



**SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION'S
INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION IN SILTI
DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

MSW DISSERTATION RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION'S INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION IN SILTI DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA** submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirements for any other programme of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or other.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Mandefro Tefera Motma who is a student of MSW from Indira Gandhi National Open University, Addis Ababa was working under my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course MSWP-001. His project work entitled SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION'S INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION IN SILTI DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

Place: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Signature: -----

Date: April 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASP	Area Strategic Plan
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MSW	Master's of Social Work
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
SACFDA	Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association
SNNPR	South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme

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Abstract

This study entitled as **SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION'S INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION IN SILTI DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA** conducted to assess and evaluate Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration in four rural Project operational Areas in Silti District of Siltie Zone In SNNPR. This part examined to know the extent of interventions in managing rural youth migration. The study strived to identify number of youth who have been benefited and the types of benefit provided by the Association. Moreover, causes and consequences of rural youth migration have traced. In this session the negative consequences seen and heard on migrants identified, data analyzed and interpreted. Strengths and constraints of the Organization interventions have illustrated.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration remains central for households and communities to enhance their access to livelihoods assets through investing in the creation of social capital (networks and personal relations). It is estimated that in 2010, 10.2 percent of global migrants hailed from Africa (UNDP, 2009). Only three percent of the world migrates, and around 1.9 percent of Africa's populations engage in international migration (UNDP, 2009). This is not surprising, however, as it is well documented in migration studies that the "poorest of the poor" do not migrate, and Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest region in the world. Migration flows from Sub-Saharan Africa are thus occurring within a context of extreme poverty, conflict, and the HIV and AIDS pandemic, all of which impact positively migration dynamics (Adepoju, 2008).

From the 1980s onward, the Horn of Africa, which consists of Eritrea, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia have become the largest refugee-producing area in the world. Among those countries, Ethiopia becomes the largest contributor to the refugee flows (Bariagaber, 1999). As a consequence, Ethiopia is internationally known for its refugee crisis, including problems of managing refugee flows and the issue of repatriation. Today, the number of Ethiopians who is seeking refuge in other countries in the world has drastically decreased (Sonja Fransen, December 2009).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world and in 2005 had an emigration rate of 0.6 percent, which is low in comparison to Africa as a whole. Ethiopia faces complex challenges of

food insecurity, overpopulation, drought, political instability, and ethnic conflict. In addition this issue, the country faces large challenges with respect to migration flows.

Political instability in the 1970s and the large refugee flows of the 1980s led to the development of the Ethiopian Diaspora. Nowadays, the Diaspora is actively engaged in political and development processes in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Diaspora is one of the largest of all African countries and is concentrated primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom. Remittances to Ethiopia from the Diaspora communities elsewhere in the world provide an integral source of income for families to sustain themselves through external shocks and meet their basic needs.

In Ethiopia, Internal migration flows are currently larger than external flows (Sonja Fransen, December 2009), but the exact number of people who has migrated internally is not known. Internal migration occurs in the form of rural-urban migration, rural-rural migration, and resettlement policies, which are all substantial in Ethiopia. Internal migration in Ethiopia has traditionally occurred at marriage when the wife moves to live in the husband's community. In addition, urbanization in Ethiopia is a growing trend that puts pressure on urban infrastructure and resources (De Waal, 1991; Ezra & Kiros, 2001).

Silti-Aynage Child and Family Development Association formerly named as CCF Aynage Area Child and Family Development Project was one of CCF Inc Ethiopia affiliated Projects found in Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples Region. Despite the fact that ChildFund Ethiopia (formerly named as CCF Inc. Ethiopia) has adopted a new development approach called Bright Future with the aim of strengthening accountability, fortifying sponsorship, broaden or deepen Programs and bringing long lasting impact; the Project is disaffiliated and registered as an

independent entity by the name of ‘Silti-Aynage Child and Family Development Association’. The representatives of both enrolled and non-enrolled families have formed the Association and registered under the Justice Bureau of SNNPR on November 17, 2008.

ChildFund Ethiopia is working with the Association as a prime partner. Project funding or financing, capacity building and Program quality control will be the major concern of ChildFund Ethiopia; while working in partnership with the Association. In contrast the overall management of the Program will be performed by the Association itself. It is expected that the new Program approach will enable the Association to deepen its understanding of child poverty and strengthen meaningful child and community participation in program development and management so that sustainability can be met through a Community Based Organization.

As a child-focused Organization, Silti-Aynage Child and Family Development Association is committed to fostering healthy child development by giving children and young people a leading role in Program Development and Implementation. One of the key elements of its development practice is child agency – the idea that children and young people are agents of change and are therefore capable of playing leading roles in lives of their local communities in which they are residing.

Silti-Aynage Child and Family Development Association is, therefore, now committed to focus on three Programs that can bring long lasting impacts on the lives of deprived, excluded and vulnerable children. More practically, Silti-Aynage Child and Family Development Association has set the outcomes that will be achieved through its core Programming. The Core outcomes depend on the life stage of children i.e., Healthy & Secured Infants (0-5 years old); Educated & Confident Children (6-14 years old); and Involved and Skilled Youth (15-24 years old). These

three core outcomes shall be achieved through three core Program areas namely Care & Development of Infants & Young Children, Quality Learning Opportunities & Enhancing achievement in Basic Education, and Leadership and Livelihood Skill of Youth respectively.

The Association has been established 13 years ago, in 1998. Currently it works in one urban and 4 rural kebeles, youth in rural kebeles specially, is suffering from lack of job opportunity and continuously migrate to nearby urban areas and Arab countries.

Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association implemented a number of interventions in related to three different objectives. Namely, enhance youth livelihood education and preparation, promote youth friendly reproductive health and services, and enhance youth leadership and social engagement. The first objective which is youth livelihood education and preparation focused on identification and screening of enrolled youth age of 14-24 years old who have completed 10th/12th grade but cannot be eligible for government vocational skill training institutions or university and college due to their minimum school grade. They have provided vocational skill training and organize in association with support of startup capital so that they can engage in income generating activities. Youth who have scored good result also supported and assisted through provision of pocket money and cover their transportation cost during their learning in higher education.

However, in spite of the fact that the association investing huge resources, rampant number of youth has been seen to displace and migrate from rural to urban (internal migration) and Arab countries. This is therefore, this research is intended to identify and investigate youth development Program interventions implemented by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Associations in four rural project sites (Boze, Senena, Koto and Woliya 6) for the

previous three years (January 2010 to December 2012). It is also expected that causes, effects and consequences of rural youth migration will be determined.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The most commonly understood migration stream, rural to urban migration is the chief feature of developing countries, like Ethiopia which are undergoing industrialization and urbanization. People from the rural area tend to move towards the growing urban centers for economic reasons in search of work, employment, better life and urban facilities.

In the study areas high density of population, lack of work and employment, low wages and poverty act as push factors in pushing rural youth towards urban areas. These economic reasons are the primary factors behind migration. Followed by other basic factors like, people may also migrate due to environmental factors due to scarcity of water, desertification of land and loss of forest. In social related causes women migrate from their parents' residence to that of the husband after marriage.

Migration of rural youth from project areas directly affects the socio economic, environment, demographic and cultural identity of the entire society. Migration cause an opposite impact on the economy of place of origin as productive age group displaced from their vicinity. Migration of educated skilled professionals from rural areas to urban and developed countries directly influence the social economic development of the rural community. Migration causes family breakup as a result of which migrants suffer emotionally as well as physically. The spread of communicable diseases like HIV and AIDS have much to with migration process and rural youth got the chance of infected or affected with this pandemic. And then, migrants have a trend to

visit their elderly families and sex partners during cultural and religion holy days and got the opportunity to transmit HIV and AIDS to their sexual partners.

The main demographic impact of migration is redistribution of population in the unequal movement between two places, one place gains at the cost of the other. In the short run, there is a direct fall in population in the place of origin and rise in the place of arrival. Moreover, as men predominant in rural to urban migration there is a male depopulation in rural areas where as in urban areas, the population of men to that of women increase. Again it is mostly the young people who migrate. So, more of elderly men are likely to be left in villages. In the long run, the fertility rate in place of origin goes down while in place of arrival it goes up. The average population in the former being of older age group, death rate will be more, while in the arrival place it will fall.

Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association has developed area strategic plan for the well being of rural youth living in four project implementing areas. The area strategic plan consisted of three youth focused objectives to be implemented in three years period of time, January 2010 to December 2012. Even though there were routine monitoring and evaluation sessions in every quarter program performance which was conducted by both internal and external consultants, neither of these monitoring and evaluation could identify the causes and consequences of rural youth migration. Moreover, program interventions were not well evaluated in related to alleviation of rural youth migration. Lessons learned were not illustrated from previous years and it had not been research based problem solving interventions.

At present, Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's fund raising strategy is mainly based on one to one child to sponsor relationship. This un-controlled and non researched

rampant rural youth migration directly affects the annual budget flow of the association which will lead budget scarcity and reserve the community development interventions strived by the project as youth departure will be followed by sponsor cancelation of the enrolled youth. Hence, this research is expected to scrutinize the strengths to be learned and weaknesses will be corrected and the possible recommendations for mitigating the problems faced due to rural youth migration.

1.3 Research Questions

This research strived to answer three main questions:

- i. What types of intervention activities undertaken by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association in managing rural youth migration?
- ii. What were the causes and consequences of rural youth migration in the four selected rural Kebeles of the study District?
- iii. What were the strengths and constraints of the Organization's interventions?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This research sought to study and understand the following general and specific objectives.

Generally the study intended to assess and evaluate Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration in four rural Project operational Areas in Silti District of Siltie Zone In SNNPR.

In addition, the study had the following specific objectives.

- i. To assess the types of intervention activities which have been undertaken by the NGO since December 2012.
- ii. To identify the causes and consequences of rural youth migration in the four selected rural kebeles of the study District.

iii. To identify the strengths and constraints of the Organization's interventions.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Youth: individuals of both sexes with age of 15 to 24 years old.

Migration: is defined as movement out of a rural or urban place of origin that lasted for at least six months.

Permanent migrants: are those who left their places of origin and continue to reside in their places of destination.

Return migrants: are those who have lived outside their places of origin for up to six months but are currently returned to place of origin.

Temporary migrants: are migrants residing outside their places of origin for at least six months but periodically move back and forth between origin and destination.

Internal migration: migration inside the country.

External migration: migration of out of the country.

Causes of migration are either pushing or pulling factors force individuals to migrant.

Consequences of migration: are results faced by migrants.

Silti is a name of the District where the study conducted.

Aynage: historical cave found in the study area.

Kebele: the smallest political administration unit in Ethiopia equivalent to village.

Kibet, Boze, Senena, Koto and Woliya 6 are kebeles found in the District and where the study samples took.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

In general this study faced different obstacles; the first was the natural location of the study area.

The geographical locations of the District's Kebeles were not accessible to transport. As a result

both the interviewers and field supervisors could not use motorbikes in order to visit all the house hold of the Kebeles. Constraint of finance and time were the second limitations faced during the data collection, analyzing and interpretation.

1.8 Map of the Study Area

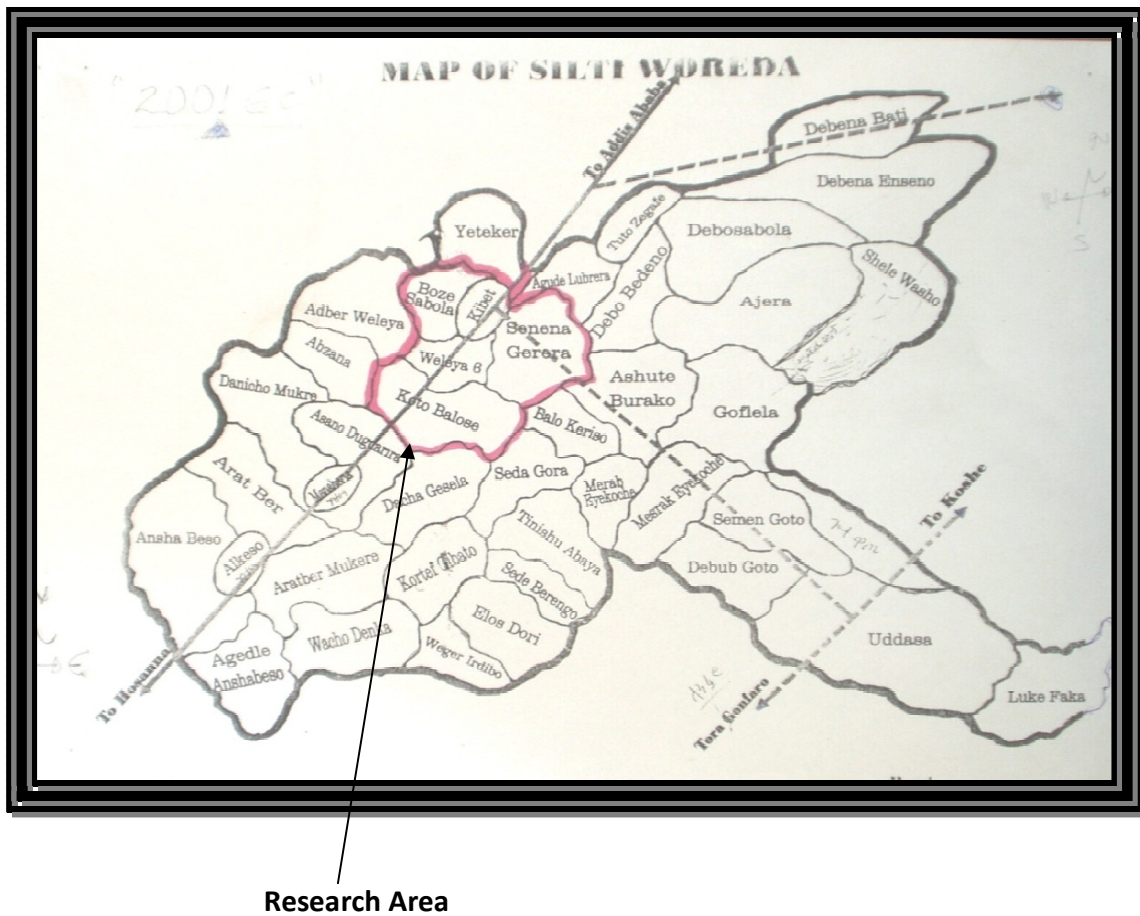


Figure 1.1 Map of Silti District

Source: Silti District Administration Office

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction Review of Related Literature

There were several researches conducted by different authors on the issues of rural youth migration, its causes and consequences. The researcher reviewed and took some of them as a literature and reference so that it can identify important related terms and findings.

2.2 Wellbeing and Migration in Ethiopia

Review of migration phases in Ethiopia I, from Menelik 1887- Italian Occupation 1941.

Conquest of the south and nation building process led to formation of garrison towns and attraction of peasants seeking land. Foundation of Addis Ababa in 1888 encouraged influx of laborers for construction and services. Italian Occupation 1935-41 accelerated urbanisms based on division of labor and specialization and cash economy. Construction of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa rail way contributed to the mushrooming of towns.

Review of migration phases in Ethiopia II, Post –Liberation, Imperial Haileslasie (1941-74)

High Way, zoning of commercial and industrial urban centers constructed and development of commercial agriculture. Considerable rural-urban long term migration saw, increasing rural-rural seasonal migration-trade.

Review of migration phases in Ethiopia III, Socialist, Derg Period (1974-91)

Patterns and scale of migration affected by:

- Confiscation of rural/urban extra lands,
- Closure of commercial farms,
- Introduction of check-points and pass system,
- Red terror in urban areas and exodus – diasporas

Review of migration phases in Ethiopia IV, the current EPRDF- period (1991-to date).

The following factors are assumed to affect migration flows:

Ethnic-based regionalization said to discourage inter-regional migration; continued state land ownership said to limit migration to towns. However, there seems to be increased rural-urban migration for both long-term and seasonal migration.

Research Sites and Methods

Research sites: two urban: - Addis Ababa and Shashemene and two rural- Turufe Ketcheme (Oromia) and Yetmen (Amhara)

Research Methods

A) Community Level- to establish current patterns and types of mobility; 16 Focus groups and Key informants = Adult (male, female) Young (male, female) from better-off, middle, poor wealth categories interviewed.

B) Household Level- to identify roles in and effects of migration; 12 HHs from rich/ medium and poor.

C) Individual Level - learn strategies, risks, costs and benefits of migration as experienced by individuals 64 individuals involved in seasonal, long –term and distress migration.

Key Findings and Emerging Issues I

Pattern of Migration: Comparatively more seasonal than permanent, more rural-urban and urban–urban migration than rural-rural and urban– rural migration pattern over the past five years due to destitutions in the rural areas and increased construction work opportunities in urban areas.

Ethnic networks are important in shaping chain/circular migration and getting permanent employment in urban areas. Gender dimensions are important with significant migration of

women particularly from the North due to socio-cultural conditions - early marriage, divorce, death of husband, limited access to land, drought etc.

Key Findings and Emerging Issues II

Child Migrants: children as young as age 7 have moved from Gamo areas to Kolfe to supply the intensive labor required for the traditional weaving sector.

Decision-Making: Migration strategies are influenced by the experiences of migrants who have kept in touch with their kin and friends in the rural areas and returnees or visitors from town.

Small Towns: 39 percent of the urban poor households seem to have stronger connection with Woreda towns and rural market centers. They often sell and buy good from these rural towns.

Small towns provide market functions but also social support (23.5 percent), health facilities (7.2 percent), employment (6.9 percent), information / technology (4 percent) and entertainment (4 percent).

Key Findings and Emerging Issues III

Consequences of Migration: Important safety net mechanism practiced to offset shocks, pay debts, land tax or by livestock but not to make a break-through in life. Rural-Urban migration trend increased pressure on urban infrastructure and services. Increasing unemployment, commercial sex work and begging in major cities. Supply of child domestic labor to urban inhabitants with extremely low wage exposed a number of them to exploitation and abuse.

Key Findings and Emerging Issues IV

36 percent of the respondents reported that migrants transferred cash and in-kind gifts to their families and relatives in rural areas. The transfer of cash is estimated to be birr 300-1000 birr/ migrant/ year. 25 percent of the migrants are involved in provision of information and advice to rural counterparts.

2.3 Reasons for Migration

Crop and livestock income alone were the mainstay of majority farmers in the area for a long period of time. However, due to small size of farm and grazing land, poor farming system, lack of improved agricultural technologies, absence of continuous follow by subject matter specialists (development agents), recurrent occurrence of drought and shortage of rainfall-the agricultural production and productivity is very low both in terms of quality and quantity. This enforces farm households in the area motivated to diversify their source of income into non-farm activities such as illegal migration to Saudi-Arabia to earn an attractive return. Some of the main reasons highlighted by the sample respondents that enforce rural dwellers to use illegal migration to abroad as their livelihood income diversification activities are summarized. However, though migration plays a pivot role in income diversification of the households in a general way, the survey result indicated that though illegal migration particularly to Saudi-Arabia in the area is one of the dominant livelihood strategies of rural households, it has severe drawbacks on the people's livelihood; some of the drawbacks as outlined by government organization and nongovernment organization development programs and projects may be encountered both directly and indirectly such as: death because of crushing overloaded boat in ocean (for example, in 2006 and 2007 more than 35 youngsters died in the ocean out of which, three were females; surprisingly, all of them were from two rural Kebeles, that is, Hayelom and Kilat, and had close blood relationships.

Other drawbacks include arrest, loss of productive labor and transportation cost, high dependency ratio, labor abuse by the hosting institution (i.e. sometimes no/lower labor payment), less/no humanity, bad attitude to work in the nation, open door for the spread of HIV/AIDS,

particularly for female migrants, and delayed implementation of rural development programs and projects in the district.

2.4 Migration in Ethiopia: History, Current Trends and Future Prospects

2.4.1 Internal Migration

The primary internal migration flows are rural-urban migration, and rural-rural migration. In addition to these flows, the resettlement program of the current government and the trafficking of children are also significant contributors to current migration flows in Ethiopia.

2.4.1.1 Rural-Urban Migration

Urbanization is an issue of growing concern in Ethiopia. Rural-urban migration is continuing to occur at high levels as people seek new opportunities in the city to escape rural poverty. Ethiopia's urban centers, such as Addis Ababa, have high unemployment rates. This has led to shift in rural poverty to urban poverty. An additional area of increasing concern in Ethiopia has been the rural-urban migration of children who move to the cities to find opportunities. Rural to urban migration among youth between 10 and 19 years of age occurred primarily for educational opportunities (44.9 percent of boys and 51.4 percent of girls), followed by work opportunities (28.6 percent of boys and 32.4 percent of girls) and escaping an early marriage (22.7 percent of girls). Children often migrate with a relative or family friend or are sent to live with family or friends in the city who are expected to educate the children while they help in the house. After migration, however, 13 percent of girls and 21 percent of males do not attend school and 19 percent of females who migrated for work were not employed. The opportunities for work are limited to informal work such as domestic work, coffee shop assistant, or bar girl. The latter most option is often an entry into the sex industry, where girls commonly end up. Female migrants working in domestic labor jobs received lower wages than their native cohorts per

week. The opportunities for rural migrants in urban areas are limited, and life in cities frequently does not meet expectations.

2.4.1.2 Rural-Rural Migration

Rural-to-rural migration in Ethiopia continues to occur along traditional lines of marriage and is increasingly occurring as an adaptation strategy to poor agricultural and living conditions. The 1998 Migration, Gender, and Health Survey were conducted in five regions of Ethiopia among 1554 household heads to gain an understanding of the impact of internal migration in Ethiopia. The study compared living conditions between permanent migrants, temporary migrants, and non-migrants. The results indicate that high levels of internal migration are occurring as both an adaptation mechanism and survival strategy. There are significant living condition advances made by permanent and temporary migrants over non-migrants due to factors such as permanent migrants' abilities to get jobs in the non-agricultural sector and temporary migrants' abilities to improve their education and receive better employment opportunities. In addition there was a negative association with the living conditions of returnees compared to non-migrants, suggesting that return occurred when the migration experience had failed.

2.5 Migration as Household Livelihood Coping Mechanism

In the study area, migration has long been an important livelihood strategy and plays a crucial role both in the survival of the poor and as income accumulation for some rare livelihood situation of the better off household and their family. Since people in the area are suffering from both persistent and transitory food insecurity due to natural and manmade factors like drought, war, landlessness and poor agricultural production and productivity: a total of the six selected Kebeles 724 (587 male and 137 female) people that dominantly migrated to Saudi-Arabia and Dansha-Humera within the past five years (2005/6 to 2009/10) aimed to cope with the factors

and to diversify their choice of household income diversification strategies through non-farm activities. The incidence of migration is increasing at increasing rate from 2005/6 to 2009/10. Here, almost all the migrants were youths between the ages of 18 and 35, single, and homeless, and they pay a minimum of 5500 Ethiopian birr (ETB) for one single journey. While most of them are above 8th grade, the rest are unable to read and write. Mourning more than 45 youth migrants who died within the past five years in the ocean and other areas during their journey to Saudi-Arabia in search for job, is migration an important strategy for household livelihood? In answering this question, a total of 130 sample household heads 87(66.9%) and 43(33.1%) said 'yes' and 'no' respectively. In line with this, a total of 106 household members that migrated from the 87 household heads use migration as their livelihood diversification strategies for searching additional income to their household. Out of the total of 106 migrant household members, 61(57.55%), 28(26.41%), 15(14.15%) and 2(1.89%) migrated illegally to Saudi-Arabia, Dansha-Humera, Sudan and to other countries respectively except 19 (17.92%) of migrants who went to Dansha-Humera. Here, the aims of some of the migrants were to secure their life from hunger while some of them were to accumulate their income diversification livelihood potential. In this study, domestic migrants to nearby urban areas were not covered due to lack of accurate information and time constraint to assess in detail though they were important in analyzing livelihood strategies of households in the district. Furthermore, migration is often a household decision, rather than an individual decision, and has a strong impact on how a household allocates labor in the absence of one or more of its members. Most groups of people dominantly migrate in the district to different corners of the nation and abroad in general and Saudi- Arabia in particular. This includes 77 (59.2%), 31(23.8%), 12 (9.2), 8 (6.2%) and 2 (1.5%) who are male youths, female youths, adult men, young boys and girls as well as adult

women respectively. Some of the core reasons why youths of all sexes are the first to migrate in search of better livelihood were briefly pointed out by the sample respondents. In addition to this, physical strength and biological difference between men and women and the social acceptance of the society that the male should be the first to migrate were some of the reasons. On the other hand, out of the total of 87 household member migrants, 19.50, 3.45 and 12.64 percent were able to increase their income, get better employment and have sufficient access to food. While the rest 19.54 percent, 17.24 and 27.59 percent of them are still facing problem of food shortage, low income and jobless respectively. Illegal migrants to abroad particularly to Saudi-Arabia have experienced low chance in reducing risk of securing their livelihood is due to a number of challenges.

However, the response obtained from the sample respondents indicated that if migrants get some chance to pass these challenges smoothly, they can solve their immediate problem and open door to improve their livelihood in a sustainable way. Accordingly, out of the total of 61 household members who has one or more of their family members migrated to Saudi-Arabia after many trials, only 12 of them were found on better sustainable livelihood situation, while all the legal (19) internal migrants to Dansha-Humera were found in a better livelihood situation relatively to the other. The reason behind this was that legal migrants particularly to Dansha-Humera gets assistance and support both from governmental and non-governmental organizations such as Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and Relief Society of Tigray (REST) like offering farm land, land for housing, food aid for at least three months, money for buying farm oxen and free medical treatments and provided them with improved varieties in the area. All illegal in and out migrants did not get any support from the government and supporting agencies- everything was done through their own individual effort and their friends and relatives.

2.6 Internal Migration and Household Living Conditions in Ethiopia

The survey provided data on migration status of heads of households in four migrant categories non-migrants, permanent migrants, temporary migrants and return migrants. Migration is defined as movement out of a rural or urban place of origin that lasted for at least six months. Permanent migrants are those who left their places of origin and continue to reside in their places of destination. Return migrants are those who have lived outside their places of origin for up to six months but are currently returned to place of origin. Temporary migrants are migrants residing outside their places of origin for at least six months but periodically move back and forth between origin and destination. These four migration categories adequately represent the history of Ethiopia's migration streams.

The study controls for socioeconomic and demographic factors, which includes education, gender, age, income sources (a close proxy for occupation), marital status, household size, housing tenancy, age of household, rural or urban and region of residence.

Education is the main source of human capital formation and ultimately a crucial tool for poverty avoidance. It is expected that living conditions of households will vary across different levels of educational attainment, with higher education more likely to predict better living standards. Education is coded into four categories: no education (reference), primary, secondary and higher education. The role of age in determining living conditions conventionally reflects a curvilinear inverted U-shaped graph, indicating poor living conditions at the younger and older age cohorts and better living conditions at the middle high productive years. The age variable is in three cohorts: 15- 29 (reference category), 25-49 and 50 and older. As a result of the cultural barriers that limit women's access to productive resources relative to men, it is expected that household living conditions will vary by gender of the head. The gender variable is a dummy coded 0 if the

head of household is a male and 1 if a female. The religion of head of household is presented in three categories: Orthodox (reference), Muslims, and Protestant/Catholic/Other. Marital Status is in three categories: never married (reference), currently married and previously married (divorced, separated and the widowed). Household size is in three categories: small-sized households of 1-5 persons (reference), medium-sized households of 6-10 persons and large households of 11 members and above. In terms of income sources, the distinction is made between those who earn their income from agriculture coded 0 and others who do not coded 1. Nonagricultural sources of income include non-agricultural businesses, wages, salaries, welfare/pension, remittances and rents.

Home ownership contributes to the well-being and happiness of families, and intensifies upward social mobility and wealth. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, housing tenancy is more complicated than in developed countries. Researchers in the region have established that tenure choice transcends the two modal prototypes of owners and renters. In addition to this bimodal prototype are rent-free consumers or family-houses with family rights to housing either through inheritance or the favor of a living owner.

The survey determined households established before 1984 and those establish after. The year 1984 marked the 10th year anniversary of the coming to power of the socialist government (the Derg). Households formed before or during the early years of the regime, prior to the 1984-85 famine, are expected to benefit from the stability of previous years and the significant redistribution of property particularly land holdings.

Those formed after 1984-85 are expected to be adversely affected by the resistance movements and war during the later years of the revolution.

There is a growing sentiment in sub-Saharan Africa, that economic stagnation in recent times has made some urban areas, including large city slums, worse off than rural areas in terms of unemployment, cost of living, poverty, and access to health and schooling. However, a higher proportion of the continent's population still resides in rural areas and is exposed to the vagaries of the economic deterioration that the region has experienced in the last three decades.

Ethiopia is expected to be exacerbated by the fact that rural Ethiopia is the worst hit by environmental degradation and famine. This expectation is controlled for with a dummy variables coded 0 if residence is urban and 1 if rural.

Considerable differences exist among Ethiopian regions with respect to economic potentials, population densities, socioeconomic development and urbanization. The potential of Addis Ababa as an important destination for migrants is linked to its role as the national capital, which signifies a better concentration of facilities and opportunities. However the impact of the political conflicts and attendant economic deterioration of the city leaves a less optimistic expectation of the better life for the metropolis. The regional effects are examined along five regions: Oromiya (reference), Tigray, Addis Ababa, Amhara, and SNNPR (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region).

The analysis of data includes a description of the study population followed by a bivariate analysis of the correlations between all categories of independent variables and living conditions index. Finally, a multivariate model using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) is estimated to determine the independent effects of the predictor variables on living conditions net the effects of all other variables.

Results

Findings shows that most (58 percent) heads of household are permanent migrants. The corresponding proportions for other migration categories are:

5.4 percent temporary migrants, 8.0 percent return migrants and 28 percent non-migrants. The distribution conforms to high levels of out-migration from places of origin that is generally associated with famine, war and government-promoted resettlement programs.

The distribution of migrants by gender reflects the proportion of male to female heads of household in the overall sample, except for permanent migrants where the proportion of female heads is relatively higher than in the other migrant categories. This may be a reflection of what is observed from the national census that female heads are socially under pressure to migrate in the event of divorce or widowhood.

The study population is one with very low levels of education: 24 percent have only primary education and 38 percent have no education. While this outcome is higher than the national literacy average, it reiterates the low levels of literacy in the country.

When examined against migration status, there seem to be little selection, as those with primary or no education are almost evenly distributed among migrants and non migrants. Among non-migrants, 48 percent have no education and 22 percent attained primary education. For permanent migrants the outcome is 36 percent and 26 percent respectively. For return migrants the distribution is 35 percent (no education) and 26 percent (primary education). It is only among temporary migrants that an unusual 70 percent have at least a secondary education.

Orthodox Christianity is the dominant religious affiliation of all respondents constituting 67 percent of the study population. Again this parallels the dominance of Orthodox Christianity in the general population. Examined against migration status, the same picture prevails except that

Muslims constitute a significant proportion of non return migrants. Those currently married are 68 percent of the total sample and dominate all migration categories, except among temporary migrants where the unmarried are dominant.

Twenty-nine percent of heads of household earn their incomes from agriculture, and 70 percent earn incomes from non-agricultural sources. This outcome is driven by permanent and temporary migrants among whom only 8.4 and 1.3 percent respectively earn agricultural incomes. Among non- and return migrants, the outcome is reversed with 69 and 68 percent respectively earning their incomes from agriculture.

Approximately 45 percent of the populations live in small households of 5 persons or less and 46 percent are heads of medium-sized households of six to ten persons. Only 8 percent of households are composed of eleven persons or more.

About 62 percent of households were formed before 1984; this distribution also holds for return migrants, and is even larger for permanent and non-migrants. However temporary migrants have relatively younger households with 89 percent of them formed after 1984. In terms of rural and urban residence, one observes a bi-polar distribution.

While over 70 percent of non-migrants and return migrants reside in rural areas, approximately 90 percent of permanent and temporary migrants reside in urban areas. The sample is evenly distributed among the five regions of the country, but there are remarkable regional variations in terms of their migration status. Most non-migrants are concentrated in Tigray and Amhara, while permanent migrants mostly reside in SNNPR and Addis Ababa. Return migrants mostly reside in SNNPR, Oromiya and Amhara (in that order), whereas temporary migrants mostly reside in Amhara and Addis Ababa.

2.7 Causes and Consequences of Out Migration on Rural Household's Livelihood

Sample and Sampling Procedure

The study was carried out by purposively selected six rural Kebeles¹ out of a total of eighteen rural Kebeles. This was done by selecting representative groups from each Kebeles far and near to the main road, potential market and the cash crop they grow. This was made to attain representativeness. A total of 5,307 household heads in the six sample Kebeles, a total of 130 sample rural households were taken through proportional sampling method. Finally, simple random sampling method was used to select sample respondents within the sample six Kebeles. In this regard, similar sample and sampling procedure followed.

Type, Source and Method of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data about the socio-economic aspects of the respondents were used. The data were qualitative and quantitative in nature. Primary data were gathered from 130 households using structured interview schedule by trained development agents and researchers. Informal discussion with key informants such as head of district agricultural office, migrant households, extension experts, and Kebele chairman was also conducted to cross-check and enrich the validity of information collected from the sample respondents. Secondary data were reviewed and collected from secondary sources such as similar studies conducted in different areas, and from related published books and journals.

2.8 Resettlement

The government of Ethiopia began a new resettlement program in 2003 as part of the National Food Security Strategy. The goal was to resettle 2.2 million people from the chronically food-insecure highlands to the fertile agricultural lowlands within three years, and the program encompassed the Tigray, Oromia, Amhara, and SNNPR region. Re-settlers received a plot of

land, some start-up supplies, and eight months of food rations. The government has hailed the program as a success, but there has been much critique of the program.

2.9 National Trafficking

Trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia from rural to urban communities is feared to be increasing, but there are no exact numbers to substantiate this flow. Children are trafficked to work as domestic workers, in cottage industries such as weaving, or into prostitution. Both boys (aged 8 to 14) and girls (aged 8 to 24) are trafficked, but the number of girls trafficked is substantially larger than boys. Recruitment generally occurs through facilitators who are family, friends, or trusted community members who work for a broker and receive a commission. Facilitators are trusted by the families and often seen as helping the families by connecting them with a broker and finding opportunities for the children.

2.10 Theoretical Framework of the Study

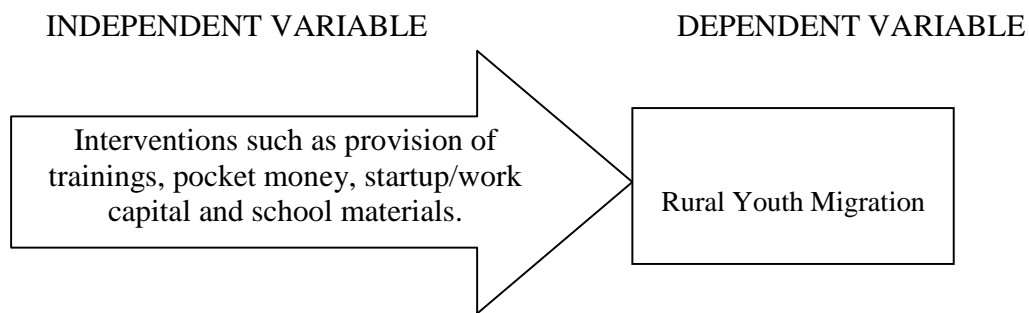


Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework of the Study

In one way or another rural youth migration depended on Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association interventions. The more the association intervene towards alleviating rural youth migration the less and minimized number of youth outmigration. The association

worked on the improvement of rural household livelihood status. By enhancing economic background of the household rural youth migration incidence expected to minimize in number.

2.11 Summary

In reviewing related literatures, the researcher thought important points in related to the significant findings, overlaps and contradictions to this study. Main significant findings reviewed and appraised. Rural-urban and urban-urban migration were the most types of internal migration. In one study stated that children age of 7 years have moved from rural part of Ethiopia to Addis Ababa for searching of work which was not discovered and considered in this study.

According to literatures migrants supported their parents and improved the livelihoods through transfer cash and in-kind gifts to their families and relatives in rural area. Likewise, this study found out that as most migrants helped their parents and improved their livelihood situation. For example, parents' house roof changed to corrugated iron sheet and their livestock increased in number.

Negative consequences of migration examined in reviewing of related literature. Rural-urban migration trend increased pressure on urban infrastructure and services. Increased unemployment, commercial sex work and begging in major cities. Migrants arrested, loss productive labor and transportation cost, high dependency ration, labor abuse by the hosting institution, and exposed to HIV/AIDS.

In general, this research strived to assess and evaluate Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration which was not studied before. Moreover, types of intervention activities undertaken by the Association

assessed. Causes and consequences of rural migration identified, and strengths and constraints of the Association examined.

CHAPTER THREE

DESIGN AND METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Siliti District located in South Region Siltie Zone Administration 150 kilo meters away from Addis Ababa to the road taken to Hosana. The District neighbored by Gurage Zone at north, Lanfuro District at east, Alichoworiro District at west, and at south to the Zonal town Worabe. From the eight Districts of the Siltie Zone, Siliti District was the largest and highly populated (200,140 individuals) which settled by 38 rural Kebeles and 2 rural towns.

The District climatic condition much more occupied by highland areas, and about 35% of the geographical topography covered by lowlands. From the total number of 40 Kebeles 16 of them were mainly affected by malaria epidemic. Due to this malaria was the first leading cause of morbidity and mortality for the last five years. Next to malaria, intestinal parasite contributed the second largest number.

The economical background of the community depended on agriculture, mainly on crop producing like wheat, maize, sorghum and barley. Moreover the area known by some cash crops like “Chate”, red paper and other fruits and vegetables.

Almost more than 95% of the community was Muslim religion follower. The rest 5% estimated to be orthodox and protestant religion follower. Polygamy was common in Silitie District that associated to the religion. As a result of this polygamy number of individual per household was much more than 4.8, which is standard of the region.

There were about two nongovernmental organizations working in this District for the wellbeing of children and their families. Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association was a nongovernmental organization striving in five rural Kebeles of this District for the wellbeing of children, youth, and their families.

3.2 Study Design and Method

This research strived to examine Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association interventions in managing rural youth migration. Previous three years interventions of the Organization in related to managing youth migration described. At the same time, causes and consequences of rural youth migration examined and identified solutions to minimize and control the rampant youth migration. Hence, descriptive research design was more effective and applicable.

3.3 Universe of the Study

This study undertook in South Ethiopia particularly in Silti District of Siltie Zone Administration. The research encompassed four rural project implementing Kebeles namely, Boze, Senena, Koto and Woliya 6. Each Kebele had about 1000 households with total population of 5000 individuals.

3.4 Sampling Method

The study carried out by purposively selected four rural Kebeles out of a total of forty two Kebeles. From the total 4,000 households in selected four rural Kebeles 350 sample households took and data gathered. This did by probable systematic random sampling method. Hence, Koto and Senena Kebeles each had 87 sample households. The rest two rural Kebeles Boze and

Woliya 6 each consisted of 88 sample households. According to households' list respective Kebele determined and number of sample household's heads or other individual interviewed.

Research area's community socio-economic background was more of homogenous and probable sampling preferred. The center of each sampled Kebels identified and the first household selected in such a way that listed below.

- list of households obtained
- Numbered the households in the list
- Select a random number from one to highest number
- Then found the households on the listed number whose number selected randomly.
- The second household to be visited was the one its front door was nearest to the first.
- The third and others were nearest to the second and so on until we have completed the number of sample households in each Kebeles.

3.5 Tools and Procedures for Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data about the socio-economic aspects of the respondents have used. The data were qualitative and quantitative in nature. Primary data also incorporated and gathered from 350 sample households using structured interview schedule by trained community development facilitators. Hence, both closed and open ended types questioner were a tool for data collection process. The questioner mainly focused and consisted of dependent and independent variables of the study. The questioner has pretested to minimize errors and data collected in considered number of respondents and require time estimated.

Discussion with key informants such as elders and religion leaders, Kebele agricultural agents, migrant households, youth groups and Kebele chairpersons participated in focus group

discussion which was important to cross-check, triangulate and enrich the validity of information collected from the sample respondents.

Secondary data reviewed and collected from secondary sources such as project annual and terminal reports, similar studies conducted in different areas, and from related published books and journals.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Raw data collected from the grass-root level of the community through deferent tools and techniques processed and tabulated manually and changed to information. Then, followed changing of data to information it analyzed using percentage and frequency in tables and narrative forms.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data collected through structured interview schedule and interview guide processed and analyzed using percentage, frequency, and chi-square test. On the other hand, narrative type of analysis also used to analyze qualitative data and to enrich and illustrate quantitative information specifically on the interventions to manage rural youth migration, and causes and consequences of illegal out-migration.

Data collected from respondents was mainly focused on three parts. The first part concerned to assess and evaluate Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration. This part examined to know the extent of Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions role in managing rural youth migration. Moreover, the study strived to identify whether or not youth emigrant was seen in the previous three years 2010 to 2012. Number of youth who have been benefited and the type of benefit provided by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association also identified. The second part of data collected was focused on identify of causes and consequences of rural youth migration in the four selected rural Kebeles of the study District.

This consisted of migration incidence of the household. In this part the number, sex and distance of migrants identified and the data analyzed and interpreted by percentage. Migrants age group was also determined by grouped migrants as adult men, adult women, youth boys and youth girls. Moreover, the current livelihood status of migrants' family has reviewed. Family's livelihood determined as increased income, better employment, low income, and no employment. Migrants' pushing factors have been also reviewed and data analyzed and

interpreted. Dominant pushing factors were war, land less and land scarcity, drought, and no or lack of unemployment.

Negative consequences seen or heard on migrants were determined. Main negative consequences identified in the research were like death, arrested, less/no humanity, develop bad attitude to work on their nation, and exposed to HIV and AIDS.

The third part of the research focused to identify the strengths and constraints of the Organization’s interventions. Hence, respondents were requested and responded in regarding the strengths and constraints seen during program implementation in managing rural youth migration.

4.1 Organizational Role in Managing Rural Youth Migration

In order to know the extent of role of Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association’s Interventions in managing rural youth migration, respondents interviewed and responded accordingly. Then, the following table summarized their responses to know how much the organizations’ intervention played a role in managing rural youth migration.

Table 4.1: Organizational Role in Managing Rural Youth Migration.

SN	Organizational Role	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Very effective role	96	27.0
2	Effective role	165	47.0
3	Less effective role	63	18.0
4	Ineffective role	18	5.0
	Total	350	100.0

Source: Survey result, 2013.

As shown, largest number of respondents (47%) responded that Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association has played effective role in managing rural youth migration. In the previous three years the organization played effective role to support youth who have completed grade 10th but not joined preparatory school. These youths screened and identified as per their interest of skill trainings, they have supported to join short term vocational skill training. After they have been trained the Project supported them to organize in association and provide startup and working capital.

If youths were not organized in association and engaged in income generation business, they would migrate to other nearby cities and Arab countries. As they have been skilled, organized, supported with working kits and engaged in none exploitative jobs then their livelihood status improved.

There were respondents who have interviewed and responded as Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration was less effective (18%) and ineffective (5%). They justified that, in the previous three years project implementing time there were youth who have been trained in vocational skill trainings and organized in association. However, they were not effective and successful in their business. Rather they preferred and migrated to abroad, Arab countries.

About 27% of respondents which was the second largest number of respondents responded as Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association played very effective roles and interventions in managing rural youth migration. Unfortunately, most of these respondents were youth who have been trained in vocational skill trainings and their families.

All respondents were also interviewed if there were enrolled and sponsored youth age of 15-24 years. Hence, from the total of 350 households interviewed about 296 which was 84.5%

households were enrolled in the program and had sponsored youth. There were 54 households not enrolled and sponsored youth in the program. These households were from one rural kebele which was newly selected intervene project area.

In one way or another all enrolled and sponsored households and youths benefited from Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Youth Development Program in the previous three years, January 2010 to December 2012. As per the policy and procedures only 54 unrolled households and youth (not enrolled in the program) were not benefited from the interventions.

4.2 Types of Benefit for Youth

Table 4.2 shows that type of benefits provided by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association to enrolled and sponsored youth in regarding of managing rural youth migration.

Table 4.2: Types of Benefit for Youth

SN	Types of Benefit for Youth	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Vocational skill trainings	113	32.3
2	Support of pocket money learning in university or collage	16	4.6
3	Support of start up or working capital	81	23.1
4	Support of school materials in studying high school	86	24.6
5	No any benefit provided	54	15.4
	Total	350	100.0

Source: Survey result, 2013.

As illustrated in table 4.2 from the total households interviewed, 32.3% of enrolled youth have been benefited by provided with vocational skill trainings. Vocational skill trainings were

identified by the current interests of youth and availability and accessibility of vocational skill training institution. Most preferred and focused skill trainings were metalwork, woodwork, tailoring, automotive, vehicle driving, computer secretary, and hair dressing.

From the study, youth who were attending university or collage and high school grades estimated 4.6% and 24.6% respectively. Youth who attended university or collage study have been supported with monthly pocket money. And those who attended high school benefited by school materials like school uniform, exercise books and reference books.

There were households that didn't benefit by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions, which estimated to be 15.4%.

In this study it was possible to determine that from the total number of 350 households' respondents that have interviewed there were about 48 youth age of 15-24 years migrated in other nearby cities. Similarly, the research identified that about 16 youth have migrated abroad in Arab countries. In the remaining 286 households there were no any migrant seen in the previous three years.

During the interview time it was possible to identify the distinction of youth migrants. Addis Ababa and Nizrate were the two cities where most of youth migrants preferred to migrate.

4.3 Main Reasons for Out-Migration

There were a number of determinant causes that pushed youth migrants to other parts of the country and abroad. As per the responses of respondents, pushing factors have illustrated as follows:

Table 4.3: Main Reasons of Out-Migration

SN	Main reasons for Out-migration	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Land less and land scarcity	128	37.0
2	Draught	12	3.0
3	No or lack of employment	199	57.0
4	War/ political insecurity	0	0.0
5	Others	11	3.0
	Total	350	100.0

Source: Survey result, 2013.

As per the respondents' point of view, largest number of interviewees (57%) said that the main cause of youth migration was Lack of employment. This followed by 37% was the second largest number of respondents said that youth migrations caused by land less and land scarcity. It was also identified that other migration causes like social related pushing factors, family conflict were pushing factors and account about 3% of respondents.

4.4 Current Livelihood Situation of Migrants

The study strived to determine the current livelihood situation of youth migrants. Livelihood situation of youth migrants either living in home or outside the country was investigated. Hence, their current livelihood situations summarized in the following table four.

Table 4.4: Current Livelihood Situation of Migrants

SN	Current livelihood situation of migrants	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1	Increased income	196	56.0
2	Low income	63	18.0
3	Better employment	60	17.0
4	No employment	26	7.0
5	Food shortage	5	1.0
	Total	350	100.0

Source: Survey result, 2013.

As shown in the above table, 56% of respondents marked that most of youth migrants' livelihood situation improved by increased income. Their families living standard has seen changed. Their house roof changed to corrugated iron sheet. Number of livestock increased.

There were also respondents said that current livelihood situation of youth migrants decreased. They were about 18% responded migrants have exposed to low income. However, 17% of respondents marked that migrated youth could have better employment and support their families. There were 7% who have responded that there are youth migrants with no employment.

4.5 Negative Consequences of Migration

Migrants have suffered on the drawback of migration events after they come back to home. Respondents have requested if they have seen/heard any negative consequences on migrants either during their migrating time or after they come back to home. The following table shows summarized consequences seen on migrants.

Table 4.5: Negative Consequences Seen Due To Migration

Sn	Negative Consequences Seen	Frequency (F)	Percent (%)
1	Death	3	0.9
2	Arrested	112	32.0
3	Less/no humanity	171	49.0
4	Develop bad attitude to work on their nation	60	17.0
5	Exposed to HIV and AIDS	4	1.0
	Total	350	100.0

Source: Survey result, 2013.

Most of the respondents have seen or heard that as migrants have treated in less or no humanity by their employers. Others who have migrated illegally have the chance to be arrested in prisons. About 17% of respondents said that migrants after comeback to home have developed bad attitude to work on their nation. There were about 4 youth migrants who have been infected by HIV and AIDS.

4.6 Strengths and Constraints of the Association

In order to determine the strengths of Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration, respondents have requested some questions and their response illustrated as follows.

The Area Strategic Plan (ASP) and annual operation plan of the Association done in strong collaboration of concerned stakeholders. Government offices like District youth affairs, education, finance and economic development, women and children affairs, water development, and trade and industry offices have been part of ASP planning. In managing of rural youth

migration the Association has developed many activities and strived to implement them. Some of planned activities were supporting of youth who are attending high school grads, supporting of needy rural youth in providing vocational skill trainings to improve their families' livelihood status. Provision of startup capitals, business trainings and regular support were also some activities provided by the association.

This unreserved support played a good role in minimizing the number of rural youth migration. Respondents confirmed that, the number and frequency of youth migration has been decreased in coopered to previous years. The association has regular project monitoring and evaluation schedule. Every quarter of each year activities have reviewed and feedback provided accordingly.

It was also studied to know constraints of Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration. Main constraints identified were that, there was no any joint discussion meeting held with youth parents and other stakeholders on the issues of youth migration causes and consequences. The Association did not have any case study conducted in the causes and consequences of rural youth migrants. Community mobilization and awareness creation trainings on youth migration were not done by the Association.

Respondents added that the support and provision provided by the Association were not focused to youth who were stable and did not plan to migrate. The Association has supported all enrolled youth.

4.7 Role of the Association's Interventions

This research also examined and evaluated Silti Aynage Child and Family Development

Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration in four rural project operational areas. Data were collected through focus group discussion held in four rural Kebeles. Each Kebele consists of two groups both male and female groups. The qualitative data collected and summarized as stated below.

During community consultation which was done through focus group discussion at project sites level the participants responded their feelings towards the interventions undertaken in managing rural youth migration.

In this connection, the researcher raised questions about the respondents' opinions on Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's interventions in managing rural youth migration undertaken in their vicinity for the previous three years, 2010 to 2012. Besides, the researcher wanted to examine the most effective project's intervention(s) in addressing root causes of poverty and youth migration. Then, the researcher was interested to identify those aspects or accomplishments made and contributed to the greatest share.

This question was presented to all mentioned project sites' youth groups and the following responses were collected, as they stated:

We know project activities performed in our sites on youth development program. From these, identification of youth who completed grade ten but not attended preparatory class due to their low grade point and help them to get vocational skill trainings and organize them in income generating groups. From groups organized as associations and being successful youth group who have been supported and organized in tailor and tea/coffee service could be mentioned. It was also mentioned that, enrolled youth who are attending higher education are supporting with pocket money and transport cost during their semester vacation. In related to the previous time, now youth migration rate decreased.

The FGD participants also mentioned: some youth groups engaged in business like computer writing and photocopying service association members are engaged in business and started to support themselves and their families by improving the livelihood status of the family. Participants also mentioned a work done on cattle fattening youth group. This group has screened from the project site and trained on cattle fattening and supported with oxen and construction of working house. Now, the association being productive and started income

generating. This group is composed of 12 members, if they are successful these all could help their families and improve their life.

A young boy as key informants said that, I know that the project screened youth who have been enrolled in the program and provided training on skills of vehicle driving. My elder brother was the one who got the chance for driving training for three months. After he had been trained, skilled and licensed, he employed in private organization as driver and started earning a monthly salary of ETB 1000. Now, he is in a position to help himself and to develop a confidence and started to help his family members.

In the same framework, some other informants expressed: A girl who got training in Tailoring and organized in an association at Kebet Kebele said that this organization (SACFDA) is just my father; it helped me to start from the childhood when I have been kid till now. I am now organized in the association and engaged in income generating activity. Therefore, I have become effective in my life and already developed confidence to work anywhere using my skills acquired from the training.

In addition, these focus group discussion participants expressed the contributions and roles of the Association's interventions as they claimed: There were youth who had been trained in health science as clinical nurse and medical laboratory technologist by the supports of the Project. There were 88 youth who were attending and graduated as a nurse and laboratory technician at diploma level from Hossana Health Science Collage. Although some graduates have not got employment opportunity in government or private organizations, most of them are employed and started working in private and government health institutions.

Focus group discussion participants aired some problems during the actual intervention implementation in the previous three years. As they said, "youth who have screened for skill trainings as per their preferences and interests were organized in association in different business. However, they have seen to disassociate and migrate to outside of the country."

They also added that, there were some Kebeles and community leaders who were not volunteer to give working premises and local available materials, like construction logs. Due to this problem there were youth who had been trained in cattle fattening and poultry but not engaged in a business. It was also a problem that vocational skill training lists were not identified and supported by market assessment. They were simply assessed from some beneficiaries' needs and presented for the youth to select as per his/her interest of skills. Beneficiary screening was also mentioned as a problem faced during previous three years. Catchment committee members have screened the one who was their relatives and who can benefit them in cash or in kind after the training or provision that the beneficiaries have gotten. Then, youth training or beneficiary screening was not fair and equity which was directly affects the objective and goal of the project.

4.8 Conditions and Changes: Before and After

What changes have there been in well-being of youth before and after Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions?

Participants have discussed on this question and their response summarized as follows.

Focus group discussion participants mentioned that before this project has started interventions the number and frequency of youth migration was very high. This was because of that rural youth had not any alternatives and opportunities of income generating businesses. Their livelihood status was very low; their life was destitute and mainly depends on unimproved agricultural productivity. But now, after Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions the number and frequencies of rural youth migration minimized. Youth have gotten the chance and opportunity of vocational skill trainings and organized in association with provision of startup capitals and working cost. Hence, they preferred to work with their families rather than migrated to abroad.

In general, this study detected and assessed types of intervention activities undertaken by the Organization in managing rural youth migration. Then, it was possible to understand the Association played effective roles in managing rural youth migration. Besides, the study strived to identify causes and consequences of rural youth migration. As per the respondents responses, the main cause and consequences of rural youth migration were landless and land scarcity and less or no humanity by their employers respectively. The strengths and constraints of the Organization also identified. Findings showed that, the Association had implemented key interventions and played a very important role to manage rural youth migration.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods and /or to accumulate their wealth. It is a central livelihood strategy for many poor households where social networks play a key role in facilitating transactions in sharing information. Of course, the extent to which individuals and groups use migration as household livelihood strategy is determined by the capital asset possession. Thus, the level of access to and control over human, social, cultural, political, economic and environmental capital characterizes the intensity of exclusion from, or inclusion in, processes of legal or illegal out-migration. Migration is often a household decision, rather than an individual decision, and has a strong impact on how a household allocates labor in the absence of one or more of its members. But most of the youth migrants in the area decide alone. Currently, high illegal youth migration to Saudi-Arabia is the dominant livelihood strategy of the people in the area, exposing migrants to severe and complex problems. While intermediaries get significant amounts of money by trafficking migrants, exposing migrants to untold suffering has psychological and socio-economic impact on the livelihood of families and the community in particular and the country at large. The study indicated that poor households who lack social networks, have low level of education, are far from market centre, own less financial capital, and are landless and jobless were the dominant illegal-out migrants rarely enjoy the same access to remunerative opportunities as do educated males with strong social networks in the community.

5.2 Recommendation

It is very mandatory to forward basic recommendations and suggestions in related to research findings. Then, the researcher recommended and suggested the following points. As an implementing agent, Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association implemented effective interventions in managing rural youth migration. This need to be strengthened and sustained in the future in such a way that enrolled youth and their families actively participate and engage in the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of Association's program interventions.

Findings showed that, there were families and youth who were not benefited and satisfied from the Association's interventions. This showed that community development facilitators were not well oriented or committed to trace needy families and youth. The Organization has to give orientation on screening of needy families to community development facilitators and exercise image building activities.

Landless and land scarcity was the main reason of rural youth out-migration. This land scarcity was directly related to uncontrolled increment of number of population. This showed that, family planning knowledge, attitude and practice were poor or the service provision system and coverage is low. Hence, the Association in collaborated to concerned organizations like District health office and other nearby nongovernmental organizations need to give more emphasizes on community awareness and family planning practices through provision of trainings and family planning logistics.

The researcher also suggest that Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association, other similar nongovernmental organizations, and District and Zone government sectors have to work

in coordinated and mainstreamed ways on the managing of this rampant number of rural youth out-migration. Specially, District office of youth affairs, trade and industry, agriculture and rural development, finance and economic development, and health office are the main actors to manage rural youth out-migration through identification of needy youth, provision of business skills trainings and loan, avail of working land, facilitate of working capital and keep wellbeing of youth health.

From the point of that, migration is currently National burning issue and needs constrictive, long-end and practical solutions in large. Therefore, the researcher suggests other similar studies on the issues of rural youth out-migration and its solutions.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:

Interview Schedule For Seeking Information On Silti Aynage Child And Family Development Association's Interventions In Managing Rural Youth Migration In Silti District South Ethiopia

- I. To assess and evaluate Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration.*
- 1- At what extent Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions play a role in managing rural youth migration?
 - A) Very effective role
 - B) Effective role
 - C) Less effective role
 - D) ineffective role
 - 2- Is there any one age of 15-24 years enrolled and Sponsored by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association Program in this house?
 - A) Yes
 - B) No
 - 3- Did your family benefited from Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Youth Development Programme in the previous three years, January 2010 to December 2012?
 - A) Yes
 - B) No
 - 4- What was the benefit provided by Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association in managing rural youth migration in the previous three years, January 2010 to December 2012?
 - A) Vocational skill trainings
 - B) Support of pocket money learning in university or collage
 - C) Support of start up or working capital
 - D) Support of school materials in studying high school
 - E) No any benefit provided

5- Was there any emigrant age of 15-24 years in the previous three years, January 2010 to December 2012, and where?

A) Yes, local -----, international -----

B) No

II. To identify the causes and consequences of rural youth migration in the four selected rural kebeles of the study District.

1- Which pushing factor forced rural youth emigrants you think?

A- War

B- Landlessness and land scarcity

C- Drought

D- High population growth

E- Naturally the area is not gifted

F- No one to organize them to work in cooperation

G- Poverty e.g. lack food for consumption

H- No or lack of employment

I- Poor agricultural production both in terms of quality and quantity

J- Other specify -----

2- How is the current livelihood situation of rural youth emigrants in your home or vicinity?

A- Increased income

B- Better employment

C- Improved food access

D- Food shortage

E- Low income

F- No employment

G- Other specify -----

3- What negative consequence you have seen/heard on emigrant?

A- Death

B- Arrested

C- Losing productive labor

D- Loneliness of elders

- E- Labor abuse by the host institution
- F- Less /no humanity
- G- Develop bad attitude to work on their nation
- H- Exposed to HIV/AIDS, specially girls
- I- Delaying implementation of Rural development programs and projects
- J- Other specify -----

APPENDIX B:

Interview Guide For Seeking Information On Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in Managing Rural Youth Migration in Silti District South Ethiopia

III. To identify the strengths and constraints of the Organization's interventions.

1- Would you please tell me strengths of Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration?

2- What constraints you observed in Silti Aynage Child and Family Development Association's Interventions in managing rural youth migration?

APPENDIX D:

**Observation Schedule For Seeking Information On Silti Aynage Child and Family
Development Association's Interventions in Managing Rural Youth Migration in Silti
District South Ethiopia**

1. Visiting of youth groups engaged in income generating businesses, like cattle fattening, photocopying service, woodwork, hairdressing, and cafeteria and restaurant.

1.1 Number of group members ----- M----- F -----

1.2 Date of organized in association -----

1.3 Types of training provided and their durations -----

1.4 Support given by concerned organizations:

1.4.1 Governmental sectors -----

1.4.2 Nongovernmental organizations -----

1.5 Current conditions and statuses of working materials supported by concerned organizations -----

1.6 Groups' saving trend and loan reimbursement status

1.7 The way forward as a group and as an individual



**SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION'S
INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION IN SILTI
DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

MSW Dissertation Research Project Proposal

(MSWP-001)

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April 2013

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF MSW PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR APPROVAL
FROM ACADEMIC COUNSELOR AT STUDY CENTER**

Enrollment No: ID1115055

Date of Submission: April 2013

Name of the Study Center: St. Mary's University Collage

Name of the guide: Mr. Sebsib Belay

**Title of the Project: SILTI AYNAGE CHILD AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION'S INTERVENTIONS IN MANAGING RURAL YOUTH MIGRATION
IN FOUR RURAL PROJECT OPERATIONAL AREAS**

Signature of the Student: -----

Approve/Not Approved

Signature: -----

Name and Address of the Student: -----

Name and Address of Guide: -----

Date: -----