place and the like activities. From this result we can infer that, migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labour.

Consistent with the present findings, the study conducted by (McKinley, 2001) indicated that migrant workers are usually engaged in unskilled works which are not preferred by the native workers of the host country. Similarly, those who are not recognized legally by the government of the host country take up secondary jobs not taken by most native workers.

5.8. Triangulation of the main findings

5.8.1. The result obtained from the survey showed:

- The migrants travelled to South Africa pushed by migrants who left for South Africa previously and showed some life improvement. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from key informants interview and FGD.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in FGD & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of life, illness, loss of money and family separation. In line with this result, the FGD and KII showed similar results.

5.8.2. The result obtained from the key informant interview showed:

- The migrants start to travel to South Africa following a person who left for South Africa for intuitional purpose. This person took few people to South Africa for job opportunities. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from the survey and FGD.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in FGD & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of properties, death news every week, loss of money and family disintegration. In line with this result, the FGD and the survey reports showed similar results.

5.8.3. The result obtained from the Focus group discussion showed:

- The migrants travelled to South Africa pushed by previous migrants who left for South Africa previously and showed some life improvement. This result was confirmed by the result obtained from key informants interview and survey.
- The main reason to migrate to South Africa is in search of job opportunities. This result is similarly obtained in survey & KII.
- The consequences of migration to South Africa are: loss of life, illness, loss of money and family separation. In line with this result, the survey and KII showed similar results.

CHAPTER SIX

6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter the major findings of the study are summarized, and conclusions and recommendations given

6.1 SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to investigate in-depth and disaggregated data on migrants' knowledge, attitudes and practices in relation to migration, its drivers and its associated protection risks on Ethiopian returnees from South Africa and provide a baseline set of data for the concerned bodies in the study area.

Thirty five male returnees 22 from sheshago woreda and 13 from Hossanna woreda completed a battery of self report questionnaire. Nine participants took part in FGD. And, one professional from IOM organization was participated in the study. Based on pilot study item analysis was carried out and the instruments were improved.

Following data collections, descriptive analysis were computed. The first part involves description of the characteristics and background of participants in the study followed by a descriptive statistical presentation summarizing the data with percentage was employed. To investigate types of transport used by migrants, major routes in which migrants use in their way to South Africa, type of work migrants participated in host country (South Africa), were analyzed qualitatively. Following this data collected through focus group discussion was present The main findings were as follows.

- Among individuals migrated to South Africa many of them were married individuals.

This married individuals are minimally house headed individuals, hence if unfortunately

this guys lost his life it is not difficult to guess what kind of family disturbance will appear especially in the family of died person and community as a general

- As indicated in the result section of the study, many individuals were migrated to South Africa for the purpose of survival (looking for job opportunity and better payment), land degradation, than for academic, political and recreational purpose.
- Hosanna and sheshago migrants were influenced by false promised brokers followed by their friends, their family and social factors (environmental factors (i.e seeing life improvement of some returnees), respectively.
- Migrants have knowledge of the negative impacts of migration on individual migrants and country as a general (personally, socially and economically).
- Migrating to South Africa enables them to generate some incomes, they also reported as migrating to South Africa enables them to gain some knowledge and skills especially on how to create jobs. In addition, they also reported that after returned back to their home land country, they explained as they learned that it is possible to work in home land. On the other hand migration resulted in loss of life, family crisis, loss of productive man power, loss of even human right.
- Types of transport used by migrants in their way to South Africa were on foot, sheep and car/bus
- Among core challenges migrants faced are loss of some of their friends' life because of absence of food, drinking water, diseases and because of technical problem observed on sheep while they were travelling on the water.

- On average, they reported that it takes them from 10 weeks to 16 weeks for Ethiopian migrants to reach South Africa, but they responded that it depends on the situation, especially availability of transports. Because of these factors some of them reported as they reached fast (within 10 weeks) and some of them reached late (within 14-16 weeks).
- Routes through which returnees travelled to South Africa are as follows: *Hosanna* → *Hawwasa* → *Yabello* → *Kenya* → *Mombasa* → *Tanzania* → *South Africa*. Migrants travelling most of the journey over land must cross two countries: Kenya and Tanzania. But often, as they try to avoid detection by authorities, smugglers travel much more complicated routes.
- Migrants are almost all participated in unskilled labor such as shopping, shoe shining, cleaning kitchen utensils and parking.
- Migration has the impact on the countries of origin :Loss of life of citizen ,Loss of productive man power, Leads to family disintegration, Loss of human right (if migration is illegal),Negatively affects one's countries sovereignty are some of them.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the result found, the government, NGOs, researchers and other potentially concerned bodies are recommended.

For Researchers

- Researchers have got a clue about the cause and consequence of migration.
Hence, this would be considered as an initial point for the potential researcher to work further study based on these findings in a breadth and width manner.

For NON- governmental organization

- NGOs will need to encourage researcher to engage in the area of migration so as to get possible solution.
- . work more on awareness creation about the negative impacts of migration on person, social and country as a general

The Government

- Has to create conducive environment for un employed young groups by opening some factories.
- Continue mobilizing youths to participate in micro business enterprises.
- Salary increment and improve purchasing power of Ethiopian money.
- The government needs to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration.
- Mobilize communities and establish diplomatic net workings with countries to combat brokers.
- Strengthen legal and formal way of labor migration.

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Appendix

Adama Science and Technology University
School of Educational Science and Technology of Education
Department of Psychology

Questionnaire to be filled by returnees from south Africa, their families, social security agency at Hosena and sheshegoworeda and NGOs working on migration

Dear respondents:

I am a student of masters of Social Psychology in Adama Science and Technology University in the year 2013 to 2015. Currently, I am working on Master's thesis entitled as "cause and consequences of migration on Ethiopian returnees from south Africa the case of Hosanna town". The objective of this questionnaire is to collect data from returnees and key informants in order to assess the causes, consequences of migration and its intervention mechanisms in Hosanna and Sheshego town. Furthermore; the research is believed to suggest possible recommendation to enhance the intervention programs services. Hence, the researcher kindly requests you to fill this questionnaire carefully. All the information you will provide will be kept strictly confidential. Moreover, the information that you will provide is quite useful to achieve the objective of the study.

The researcher would like to thank you in advance for spending some time in answering the question

Personal Information of Respondents

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Age_____ | 5. Day of return to home country_____ |
| 2. Sex_____ | 6. Working situation |
| 3. Address _____ | 7. Marital status |
| 4. Day of migration_____ | 8. Educational status..... |

Part II: Questionnaire for Returnees

1 why you migrated to South Africa

- A. The reason to migrate to south Africa is looking for job opportunity
- B. The reason for migrating to South Africa is for better payment
- C. Because of political persecution
- D. For academic purpose
- E. For tourism purpose

2. Who influences you to go South Africa?

- A. my family
- B, my friends
- C. Only by seeing life improvement of some returnees
- d. Brokers

Part III: Questionnaire for Returnee

Direction: Using the scale below, please indicate with a tickmark “√” to what extent each of the following items applies to you

Knowledge and Awareness about the Impacts of Migration (Consequences of Migration)

No	Items	Yes	No
1	While I migrated to South Africa my parents have soled their personal and family property		
2	Migration destroy the economy of country of origin		
3	Migration destroys once own finance		
4	Migration can cause death		
5	Migration may bring health problem		
6	Migration abuses human right		

7	Migration leads to family disintegration		
8	Questions related to education and training		
9	GOs and NGOs gave education to the community of this area not to migrate to south Africa		
10	Even if education has been provided, some of the people continued to migrate to south Africa		

11. Would you please explain the type of transport used while travelling to south Africa_____?

12. May you explain areas through which you travelled while you were migrated to SouthAfrica?_____

13. What are the benefits you achieved while you were migrated to South Africa?

14. Types of work you participated in South Africa_____

15. If you have another idea, please fill in the blank space_____

Part IV: Questionnaire prepared for families of returnees, social security agency at Hosanna and sheshego woreda and NGO's working on migrants

A. Questions for FGD

1. What was the reason behind for Hosanna and sheshego woreda youths to migrate to South Africa?
2. How do you explain the benefits and risk ratio of migration to South Africa?
3. Where do migrants get money for transport and other facilities in their way to South Africa?
4. How much money do migrants spent to travel to South Africa?
5. What are some of the challenges while travelling to South Africa?
6. Do you think that intervention has been done to protect South Africa travelers? If yes by who and what was the intervention? Was the intervention stopped and or reduce migration to South Africa?

7. What other mechanism has to be established to reduce migration to South Africa?

B.Questionnaire for kee informants of Hosena and sheshego woreda community members

1. What are the reasons behind which initiate Hosena and Sheshego woreda communities migrated to South Africa?
2. Where do you think that a migrant get information to migrate towards South Africa
3. What kind of crisis migration may bring on the counties of origin?

C.Interview questions for NGOs working on migration

1. How did you find the flow of Hosena and Sheshego community towards South Africa?
2. How did you see the impacts of the flow of Hosena and Sheshego community towards South Africa on your organization?
3. What do you suggest in order to eradicate the flow this community towards South Africa?

Part V: Pictures

Focus group discussion



Pictures of kee informant's interview



FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

List of participants

S/N	Name of participants	sex	age	Educational status
1	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	30	12grade
2	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	28	12grade
3	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	30	5grade
4	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	22	12grade
5	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	24	6grade
6	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	27	8grade
7	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	30	12grade
8	Name omitted for privacy reason	F	26	8grade
9	Name omitted for privacy reason	M	38	12+2

Discussion points

- What was the reason behind for Hosanna youths to migrate to South Africa?
- How do you explain the benefit risk ratio of migration to South Africa?
- Where do migrants get money for to travel to South Africa?
- How much money do migrants spent to travel to South Africa?
- What are some of the challenges while travelling to South Africa?
- Do you think that intervention has been done to protect South Africa travellers? If yes by who and what was the intervention? Was the intervention stopped and or reduce migration to South Africa?
- What other mechanism has to be established to reduce migration to south Africa?

With regard to the reason to migrate to South Africa, the participants said that at the beginning there was a hosanna man went to South Africa sent by the government for diplomatic activities. This person took few people to South Africa. Following this, other few peoples started to go South Africa pulled by the previous migrants. Previously there were no many migrants and those few migrants got some wealth. Looking at the wealth of few returnees, many youths of hosanna started to travel to south Africa. Previously, people travel by air plane paying 6 to 7 thousand birr. However, this days not. This could be because there were a lot of migrants migrating and this has brought to narrow the immigration policy of migration. As the low got strong, other few started to travel by foot and car crossing the border of few countries outside Ethiopia. Those who manage to land in South Africa sent some money to their families and build house and showed wealth in the hosanna town. Following this, a lot started to migrate in fluke. Hence, the reason behind for going South Africa is because of a person who left for South Africa for institutional purpose and the job opportunity and better payment in South Africa.

In line with the benefit risk ration of migration, off course there are few migrants sent money to their families. However: many of them used to travel by car and foot crossing border of some countries. Accordingly, crossing border of sovereign country by its self is a crime and they will be sent to prison for 6 months to 2 years. In addition to this, many of them are liable for different health problem followed by fear of wild animals. Each month we receive the death news of 3/three/ to 4/four/ migrants every two weeks. Among hundreds of migrants it is ten or less of them succeeded. Further more; the migrants sale property of their own and or their families that matches 60,000 to 80,000 of Ethiopian birr. The money is paid for the agent of brokers whose cells are found in Ethiopian and other African countries. The money could not funded back to the owners whether they managed to go to south Africa or not. Hence, it can be concluded that the risk is higher than its benefits.

To reduce these flukes of migrants awareness has been given by the GOs and NGOs. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW

Name: Mr Yerga worede

Position: Hosanna zonal social affairs responsible

- At the begging there was a person who left for South Africa for organizational purpose. This person on his return to hosanna took some parts of his own family members. Those family members took other residents of hosanna and the flow of migration started. Actually, those migrants who migrated were able to send some money to their families. By looking the wealth status of the previous Migrants others started to go to South Africa by air plane. Few years later, the government of South Africa started to reduce migrants who go legally. It was at this time that many youths of Hadiaya started to migrate illegally by foot and car crossing border few African countries.
- With regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is outwaiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by saling

properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.

- To stop or reduce these flukes of migrants, the government with NGOs did a lot of awareness creation has been carried out. In addition to this, there was social influence set by the community members on the families of the migrants. Yet these all could not stop the youths from migrating to South Africa. Accordingly, as further option we suggest the government establish factories and open job opportunity to youths of area. It is not only those youths with no job but also government employees of each sector are also migrating because the money they received each month has got no purchasing power for their daily subsistence.
- As a recommendation to reduce migration, I suggest that we need to set a formal law which prohibits illegal migration. This law may incorporate acts as stopping migrants from the very day of taking bus to Moyale. The role of community policing will be of important value as this unit play an important role in following cases from the initial point.

Name: Mr Adelecho

Position: Hosanna zonal Red Cross society's manager.

- The root cause of migration to South Africa is population growth and scarcity of land. The first person who left for south Africa for institutional purpose and took few youths to south Africa may be considered as a means to give an option or one way to reduce these public

tenstion.however: it is inevitable that people look for a way to survive whether or not south Africa has been chosen as an option to reduce joblessness. Specific to South Africa, we may say that group and family influence can be two of the reasons for majority our people to migrate to South Africa. Peers looking for life improvement of few returnees from south Africa.in addition to this, families also see some improvements of few returnees from South Africa, and hence start to think that their children may improve life if they go to South Africa.

- The crises are much higher than its benefit. We received death news every week. This is excluding youths who lost their life on the way and are not recognized by their colleagues. Furthermore; majority of the migrants sale properties of their families to get money for their transportation. And hence it is a big loss for many of households to loss their properties where they can't find them if lost at once. In line with the dignity of once own nation, it is one of a shame affair to migrate from country of origin to other countries.
- To avoid the problem of migration, there hs been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other none governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them.
- As final option, I suggest that the government will need to establish mechanism by opening factories so that migrants get job opportunities with good payment. Better payment is very important because some of the migrants were government employees who work for less payment.

Name: Mr Makos,

Position: Hosanna zonal agricultural office responsible,

- The first person who trigger the way to south Africa is a government worker who left for south Africa for institutional purpose.however;the underlying cause is lack of job opportunity and poor payment for those government or none governmental institutions. These days our money is losing its purchasing power and hence people tend to migrate where they could get money which has high purchasing power and exchange rate.
- With regard to the advantage and disadvantage of migration to South Africa, we did an assessment of the wealth of some of the migrants. Accordingly, we could not trace significant life improvement both on the individual migrants and their families. However, there are few who sent money to their families and build houses in hosanna town. Furthermore the disadvantage is outwaiting as we are receiving death news of migrant's every week. In addition to this, the migrants travel to South Africa paying a lot of money which is equivalent to 60 to 110 thousand Ethiopian birr both for their travel and to the brokers who showed them the road to South Africa. This all money collected by saling properties including land and other related properties. This directly has a link with the existing survival of the families who sold what they have. Hence, the disadvantage is drastically high in contrast to its advantage.
- To avoid the problem of migration, there has been massive mobilization in all the woredas and kebeles of the Zone. The government and other none governmental organization has been involved to stop migration. Massive awareness creation has been provided by showing videos and pictures of those dead bodies of migrants who lost their life on the way. However; migration still continued all the interventions could not stop them. The government workers also joined migration. This is because; the money paid by the government is not good enough to lead life. The purchasing power of money is also getting weak.
- As recommendation I suggest the government will need to value human labor. In addition to this, an expansion of fabrics may help by giving job opportunities. I also suggest, the government will need to make salary increment for the government workers while establishing mechanism to improve the purchasing power of Ethiopian money.