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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CROSS BORDER ILLEGAL MIGRATION TO GULF STATES FROM KUTABER, ETHIOPIA

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In some developing countries such as Ethiopia the phenomenon of Illegal migration which is mainly triggered by rural 'push' causes than urban 'pull' causes is the main cause of unbalanced rate of population growth and distribution between urban and rural areas in origin and destination states. This situation in turn affects the healthy development of both urban and rural areas. In spite of this fact, not much is known on many of the recent aspects of illegal migration. The present study of migration from Kutaber is mainly concerned with an assessment of the major causes and consequences of illegal migration of people from rural- urban areas to foreign countries mainly to the middle East.

Some of the causes of illegal migration are: land fragmentation ,poverty, drought ,need to join friends and relatives, income generation, the search for job and urban amenities ,un coordinated activity of legal emigration process , and facilities in desired state are the most important. The study shown that the large family size and small land holding exposed to illegal migration. Many of the migrants encountered problems at the initial period of adjustment and adaptation and even while traveling in night forest and coastal areas. The positive outcome of the successful illegal Migrants include: Remittance, building houses, running small businesses and a local restaurant, and engaging in the local transport sector in a joint venture. While negative side of illegal migration is moral deterioration, Debt crisis, work load on migrant and remaining family ,rejection by their families , and the community as they failed to meet expectations to return with adequate material wealth.

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Key Words: Illegal migration, Cause, Consequence, origin, Destination, Kutaber Woreda

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Contents

I. Introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1. Background of the study.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2. Statement of the problem	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3.1 General objectives.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3.2 Specific objectives	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4 .Research Questions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5. Significance of the study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.6. Scope of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.7. Limitation of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.8. Organization of the study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
II. Review of Related Literature.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1. Concepts and Definition of Migration	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2. Theoretical Review	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.1. The Human Capital (Neo-Classical) Theory	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.2. The New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.3. The Social Capital (Network) Theory.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3. Causes of illegal Migration	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4. Legal versus Illegal Migration.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5. Problem of Ethiopian illegal Migrants during transportation and in Destination Countries	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6. Gender Dimension of Illegal Migration on South Wollo and Ethiopia.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.7. Consequences of Illegal Migration	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.8. Consequences of migration on African migrants	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.8.1. Impact on the host countries	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.8.2. Impact on the home country	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.8.3. Household and country level effects	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.9. Positive consequence of illegal migration.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.10. Developing a national migration policy for Ethiopia.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.11. Net Migration in Ethiopia.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1. Description of the Study Site.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1.1. Geographical Location	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Graph 3.1: Population Growth of Kutaber Woreda from 2000-2004E.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3.2: Population Density Of Kutaber From 2000-2004 E.C	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1.3. Socio-cultural, Economic and Historical Contexts	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2. <i>Research Methodology</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.1. <i>Data Source</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2. 2. Sample Procedure and Sampling Techniques.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3.3: Sampling table	Error! Bookmark not defined.

3.2.3. Data collection tool	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.3.1. Interview Schedule	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.3.2. Key Informant Interview	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 3.4.: Category of the key Informant interviewee	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.3.3. Focus group discussion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.3.4. Document analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3. Researcher's Role in the Field	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.4. <i>Data Analysis</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Iv. Result and Discussion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1. Ways of Organizing Migration	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1.2. Illegal and Legal Migration as Experienced by the Informants..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.2. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Households	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.3. Economic and Non-Economic causes for Illegal Migration from kutaber worda	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.5. Positive and negative consequences of illegal migration for migrant and their families	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.5.1 Impacts of Migration: Problems and success	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2. Conclusion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.3. Recommendation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix 1	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Hawassa University	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Check list for Key informant interview with returnees	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Tables'	pages
Table3.1: Total Population of kutaber woreda from 2000 - 2004 E.C.....	33
Table 3.2: Population Density Of Kutaber From 2000-2004 E.C.....	34
Table 3.3: Sampling table.....	38
Table 3.4.: Category of the key Informant interviewee.....	39
Table 4.1: Travel cost to Kuwait.....	42
Table 4.2: Travel cost to Saudi Arabia.....	43
Table4.3: Travel cost to Dubai.....	43
Table4.4: Occupational Status of Household Respondents	43
Table 4.5: Marital Status of the respondents.....	44
Table 4.6: Religion of all respondents.....	44
Table 4.7: Respondents' family size	45
Table 4.8: Migration affected Households.....	45
Table 4.9: Households Land holding	45
Table 4.10: Income level of House Holds	46
Table 4.11: Economic and non economic Causes	47
Table 4.12: House Holds response to economic causes	47
Table4.13:Response of Households for non economic causes for migration.....	49
Table4.14: Household heads response to determinant of illegal migration	51
Table 4.15: Perceived positive Success by Households and emigrant.....	55
Table 4.16: Negative consequences of illegal migration.....	56
Table3.17: Response of Households on gender selective of Illegal migrant.....	59

List of Figures

Figure	page
Figure 2.1: The Migration Decision	13
Figure 2.2: The conceptual frame work for analysis of illegal migration	29
Figure3.1: Map of the study area	32
Graph 3.1: Population Growth of Kutaber Woreda from 2000-2004E.....	34

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Questions to Interview Schedule for Households.....	75
Appendix 2: Interview Guide Checklist for Key Informant.	80
Appendix 3: Checklist for Focus group Discussion.....	81

Conceptualization of Terms

Area of destination (arrival) Is the area to which a migrant moves.

Chain of Migration This is the processes whereby migratory movements are linked through kinship or links.

Emigrant is a migrant viewed from the perspective of the origin country, while an *immigrant* is a migrant viewed from the perspective of the destination country

Hajj is a Muslim pilgrimage and visits to the holy cities in Saudi Arabia takes place once in a year, when Muslims from around the world visit the *Kaaba*, a sacred place in the Holy city of Mecca

Household A group of people who live together and make common provision for cooking

Id-Adfetir Islamic holiday marking the end of Ramadan fasting days

Illegal immigration is migration to another country/state in violation of the immigration laws and sovereignty of that country/state.

Internal migration is Human movement within the borders of a country, usually measured across regional, district or municipal boundaries.

International migration is a Human movement across international borders, resulting in a change of country of residence.

Kebele The lowest administrative unit

Livelihood: - is a means of supporting one's existence which comprises the capabilities, assets and activities

Migrant An individual who has changed his/her place of residence from kutaber to foreign country

Nika An agreement of Muslim couples to remain faithful to each other

Ramadan Islamic fasting month

Teff A staple crop in Ethiopia

Ummrah is similar to *Hajj*, except that it can be practiced throughout the year, and is not a religious obligation

Woreda A sub-district level administrative unit

Zone A district level administrative unit

List of Acronyms

C S A - Central Statistical Authority
BoARD - Bureau of Agriculture and Rural development
FDRE- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGDs - Focus Group Discussions
ILO- International Labour Organization
IOM- International Organization for Migration
KII - key Informant Interview
MoLSA- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NELM - New Economic of Labor Management
SWLSA- South Wollo Labor and Social affair
UAE - United Arab Emirates
UNDP - United Nation Development Program

Abstract

In some developing countries such as Ethiopia the phenomenon of Illegal migration which is mainly triggered by rural 'push' causes than urban 'pull' causes is the main cause of unbalanced rate of population growth and distribution between urban and rural areas in origin and destination states. This situation in turn affects the healthy development of both urban and rural areas. In spite of this fact, not much is known on many of the recent aspects of illegal migration. The present study of migration from Kutaber is mainly concerned with an assessment of the major causes and consequences of illegal migration of people from rural- urban areas to foreign countries mainly to the middle East .

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