



**ST. MARRY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT - RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Livelihood Strategies of Rural-Urban Migrants in Addis Ababa:
The Case of Migrants living and working in
Yeka and Kofle Keranio sub cities**

BY:- ELLENI SOLOMON

ADVISOR: Dr. GIRMA TESHOME

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Chapter One: Introduction

This chapter deals with Back ground of the study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study and Organization of the Study

1.1. Background of the Study

Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world where most of the population lives in rural setting and where both internal and external migration of citizens is widely witnessed. The country faces complex challenges of food insecurity, overpopulation, drought, political instability, and ethnic conflict. In addition to these issues, Ethiopia faces large challenges with respect to migration flows (World Bank, 2010). In 2005 the country had an emigration rate of 0.6 percent which includes the internal and external migration. Internal migration flows in Ethiopia are currently larger than external flows, but the exact number of people who migrate 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 (S. Fransen & K. Kuschminder, 2009). Internal migration in Ethiopia has traditionally occurred at marriage when the wife moves to live in the husband's community. In addition to this traditional internal mobility, urbanization in Ethiopia is a growing trend that puts pressure on urban infrastructure and resources (Sonja and Katie, 2009).

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement. The region where people are leaving is referred to as the source region whereas the region to which people are entering is known as destination region. As one feature of the issue of migration, rural-urban migration is the movement of people from rural areas (villages) to urban centers (cities). One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from the rural to the urban centers. While the urban centers are increasing in population, the rural areas are decreasing in population (Zainab and Mustapha, 2011). In Ethiopia rural-urban migration is one of the major apparent causes of the growing urban unemployment. The industrialization strategy pursued in 1970's and 1980's has favored the urban economy in resource allocation and has left meager resources for improvement of the productivity of the subsistence sector in rural areas. Rural – urban income differences, concentration of social services and other governmental and non-governmental institutions in urban areas have attracted the rural population

to urban centers. Erratic climatic conditions as well as devastating civil wars have also caused migration to urban areas (Mieraf, 2004).

Migration is a phenomenon that has contributed to shape the history of mankind. Recently it has once again become a phenomenon of growing public concern. It is also a growing public concern in Ethiopia, especially internal migration. Internal migration has a long history and varies depending on the duration and the distance of the destination. Some of the migrations are short and others are long distance. Depending on the duration of the migration, some are temporary and others are permanent (Ferework, 2007).

Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in developing countries to pursuit better living standards. Central to the understanding of rural- urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors. “Push factor” refers to circumstances at home that repel; examples include famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment etc. while “pull factor refers to those conditions found elsewhere (abroad) that attract migrants. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities etc. There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle. In Ethiopia one important dimension of internal population movement is its link to urbanization. Although it is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where only 15% of the population is urban, Ethiopia is amongst those countries having the highest rate of urbanization (Birhan, 2011). Rural-urban migration can also be made either permanently or temporarily. Temporary migrants are rural family members who migrate to destination locations for a specific period of time and coming back to their origin. Permanent migrants are migrants who left their region of origin and start to reside in the destination region in permanent basis.

Migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia. It is often a risky investment, it has low short term returns, has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse. However, in many cases it is the only investment opportunity available, and the only opportunity some of the rural poor have to change their lives (Adamneshet.al., 2014) through migration, towns gain population but rural area lose their residences however, there is positive aspect for the countryside, namely rural community benefit from migration by way of broadening their income source through remittance, gifts material aid etc.

However it is often argued that migrants put pressure on the already scarce urban infrastructure and social service constricting development effort. Aspect of social and capital asset migrants bring with them are often down played in the migration history (Abeji, 2012).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa which has been affected vitally by spatial mobility of people, voluntary or forced. The country has experienced accelerated movements of population towards the capital city as well as other regional capitals and zonal towns. Several “pull” and “push” factors of migration were identified. Migration to the cities and towns accentuates existing problems, adding urban unemployment and underdevelopments, increasing pressure on meager housing resources, and augmenting social and psychological stresses amongst urban population. Poverty, destitution, prostitution, street life, beggary and crime are also widespread and rampant in the cities and towns of Ethiopia (Woldetsadik, 2007).

In Ethiopia rural-urban migration is one of the major apparent causes of the growing urban unemployment. The industrialization strategy pursued in 1970's and 1980's has favored the urban economy in resource allocation and has left meager resources for improvement of the productivity of the subsistence sector in rural areas. Rural – urban income differences, concentration of social services and other governmental and non-governmental institutions in urban areas have attracted the rural population to urban centers. Erratic climatic conditions as well as devastating civil wars have also caused migration to urban areas (Mieraf, 2004).

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 (Gebrehiwot, 2012). It is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia. It is often a risky investment, it has low short term returns, has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse (Zemen, 2014).

Many literatures (Agrinet (2001), Akokpari (2000), Birhan (2011), Machel (2014)) explain about the cause of migration but, they fail to explain the livelihood strategies migrants develop in order to

make living in new environment possible. Because most of the studies focus on how migration occur and how can it be alleviated rather than focusing on the livelihood strategies of migrants and how do migrants adopt different strategies to overcome their challenges. However, in this regard a study conducted by Adamnesh has tried to uncover the fact that migrants from the rural Ethiopia to the main city have faced difficulties to familiarize themselves with the new environment. As the study has mentioned, due to that migrants from rural Ethiopia mainly to Bahirdar and Addis Ababa have faced difficulties to secure jobs and to adjust themselves with the new environment. Lalem in his study conducted on 2002 has also mentioned that migrants from Amhara and Gurage find it difficult to get a house, identity card and to secure permanent job. Despite these findings, there has been less effort exerted to explicitly show the livelihood strategies of rural to urban migrants mainly those who migrate to Addis Ababa.

As the researcher attempted to review many studies related to migration, its causes and consequence, livelihood strategies of migrants has not been studied explicitly. Accordingly this study were tried to narrow the study gap in relation to migrants' livelihood strategy by concentrating on Street Vendors, Shoe Shiners, Daily Laborers and Housemaids in Addis Ababa who migrates from Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regional states of Ethiopia.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to **uncover the livelihood strategies** of migrants of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regional states in Addis Ababa particularly in Kolfa Keraniyo and Yeka sub city.

Specific objectives

- To identify the livelihood strategy difference among migrants
- To Investigate the challenges migrants face to adjust themselves with the city environment
- To find out ways how do they learn to cope up with the new environment
- To disclose the livelihood strategies based on gender specification

1.4. Significance of the Study

Studies on rural-urban migration, migrants' survival in the informal sector are emerging issues in the recent years. The study investigates the livelihood strategies of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray state migrants. Researchers conducted so far (Agrinet (2001), Akokpari (2000), Birhan (2011),

Dennis (2007), D.R. Vernezza (2012), Machel(2014), S.Fransen&K.Kuschminder (2009), Sonja&Katie (2009), T.R.Gautam (1999)) related to rural-urban migration have given greatest weight either to the cause of migration or pattern with less attention been given to what has happened to migrants' after they arrive and how they adapt themselves with different livelihood strategies and the hardship they experience. On the other hand, even studies conducted particularly on consequences of migration like (Beneberu (2012), Dawit (2013), Fework (2007), M.R. Rosenzweig (2005), S.Hak, IlOeur&JhonMcAndrew (2011)) didn't give serious attention to the different livelihood strategies of rural to urban migrants. However, certain studies like (ILO & FAO (2009), IOM, Singh.M.L (1998), Endeshaw*et.al.* (2006) are mainly concerned in the challenges and livelihood strategies of external migrants than internal migrants. To this end, the researcher found that the challenges and livelihood strategies of internal migrants' especially street vendors, shoe shiners, daily laborers and housemaids in Addis Ababa (in KolfeKeranio and Yeka sub cities) has been less explored. Accordingly, this study contribute to fill the gap concerning migrants' livelihood strategy and their challenges by studying the cases of migrants who are working on the informal sector. Therefore, this research is significant in giving information related to rural urban migrant who are involved in the informal sector which has a direct relation to planning and implementation agencies as well as institutions because rural-urban migration has a direct and indirect effect on the geographical as well as social, cultural and economic aspects. Hence, this study is important for geographers, population studies, sociologists, policy makers, planners, public administrators and other fields, because rural-urban migration in relation to informal sector is taken as a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon which is concerned with population issues.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study delimited to livelihood strategies of rural–urban migration to Addis Ababa within the domain of migrant street vendors, daily laborers, shoeshine and domestic worker who are migrated from Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray region, which is chosen for the reason that Addis Ababa is known as a place where there are many migrants arriving from the selected region. Besides, given the limited time that was available to do the field work, it was necessary to focus on only on the four informal sectors. It is also concerned with expectation of the migrant before their arrival and the hardship they face when they perceive the reality in the destination (Addis Ababa).

The study focus on the livelihood strategies of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigraymigrants to Addis Ababa and the coping strategies they achieve as their livelihood. This study only concerned with those ethnic groups of four regions besides other reasons due to finical limitation and time constraint thus the study does not represent the whole migration and the livelihood strategies of rural migrants in Ethiopia particularly in Addis Ababa. As the researcher widely observed and as indicated by certain studies like (Abeji (2012), Beneberu (2012), Birhan (2012), Dawit (2013), Ferework(2007), Mieraf (2004), World Bank (2010)), informal sectors mentioned in this study in most parts of Ethiopia are well known to be owned by migrants from Amhara and Southern regional states migrants. As showed by the studies in different ways, in most cases the Amhara and Southern migrants are engaged in the informal sector in Addis Ababa, especially street vending, shoe shinning, and daily labor work and as housemaid. In addition to that, as the researcher widely observed among the sub cities in Addis Ababa Kolfekeranio and Yeka are well known for being prior destinations and workplaces of migrants who are involved in the previously mentioned informal sector activities. Accordingly, the study is delimited only to the study of migrants involved in the informal sector in kolfekeranio and Yeka sub cities of Addis Ababa.

1.6. Organization of the Study

Theresearch paper is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter concentrates on introductory parts of the paper that mainly pinpoints the statement of the problem, objective, significance as well as scope and limitation of the study. The second chapter provides reviewed literatures with specific emphasis to theoretical and empirical aspects of migration, its causes and consequences and mainly livelihood strategies of migrants. The third chapter deals with research methodology and design. The fourth chapter includes data presentation and analysis of the descriptive and explanatoryresults. The fifth chapter focuses on conclusion and recommendations on the basis of the research outcomes.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

This chapter presents reviewed literatures that are related to the title of the study and it shows different features of migration and related issues in the global, continental and country context. The chapter mainly presents theoretical and empirical knowledge and experiences in the area of migration as well as its causes and consequences. First it tries to show the concept of migration in general and elaborate the theoretical and empirical frameworks that migration evolves. Finally, the chapter particularly emphasizes on the livelihood and gender aspects of migration.

2.1. Concept on Migration

Migration is a multi-faceted and complex global issue which today involves every country in the world. All sovereign states of the world are now points, origins, transits or destinations for migrants; or all at once (IOM, 2011). While talking about migration, the concept of migration can be divided in to three broad parts: 1) life before migration and the causes of migration; 2) migrants situation in the host community; and 3) coming back to the community of origin which includes reasons for their return, their situation in their community of origin and their contribution to their community's development (Seferagic, 1977). The second main point which is migrants' situation in the host community is the main theme of this study.

Migration refers to a change of usual place of dwelling where it can be across city, regional state or international boundary lines (Arsdolet al., 2003). Having this definition in mind, an important aspect of migration worth examining is whether it is voluntary or forced. According to Akokpari (2000)

'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 exist 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)

2.2. Theories on Rural-Urban Migration

2.2.1. Ravenstein's laws of migration

According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; migration occurs in stages. i.e. migration first takes place to nearby places and then to most rapidly growing cities; each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration (Birhan, 2011).

The Ravenstein's laws of migration can be summarized as follows (Benberu, 2012) Most migrants only proceed to a short distance, and there takes place consequently a universal shifting or displacement of the population, which produces 'currents of migration', set in the direction of the great centers of commerce and industry that absorbs the migrants. As a result of absorption, inhabitants move to rapidly growing towns and the gaps left in rural population are filled up by migrants from more remote districts, creating migration flows that reach to 'the most remote corner of the kingdom. The process of dispersion is inversely proportional to that of absorption. Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter-current. Migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country. Females are more migratory than males.

2.2.2 Lewis theory

The Lewis model is founded on the assumption that migration takes place from the rural sector with low wage and where the marginal product of labor is below zero to the modern capitalist sector where the wage rate is much higher eventually surplus labour in the traditional sector will disappear being absorbed by the modern capitalist sector. When surplus labour is absorbed wage begin to rise above the subsistent and the capitalist surplus is adversely affected "the capitalist has two option to hold the wage down thereby augment his surplus "ether by encouraging immigration or by exporting capital to countries where there is still abundant labor at a subsistence wage. "Lewis

favors the export of capital to immigration because of the social unrest that the latter may cause due to trade union opposition out of fear that immigration will lower the wage rate. In Lewis view small-scale immigration skilled or unskilled labor will not lower the wage rate but large scale immigration would (Dennis,2007).

In this model, the level of productivity in the rural sector is so low, that if there is a large outflow of workers from this sector to the industrial sector, this would have no impact on the aggregate output. Lewis states that increased savings and investment leads to economic development. When workers move to the industrial sector, their savings are increased because of an increase in income. Lewis thought this was the only way that economic development could occur. Rural-urban migration is a central part of the dual sector model theory, as it allows the flow of labor from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector (Machel, 2014).

2.2.3. Neoclassical theory

Neoclassical microeconomic theories explain migration flow as a result of wage differential and the probability of obtaining a job in the form of unemployment rate. Neoclassical economic theory focus on corresponding individual choice facing potential migration in place with different wage and probability of finding work. What the migrants bring in the form human capitals also figures in to decision (Caroline and James, 2000). This theory explain as part of economic development and industrialization with a focus of internal migration and urbanization according to this theories internal migration occur as a result of geographical difference in the supply and demand of labor mostly between the rural traditional agriculture sector and urban modern manufacturing sector. (Diego, 2015).

The neoclassical theory of migration has been subject to a conceptual critique and rich empirical testing. While rigorous, it has been viewed as mechanically reducing migration determinants, ignoring market imperfections, homogenizing migrants and migrant societies and being historical and static. It generally ignores the effects of home and host states and leaves out the importance of politics and policies, which are only considered as distortion factors or additional migration costs. The neoclassical theory of migration has both macro-level and micro-level elaborations but the main explanatory variable at both levels concentrates on wages and income differentials (Lucia, 2011).

2.3. Causes of migration

Until recently, economists were in almost universal agreement that happiness (or well-being) increased monotonically with income.¹ Economic agents were therefore defined by making choices including migration to maximize expected income. In the context of migration choice this implies that the higher the income gain from migrating, the more likely migration occurs. It is no surprise then that almost all models of migration assume the incentive to migrate comes from the expected income differential between the source and destination (T.R. Gautam, 1999). In this regard, C.M Dephil, 2000 stated that migration is considered as a response of the people to the existing socio-economic and political conditions of a country. Many people who are unable to fulfill their needs with the environment around them and find it convenient to migrate rather than fight for a change. It is observed that generally most unemployed youngsters have a tendency to migrate and thus even as short-term migration may relieve the unemployment problem to some extent.

On the other hand, a study conducted by World Bank in 2010, contrary to other studies it was found that it is educational opportunities offered by the city that is the most important reason for young migrants to come to urban centers. According to the study employment opportunity is the second most important reason for migrating. However, many studies (C. McDowell & A. Hann, D.R Verma, 2012 and Sonja Fransen & Katie Kuschminder, 2009) agreed that generally the causes of migration can be categorized into two. They are categorized under "Push" and "Pull" model.

2.3.1. Push Factors

The information obtained from migrants by a study (T. R. Gautam, 1999), indicated that push factors are quite responsible for migration from their origins. Push factors exert pressure on them to leave their origin in search of opportunities. The Push factors of the villages are explained below. Agriculture was identified as one important employment sector of the rural community. Yet, 71.8% of the total respondents reported that they could not find other jobs in the village. They were virtually forced to move out of their village to find a job for various expenditures like daily goods, education, health etc. According to (Singh, 1998) increasing population also has exerted pressure on the limited resources and compels to look for other alternative income source. This means that the

lack of jobs in the village is one of the main reasons for emigration. But today people with small local jobs like teaching, small shop etc. are also emigrated for high income jobs.

Similarly, young literate males do not give interest to be engaged in the agricultural activities and seek for the alternatives which cause unemployment in the village. There are different things of consumption to fulfill daily needs. There is no easy source of income. People must afford education and health facilities. Now a day, migrants emphasized on education and health services of their families. It is clear from the fact that some emigrants' families are in the cities to educate their children at boarding schools (D.R Vernazza, 2012). People who do not have cash borrow from moneylenders. Due to the lack of cash/income or of employment opportunity, this debt increased continuously. After few years, people are unable to stay at home due to these bad economic conditions of indebtedness. Therefore, they again look for the way of migration (T. RGautam).

Increased population and consumption of services increase expenditure. Large numbers of family members need large quantity of food, clothes and other things. In the study area, expenditure has increased in education, health and purchasing things of daily needs together with food. Some other causes, like modernization, broad relationship etc. have also increased the expenditure. To fulfill these requirements increased amount of cash is needed. Sources of cash income in the rural areas are very limited. So People migrate to have cash (S. Hak, I. Oeur, and J.Mc. Andrew, 2011). On the other hand a study by M.R Rosenzweig, 2005 stated that some young males are leaving their origin due to the present conflict because they are afraid of being enforced to join or become victim of political or other conflicts. They think that going either Europe or other countries is safer.

2.3.2. Pull Factors

The pull factors that attract the migrants are also responsible for migration of people. The majority of the people have chosen India as their destination as well as some other foreign countries. Nowadays, the number of people going to foreign countries is increasing. The trend of emigration to India supports the Ravenstein's law (Gautam, 1999) which states that migrants try to minimize distance. The trend of migration in countries other than India also supports his second part of law which says that migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry. Though here is no information what so ever, for migration to

other sectors of India and other countries but the percentage of Indian migrants among total absentee is 97.4%.

A study conducted by D. Byerlee, 2008 has identified different pull factors in the hosting country or community that makes migration very attractive. These are unskilled work (watch man, domestic servant, cook, driver, sales man etc., high income, educational opportunity, better life standard and easily to enter in to the destined country or community. Moreover, Beneberu, 2012 on his study on migration identified that migration, to the main cities in an own country and to other countries, is now considered a tradition among rural. In this context the main reasons for concentration of migrants in some particular city or area is fairly simple. As some migrants of obtain employment in a particular locality and 'get established' (easily live), other men tend to go to same place to live in locality where they have relatives and friends. Men quitting a job and returning home usually send a member of their own family or close relatives as a replacement. Once established, the bond to a particular city or town continues and grows firmer. On the other hand, T. RGautam (1999) mentioned in his study findings that social facilities of towns can be taken as important incentive for migration. But in this case, most emigrants are "economic failure" in their place of origin. That is why they are compelled to search for jobs in a foreign land. Very few respondents reported that they went to Europe and America to increase their educational status or to increase social status. It can be concluded that the majority of migrants didn't migrate to increase educational or social status or to enjoy urban facilities. But they migrated because of ' economic failure' at homes and their objective was to raise money in order to upgrade their economic status.

Generally migration is considered as a response of the people to the existing socio-economic and political conditions of a country. Many people who are unable to fulfill their needs with the environment around them and find it convenient to emigrate rather than fight for a change. It is observed that generally most unemployed young males have a tendency to emigrate and thus even as short-term emigration may relieve the unemployment problem to some extent (D.R Vernazza, 2012).

2.4. Rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration also represents an essentially spatial concomitant of the economic development of a region. Indeed, it has been suggested that one of the basic goals of economic

development is to reverse the situation wherein 85 per cent of the population is in agriculture and lives in rural areas while only about 15 percent is in non-agricultural activities and lives in the cities (C.M DPhill, 2000). Rural urban migration is a complex phenomenon which involves not only the migrants but also a number of institutional agencies, and it gives rise to significant and highly varied adjustments everywhere in a region. The movement of people from rural areas in developing countries to cities and across borders, primarily in search of employment, is an inescapable consequence of development and the globalization process. Labor migration has become a persistent and accelerating reality in many developing countries (A.L Mabogunie).

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 was conducted in five regions of Ethiopia among 1554 household heads to gain an understanding of the impact of internal migration in Ethiopia (Mberu, 2006). The study compared living conditions between permanent migrants, temporary migrants, and non-migrants (Mberu, 2006). The results indicate that high levels of internal migration are occurring as both an adaptation mechanism and survival strategy. As a study conducted by S. Fransen & K. Kuschminder, 2009 depicted 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 (Mberu, 2006)

In Ethiopia, the level of urbanization is lower than Sub-Saharan average, but is proceeding at a fast pace. Ethiopia's urban population is estimated at 16 percent in 2007 (CSA, 2008), while in Western, Middle and Eastern Africa the urban population share in 2005 already reached 42, 40 and 22 percent, respectively (UN Population Division, 2009). However, in Ethiopia, urban population grew at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent from 1994 to 2007 (1994 and 2007 Population and Housing Census), compared to a growth rate of 2.3 percent for the rural population. The rate of urbanization is expected to further accelerate in the coming years, averaging 3.9 percent

between 2015 and 2020, compared to an estimated average growth rate of 3.1 for Africa (UN Population Division, 2009).

Existing evidence suggests that rural-urban migration is one of the driving forces of Ethiopia's urbanization. Other possible determinants of urban population growth, such as natural demographic growth, might exert a lower influence. In fact, fertility rates have considerably decreased in urban areas in Ethiopia over the last years, especially in major towns (EDHS, 2011). On the other hand, the scale of rural-urban migration is not negligible even if the bulk of internal domestic movements are intra-rural. Estimates based on 2005 Labor Force Survey (Guarcello et al., 2009), for example, found that migrants account for slightly less than half of the urban population (49 percent).

2.5. Migration and its consequences

When people move from place to place they make adjustments in their personal and socio-cultural lives. It is difficult to ascertain the true social or economic benefits of their mobility. Many factors affect calculation/analysis of benefits and costs involved when people move from one place to another place. Firstly, we cannot say that movements are always beneficial. Secondly, the advantages and disadvantages of moving along are not symmetrical (T.R.Gautam, 1999).

Migration has several positive impacts on the origin of the migrants. Socially, those people from the rural regions of the country who leave to the cities come back with better qualifications of employment. Secondly, the people will have better lifestyles due to higher income they earn from the jobs compared to the ones they had previously. There are also economic benefits to the place of origin. To begin with, the workers who move to the cities send remittances to the family in the place of origin. Furthermore, there are demographical and political benefits. The population decreases where the workers come from and prevents overcrowding and overpopulation (Machel, 2014). However, a study (M.R. Rosenzweig, 2005) have showed that there are negative consequences that are brought to the area of origin by internal migration. Socially, with the husband of the family staying for long terms in the cities to bring income to the family, the divorce rate increases. Consequently, the children grow up with a lack of father figures that they need while growing up. To add on, a negative outcome of internal migration is slower economic growth of the origin. Most of the rural areas that the workers come from are farmland which requires a lot of

manual labor that could be provide by men. However, since fathers, sons of the family are the ones who move to the city to get jobs in construction sites and more, the farm lands lack the care and hands that it requires for good results. This relates to the environmental consequence. The lack of farming and caring of the land makes the land useless and creates more wastelands that cannot be used for farming.

On the other hand, World Bank's report on 2010 showed that there are impacts to the destination (the cities) as well as on migrants as a result of the process. The destinations can be overcrowded and crime and conflicts may raise in rate. Secondly the social consequences of rural to urban migration for the urban destination areas may be examined in terms of the effects on the degree of exposure of migrants to the city, the effects on the patterns of re-socialization of migrants into the urban way of life, their acculturation and cultural transformation, adjustment of migrants into the urban social setting. Nevertheless, there were negative impacts of the movement. Socially, there was outbreak of conflicts between workers. Also lack of jobs for a sudden influx of population triggered an increase in crime rate such as theft. Furthermore, a huge population created overcrowding of public transportations and basic services such as housings. Huge constructions created economic impact such as overstretch of local resources and environmentally created pollutions by use of building materials and traffic along with ghettos that created by the workers who could not afford decent housings. Therefore some workers had to be evicted out of the city, no longer being able to support his family (H.D Haas, 2007).

2.6. Migration and livelihood strategies

2.6.1. Livelihood

A livelihood is the material means where by one lives. Livelihood generation refers to the bundle of activities that people undertake to provide for their basic needs (or surpass them).for the result or outcome of those activities the term livelihood is used .livelihood as a concept for research and development thus include what people do (given their resource and asset and what they achieve by doing it (AnkeandLisa, 2001).

The term "**Sustainable Livelihood**" is used here to refer to a livelihood that can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. **Livelihood diversification** refers to

attempts by individuals and households to find new ways to raise incomes and reduce environmental risk, which differ sharply by the degree of freedom of choice (to diversify or not), and the reversibility of the outcome (Karim and John, 1998).

Livelihood Strategies comprise the range and combination of activities and choices that people undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals. They have to be understood as a dynamic Process in which people combine activities to meet their various needs at different times and on different geographical or economical levels, whereas they may even differ within a household. Their direct dependence on asset status and transforming structures and processes becomes clear through the position they occupy within the framework (Dawit, 2013). Dependent on their resource base and their understanding of the options available, different categories of households develop and pursue different livelihood strategies. These strategies include short-term considerations such as ways of coping with shocks and managing risk. Livelihood strategies can be positive, helping households become more resilient or negative when they result in the further erosion and decrease of the asset base (Ronan, 2007). In the definition of livelihood, asset refer to the five main categories of capital and this are natural, physical human, finical and social .natural capital referred to the natural resources (Land, water,trees) that yield products .physical capital is asset brought into existence economic production process. Human capital referred to education level and the health status of individual and population .finical capital is related to the stock of the cash that can be accessed in order to purchase production or consumption good .social capital referred to the social network and association in which people participate and derive support to contribute to their livelihood (Tegegne, 2010).

2.6.2. Livelihood assets

Assets refer to the resource base of people. Assets are often represented as a pentagon in the SLF, consisting of the following five categories: natural resources (also called ‘natural capital’), physical reproducible goods (‘physical capital’), monetary resources (‘financial capital’), manpower with different skills (‘human capital’), social networks of various kinds (‘social capital’).

These various categories cover the following types of issues and details:

- Human capital: labor power, health and nutritional status, skills and knowledge;
- Natural capital: access to land, water, wildlife, flora, forest;

- Social capital: refers to those stocks of social trust, norms and networks that people can draw upon to solve common problems. It is mediated through kin networks and group membership;
- Physical capital: houses, vehicles, equipment, livestock;
- Financial capital: savings, gold/jeweler, access to regular income, net access to credit, insurance (FAO and ILO, 2009).

2.7. Migration and gender

Migratory movements have multiplied greatly in recent years, as a result of improved transport and communications and an expansion in urban informal sector employment in most SSA countries (Chant & Radcliff, 1992). Migration is particularly important to sub-Saharan Africa because it is a region with a long tradition of population mobility and particularly high rates of rural-urban migration. On the other hand, In SSA, most social roles and status are ascribed according to gender and age, and opportunities and constraints such as access to resources and the opportunity to migrate, are socially embedded. Migration decisions are, therefore, made within a context of socially recognized and mutually reinforcing expectations that reflect several dimensions of gender relations between individuals, within households and in societal institutions (Francis, 2000). As a result the impact of migration on rural households tends to be systemic, with far-reaching implications for the economic livelihood and daily lives of rural women. Murray (1981) contends that one important consequence of rural-urban migration on the household is that women are filling the roles of absent males, both within the household and in the community.

Despite the rising number of female migrants, women are not given equal importance as compared to men in migration, since they still not received as equal actors worthy of being accounted for. Thus while viewing women migrants as dependents, we may often ignore their individual economic contributions, and an analysis based solely on official figures would give an inadequate account of the actual migration flow pertaining to women (S. Bhubaneswar, 2005). Female migrant workers in this period of globalization and rapid industrialization have increased. A study conducted by the National Commission for Rural Labor (1996) stated that the number of decadal inter-state migration is about 11 million, which includes 5.2 million males and 5.8 million females. Females migrating for

economic reasons were 27.9% as compared to males. The state wise out migration for economic reasons was very high.

A report by S. Fransen & K. Kuschminder, 2009 depicted that, Ethiopia has a large number of migrant female laborers who leave their villages in search of livelihood. The underdeveloped agricultural economy of the state which makes its population unemployed in lean season creates a deficit household economy, which gets further accentuated due to persistent natural disasters such as droughts and reduction of forest resources in tribal areas. Along with this, globalization has resulted in reduced market facilities and lack of employment opportunities for people. Accordingly, as stated in (Endeshawet *al.*, 2006) more and more women are forced to migrate periodically to urban areas or to other states in search of work. They migrate with family members, relatives and friends. In many cases women migrate several times to several destinations, which leave them with no social security and network.

Women are no longer just associational migrants (along with their husbands and family) but independent migrants. However the labor contractor and the employer at the site of migration are the key persons who are often seen to exploit women in some specific ways such as trafficking. Unmarried women migrating in search of work is a new face of migration from the region. Overall the female migrant workers are mostly illiterates from poor landless families who have no work in their own village and have to migrate out for survival (Francis, 2000). Issues that affect women in the context of migration as identified by (Endeshawet *al.*, 2006, Zemen, 2014 and Elsa, 2011) are the following:- Low wages, Nonpayment of wages, Gender disparity in wages, forced sex work & trafficking, Violence, domestic violence, Exploitation of single women, Lack of education & neglect of children's education, Lack of health services for self as well as children, Reproductive health issues, Lack of identity papers, Breakdown of social network such as self-help groups in the destination, Social exclusion, Non application of registration of birth and marriages, Food insecurity & malnutrition, No legal mechanism for protection, No awareness on rights and facilities of protection.

Similar studies (Agrinet, 2001, FSCE, 2004) conducted in the major regional towns and Addis Ababa also reveal that a substantial proportion of women working as prostitutes, domestic workers, beggars, weavers in the traditional weaving industry as well as children living in the streets are predominantly rural to urban migrants.

Chapter Three: Methodology and Approaches of the Study

This chapter deals with presenting and discussing the methods used in this study including the types of research method/design and approaches that are used alongside with research techniques and instruments. It has also presented detail description of the study population and ethical issues that the study takes in to account. More, importantly justifications have been made as to why the selected methods, instruments and techniques were chose for the study.

3.1. Study Design

The study is a cross sectional study, which mainly aims at describing about the livelihood strategies of migrants in Addis Ababa from Amhara and southern region. Thus it also lays emphasis on the different challenges migrants face and their coping mechanisms. The study is a (cross-sectional) one shot study, because the objectives of the study require data about a single time, rather than studying changes through time. Since the study participants might be those who already passed through different circumstances as a result of migration, they asked to furnish data relevant to the past by approximating the longitudinal study design.

3.2. Research Approach

The choice of methodological approach depends on the purpose of the research and can either be qualitative or quantitative. In his attempt to differentiate between these two, Dabbs (1982, in Berg 2001) indicates that the notion of quality is essential to the nature of settings. On the other hand, quantity is elementally an amount of something. Quality refers to the what, how,when, and where of a thing –its essence and ambience. Qualitative research thus refers to themeanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, and descriptions of things.

The selection of research approach is mainly determined by the suitability of the method to the task in hand. As stated in Lavrakas (2008), qualitative research methods have the advantage of explaining meanings from words, and they are approximate to examine how individuals see and experience the world, including advocacy studies. Accordingly this study will use in depth interviews and case study to benefit from the qualitative methods along with the quantitative ones. The data gathered through qualitative methods will be analyzed qualitatively which involves examining the different social and cultural and natural circumstances that people do make sense

from their own perspective. In accordance to this different quotes will be used in the analysis part of the study to explicate the findings of the study from the study participants' point of views. Furthermore, different strategies will be used to communicate the respondents' own definition and associated labels to different issues raised in the study.

On the other hand, the study will also apply quantitative study approach by implementing survey method and analyzing data gathered through questionnaires qualitatively. Using quantitative and qualitative methods together will improve the reliability and meaningfulness of the data. Methodological triangulation both during the data collection and data analysis stages will improve the quality of the data. Accordingly, the study will apply both approaches during the data collection and analysis stages. In order to undertake this study the researcher will use both qualitative and quantitative type of research approaches. According to Sabina (2012) the use of both type of research approaches is important for different reason it allow researcher to become more confident on their result and it also minimizes the inadequacies of single-source research. Two sources complement and verify one another, which reduces the impact of bias.

3.3. Description and Selection of the Study Area

The beginnings of Addis Ababa go back to the late 1870s, when the Emperor Menelik marched from the old Shoa capital of Ankober, to establish the seat of government at Mt. Entoto, on the northern section of the present site (Garretson, 2000).

Many observers have pointed out that Addis Ababa occupies a unique place among Africa's major cities. It has few centralized characteristics, and is a place of contrasts, where the traditional and the modern intermingle, mud huts and skyscrapers, donkeys and motorized vehicles, tourists and peasants, all come together to make up Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa is the main city that most of the rural community has migrated to or planning to migrate. Accordingly, the study will be conducted in Addis Ababa by focusing mainly on two sub cities, namely KolfeKeranio and Yeka sub cities. Among other sub cities in Addis Ababa, Kolfekeranio and Yeka sub cities are the places where migrants to Addis Ababa mainly locating and working. Thus, it is found to be convincing to conduct the study in the two sub cities.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

A **sample** is a selection of respondents chosen in such a way that they represent the total population as good as possible. Using a **correct survey sample size** is crucial for your research. After all, a sample that is too big will lead to the waste of precious resources such as time and money, while a sample that is too small will not allow you to gain reliable insights.

The first step is to calculate the sample size for estimated number of population. The estimated number of total target population in the two sub cities is around 40,000. The sample size is calculated by using Yamane's simplified formula to calculate sample size (Yamane, 1967).

$$\text{Yamane's formula } n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{40000}{1+40000(0.05)^2}$$
$$n = \frac{40000}{101}$$
$$n = 396.03 = \mathbf{396}$$

Accordingly the total sample size of this study is 396. The study has addressed 348 sample respondents through the self-administered questionnaire and the other 48 sample respondents have been addressed through the FGD method.

3.4. Method of Data Collection

Based on the research problem and objective both primary data and secondary data were employed. Primary data collection method used as the main technique to gather information regarding livelihood strategies of migrants. Secondary data were collected from government office published and unpublished data. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data are questionnaire, interview, and secondary sources.

3.4.1. In-depth interview and case study

Usually, interviewing is defined simply as a conversation with a purpose. Specifically, the purpose is to gather information (Berg, 2001) and understanding the experience of other people and the meaning they make of that experience (Seidman, 1991). Qualitative interviewing is a great adventure; every step of an interview brings new information and opens windows into the

experiences of the people you meet. Through this method you can understand experiences and reconstruct events in which you did not participate (Rubin & Rubin, 1995). All qualitative interviews share three pivotal characteristics that distinguish them from other forms of data gatherings in social and political research. First, qualitative interviews are modifications or extensions of ordinary conversations, but with important distinctions. Second, qualitative interviewers are more interested in the understanding, knowledge, and insights of the interviewees than in categorizing people or events in terms of academic theories. Third, the content of the interview, as well as the flow and choice of topics, changes to match what the individual interviewee knows and feels (ibid).

As stated in Marvasti (2004), in depth interviewing is founded on the notion that delving in to the subject's deeper self' that produces more authentic data. Further probing by the interviewer is likely to uncover deeper meanings. Accordingly, to gain comprehensive finding, interviewees in the study will be free to express their feelings and experiences unrestrictedly. Accordingly 18 number of interviewees will be selected and interviewed. Equal number of male and female respondents will be interviewed and certain cases of the respondents will be selected for Case study and more detail information about these respondents will be gathered. In order to make the interviewees feel more comfortable and confident, female interviewees will be interviewed by female interviewer and the same will apply for male respondents. The interviews will be held at the workplaces or other convenient place and time for the interviewees. The interviews will be conducted mainly in Amharic language and if there will be a necessity, translators will be used.

The worst problem that arises in collecting data is caused by not gaining the children's trust (Apteker & Heinonen, 2003). This is actually an initial problem especially for survey informants. Researchers with good interpersonal communication skill can establish trust with children through time. I learnt that they often don't keep secrets when they tell about their lives after I established trust. Or to say the least they do not hide the reality in their daily lives. I recognized this by asking more probing questions. Probes provide interviewers with a way to draw out more complete stories from subjects (Berg, 2001). I also cross check an informant's account with the accounts given by other informants who adopt, more or less, similar survival strategy. I attempted to check out inconsistencies or distortions by examining informant's responses given at different time though the goal of qualitative research is not to eliminate inconsistencies, but to understand why they occur

(Rubin & Rubin, 1995). It is my feeling that most of my informants were relatively consistent while telling or narrating their lived experiences. I have got very limited answers in contradiction with each other. This will increase the credibility of the research (Cassell&Symon, 1994; Rubin & Rubin, 1995). I would argue that asking questions meaningful to street children's daily lives is important to receive relatively 'appropriate' answers rather than asking questions which are far from their daily experiences. They were not interested to talk about issues beyond their experience. They, for example, were not interested to talk about election though the third national election was top on the agenda of the general public during the fieldwork time. But they were concerned about the issue of violence because it is linked to their daily experience.

3.4.2.Survey Method

The researcher has found it crucial to employ quantitative research method and particularly survey method to improve the quality of the data. Questionnaires were prepared and distributed to the selected population sample and the questionnaires are self-administered. However, respondents who have difficulties in writing or reading are assisted either by their own friends or people who they live with or by the data collectors on the basis of the respondents own interest. As there is no exact information about the size of the study population in the two sub cities it would be difficult to determine the sample size by using one of the probability sampling techniques. Purposive sampling method was used to select participants. Since the domestic workers, shoe shiners, daily laborers and street vendors are not found in large number in a given place at a fixed time, the only chance of getting adequate number of participants for the study was by contacting the available people who happened to show up in the study sites during the data collection period. Thus respondents who agreed to participate in the study up on the request of the researcher during the data collection period were included in the study. Accordingly, Purposive or judgmental sampling technique is administered and a total of 40 numbers of people were taken as a sample. Similar to the case of the interviews, equal number of male and female respondents (20 males and 20 females) were selected as a sample.

3.5.Methods of Data Analysis

The analysis for the data gathered by using qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques was conducted separately. However, the separately analyzed data come together and is presented by

examining and validating each other. The quantitative data gathered by questionnaires is analyzed and presented qualitatively by using SPSS. Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentage, standard deviation and frequency are used to explain demographic and socio-economic characteristics, to identify the livelihood strategy difference among migrants, to find out coping up strategies with the new environment across place of origin and livelihood strategies based on gender specification of the sample migrants. The comparisons of different characteristics of migrants were made by applying ANOVA and t -test. The ANOVA test was used to test the significance of the mean differences of the continuous variables. Similarly, discrete (dummy) explanatory variables were tested using the chi-square (χ^2) distribution.

On the other hand, the qualitative data are transcribed in a well-organized and careful manner. Critical findings are interpreted and integrated with theoretical frameworks and empirical findings of different researches conducted in Ethiopia and other parts of the world. Case studies were conducted on some outstanding stories of the interviewees. Analyzing the data gathered through three research methods together is providing the opportunity to crosscheck the responses on similar issues in different ways.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

As the study was conducted on human subjects, it is very important to take ethical principles into account. The main ethical principles taken in to account in the study are obligation to respect freedom and self-determination, obligation to prevent the respondents from frustration and strain and obligation to gain consent of the participants. Accordingly, subjects who were participating in this study are based on informed consent. The right of the individual respondent to give information that he/she only wants to tell about are respected. So, there is no any influence on the respondents. Personal information obtained from the respondents is kept secret. Generally necessary precautions were taken to eliminate or to minimize any possible harm to the respondents and to the study community.

Chapter Four: Result and Discussion

This chapter deals with the demographic and Socio- economic characteristics of migrants, Livelihood strategies employed by migrants and the difference among the migrants, Challenges the Migrants are facing to adjust themselves with the city environment and Migrants strategies to cope up the new environment mainly based on empirical data from primary sources.

4.1. Characteristics of the Respondents

The descriptive statistics was run to observe the distribution of the migrants demographic and socio economic characteristics. Quantitative data that was collected from primary sources was analyzed on demographic, economic and social characteristics of respondents. Respondents were asked about their sex, age, marital status, place of origin, employment and affiliations and educational background. Similarly, migrants were requested to identify their livelihood strategy, challenge they face to adjust themselves with the city environment, and to find out about how do they learn to cope up with the new environment through questionnaire. Out of the total 396 sample migrants, data was obtained from 332 migrants.

In addition, data was collected using self-administered questionnaire from 48 migrants through the FGD method. The FGD participants in both sub cities have participated on the discussion sessions at their working places. Most of the FGD discussants have mentioned their origin as from either Amhara or SNNP regional states. The rest few numbers of the participants were from Tigray and Oromia regional states.

4.1.1. Demographic Characteristics of Migrants

Table 4.1: Migrants bysex and marital status

Migrant's		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Sex	Male	55	86	38	15	194	14.740	.002*
	Female	53	52	33	0	138		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Marital status	Single	69	99	48	13	229	21.075	.002*
	Married	29	13	15	0	57		
	Divorced	8	20	5	0	33		
	Total	108	132	68	13	319		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Sex and marital status are among the demographic characteristics, which influence the migration process. As far sex is concerned, the proportion of male and female migrants is not the same. Data collected on sex of respondents showed that 58.4% (194) of the respondents are males and the remaining 41.65% (138) of them accounts female migrants. From this data, it is clearly observed that the majority of the migrants are males. This is because males are less household responsibility than female and the difficulties faced by male are less compared to females. With regard to migrants' place of origin and their place of origin, male migrants account 100% of Tigray, 51% of Amhara, 62.3% of SNNP and 53.5 % of Oromia migrants. The chi-square result indicated that there is a systematical relationship between sex of the migrants and their place of origin at 1% significance level.

In a similar vein, marital status is another important characteristic that has influence the propensity to migrate. The matter of being unmarried, married, divorced and widowed has an effect on the

decision to migrate. Single persons have less responsibility than the rest of others and thus many of the migrants were tend to migrate (Kebede, 1994). Being unmarried meant that there is less family, social, economic and political responsibility. Similarly, the response given by the respondents strengthen this argument. As shown in table 4.1 out of the total 332, most of them 229(71.8%) are single followed by married with 57(18.9%) and 33(9.3%) are divorced. Out of the total 322 respondents, 41.6% are from SNNP and 32.5% are from Amhara, 21.4% from Oromia and 4.5% are from Tigray region. The chi square result showed that there is a systematic relationship between marriage status of migrants and their place of origin at 1% significance level.

Table 4.2: Distribution of migrants by age and number of their children

Characteristics of Migrants by		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	F	Sig.
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Age	Mean	23.85	21.72	21.7	15.67	22.14	2.16	.002**
	N	108	138	71	15	332		
	Std.Dev.	4.672	6.806	4.169	1.759	5.745		
Number of children	Mean	.44	.22	.28	00	.29	2.001	.114
	N	108	132	71	15	326		
	Std.Dev.	.835	.622	.614	00	.692		

** Significant at 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Age and number of children are also among the demographic factor that affects level of migration. Experiences from many studies about migrants showed that those who are between 20 and 30 with no or less number of children are tend to be migrant than the rest. According to the sample respondents the age by group between 21 and 23 with standard deviation of 5.745 age are found to be the highest number of groups to migrate which accounts 95.5% of the total migrants. According to Negate (2004), this is because most people are migrating in order to get job opportunity when their age reaches to work. Another study by Depoju (2002) found that both within and across nation are young age. As far as number of children is concerned, migrants from Tigray region have no child.

While the ANOVA test result showed that there is a significant relationship between age of the respondents and their place of origin at 1% level of significance, however there is no systematic relationship between migrants' number of children and their place of origin at 1% level of significance.

Table 4.3: Migrants place of origin

	The respondent's place of Origin (region)				Total
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray	
Frequency	108	138	71	15	332
Percentage	32	40.9	21.1	4.5	100 %

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The data in table 4.3 showed the migrants participated in this study. The study subject of this research came from the four regions, namely Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray, which accounts 138 (40.9%), 108 (32%), 71 (21.1%) and 15 (4.5%), respectively. As depicted in table 4.3 the number of migrants from SNNP and Amhara region are the first and the second migrants who migrated into Addis Ababa.

4.1.2. Socio- economic characteristics of respondents

Economic and social changes are among the factors that affect migration. Data from Table 4.4 above displays that responses obtained on socio-economic characteristics of the sample respondents. More specifically, the table contains current address of the respondents, employment status of the migrants and their spouses, with whom respondents lived before they came to Addis Ababa and the respondents past living experience in other places than Addis Ababa after they left their origin.

According to the data in table 4.4 out of the total migrants, the majority i.e. 176(53%) are living in Kolfekeranio sub city. The majority of migrants from all regions lived in Kolfekeranio sub city. The chi-square result showed that there is no systematic relationship between place of origin and current address at 1% significance level.

With regard to past living experience, out of 332 total migrants 248(74.7%) were living with their parents before they came to Addis, 41(12.4%) were living with their siblings, 22(6.6%) and the remaining 3.3% and 3% were living with marriage partners and alone respectively. Almost none of the migrants from Amhara, Oromia and Tigray did not lived alone before they came to Addis. All those from Tigray origin lived with their parents might be because of their age is below 15 before they came to Addis.

Table 4.4. Distribution of migrants by current address and living conditions

Migrants		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Current Address (sub city)	Kolfekeranio	57	70	41	8	176	.932	.818
	Yeka	51	68	30	7	156		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Living with before they came to Addis	Parents	81	99	56	12	248	27.063	.008**
	Relatives	9	7	3	3	22		
	Siblings	13	16	12	0	41		
	Marriage Partner	5	6	0	0	11		
	No one	0	10	0	0	10		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Lived in other than Addis	No	86	125	67	15	293	13.023	.005**
	Yes	22	13	4	0	39		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

**Significant at 5 %

Source: Survey Result, 2017

According to the data in table 4.4 the majority (88.3%) of the migrants directly came into Addis without living any other places and the remaining 39(11.7%) of them accounts those who stayed in other places before they came to AddisAbaba. The chi square result showed that there is significant relationship between the migrants living in elsewhere other than their place of origin before they came to Addis and their place of origin at 5% significance level. Studies found that in many cases, the mass exodus to cities has attributed to socio-economic changes and it led to sharpened urban poverty, scarcity of housing and basic services, unemployment and underemployment and social disintegration (Habitat, 1996).

Table 4.5: Migrants employment status

	Employment status of the respondents		Total
	Unemployed	Employed	
Frequency	8	324	332
Percentage	2.4	96.1	100 %

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The above table 4.5 showed that out of 332 respondents participated in the study 324 (96.1%) are employed either in one of the following type of employment; Shoe shining, Daily laborer, House maid and Street vendor. Whereas, the remaining 8 (2.4%) of migrants participated in the study are not employed.

Table 4.6. Migrants and their spouse employment status

Employment Status of		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Migrants	Unemployed	0	4	4	0	8	6.316	.097**
	Employed	108	134	67	15	324		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Spouses	Unemployed	52	78	31		161	3.656	.301
	Employed	56	60	40		156		
	Total	108	138	71		317		

**Significant at 10%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The descriptive results of this study as table 4.6 showed that from total 332 sample respondents, 324 (97.6%) migrants are employed. The number of unemployed migrant are insignificant and this showed that their place of origin does not affect to be employed. While all migrants who came from Amhara and Tigray are employed, only 2.9% of SNNP and 5.6 % of Oromia migrants are unemployed. On the other hand, the above result revealed that out of 317 spouses of the migrants 156(49.2%) are employed whereas 161(50.8%) of the spouses are unemployed. The contributing factors for Migrants` spouses to be unemployed might be domestic responsibility of spouses like reproduction. The presence of peculiar difficulties to female migrants like sexual harassment, loneness and busy with household work load. The chi-square result showed that there is a significant relationship between employment status of migrants and their place of origin at 10% level of significance. However, the chi-square result showed that there is no systematic relationship between employment status of migrants` spouses and their place of origin at 10% level of significance.

In line with the above descriptive result, many studies argued that the shortage of land and reduction soil fertility coupled with the availability of labor employment at urban places are the main contributing factors of rural people migration (Woldetsadik, 2007;Mieraf, 2004). Hence, according to Woldetsadik (2007), rural-to-urban migration can be primarily attributed to the devastating factors at the migrants` place of origin and relatively attractive factors at urban areas.

Table 4.7: Migrants types of employments

	Respondent's type of employment				Total
	Shoe shining	Daily laborer	House maid	Street vendor	
Frequency	51	100	87	86	324
Percentage	16	31	27	26	100

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The above table reports the type of employment migrants currently engaging in Addis Ababa. From the total 324 migrants participated in the study 100 (31%), 87 (27), 86 (26%) and 51 (16%) are working in daily laborer, Street vendor, house maid and Shoe shining, respectively. From the table lion share of migrants are employed in daily laborer.

Table 4.8: Migrant enrolment in formal education and reason for un-enrollment

Migrants		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P- Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Enrollment in formal education	No	67	63	45	1	176	22.5 31	.000*
	Yes	41	75	26	14	156		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Reason for un- enrollment in formal education	Not having enough time	6	1	0	0	7	22.5 31	.000*
	Feeling tired due to work	23	12	18	0	53		
	Not interested	13	17	9	0	39		
	It is wasting time	24	33	18	1	76		
	Others	1	0	0	0	1		
	Total	67	63	45	1	176		

**is significant at 5 %

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Data collected on educational enrollment in the study area reflected that out of the total 332 migrants 176(53%) of them have no formal education enrollment and the remaining 156(47%) of the migrants are enrolled in formal education. In terms of place of origin the majority (93.3% out of 15) of those who came from Tigray are not enrolled in formal education followed by Amhara with 62% of them are not enrolled out of the total 108 migrants. On the other hand out of the total 138 migrants from SNNP, 54% of those who came from SNNP are enrolled in formal education. This showed that Migrants from SNNP are more enrolled in formal education compared to those who came from other regions.

The migrants identified reasons like feeling of tired due to work load, considering education as wastage of time, lack of interest towards education and shortage of time for their un-enrollment in formal education. More than half of the total migrants who said they did not enroll in formal education reported that education is a waste of time.

The descriptive result data in table 4. 8 showed that out of the total 176 migrants who did not enroll in formal education 76(43%) of them said that education is a wastage of time followed by feeling

tired due to work, which is reported by the other 30% of the un enrolled migrant as the main factor for them not to enroll in formal education. The chi-square result indicated that there is a systematic relationship between place of origin and formal education enrollment at 1% level of significance. The chi-square result also showed that there is a systematic relationship between reasons of migrants for not to enroll in formal education and their place of origin at 1% significance level.

Table 4.9: Migrant’s household monthly income

	Migrants monthly Income in Birr (Between)					
	250-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	Total
Frequency	105	168	41	14	4	
%	32	51	12	4	1	

Source: survey. 2017

From the above Table 4.9.the migrants household income distribution fall in between 250-1000 birr per month and 1001-2000 birr per month and accounts 105 (32%) and 250-168 (51%), respectively. The remaining 59 (17%) migrants have monthly income of between 2001-5000 birr. Therefore, majority of migrant’s monthly income is between 250- 2000 birr.

Table 4.10. Migrants’ monthly household income and house rent fee

Migrants` by		Respondent's place of origin (region)				Total	F	Sig.
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Monthly household income	Mean	1671.8	1596	1534.5	1453.3	1601.1	4.357	.000
	N	108	138	71	15	332		
	St.Dev.	774.5	828.6	709.9	235.6	768.5		
Monthly house rent fee	Mean	314.4	242.2	277.2	195	271	3.432	.000
	N	108	138	71	15	332		
	St.Dev.	274.8	221.2	156.1	33.6	226.1		

**Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The data in table 4.10 showed that the mean monthly household income is 1601.1 ETB. The result further depicted that migrants from Amhara got the highest monthly income while those from Tigray earn the lowest income. The income disparity among region is 768.5 ETB which is almost similar with income disparity migrants of Amhara, SNNP and Oromia. The mean monthly house rent fee of migrants is found to be 271 ETB with standard deviation of 226.1 ETB. The ANOVA test result indicated that there is systematic relationship between monthly income and place of origin at less than 1% level of significance. This is also true in the case of monthly house rent fee and place of origin.

4.2. Livelihood strategy difference among the migrants

4.2.1. Migrant's reason and with whom they came to Addis

Table 4.11: Migrants reason to come Addis Ababa

	Respondent's reason to come to Addis Ababa				Total
	Economic problem	Conflict with family	Peer Pressure	Death of parents	
Frequency	232	5	51	44	332
%	68.8	1.5	15.5	13.2	100

The above table 4.11 is about migrants' reason to come to Addis Ababa. Of the total 332 migrants come to Addis 232 (68.8%) respondents reason were economic problems. The remaining migrants reason were Peer pressure, Death of parents and Conflict with family which accounts 51 (15.5%), 44 (13.2%) and 5 (1.5%), respectively. Therefore, the result indicates that economic problem is main reason to come migrate to Addis Ababa.

Table 4.12. Respondent's reason and with whom they came to Addis

Among the major reasons for migrants to come to Addis, economic problem accounts 232 (69.9%) followed peer pressure 55(15.4%) and death of parents 44(13.3) out of 332 total migrants. Economic problem, Conflict and Death of parents are the push factors which encourage migration (Mieraf, 2004). In terms of place of origin, economic problem is the main reason for migrants from Oromia with 49 (69%) out of 71 next to SNNP with 107 (77.5%) out of 138. In addition the table depicted that conflict is mentioned as a reason by migrants from Amhara other than others. From

the above findings observed that push factors are prevailing reasons for migration. The survey result of this study confirmed that rural urban migration is mostly a responsive to economic factors (EFA, 2000). The chi-square result showed that there is a strong relationship among migrants reason to come to Addis in terms of their place of origin at 1% significant level.

Migrant's		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Reason to came to Addis	Economic problem	66	107	49	10	232	33.6 26	.000*
	Conflict	5	0	0	0	5		
	Peer pressure	24	21	6	0	51		
	Death of parents	13	10	16	5	44		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
For first time, they came with	Relatives	46	29	22	11	108	50.9 96	.000*
	Siblings	0	0	4	0	4		
	Friends	33	72	24	4	133		
	Marriage partner	3	0	0	0	3		
	No one	26	37	21	0	84		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

In line with the descriptive results, the FGD discussants mentioned that almost all in all their reason for migration is economic problem. Most of them were unable to attend their education before migrating to Addis Ababa due to economic problems in their family. Their family size is too big and in most cases the only bread winner is the father. Their main source of income is agriculture, which is not supported by modern technology. However, in addition to the economic problems in their family peer pressure and lack of alternative means of income generating activities leads to migration. For most of the discussants migration is a learned strategy to escape rural poverty and unemployment. As most of the discussants mentioned they learned a lot about the good features of migration from close friends or relatives who went to Addis Ababa or to other cities

earlier. Accordingly, living in Addis Ababa is highly desirable especially by younger generation. The city life is perceived as highly attractive and a way to escape rural poverty and unemployment.

Result in the table 4.11 showed that out of the total 332 migrants 133 (40%) came to Addis with their friends, 108 (32%) came with relatives and 84 (25.3%) came alone. With regard to place of origin the majority of migrants from Amhara and Tigray came with relatives while SNNP and Oromia came with friends. The chi-square result showed that the migrants place of origin and with whom they came have significant relationship at less than 1% level of significance.

Table 4.13: Respondent's main goal when they come to Addis Ababa

	Respondent's main goal when they come to Addis Ababa					Total
	Getting better education	Getting job	Live better life	Get away from d/t problems	Spending short vacation	
Frequency	31	217	58	6	20	332
%	9.33	65.36	17.46	1.8	6.02	100

The above table 4.13 indicates migrants' main goal to come to Addis Ababa. Out of 332 migrants come to Addis, 217 (65.36%) were to get job is their main goal. The remaining migrants' goal when they come to Addis which accounts 115 (34.6%) of response were to live better life (17.46%), getting better education (9.33%), Spending short vacation (6.02%) and get away from different problems (1.8%). Therefore, getting job is a main goal for migrants when they come to Addis Ababa.

Table 4.14: Migrant's strategies set to achieve their goals

	Respondent's strategies set to achieve their goals				Total
	Working hard	Sharing living place with friends	Saving money	Getting better education	
Frequency	142	126	57	6	331
%	42.9	38.07	17.23	1.8	100

Source: Survey, 2017

From the above table 4.14 of 331 migrants, 142 (42.9) and 126 (38.07%) migrants used Working hard and sharing living place with friends strategies to achieve their goals. The remaining 63 (19%) of migrants are

used saving money and getting better education as strategies to achieve their goals. Therefore, working hard and sharing living place with friends' are main strategies to achieve their goals.

Table 4.15: Migrant's successfulness in using their strategies to get employment opportunities

	Successfulness in using their strategies			How did the respondents get employment opportunity					
	No	Yes	Total	By Myself	By relatives	By a broker	By friends	Others	Total
Freq	106	226	332	64	79	54	111	16	324
%	31.92	68.07	100	20	24	17	34	5	100

Source: Survey, 2017

The presentation in table 4.15 shows that, out of 332 migrants participated in the study 226 (68.07%) migrants are successfulness in using their strategies whereas, the remaining 106 (31.92 %) migrants were not successful in using their strategies. From the above table, of 324 migrants, 111, 79, 64, 54 and 16 migrants get employment opportunities through friends, relatives, themselves, broker and other ways, respectively. Therefore, using friends to get employment opportunity are prominent ways for migrants.

Table 4.16. Migrant's main goal, strategies used and successfulness of strategies

As mentioned in table 4.16 the main reason for migration is economic problem. Therefore, to solve their economic problem getting job is found to be the main goal to come to Addis as depicted in table 4.8. Getting job is the main goal of 65.4 % (217) of the migrants out of the total 332. In line with this Admness et al (2014), argued that urban job opportunity is attracting rural people to migrate into urban. The chi-square result showed that there is systematical relationship between migrants' main goal after they come Addis and their place of origin at 5% significant level.

In addition, migrants are mentioned in FGD the reason to live their place of origin. The discussants have widely mentioned that getting better job with better income is the predominant goal of migrants. Since they are forced to live their place of origin due to economic problems their main objective or desire is to get a job with better income. Most of the discussants targeted better job

opportunities in Addis Ababa. In addition to the employment opportunities they also have mentioned that significant number of migrants look for better educational opportunities also.

Migrant's		Respondent's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P- value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
goal to come Addis Ababa	Getting better education	14	6	7	4	31	20.837	.053**
	Getting job	62	94	53	8	217		
	Live better life	21	25	9	3	58		
	Get away problems	1	4	1	0	6		
	Spending short vacation	10	9	1	0	20		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Strategies set to goals	Working hard	38	77	23	4	142	35.503	.000*
	Sharing living place	44	35	39	8	126		
	Saving money	19	26	9	3	57		
	Getting better education	6	0	0	0	6		
	Total	107	138	71	15	331		
Successf ulness	No	40	53	11	2	106	15.172	.002**
	Yes	68	85	60	13	226		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

** Significant at 5%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

These economic and educational opportunities are the most valued goals of migrants when they came to Addis Ababa. As the discussants widely mentioned whenever someone wants to migrate to Addis Ababa he or she will has a dream to be like someone him or she has seen or told about. In most cases, the pushing factors (Poverty) is not the sole driving force to migration but also other pulling factors (attractive city features) also play significant role for migration. Accordingly, the migrants tend to escape poverty and to taste the new and attractive life in the city through which they experienced many different conditions which they have never expected.

According to the data in table 4.1, hardworking 42.95% (142) and sharing of living place with friends 38.1%(126) are the dominate strategies to achieve their goals. The contribution of getting better educationto achieves their goals, which is practiced only by migrants of Amhara is insignificant (only 1.8% of the total 331). While hard working is mostly practiced by the migrants from SNNPR (55.8% out of 138), sharing living place with friends is found to be common to Tigrian migrants. The chi-square result indicated that the systematic relationship between the migrants strategy of achieving goals and their place of origin at 1% significance level.

The data from table 4.8 showed that out of 332 migrants 226(68.1%) of them successfully use their strategies. In terms of place of origin, 86.6% of migrants from Tigray, 84.5% of migrants from Oromia, 62.9 % of migrants from Amhara and 61.6% of migrants from SNNPR are successful in using their strategies. The data also showed that migrants from SNNPR and Amara are the least to use their strategies relative to Tigray and Oromia. The chi-square result showed that there is significant relationship between successful use of strategies and their place of origin.

4.2.2. Responses of the migrations' family or relatives to the migration

Table 4.17: Response of Migrants family or relatives to the migration

	Responses of the respondents family or relatives to the migration				Total
	Discouraging	No Response	Supportive	They Haven't Been Informed	
Frequency	69	114	124	25	332
%	21	33.8	36.8	8	100

Source: Survey study, 2017

As presented in table 4.17 Migrants' family or relatives response to their migration were supportive and discouraging which accounts 124 (36.8) and 69 (21%), respectively. The remaining 114 (33.8%) and 25 (8%) response of migrants family about their migration were no response and haven't been informed about migration, respectively. Therefore, supporting the migration and giving no response are response of migrants' family or relatives to the migration.

Table 4.18: Responses of the respondents' family or relatives to the migration

Table 4.18 deals about the migrants' family and/or relatives' response to their migration, 37.3% (124) their family supports their migration. On other hand, 34.4 % (114) of the migrants` family

prefer abstain to the migration. The remaining 20.8 % (69) and 7.5 % (25) of the family are discouraging and have not been informed about the migration respectively. The P-value indicated that there is systematical relationship between place of origin and migrants family response towards their migration at less than 1% level of significance.

Migrant's family or relatives responses are	Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Discouraging	23	33	13	0	69	50.996	.000*
No response	19	60	30	5	114		
Supportive	46	44	24	10	124		
They haven't been informed	20	1	4	0	25		
Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

4.2.3. Migrants' type of employment and ways of getting employment opportunity

Table 4.20: Migrants type of employment and way of getting employment opportunity

Migrants'		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Type of employment	Shoe shining	7	44	0	0	51	168.313	.000*
	Daily laborer	40	10	50	0	100		
	House maid	35	40	12	0	87		
	Street vendor	26	40	5	15	86		
	Total	108	134	67	15	324		
Ways of getting employment opportunity	By myself	19	29	15	0	63	27.641	.006*
	By relatives	39	22	11	7	79		
	By a broker	12	28	13	1	54		
	By friends	36	47	23	5	111		
	Others	2	8	5	2	17		
	Total	108	134	67	15	324		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The above table 4.20., showed that out of 324 employed migrants 100(31%) are daily laborers, 87(27%) are street vendors, 86(26%) are house maid and the remaining 51(16%) are shoe shining. Among of the migrant who came from Amhara (37.7% out of 108) and Oromia (75.7% out of 67) are engaged in daily laborer. From the total migrants of Tigray origin all (100%) are employed in street vendor and Shoe shining is found to be a preferable job of those who came from SNNPR. The chi-square result indicated that there is a significant relationship between type of employment and their place of origin at 1% significance level.

As mentioned by FGD participants, most of the discussants agreed that female migrants especially who tend to be a housemaid are more advantageous in terms of easily getting a job and securing a living place. Unlike housemaids those migrants who tend to be daily laborers, street vendors or shoe shiners suffer more in making money and finding living places. Due to that, a housemaids' job is considered as the most comfortable and less tiring job. And it is more likely for housemaids to achieve their perceived lifestyle and income unlike other employment types of migrants. On the other hand, discussants also widely agreed that it is very difficult to be successful in their education unlike their perception of getting better education in Addis Ababa. They even face difficulties to live and work with those friends or relatives who came earlier to Addis Ababa. And when it comes to living place and job opportunity, the city life become more challenging and the migrants tend to be confused with what they have been told about it when they are in their place of origin.

The data in table 4.20., also showed that migrants mostly got employment opportunity through their friends and relatives. While friends and relatives are common ways of getting employment for those who came from Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR, brokers are common to Oromia migrants. Out of 324 migrants 111(34%) got employment by friends, 79(24.4%) got by relatives, 63(19.6%) got by self and 54(16.95%) got by brokers. The chi-square related showed that there is significant relationship between the migrants' ways of getting employment opportunity and their place of origin at 10% significance level.

4.2.4. Migrant's current income and its sufficiency

Table 4.21: Migrant's current income and its sufficiency to subsist them and their family

Out of the total 332 migrants 324 (97.6%) of them reported that their income is better than their previous income as indicated in table 4.11. On the other hand 93.1% (309) of them said that their income is not sufficient to subsist them and their income. This showed that although the current income of the migrants is better than their previous income, it is not sufficient to subsist them and their family.

Migrants'		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Current income is better than where they have been	No	3	0	3	2	8	12.077	.007*
	Yes	105	138	68	13	324		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Current income sufficiency to survive	No	100	126	68	15	309	2.628	.453*
	Yes	8	12	3	0	23		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at 5%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

All migrants from SNNP reported that their current income is better than the previous, whereas only 8.7% (12) of them out of 138 responded that their income is sufficient to subsist them and their family. The chi-square result showed that there is a systematic relationship between the current incomes of the respondents and their place of origin at 10% level of significance. However, the chi-square result showed that there is no systematic relationship between current income sufficiency and place of origin at 10% significance level.

4.3. Challenges the Migrants are facing to adjust themselves with the city environment

4.3.1. Migrants' view about Addis Ababa & place of origin; & go back to place of origin

Table 4.22: Migrant's view on the difference between Addis Ababa and place of origin

	The main difference between Addis Ababa and place of origin						Total
	Diverse job type in Addis Ababa	The people in Addis are hard to be familiar with	The city environment is more attractive	Everything is available in Addis	Living cost is expensive in Addis	Addis Ababa takes more time to be familiar with	
Freq	17	28	20	10	205	52	332
%	5	8	6	3	62	16	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

From the above table 4.22 expensiveness of living cost (205 or 62%) in Addis are the main difference between Addis Ababa and place of origin as viewed by migrants. Remaining migrants also viewed that Addis Ababa takes more time to be familiar with, the people are hard to be familiar with, the city environment is more attractive, availability of diverse job type and what you want compared to origin accounts 52(16%), 28(8%), 20 (6%), 17(5%) and 10 (3%), respectively. Therefore, living cost expensiveness of Addis Ababa compared to place of origin is the main difference as migrants viewed.

Table 4.23: Migrants' view about Addis Ababa & place of origin; & go back to place of origin

According to the data in table 4.23 living cost difference accounts 61.7% of the main difference of Addis and migrants place of origin followed by difficulty of Addis to adapt it. In terms of migrants' place of origin, 66.6% of Amhara, 63% of the SNNP, 53% of Oromia and 53% of Tigray migrants said that living cost is experience in Addis. Out of the total 332 migrants, Only 10(3%) of them report that everything is available in Addis. However, 51.8% (172) of the migrants did not want to go to back to their place of origin. This might be due to living in Addis is better than their place of origin.

Migrants' view about		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Addis Ababa and place of origin	Diverse job type in Addis	10	5	2	0	17	30.234	.011*
	The people in Addis are hard to be familiar with	3	17	7	1	28		
	The city environment is more attractive	7	7	4	2	20		
	Everything is available in AA	4	6	0	0	10		
	Living cost is expensive in AA	72	87	38	8	205		
	AA takes more time to be familiar	12	16	20	4	52		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Going back to their place of origin	No	63	70	36	3	172	8.020	.046*
	Yes	45	68	35	12	160		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

This descriptive result of this study is confirmed the previous studies conducted on this study subject. According to (Admnesht et al 2014;Tegegne, 2010;Abeji, 2012), migrants did not want to go to back to their place of origin although city life is difficult to them. This is because from the beginning push factors like land shortage, conflict, early marriage and lack of employment are the reasons of migrants to leave their place of origin. Hence, still the situation in Addis is better than their place of origin.

Table 4.24: Challenges that is peculiar to men migrants only and female migrants only

Challenges that are		Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
		Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Peculiar to men	Finding job	58	43	19	2	122	56.086	.000*
	Finding a house to live	46	81	28	12	167		
	Unable to save much money	4	14	22	1	41		
	Others	0	0	2	0	2		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		
Peculiar to female	Difficulty in getting familiar with city environment	11	37	3	1	52	37.472	.000*
	Sexual harassment & abuse	57	59	48	8	172		
	Loneliness	35	28	19	6	88		
	Low wage in some activities	5	14	1	0	20		
	Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Per the above table 4.24., while finding a house is a major challenge for men migrants, sexual harassment and abuse is the dominant challenge for women. Out of the total 332 migrants half of them said that finding a house is a challenge for men and 51.8% of them reported that sexual harassment and abuse is the main problem of women. From 332 migrants 122(36.75%) of them said that finding job is the challenge of men. Loneliness is the other main problems of women next to sexual harassment. Similarly, DePhill (2000), Birhan (2011) and Chant & Radcliff (1992) argued that women and men have different challenges at their place of destination due to socio-cultural factors. The chi square result indicated that there is a systematic relationship between peculiar challenge of men and women with their place of origin at 1% significance level.

Table 4.25: Challenges that are peculiar to men and women migrants

Challenges that are peculiar to		Sex of the respondents		Total	X ²	P-value
		Male	Female			
Men migrants	Finding job	67	55	122	2.079	.556
	Finding a house to live	104	63	167		
	Unable to save much money	22	19	41		
	Others	1	1	2		
	Total	194	138	332		
Female migrants	Difficulty in getting familiar with city environment	25	27	52	15.968	.001*
	Sexual harassment and abuse	92	80	172		
	Loneliness	67	21	88		
	Low wage in some activities	10	10	20		
	Total	194	138	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Table 4.25., showed that out of the total 332 respondents 167(50%) of them reported that finding a house is the leading challenge to men relative to other challenges whereas 51.8% of them said that sexual harassment and abuse is the major challenge of women. From 194 male migrants, 104 (53.6%) of them and 63 (45.6%) of female migrants reported that finding a resident house is the main challenge men migrants faced followed by finding job which is identified by 67 (34.5%) of male and 55 (39.9%) of female migrants. With regards to female peculiar challenges, out of the total 138 female migrants, 80 (58%) of them and 92 (47.4%) of male migrants reported that Sexual harassment and abuse is the main challenge female migrants faced followed by Loneliness and difficulty in getting familiar with city environment. The chi-square result showed that there is a systematic relationship between challenges that are peculiar to female migrants and sex of the

migrants at less than 1% level of significance. Similarly, DePhill (2000), Birhan (2011) and Chant & Radcliff (1992) argued that women and men have different challenges at their place of destination due to socio-cultural factors.

Likewise, the FGD results supports the above descriptive study on the peculiar challenges that male or female migrants could face as a result of the consequences related to their sex of migrant's. The discussants in different groups have agreed that there are peculiar challenges to male migrants and there are similar cases to female migrants too. Male migrants have mentioned that they suffer more in finding job and working place unlike female migrants. They mentioned that female migrants have better opportunities than male migrants in finding a job and a house to live. However, male migrants face serious challenges in finding a job as well as a living place. The house rent fee is also the other challenge in the city life. The discussants agreed that, few female migrants who are working in other employment categories other than as a housemaid faces similar challenges in finding job and living places. These who are working as a daily laborer and in some other employment categories are also more exposed to work related harms. In addition to that, if once they have faced some serious health problem it would be difficult for them to recover due to that no one will be available to support them. On the other hand, loneliness, depression as well as sexual and emotional abuse are peculiar challenges of female migrants. Female migrants in many cases exposed to depression and different kinds of abuses due to their loneliness at their work and in other places of the city life. As the discussants widely mentioned, female migrants tend to stay alone for longer hours in a day than male migrants mostly due to the nature of their jobs and lack of friends. Those females who are housemaids are unable to make friends and they are in most cases locked alone in a single house for long period of hours. Unlike female migrants male migrants are more likely to work and live with their friends. Accordingly, they are less vulnerable to different psychological and physical harms that might occur as a result of loneliness.

Table 4.26: Mechanisms used by respondents to tackle the challenges of city life

According to the data in the table 4.26., looking assistance from friends and relatives is found to be the main strategy of tackling the challenges relative to other mechanisms followed by living in groups. In support of this Gebrehiwot (2012), argued that social networks play a key role in facilitating transactions in sharing information.

Mechanisms used by Migrant's	Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Work hard and increase income	20	26	9	0	55	5.898	.750*
Looking for assistance from friends and relatives	53	66	34	9	162		
Living in groups with friends	33	45	27	6	111		
Looking for assistance from parents	1	1	0	0	2		
Total	107	138	70	15	330		

* Is no significant at less than 10%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

According to descriptive result of this study, out of the total 330 migrants 162(49.1%) and 111 (33.6%) of migrants employed looking for assistance from friends and relatives; and living in groups with friends as a strategy, respectively. Looking assistance from parents is the least mechanism with only 2 migrants out of 332 used it. The chi-square result showed that there is no significant relationship between the mechanisms used by migrants to tackle the city environment and their place of origin at 10% significance level.

Table 4.27: Migrant's main challenges while they try to adjust themselves to the city

	The main challenges for migrants while they try to adjust themselves to the city						Total
	In finding a good job	in finding a living place	difficulty to be familiar with people	difficulty to be familiar with new job	loneliness	low wage	
Freq	70	136	32	56	14	24	332
	21	41	10	17	4	7	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

The above table depicts that, out of 332 migrants, 136 (41%) in finding living place, 70 (21%) in finding a good job and 56 (17%) facing difficulty to be familiar with new job are migrants the three main challenges while they try to adjust themselves to the city. The remaining 70 (21%) of migrants also identified challenges like difficulty to be familiar with people, low wage and loneliness which restrain them while they try to adjust with the city. Therefore, finding living place is the main migrants challenge while they try to adjust themselves to the city.

Table 4.28: Main challenges for respondents while they try to adjust themselves to the city

Main challenges for respondents to adjust themselves to the city	Sex of the respondents		Total	X ²	P-value
	Male	Female			
In finding a good job	45	25	70	24.119	.000
In finding a living place	90	46	136		
Difficulty to be familiar with people	18	14	32		
Difficulty to be familiar with new job	31	25	56		
Loneliness	1	13	14		
Low wage	9	15	24		
Total	194	138	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Out of the total 332 migrants finding a living place is the main challenge for about 136(41%) of them. It is also the common big challenge to both sex relative to others as depicted in the table 4.16. According to the above table it is a challenge for 46.4% of men and 33.33% of women migrants. The next main challenge for both men and women is finding a good job, which is a challenge for 45 (23.2%) men and 25(18%) women migrants. While loneliness is a big challenge for women compared to men, difficulty to be familiar with new job is a big challenge for men relative to women. The chi-square result showed that there is a significant relationship between the challenges for migrants to adjust the city environment and their sex at less than 1% significance level.

In support of the above descriptive result, the FGD discussants strongly agreed that difficulty in finding a living place and a job, physical, Sexual and Emotional abuse, loneliness, low wages, unable to easily communicate with people, frustration due to unique city features, frustration due to

incompatibility between perceived Vs actual life in Addis Ababa, unable to fulfill certain requirements for a job (ID card and someone who takes guarantee), exposure to harms in workplace, less effectiveness in education due to less time to study and tiredness as a result of heavy workload at workplace are the major challenges they have faced when they come to Addis Ababa for the first time and tried to adjust themselves to the city.

4.29: Respondent's source of information about life in Addis Ababa

	Respondent's source of information about life in Addis Ababa					Total
	Parents	Relatives	Friends	From different sources	No information	
Freq	4	84	91	152	1	332
%	1.2	25.3	27.3	46	.2	100

The above table showed that different sources are found to be the source of the majority of the migrants which provides information for about 46% of the migrants. Next to other sources, 27.3% and 25.3% of migrants got information from friends and relatives respectively.

Table 4.30: Migrants source of information about life in Addis Ababa

Distribution of the total sampled respondents by source of information about life in Addis Ababa as shown in Table 4.30. The result indicate that relatives, friends and different sources accounted for about 84 (25.3%), 91 (27.4%) and 152 (45.8%), respectively to obtain information to cope up with the new environment easily. The result indicates that migrants' sources of information about Addis Ababa are mostly from different sources other than parents, relatives and friends.

Migrants' source of information about life in Addis Ababa	Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-Value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
From parents	0	0	4	0	4	42.609	.000
From relatives	29	24	22	9	84		
From friends	31	51	9	0	91		
From different sources	48	62	36	6	152		
No information	0	1	0	0	1		
Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The chi-square test (42.609) showed that there was statistically significant difference between place of origin and migrants sources of information at less than 1%. Likewise, the interview result shows that the perception of migrants about life in Addis Ababa is in most cases shaped by the people they know who lives in Addis Ababa.

Table 4.31: Respondent's expectation about Addis Ababa was real and

	Does the expectation about Addis Ababa the same with actual		
	No	Yes	Total
Freq	284	48	332
%	85.5	14.5	100

Source: Survey Result, 2017

According to the above table, while 284(85.5%) of the migrants expressed that their expectation about Addis Ababa is not found to be the same with actual, the remaining 48(14.5%) reported that they found their expectation.

Table 4.32: Migrants expectation about Addis Ababa was the same with actual

Migrants expectation About Addis Ababa		The respondent's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P- Value
		Amhara	SNNPR	Oromia	Tigray			
The same with actual	No	85	124	63	12	284	7.116	.068
	Yes	23	14	8	3	48		
Total		108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 10%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

From the above table 4.32., the lionshare of the expectations of migrants about Addis Ababa are not similar with actually what they experienced. From the total respondents 284 (85.5) reported that their expectation about Addis are not similar with what they actually get while 48 (14.5%) their expectation is in line with actual. The chi-square result (7.116) show that there is a significant

relationship between what migrants expect before and what actually experienced in after they come to Addis at less than 10% level of significance.

Similar to the above descriptive results, the perceived assumption of migrants about Addis Ababaisquite different as widely discussed among FGD participants i.e. when they enter the city they become surprised with the city features, with the people and with many things. As mentioned by discussants, it will take time to get familiar with the people and different manners to live with the people. Among the discussants there were only few who have mentioned that they already know the challenges they could face in the city. However, most of them have little or no information about the challenges they could face in the city life.

Table4.33: migrants’ strategy to cope up with the city environment

	Way how respondents learned to cope-up with the city environment				Total
	I already have been told before I came	I learned from friends	I learned by myself through time	I get advice from my relatives	
Frequency	2	93	100	137	332
%	.6	28	30	41	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

From the total 332 migrants, 0.6%, 28%, 30% and 41% migrants used firsthand information before coming to Addis, learning from friends, learning and getting advice from relatives to learn to cope-up with the city environment, respectively (table 4.33).

Table 4.34: Ways the respondents assisted by their relatives to Cope-up with city environment

	Whether there was an assistance from relatives			Ways the respondents assisted by their relatives to Cope-up with city environment (In...						
	No	Yes	Total	finding a job	finding a living place	getting familiar with the city	getting education	finding friends to live or work with	all matters	Total
Freq	217	114	331	146	9	122	9	6	39	331
%	65.6	34.4	100	43.7	3	37	3	2	11.3	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

From the total 331 migrants participated in the study more than half of them said that they got assistance from relatives. Among assistance provided by the relatives, finding a job, finding a living place, getting familiar with the city, getting education and finding friends accounts 43.7%, 3%, 37%, 3% and 2%, respectively. This showed that the major assistance is finding a job.

Table 4.35: Ways migrants assisted by their relatives to cope-up with city environment

Ways migrants assisted by their relatives	Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
In finding a job	43	66	35	3	147	43.478	.000
In finding a living place	1	7	1	0	9		
In getting familiar with the city	45	52	21	4	122		
In getting education	2	3	4	0	9		
In finding friends to live or work with	3	3	0	0	6		
In all matters	14	7	10	8	39		
Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

In line to ways migrants' assisted by their relatives to cope up with city environment the lion's share take by support in finding a job 147(44.3%) followed by getting familiar with the city environment accounts about 36.7% (122).

To cope up with the city environment relatives support in finding a living place, to get education access and in finding friends live or work with them are additional assistance get from their relatives to cope with the city environment. The chi-square (χ^2) test shows that there is a statistically significant difference between ways migrants assisted by their relatives to cope-up with city environment and place of origin less than 1% significance level (Table 4.19).

Table 4.36: Migrants benefits coming to Addis Ababa with someone

The migrants were asked to reflect their feeling about advantage that gets due to coming with someone to Addis Ababa. Out of the total 41.6%(138) migrants feeling not alone is the most frequently get benefit because of come to Addis Ababa with someone.

Benefits of coming to Addis Ababa with someone	The respondent's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
Feeling not alone	29	44	13	6	92	11.134	.517**
Feeling protected	44	56	31	7	138		
Sharing resources	15	14	11	1	41		
Working together	1	5	1	0	7		
No benefit/doesn't matter	19	19	15	1	54		
Total	108	138	71	15	332		

517** not significant at 10% significant level

Source: Survey Result, 2017

About 27.7% (92) of respondents feeling not alone is the most commonly acquire benefit. In addition sharing resources and working together are other advantage of come with someone reported by 12.3% and 2.1% of respondents respectively. The rest 16.3% (54) migrants' reported that come with someone not any benefit to cope up with the new environment. The chi-square result shows that there is no any significant relationship between place origin and benefit of coming with someone to Addis Ababa (Table 4.36).

Table 4.37: Ways respondents have used to get House

Ways respondents have used to get House	The respondent's place of Origen (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
	Amhara	SNNPR	Oromia	Tigray			
Through broker	1	2	0	0	3	38.427	.000
By myself	15	7	14	0	36		
Through friends	42	68	22	8	140		
Through relatives	14	31	23	7	75		
Other means	36	30	12	0	78		
Total	108	138	71	15	332		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The most frequently ways migrants used to get house are through their friends. More than 42.2% (140) reported that use their friends to get house for living. About 23.5% (78) migrants' use their

relatives house while 10.8% (36) respondents reported get house by them self. Also 23.5% (78) of migrants' use other means as coping strategies to get house. On the other hand, only 0.09% (3) of the respondent report using broker as means of getting house. The chi-square result shows that there is a statistically significant difference between place of origin and ways respondents have used to get house at less than 1% level of significance (Table 4.37).

Table 4.38: Kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city environment

Kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city environment	The respondent's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
	Amhara	SNNPR	Oromia	Tigray			
Young male	34	46	23	3	106	11.414	.494**
Young female	3	3	2	1	9		
Adult male	64	80	45	11	200		
Adult female	7	8	0	0	15		
No matter sex or age	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	108	137	71	15	331		

.494**, not significant at 10% significant level

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Concerning kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city environment 60.2% (200) were adult male followed by 31.9% (106) young male. The result indicate that being male have great contribution to cop up with the city environment when compare to female migrants. The chi-square test reveals that the difference between kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city environment and place of origin is found to be statistically insignificant (Table 4.37).

Table 4.38: Respondents' plan for the future

	Respondents' plan for the future					Total
	To continue my education	To work hard and improve my income here	to save money and go back to my origin	to go to abroad to get better income	I have no specific plan	
Freq.	9	85	139	77	16	326
%	2.8	26	42.3	23.3	5	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

The data collected on the future plan of migrant showed that 2.8%, 26%, 43.3%, 23.3% and 5% migrants reported continue education, work hard, go back to origin, to go to abroad and no specific plan respectively. This showed that the migrants main goal is save and go back.

Table 4.39: Migrants' plan for the future

Migrants' plan for the future	Migrant's place of origin (region)				Total	X ²	P-value
	Amhara	SNNP	Oromia	Tigray			
To continue my education	8	0	1	0	9	114.797	.000
To work hard & improve my income here	27	43	13	2	85		
To save money and go back to my origin	48	54	31	6	139		
To go to abroad to get better income	24	32	19	2	77		
I have no specific plan	1	9	5	1	16		
Total	108	138	69	11	326		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

Attempts were made to understand insights of the sample migrants plan about the future. Accordingly, out of the total 332 sample households, 326 migrants responded to the question and the remaining 6 “they don’t respond to the question. Out of the valid responses, about 42.6% (139) testified that to save money and go back to their place of origin is the major future plan. The remaining 26.1%, 23.6% and 4.9% of the respondents reported that to work hard and improve my income, to go to abroad and continue their education are the major plan for the future respectively. About 4.9% (16) reported that have no specific plan for the future. The chi-square (2) test shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the migrants’ plan about the future and their place of origin (Table 4.39).

In addition to descriptive results, the FGD discussants have agreed that coping strategies differ from one another but there are more or less similar strategies used that are gender specific and also specific to the employment type. Female migrants who are employed as a housemaid usually spends most of their time at home (their working place). Accordingly, they tackle their problem of loneliness by having boyfriends which they mostly meet at weekends and during the school hours usually at night shift. These female housemaids use the chance to have a boyfriend to escape from loneliness and depression as well as for protection purposes. Similarly, female migrants who are

engaged in other informal sector jobs are also exposed to different challenges. Like the housemaids, they mostly prefer to have a boyfriend or a husband who protects them and also who shares their financial cost for living and other burdens. On the other hand male migrants widely mentioned that they mostly live and work with their friends. Living and working in group are the major strategies that migrants use to cope up with the expensive living cost in the city. In most cases, they share living expenses like, expense for food, for housing and the like. However, unlike the female migrants, male migrants suffer more in terms of finding a job.

4.5. The livelihood Strategies Based on Gender Specification

Table4.40: Challenges that is peculiar to men migrants

	Are there Peculiar challenges only male migrants face		Challenges that are peculiar to men migrants					
	No	Yes	Total	finding a job	finding a house to live	unable to save much	others	Total
Freq	74	258	332	95	130	32	1	258
%	22.3	77.7	100	36.8	50.4	12.4	.4	100

Sources: Survey

The data in the above table showed that the majority of the migrants view about the presence of challenges which are peculiar only to male migrants. According to the table while 77.7% of the total 332 migrants said that there are peculiar challenges only to men, the remaining 22.3% reported that there are no peculiar challenges only to male. Finding a job, finding a house to live and unable to save much money accounts 36.8%, 50.4%, 12.4% of the main peculiar challenges only to male migrants, respectively.

Table4.40: Challenges that are peculiar to men migrants

The data in the above table showed that the majority of the migrants view about the presence of challenges which are peculiar only to female migrants. According to the table while 99% of the total 332 migrants said that there are peculiar challenges only to female migrants, the remaining 1% reported that there are no peculiar challenges only to female migrants.

	Are there Peculiar challenges only female migrants face		Challenges that are peculiar to female migrants					
	No	Yes	Total	difficulty in getting familiar with	sexual harassment and abuse	loneliness	low wage in some activities	Total
Freq	4	328	332	51	170	87	20	328
%			100	15.5	51.8	26.5	6.2	100

Source: Survey result, 2017

Sexual harassment and abuse, difficulty in getting familiar with city environment and loneliness accounts 51.8%, 15.5%, 26.5% of the main peculiar challenges only to female migrants, respectively. In this regard, Zemen (2014) reported that migration has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse.

Table 4.41: Are there peculiar challenges that face only male or only female migrants

While 328(98.8%) migrants out of the total 332 reported that there are peculiar challenges only to female migrants, 258(77.7%) of them said that there are peculiar challenges only to men in the above Table 4.24.

		Sex of the respondents		Total	X ²	P-Value
		Male	Female			
Are there Peculiar challenges only male migrants face	No	30	44	74	12.55 2	.000
	Yes	164	94	258		
	Total	194	138	332		
Are there peculiar challenges only female migrants face	No	4	0	4	2.880	.090
	Yes	190	138	328		
	Total	194	138	332		

* Significant at less than 10%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

All female respondents and 190(97.9%) of male respondents said that there are peculiar challenges only for female migrants whereas 44(13%) of them said that there are no peculiar challenges only to men migrants. In line with this Birhan (2011) and Chant & Radcliff (1992) argued that as a result of

social and cultural factors there are challenges which are peculiar only to men migrants and peculiar challenges only to women migrants. The chi-square result showed that there is a systematic relationship between peculiar challenges only to male and female migrants faced and sex of the migrants at less than 10% level of significance.

Table 4.42: Who is more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis?

	Who is more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis		Total
	Male	Female	
Frequency	16	316	332
Percentage	5	95	100 %

Source: Survey, 2017

From the above table 4.42, which is about extent of challenges faced by male and female migrants when coming to Addis. Out of 332 migrants, 316 (95%) of both sex migrants agreed that female migrants are more exposed to challenges than male and only 16 (5%) of both sex migrants agreed that male migrants are more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis Ababa. Therefore, Female migrants are more exposed than male when they come to Addis Ababa.

Table 4.43: Who is more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis Ababa?

Who is more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis	Sex of the respondents		Total	X ²	P-Value
	Male	Female			
Male	12	4	16	1.899	.168
Female	182	134	316		
Total	194	138	332		

* Not significant at 10%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

According to the data in the above table, out of the total 332 migrants 316 (95.2%) of them said that female migrant are more exposed to challenges when they are coming to Addis Ababa than men migrants. Out of the total 138 women migrants 134 (97 %) of and 93.8(182 out of 194) of men migrants said that women migrants are more vulnerable to challenges than their counterpart men migrants. This confirmed that the pervious finding of Bhubaneswar (2005), which arguedthat as a

result of socially and culturally constructed norms and practices of the society women are tended to be highly affected by migration than their counter part men migrants. Similarly, Birhan (2011) found that labor and sexual abuse are found to be the only peculiar challenges of women migrants.

Table 4.44: What kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city?

	What kinds of migrants easily cope up with the city					Total
	Young male	Young female	Adult male	Adult female	No matter sex or age	
Freq.	106	9	200	15	1	331
%	32	2.7	60.5	4.5	0.3	100

The above table 4.44., presented data showed that the majority of the migrants are grouped under the adult age group. With regard to the relation between age of the migrants and their coping capability, out of the total 331 migrants, 32% are young male, 2.7% are young female, 60.5% are adult male and 4.5% are adult male migrants. Male migrants are easily cope up compared to female.

Table 4.45: Mechanisms used by Migrant's to tackle the challenges of city life

Mechanisms used by respondents to tackle the challenges of city life	Sex of the respondents		Total	X ²	P-value
	Male	Female			
Work hard and increase income	36	19	55	22.448	.000*
Looking for assistance from friends and relatives	76	86	162		
Living in groups with friends	81	30	111		
Looking for assistance from parents	0	2	2		
Total	193	137	330		

* Significant at less than 1%

Source: Survey Result, 2017

The above table 4.45, showed that looking assistance from friends and relatives is the major challenge tackling mechanism for both men and women, which used by 62.7% (86) of women and 39.4%(76) of men migrants followed by living in groups. Looking assistance from parents is found to be the least mechanism employed by the migrants to tackle the challenges they faced. The chi-square result indicated that there is a systematic relationship between the mechanisms employed by the migrants to tackle the challenges they faced and sex of the migrants at 1% significance level.

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Summary of the findings

The motivation for this study was the existing problems in the capital city of Ethiopia associated with the accelerated movements of population towards the Addis Abeba. Among the common problems posed by migration are urban unemployment, increasing pressure on meager housing resources, and augmenting social and psychological stresses amongst urban population. Poverty, destitution, prostitution, street life, beggary and crime are also widespread and rampant in the cities and towns of Ethiopia. Previous studies fail to explain the livelihood strategies migrants develop in order to make living in new environment possible and how do migrants adopt different strategies to overcome their challenges. Accordingly this study was tried to narrow the study gap in relation to migrants' livelihood strategy by concentrating on Street Vendors, Shoe Shiners, Daily Laborers and housemaids in Addis Ababa who migrates from Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regional states of Ethiopia.

Hence the main objective of this study is to uncover the livelihood strategies of migrants of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regional states in Addis Ababa particularly in KolfaKeraniyo and Yeka sub city. Specifically, the study identified the livelihood strategy difference among migrants, investigated the challenges migrants face to adjust themselves with the city environment, found out ways how do they learn to cope up with the new environment and disclosed the livelihood strategies based on gender specification.

Addis Ababa is found to be appropriate sit to conduct this study because it is the main city that most of the rural community has migrated to or planning to migrate. Accordingly, the study was conducted in Addis Ababa by focusing mainly on two sub cities, namely KolfeKeranio and Yeka sub cities. Among other sub cities in Addis Ababa, Kolfekeranio and Yeka sub cities are the places where migrants to Addis Ababa mainly locating and working.

In order to achieve its objectives the study employed a cross sectional study design. This is because the objectives of the study require data about a single time, rather than studying changes through time. Longitudinal study design was also employed since the study participants might be those who already passed through different circumstances as a result of migration. Hence they asked to furnish data relevant to the past.

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were applied in this study. This is because methodological triangulation both during the data collection and data analysis by using quantitative and qualitative methods together will improve the reliability and meaningfulness of the data. In this research, qualitative approach is important due to difficulty in quantifying variables that can be extracted through qualitative ways. The qualitative approach enables to better understand the existing life reality of migrants. On the other hand, quantitative approach is very advantageous as it endeavors to fragment and restrict phenomena into measurable or common categories that can be applicable to all the subjects or wider and related circumstances.

Sample respondents were determined using Yamane's formula. Accordingly, the total sample size of this study is 396 out of which the study addressed 348 sample respondents through the self-administered questionnaire and the other 48 sample respondents addressed through the FGD method. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources using primary and secondary data collection techniques. Primary data were collected by using observation, survey method, case study, focus group discussion, key informant interview and in-depth interviews. The secondary data were collected from maps, books, internet, government reports and records and other official files.

The collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Descriptive statistics were used to explain demographic and socio-economic characteristics, to identify the livelihood strategy difference among migrants, to find out coping up strategies with the new environment across place of origin and livelihood strategies based on gender specification of the sample migrants. The comparisons of different characteristics of migrants were made by applying ANOVA and 2-test. On the other hand, the qualitative data were transcribed in a well-organized and careful manner. Critical findings were interpreted and integrated with theoretical frameworks and empirical findings of related literatures. Case studies were conducted on some outstanding stories of the interviewees.

The major findings of the study can be summarized as follow:

Sex is found to be one of the factors that affect migration process. Out of the total 332 respondents, the demographic data showed that 58.4% (194) of the respondents are males and the remaining 41.65% (138) of them are female migrants. The migrants demographic data also showed that migrants' age group between 21 and 23 are found to be the highest number of groups to migrate which accounts 95.5% of the total migrants. With regard to place of origin, out of the total 322

migrants, 41.6% are from SNNP and 32.5% are from Amhara, 21.4% from Oromia and 4.5% are from Tigray region.

Out of the total 332 migrants 176 (53%) of them have no formal education enrollment and the remaining 156 (47%) of the migrants are enrolled in formal education. The majority (88.3%) of the migrants directly came into Addis without living any other places and the remaining 39 (11.7%) of them accounts those who stayed in other places before they came to Addis Ababa. Of the total 332 migrants come to Addis, 232 (68.8%) migrants were due to economic problems and getting job which accounts 65.4 % (217) is the main goal of the migrants out of the total 332. In this regard, the majority of the migrants are found to be employed. Out of the total 332 respondents participated in the study 324 (96.1%) are employed, the remaining are unemployed. Out of 324 migrants 111(34%) got employment by friends, 79(24.4%) got by relatives, 63(19.6%) got by self and 54(16.95%) got by brokers. However, they are employed in low wage job. Out of 324 employed migrants 100(31%) are daily laborers, 87(27%) are street vendors, 86(26%) are house maid and the remaining 51(16%) are shoe shining. Among of the migrant who came from Amhara (37.7% out of 108) and Oromia (75.7% out of 67) are engaged in daily laborer. Hence, migrants household income distribution fall in between 250-1000 birr per month and 1001-2000 birr per month and accounts 105 (32%) and 250-168 (51%), respectively. The income disparity among region is 768.5 ETB which is almost similar with income disparity migrants of Amhara, SNNP and Oromia

Out of the total 331 migrants, 32% are young male, 2.7% are young female, 60.5% are adult male and 4.5% are adult male migrants. Male migrants are easily coping up compared to female. Hardworking 42.95% (142) and sharing of living place with friends 38.1% (126) are the dominate strategies to achieve their goals by migrants and out of 332 migrants, 226(68.1%) of migrants successfully use their strategies. Looking assistance from friends and relatives is the major challenge tackling mechanism for both men and women, which used by 62.7% (86) of women and 39.4 % (76) of men migrants followed by living in groups. More than half (62%) of the respondents viewed that Expensiveness of living cost in Addis is the main difference between Addis Ababa and place of origin. Out of the total 332 migrants half of them said that finding a house is a challenge for men and 51.8% of them reported that sexual harassment and abuse is the main problem of women. From 332 migrants 122(36.75%) of them said that finding job is the challenge of men. From 194 male migrants, 104 (53.6%) of them and 63 (45.6%) of female migrants reported that finding a

resident house is the main challenge men migrants faced followed by finding job which is identified by 67 (34.5%) of male and 55 (39.9%) of female migrants. Out of 332 migrants, 136 (41%) in finding living place, 70 (21%) in finding a good job and 56 (17%) facing difficulty to be familiar with new job are migrants the three main challenges while they try to adjust themselves to the city. Different sources are found to be the source of information for the majority of the migrants which provides information for about 46% of the migrants. Accordingly, relatives, friends and different sources accounted for about 84 (25.3%), 91 (27.4%) and 152 (45.8%), respectively to obtain information to cope up with the new environment easily. From the total 332 migrants, 0.6%, 28%, 30% and 41% migrants used firsthand information before coming to Addis, learning from friends, learning and getting advice from relatives to learn to cope-up with the city environment respectively.

While 284(85.5%) of the migrants expressed that their expectation about Addis Ababa is not found to be the same with actual, the remaining 48(14.5%) reported that their expectation about Addis is real. Out of the total 41.6%(138) migrants feeling not alone is the most frequently get benefit because of come to Addis Ababa with someone.

While 77.7% of the total 332 migrants said that there are peculiar challenges only to men, the remaining 22.3% reported that there are no peculiar challenges only to male. The identified peculiar challenges only to female migrants are Sexual harassment and abuse, difficulty in getting familiar with city environment and loneliness that accounts 51.8%, 15.5%, and 26.5% respectively. While 328(98.8%) migrants out of the total 332 reported that there are peculiar challenges only to female migrants, 258(77.7%) of them said that there are peculiar challenges only to men. Out of 332 migrants, 316 (95%) of both sex migrants agreed that female migrants are more exposed to challenges than male and only 16 (5%) of both sex migrants agreed that male migrants are more exposed to challenges when coming to Addis Ababa. Out of the total 332 migrants 316 (95.2%) of them said that female migrant are more exposed to challenges when they are coming to Addis Ababa than men migrants. Out of the total 138 women migrants 134 (97 %) of and 93.8(182 out of 194) of men migrants said that women migrants are more vulnerable to challenges than their counterpart men migrants.

5.2. Conclusion

This study is conducted in order to describe the livelihood strategies of rural-urban migrants in Addis Ababa: The Case of Migrants living and working in Yeka and KolfeKeranio sub cities. In order to achieve the intended objectives primary data were collected through qualitative and quantitative method from migrants of Amhara, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray region using questionnaires, interview and FGD methods.

- Among the demographic characteristics sex, marital status and age have a significance influence on migration process. As far as age is concerned, the study revealed that most migrants are young between 21-23 ages. This is because people are migrating to get job when their age reach to work; young people are more eager to seek to changes them-selves and also they are single. In addition to this most adults are conflict with their families, because of that they choose to escape from the problem of rural. The study also found that the proportion of male and female migrants is not the same i.e. majority of migrants are male. Hence, sex of the migrants is a significant factor of migration. Marital status is another important demographic factor. Many of the migrants, which were unmarried at the time of their migration. This might be because of single persons have less responsibility than married groups.
- Concerning the socio-economic characteristics of migrants, the majority of the migrants were living with their parents before they came to Addis. Almost none of migrants from Amhara, Oromia and Tigray were not lived alone before they came to Addis. All those from Tigray origin lived with their parents might be due to their age is below 15 before they came to Addis. More number of migrants directly came into Addis without living any other places.
- With regard to employment status of migrants and their spouses, the study showed that migrants are employed and their place of origin does not affect to be employed. On the other hand the study result revealed that the majority of migrants` spouses are unemployed. While all migrants who came from Amhara and Tigray are employed, there are fewer numbers of migrants from Oromia and SNNP who are unemployed.
- Data collected on educational enrollment reflected that more than half of the migrants have no formal education enrollment. The study identified the reasons behind migrants' un-enrollment

in formal education is due to migrants perceived that learning is wastage of time and they are feeling tired due to work load.

- Migrants mean monthly household income is 1601.1 ETB. Migrants from Amhara region got the highest monthly income while those migrants from Tigray earn lowest income. Additionally, the mean monthly house rent fee of migrants is 271 ETB. Although the current income of the migrants is better than their previous income, it is not sufficient to subsist them and their family.
- Push factors are prevailing reasons for migration. Economic problems, peer pressure and death of parents are reason for many of the migrants to come to Addis with their friends and relatives. Migrants come to Addis to solve their economic problem through getting job. Daily laborer, street vendor, house maid and shoe shining are the main livelihood strategies of the migrants. Migrants mostly got employment opportunity through their friends and relatives. Hardworking and sharing of living place with friends are the dominate strategies employed by migrants to achieve their goals.
- Migrants are successfully in using their strategies however, many of the migrants` family and/or relatives` did not support their migration. Living cost and difficulty of Addis to adapt it are identified as the main difference of Addis and migrants place of origin. However, migrants did not want to go to back to their place of origin. This is due to living in Addis is better than their place of origin, getting what you need and better access of job. On the other hand, migrant has intention in future to go back to their place of origin after saving enough money in their stay in Addis.
- While finding a house and finding job are major challenge for men migrants, loneness, sexual harassment and abuse are the dominant challenge for women. Looking assistance from friends and relatives is found to be the main strategy of tackling the challenges relative to other mechanisms. Whereas, looking assistance from parents is the least mechanism. Finding a living place and finding a good job are the main challenges for most of the migrants. They are the common big challenges to both sexes relative to others. While loneliness is a big challenge for women compared to men, difficulty to be familiar with new job is a big challenge for men

relative to women. Females are more exposed to challenges than their counterpart men when they are coming to Addis.

- Different sources other than parents, relatives and friends are migrants' sources of information about Addis Ababa. Migrants' expectations about Addis Ababa are not similar with actually what they experienced. Living in groups and looking assistance from friends and relatives is the major challenge tackling mechanism for both men and women. To cope up with the city environment relatives support in finding a living place, to get education access and in finding friends live or work with them are additional assistance get from their relatives to cope with the city environment.
- Migrants feeling not alone are the most frequently get benefit because of come to Addis Ababa with someone. Feeling not alone is the most commonly acquire benefit. In addition sharing resources and working together are other advantage of coming with someone. The most frequently ways migrants used to get house are through their friends. Being male have great contribution to cop up with the city environment when compare to female migrants. Migrants have a plan to save money by working hard in their stay in Addis and improve their income and go back to their place of origin otherwise, to go to abroad in foreign country and continue their education.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the discussions and conclusions of this study, the following suggestions are forwarded that could be implemented by migrants, policy makers, implementers and practitioners at different level.

- Problemrelated with rural unemployment and under employment induces rural people to migrate into urban in search of better lives. Therefore, there is the need for appropriate rural development strategy that can increase employment opportunity at migrants' place of origin.
- Concentration of various elements of modernization to the urban areas and their conspicuous absence in rural localities pull many rural people to towns. Therefore, provision of social service such as health, education, water and electricity to the rural areas, boundary expansion

of existing regional urban areas and upgrading of rural villages into town may reduce the amount of rural to urban migration.

- The actual or perceived difference between rural and urban income gaps causes rural population to migrate into urban. Hence, equitable economic growth through viable regional planning strategies for the mutual development of the towns and rural is important.
- challenges such as shortages of housing, severe overcrowding, sexual harassment, loneliness, low wage, difficulty to find job, living cost and difficulty to get house are the main challenges of the migrants at their place of destination. Therefore, attention for investing in infrastructure, labor intensive industry development, housing development and urban agriculture is essential.
- Migrants considered that education is a waste of time. However, education is a tool to improve human creativity, innovation and efficiency to improve livelihoods. Therefore, this study recommended that awareness creation about education to migrants.
- Female migrants are more exposed to sexual harassment. Hence, gender equality and equity assurance programs and projects are required to tackle the gender gap as a result female exposure to going down.

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