

HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE
SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



**SEASONAL LABOR FORCE OUT MIGRATION AND ITS' SOCIO
ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS ON MIGRANTS: THE CASE OF YEM
SPECIAL WOREDA, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

BY: -

Woldemariam Kelbi Sinbo

October, 2018
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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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(Submission sheet -1)

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Declaration

I here declared that this MA thesis entitled “seasonal labor force out migration and its’ socio economic implication on migrants: the case of Yem special woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia” is my original work and has not be presented for degree in any other university and all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged

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As a member of the examining board of the final MA open defense, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Woldemariam Kelbi, entitle “seasonal labor force out migration and its’ socio economic implication on migrants: the case of Yem special woreda, SNNPR, Ethiopia” and recommend that it be accepted as a fulfilling the thesis requirements for the degree of master of Art in Civic and Ethical Studies.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

DESA= the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

E.C= Ethiopian colander

EU = European Union

EUI =European University Institution

FGD= Focused Group Discussion

HHs = House Holds

ILO = International Labor Organization

IMI = International Migration Institute

IOM -= International Organization for Migration

MOLSA = Ministry Of Labor and Social Affairs.

NEM = the New Economic Migration

NELM = New Economics of Labor Migration

SNNPR= Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region

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Abstract

The basic purpose of this study is to analyze the causes and socio-economic effects of seasonal labor force out migration in Yem special woreda which is found in Southern Nation Nationalities and peoples Region to the adjoining coffee producing provinces of Oromiya regional states. The study identified pushing and pulling factors that motivate the migrants to make their own migration decisions. The researcher used a cross-sectional research design with mixed approach (both qualitative and quantitative) were employed. Accordingly, data was collected at a time from various sources to be triangulating the information. Furthermore, a comparative study has been conducted between the migrant and non- migrant households to analyze the effects of labor out migration between the two groups. Stratified sampling technique was used to classify migrant and non-migrant households from each sample kebele. Based on the proportionality principle, a total of 200 sample households were randomly selected from each sample kebele using 20% representation. The data sets collected using interview, Focused Group Discussion and personal observation methods have been analyzed with description and interpretation of the data. The finding of this study indicates that, seasonal labor force out migration in YEM special woreda was historically with a long period phenomenon and an event which one can observe within the society. The duration of time to stay and the type of work they perform can differ. It means those who work in coffee harvesting stay for 3-4 months to stay and those who work on other labor work activities stay from 1-2 months. The most important factors for the seasonal migration in YEM special woreda was pushing factors rather than pulling factors. These factors are soil deterioration, declining of crop yields and other facilitating factors such as presence of relatives at the destination or social net-work. There are actors .who establish networks and engage in trafficking of migrants. In order to have its contribution, to minimize the impact of this seasonal migration, the researcher recommend for the awareness raising activities to advice on the risks that they could face during this seasonal migration. Supporting migrants may help them to feel that success is possible at home, through hard work and by looking different alternatives at origin. Income generating activities should be supported to improve capital base of individuals, develop livelihood system and sustain local productivity. Improve knowledge of communities about risks of migration and to improve the attitude against irregular migration is very important.

Key words : - Seasonal, Labor, Out migration, Socio-economic, pushing factors, pull factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human migrations are a universal phenomenon, which caused by different factors and movements throughout the world. Migration is a form of geographical or special mobility, which involves a change of usual residence of a person between clearly defined geographical units (Henok et al., 2017). Several studies in Ethiopia revealed that there are several local and international migrants due to various socio-economic reasons.

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) report 2013 of Ethiopia, about 460,000 legal migrants were registered between September 2008 and August 2013 of whom 94% were women domestic workers, 79% travelling to Saudi Arabia, 20% to Kuwait and the rest to Dubai and other countries. A number of 60-70% of Ethiopian migrants was estimated as irregular, either trafficked or smuggled. MoLSA, cited in (Kelemework et al., 2017). Like, the international migration, most local migrations in Ethiopia are caused by demand of employment and job seeking. Various Studies conducted in rural settings of different Ethiopian Regions show similar characteristics and reasons like: widespread poverty and scarce livelihoods, informal and low income employment, underemployment and unemployment, low agricultural and non-farm productivity, land property fragmentation, problems of accessibility. (Mistretta, 2017). According to (UNDP 2009), the number of people who move within national borders is much higher than international migrants, which followed by various socio-economic implications.

Accordingly, this study deals with internal migration of the people mobility from one local area to the other, targeting on seasonal labor out migration of people from Yem special woreda to the adjoining Oromiya regional provinces. Preliminary assessments of this study indicate that these migrants in their origin experience various livelihood challenges to satisfy the basic needs of their families, which is believed to be the factor for seasonal migration of the people in the study area. Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as due to socio-cultural environmental or political factors. It affects the areas of origin as well as destination. The recurring threat of famine or crop failure resulting from inadequate equipment and faulty method of utilization and cultivation of land and others induce rural outmigration. As cited in (Birhan, 2011).

Temporary (Seasonal) migration or Labor migration is common in most developing countries. According to (Ellis 2000), migration can be seen as a vital strategy for poor people and necessary element of peoples' livelihood. Livelihood strategies are lively, they respond to changing pressures and opportunities and they adopt accordingly in different times, when people are exposed to shocks such as people fleeing from drought and other immediate disasters like floods, they can be said to pursue a coping strategy; a livelihood strategy where their choices are extremely limited. Therefore, based on such diversified arguments of literatures on migration, the researcher is intended to analyze the socio-economic implications of the seasonal labor out migration at Yem special woreda of SNNPRS, Ethiopia.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is one of the oldest phenomena that had been going since man existence on earth due to various push and pull factors. According to (Lee 1966) theory of migration, the push factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. Those factors associated with the areas of origin and destinations are governed by personal factors which affect individual threshold and Facilitate or retard migration. As noted by (Datta 2004), the push factors of migration basically include economic hardships, political instability, famine, environmental degradation, religious and ethnic conflicts' and other situation that makes people dissatisfied with their existing place of residence. The pull factors, on the other hand, refers to the attributes of distant places interims of employment opportunities, hopes for better life, political and religious freedom and so forth.

Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as due to socio-cultural environmental or political factors. Seasonal labor migration is among the types of migration that very common in many sub-Saharan countries, which is taken as a livelihood coping strategy to overcome existing hardships of the origin area (Emmanuel, 1980).The traditional kinship approach recognizes that there is a specific seasonal need for the migrant's labor and home and that it cannot be assumed that hired labor is available or affordable. According to this view, migration ruins stable peasant societies, undermines their economies and uproots their populations. Various studies conducted in Ethiopia revealed that push, pull and re-in forcing factors such as networks are the causes of irregular migrations in the country. (Henok et al.2017).

Furthermore, the Push factors were appeared to be the main motivations of migration, which include: unemployment and underemployment, low salaries, scarce land accessibility and fertility, and poverty in general. Economic motivations are found to be the most underlined factors for most migration in Ethiopia. (Henok et al.2017). For instance, a study conducted by (Kassegne and Gashaw 2017) in Tigray Regional state reported that the Push factors (unemployment, land scarcity and poverty) are more significant than pull factors in explaining drivers of migration. (Likewise, Kassegne and Gashaw 2017), who studied in South Wollo stated that shortage of farm land and low agricultural productivity were the major factors of people out migration from the area. Moreover, the increasing population puts further pressure on the land, making attainment of self-sufficiency more challenging.

In cause of yem special Woreda, there was no natural hazard such as drought that force them to migrate. Even some people who have farm land can engage in this seasonal migration. There economic activity in real life is decreasing through time. The presence of land resource which is not cultivated makes defer from other areas. So, it needs awareness to look the present alternatives at hand. Migrants of the study area are looking for an activity which do not bring change fore there life. The basic problem is no change in their real life and their family is facing with socio-economic factors. The purpose of this research is to contribute the knowledge gap of socio – economic effect of this seasonal migration.

Most of the studies conducted in Ethiopia were not dealing with the seasonal labor migration, which this study is intended to complement the knowledge gap in this regard. Therefore, this study deals with the internal and seasonal labor out migration in Yem special woreda, which is located in Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples Region adjoining coffee producing provinces of Oromiya regional state, specifically Limuworeda of Jima zone. This seasonal labor force out migration of the study area is long period phenomena that continued until the current day with massive seasonal out migration of the local people in each year. During the coffee growing seasons, large numbers of the residents from the study area migrate to the neighboring provinces to collect coffee with daily labor payments. They stay there for 3 or 4 months abandoning their home and their farms idle. At their origin place, they miss their farm activities at home, because their farm activity which needs their daily observance and were left without any care.

Their families and children who need their support and day to day care will miss it and expose for various social, economic, health and psychological crises. Furthermore, several migrants stated that they themselves usually exposed for workloads that they are forced to work for long hours without having adequate rest. There are also occasions of being unpaid for what they have worked. Low payment of labor exploitation, illness and related psychological stress are equally big challenges of most migrants in their destination areas.

Therefore, the researcher is intended to investigate the root causes of their migration together with the socio-economic implications of the seasonal labor migration in Yem special woreda of SNNPRS Ethiopia.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

To analyze the causes and socio-economic effects of seasonal labor force out migration from Yem special woreda of SNNPRS Ethiopia to the adjoining coffee producing provinces of Oromiya regional states.

1.3.2 `Specific Objectives

- To identify the pushing factors which causes the seasonal labor out migration from Yem special woreda to the bordering Oromiya and to fill the knowledge gap of risks of seasonal migration. .
- To identify the pulling factors that motivate the migrants to make their out migration decisions and to fill the knowledge gap of understanding the challenges at the destination.
- To analyze the socio-economic effects of the labor force out migration in household level
- To assess the challenges that the migrants and their families face in relation to the seasonal labor force migration.

1.4 Research Questions

- What are the pushing factors for the seasonal out migration of labor forces from Yem special woreda?
- What are the pulling factors which encourage the migrants to make their migration decisions?
- What are the household level socio-economic effects of the labor force out migration in Yem special woreda?
- What are the challenges that the migrants and their families faced in relation to the seasonal labor force out migration?

1.5 .Significance of the Study

Identifying the problems within the society and addressing the problem through such investigation has a great importance to point out the possible remedies. These seasonal labor force migration has its own socio-economic advantages and disadvantages, even if it is universal phenomenon and part of human history. The basic problem is lack of knowledge about how to use the resource that they have and lack of understanding in what they benefit from this migration. so, this study may contribute to fill such knowledge gap and understanding of social group. In order to do this meaning can be analyzed according to the perspectives of social group of the study area and the socio-economic conditions of migrants and non-migrants was focused on relationships feelings associated with relationships was interpreted in order to contribute the gap of clear understanding of its advantage and disadvantages.

Clarifying its advantage and disadvantages could have its own contribution and importance for the sustainable life of the society. So, the present study may have its own contribution in this regard. The local government and non-governmental organizations and officials may able to refer the findings of this study for their decisions. Furthermore, it may initiate other writers to deal or conduct further detail researches on this issue; hence, it can serve as a base for other writers.

1. 6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is analyzing the household level causes and socio-economic effects of seasonal labor out migration in Yem special woreda, SNNPRS, Ethiopia. The study was conducted at Yem special woreda , which is found in SNNPR, with regarding to the seasonal labor migration as well as its cause and socioeconomic consequences in the origin area.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The thesis is organized by five separate chapters. Chapter one the introduction part, which constitute, the theoretical background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, and organization of the study are dealt with. Chapter two is the review of literature that contains theoretical and empirical literatures. Chapter three deals with methodology, description of the study area, research design, sampling techniques, and methods of data analysis. Chapter four deals on the analysis and interpretation of data collected. The fifth chapter includes summary, conclusions and recommendations suggest are present.

CHAPTER- 2

2. LITERATURE- REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Migration is one of the oldest phenomena that had been going since man existed. Migration is a geographical or special movement involving a change of usual residence between two clearly separated geographical units and has been restricted to apply to relatively permanent changes in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas or between types of residences. According to (Ellis 2000), migration can be seen as a vital strategy for poor people and necessary element of peoples' livelihood. Livelihood strategies are lively, they respond to changing pressures and opportunities and they adopt accordingly in different times, when people are exposed to shocks such as people fleeing from drought and other immediate disasters like floods, they can be said to pursue a coping strategy; a livelihood strategy where their choices are extremely limited. Migration has an integral part of the current global economy; in 2010 at about 214 million people were living outside their countries of birth. (World Bank. 2011). The number of people who move within national borders is much higher than international migrants. It has been estimated that the number of internal- Migrants (UNDP, 2009) both internal and international migration for origin and destination areas.

The traditional kinship approach recognizes that there is a specific seasonal need for the migrant's labor and home and that it cannot be assumed that hired labor is available or affordable. A kinship relation is one where some members' family substitute migrants, absence and exchange labor provide adequate support. According to this theory, with slack periods during the annual agricultural time table, the absence of migrant labor is felt only at specific times of the year when then the total household labor force is fully employed. In large extended households this can be covered by new work arrangements where a nuclear household experiences difficulties because its principal or sole adult male is away, the husband's kins replace the missing labor. (Ellis 2000),

2. 1.1 Theory of Migration

Another concept with regard to migration is the push-pull factors. According to Lee,(1966) there are factors that influence people either to attract or drive people to leave their places of original dwelling. Lee develops a “General Schema in to which a variety of spatial movements can be placed” (Lee, 1966). He also tries to develop a number of concepts, which are related to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams and the characteristics of migrations. With regard to the factors in the act of migration, he divides it into ‘Push’ factors associated with the area of origin. ‘Pull’ factors (factors associated with the area of destination). He also hypothesized that both areas of origin and destination are positive factors, which hold people within the area or pull others in to it. Lee hypothesizes that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. Those factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors which affect individual threshold and Facilitate or retard migration. Lee,(1966).

Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as due to socio-cultural environmental or political factors. It affects the areas of origin as well as destination. The recurring threat of famine or crop failure resulting from inadequate equipment and faulty method of utilization and cultivation of land and others induce rural outmigration. (Birhan, 2011). According to this temporary (Seasonal) migration or Labor migration is common in developing countries. Africa has tremendous population growth; he highlights on rural out migration due to the population pressure and identifies several indicators as follows.

- A) A soil deterioration, degradation, or outright destruction. Fertility of soil depends on understanding of human activities when the population pressure is high soil deterioration increases and components of soil are damaged.
- B) Use of excessive steep slopes and other marginal lands.
- C) Declining crop yields.
- D) Changing crop emphases, especially to soil-tolerant crops like Manioc-most of the rural people need immediate outcome for their survival because of economic problem they are forced to change their emphasis on soil toleration of crops.

E) Breakdown of the indigenous farming system. No technology can be completely free of environmental impact. Some indigenous farming systems should have synchronized with modern agricultural technology inputs in order to boost the farming activities.

F) Food shortages, hunger, and Mal-nutrition.

G) Land fermentation, disputes overland.

The push factors of migration basically include economic hardships, political instability, famine, environmental degradation, religious and ethnic conflicts' and other situation that makes people dissatisfied with their existing place of residence. The pull factors, on the other hand, refers to the attributes of distant places interims of employment opportunities, hopes for better life, political and religious freedom and so forth.. Hence, the main drivers in a country's change from an emigration to an immigration country are related to demographic and economic developments along with paradigms of migration and control policies

Most alternative approaches are derived from the push, pull and human capital models e.g. (Todaro 1969). The push-pull model generally emerges from the idea that migration is a consequence of the socioeconomic disequilibrium among regions, in which some factors operate primarily by “pushing” a person out of a given place or, on the contrary, by “pulling” him/her to another one ... additional variables (intervening opportunities and barriers). Migration has also been viewed as a flow of manpower from regions with a lack of capital and a surplus of manpower to regions with a lack of manpower and a surplus of capital, where salaries and wages are higher ... this translates to a redistribution of human capital, migration is a “development fostering process” ... According to this theory, workers do not migrate if there are no differences in earnings or employment rates between countries.

Migration is complex; people may move for one or many different reasons, and their reasons may change as they move. A person might flee from conflict, and find when they arrive at a destination there are no prospects to be self-sufficient and so move on to somewhere else. Someone moving to another country where they have family who will also give them a job may suffer violence or discrimination when they arrive, and so move onward. What all migrants, and all human beings share is a desire for a better life. (Todaro 1969).

2.1.2 Definitions and Conceptualizations of Circular Migration

Typologies and Dimensions

According to (Agonies and Newland. 2007) . Put forward a typology of . Circular migration, which can serve as an example for rather broad and all-encompassing need to the phenomenon. The authors distinguish between permanent and temporary migration as well as between temporary and permanent return. According to this matrix, four broad types of circular remigration can be identified:

- a) Permanent migration and permanent return: Migrants who spend a lengthy period abroad and then return to stay in their country of origin
- b) Permanent migration and temporary return: Migrants who have migrated for good
- c) Temporary migration and permanent return: Temporary refers to, migrants who only stay abroad for a short period and then return for good.
- d) Temporary migration and temporary return: Refers to, migrants who regularly shuttle between two or more countries.

According to this typology, all migration movements include at least two cross-border moves. Cross-border moves could be categorized as circular migration rather inclusive and broad conceptualization.. A more narrow and precise definition is proposed by . According to which migration that meets the following six criteria can be characterized as circular:

- a) temporary residence (time-limited permit),
- b) re new adoption (possibility of multiple entries in to the destination country),
- c) circularity (freedom of movement between country of origin and destination during the period of residence),
- d) legality of stay,
- e) protection of migrants' rights, and
- f) Satisfaction of a (temporary) demand for labor in the destination country as a central purpose. (Agonies and Newland. 2007)

2.1.3 Historical-structural Theory and Asymmetric Growth

A radically different interpretation of migration was provided as of the 1960s by the historical structural paradigm on development, which has its intellectual roots in Marxist political economy and in world systems theory. (Castles & Miller. 2003). Contemporary historical structural theory emerged in response to functionalist (neo-classical) and development list modernizations approaches towards development. Historical structuralists postulate that economic and political power is unequally distributed among developed and underdeveloped countries, that people have unequal access to resources, and that capitalist expansion has the tendency to reinforce these inequalities. Instead of modernizing and gradually progressing towards economic development, Underdeveloped countries are trapped by their disadvantaged position within the global geopolitical structure.

As in most fields of socialscience, historical-structuralism has dominated migration research in the 1970s and most of the 1980s. Historical structuralisms have not developed a migration theory as such, but perceive migration as a natural outgrowth of disruptions and dislocations that are intrinsic to the process of capitalist accumulation. They interpret migration as one of the many manifestations of capitalist penetration and the increasingly unequal terms of trade between developed and underdeveloped countries. (Massey et al.1998). Was the frontrunner of the “dependency” theory, which hypothesized that global capitalism (and migration as one of its manifestations), contributed to the “development of underdevelopment” see also (Baran 1973). The dependency school views migration not just as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries but also as one of the very causes of underdevelopment, rather than as a path towards development.

According to this view, migration ruins stable peasant societies, undermines their economies and uproots their populations. (Emmanuel Wallerstein’s 1980) world systems theory classified countries according to their degree of dependency, and distinguished between the capitalist “core” nations, followed by the “semi-peripheral”, “peripheral”, and isolated nations in the “external” area, which were not (yet) included in the capitalist system. In this perspective, the incorporation of the peripheries into the capitalist economy is associated with putting a (migration) drain on them, exactly the opposite of factor price equalization presumed by neo-classical theory. Instead of flowing in the opposite direction of capital as predicted by neo-classical category, the idea is that labor follows where capital goes. (Taylor 1996).

Historical structuralisms have criticized neo-classical migration theory, stating that individuals do not have a free choice, because they are fundamentally constrained by structural forces. Working Papers – Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development (Martin and Taylor 1996). Certainly, there is a danger in explaining migration by singling out factors such as demo-graphic and economic development. After all, countries with roughly the same population growth rates and levels of development tend to show highly diverging migration characteristics.

To what extent migration will occur, and where migrants will go, depends on the interplay between many variables cf. (Martin and Taylor 1996) such as geographical distance, historical political and cultural links, past and present immigration policies, income, unemployment, leisure, education, the nature of political regimes safety, environmental factors, access to information, social capital (among which access to migrant networks), and so on. Jointly, they determine the general level and distribution of wealth and other opportunities (cf. freedom of expression, employment, and education), people’s perceptions of “here” and “there”, and, by that, the propensity and capability of people to migrate.

Although countries or regions resembling Zelinsky’s categories (b) and (c) seem to have a higher propensity to experience high international out-migration, the extent to which this occurs seems to vary greatly within a possibility range. The added value of transitional models is their capacity to link the occurrence of specific forms of migration to broader processes of social and economic development into one spatial-temporal perspective. This offers insight into the complex and dynamic links between migration and development, and tackles ideas recues such as “poverty breeds migration”. However, transitional models concentrate on the changing spatio-temporal morphology of migration, and almost uniquely interpret changing migration patterns as a result of broader development processes. They thereby ignore the reciprocal effects of migration on development processes both at the destination and origin. “Development” international migration “development” internal migration immigration emigration rural-urban circular Migration urban-urban/ intra-urban Working Papers – Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development. (Martin and Taylor 1996)

2.1.4 The Neo-Classical Equilibrium Perspective

The first scholarly contribution to migration consisted of two articles by the nineteenth century geographer. (Ravenstein 1889), the work in which he formulated his “laws of migration”. He saw migration as an inseparable part of development, and he asserted that the major causes of migration were economic. Migration patterns were further assumed to be influenced by factors such as distance and population densities. This perspective, in which people are expected to move from low income to high-income areas, and from densely to sparsely populated areas, that is, the general notion that migration movements tend towards certain spatial-economic equilibrium, has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers, and economists ever since. (Castles & Miller 2003), and, as we will see, is also the underlying assumption of push-pull theories.

2.1.4.1 Why is Migration Important?

There are two ways of responding to this question, depending on which side of the ‘migration coin’ – migration or immobility – one looks at. One side stresses the fundamental historical role of migration as part of human experience from the remote past to the present and on into the future. The roving instinct, it is said, is intrinsic to human nature: the need to search for food, pasture and resources; the desire to travel and explore; but also to conquer and possess. Population movements have been the carriers of innovation from one region to another. This historicist narrative on the everlasting role of migration has recently been given a new twist. For the past twenty years Stephen Castles and Mark Miller have been telling us that we live in the ‘Age of Migration’ (Castles and Miller 2009): a period, during which international migration has accelerated, globalized, feminized, diversified and become increasingly politicized. Writing from a different perspective has argued that the static or ‘sedentarist’ structures that traditionally defined western society – social class, static residence and stable employment have been replaced by a new defining characteristic, mobility. Everyone, it seems, is now ‘on the move’ And the latest figures from the United Nations Population Division inform us that, as of 2010, there are 214 million international migrants in the world that is to say, people residing in a country different from that of their birth. (Castles and Miller 2009):

If all these migrants were put in a country of their own, it would be the fifth largest in the world. The new economics of migration (NEM) theory has come to challenge some of the assumptions of the neoclassical approach, offering a new level of analysis and different nature of migration determinants and it shifted the focus of migration research from individual independence to mutual interdependence. The key argument is that migration decisions are not made by isolated individual actors but typically by families or households. Further, the decisions of migrants are influenced by a comprehensive set of factors which are shaped by conditions in the home country. As such, migrant decisions are not based purely on individual utility-maximizing calculations but are rather a household response to both income risk and to the failures of a variety of markets – labor market, credit market, or insurance market. (Massey et al.1993).

Hence, migration in the absence of meaningful wage differentials or the absence of migration in the presence of wage differentials, does not imply irrationality but rather compels us to consider a set of other variables related to relative deprivation (a household performing relatively worse to other households was readier to send a member abroad) and risk-aversion and risk-minimization of household income. (Stark 2003). Introducing these concepts, Stark largely had in mind the risk aversion of poor households in developing countries where there are rarely institutional mechanisms present, such as government programs or private insurance markets, and therefore migration provides a meaningful strategy in dealing with different market failures. Remittances play an important and integral part in the new economics of migration research as they directly support the concept of household interconnectedness and the diversification of risk while analytically connecting the empirical study of the causes and consequences of migration (Taylor 1999).

While being able to analyze in parallel the determinants and effects of migration, the NEM has been criticized for sending-side bias and for its limited applicability due to difficulties in isolating the effects of market imperfections and risks from other income and employment variables. Overall, the theory has not received much following or empirical testing. Essentially a social choice account, it has also been critiqued for overlooking dynamics within households (i.e. gender roles) and being too heavily future oriented. (Taylor 1999).

Types of Irregular Migration

Irregular migration is migration that occurs outside of the rules and procedures guiding the orderly international movement of people. Irregular migration has several forms, and the distinctions between them, as well as the overlaps, are important for policy makers and practitioners. A certain level of illegal entry into States is unorganized or “family-based”. For example, a person may attempt to enter the State on the basis of a valid document issued to a family member of similar appearance. In other cases, individuals may initiate other attempts to illegally enter the territory of a State.

These dimensions of irregular migration are long-standing and require vigilant inspection of persons at points of entry and familiarity with the methods used by people to covertly enter a State. Many labor markets in destination countries clearly allow for the absorption of large numbers of migrants in an irregular situation, which acts as a pull factor, notwithstanding governmental migration management measures. The availability of jobs with better wages and of employers willing to hire irregular workers is significant pull factors. When the procurement or retention of this illegal employment is an organized act by a group, it may be considered an act of smuggling under the Smuggling Protocol described below. (IMO 2003)

Regardless of the application of the Smuggling Protocol, such actions are generally in violation of national legal regimens. Economic, social, trade, labor, cultural, security, and development policy areas must be related to each other in order to effectively address the issue of irregular migration. Partnerships are essential for developing effective policies across these areas that can address irregular migration. Such partnerships would not only allow for legitimate channels of migration but also for return arrangements, which would facilitate the safe and dignified return of unauthorized migrants. In addition, two major challenges to contemporary migration management are found in the organized large scale smuggling of migrants, and in coercive and exploitative trafficking in human beings. The distinction between “smuggling” and “trafficking” is best captured in the definitions used by the Protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. (IMO 2003)

These are the definitions that are used in the list of terms found at the beginning of this Section. The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime entered into force on 29 September 2003 having received the necessary number of ratifications. Migrant smuggling operations are usually highly flexible, with the ability to adjust and change itineraries and strategies quickly in response to changing levels of security at key points in the process. This requires the ability to create or obtain travel documentation, and possibly to secure the collusion of government officials for many different sites at relatively short notice. With substantial sums of money involved, smuggling groups, particularly the larger ones, need to have large amounts of cash available, at many locations, and an ability to manage a large illicit enterprise. With substantial profits, organized smugglers require ways to launder or hide their ill-gotten gains. This can be done by investing to further build their smuggling business and other criminal enterprises. Research by Interpol has identified links between migrant smuggling operations and other forms of organized crime. (IMO 2003)

In the country of origin, the most common causes are poverty, unemployment, and lack of opportunities. These factors motivate potential victims of trafficking to look to other countries for opportunities they do not have at home. They become, then, easy prey for traffickers making false promises about job offers in foreign countries. IMO (2003)

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 A Spot Light on the Researches of Ethiopian universities

The researches have been conducted in rural settings of different Ethiopian Regions. These contexts show similar characteristics: widespread poverty and scarce livelihoods, informal and low income employment, underemployment and unemployment, low agricultural and primarily males but with important percentages of female, both married and singles, with low and medium education (primary and secondary education) and skills, pertaining to middle size families. (Henok et al., 2017), and proportionally linked to religions and ethnical groups existing in the woredas. The majority of migrants are male but also female migration is important. About one third of irregular migrants are female working as housemaids in families of destination countries, while migrant males work as herdsman and workers in the construction and petty trade sectors, but also in illegal activities. (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017).

Moreover “data show that urban youth are more vulnerable to irregular migration as they are more exposed to migration related information and influence” (Kelemework et al., 2017). Other information indicate that also better off persons and families are considering the opportunity to migrate for improving their lives in a short period of time. (Bisrat et al.,2017).A significant difference exists between male and female migrants: males travel mostly through irregular channels, while female use relatively more regular ways. Male are more risk taker than female. Numbers collected in the Labor and Social Affair Bureaus at local level indicate an increasing trend in migration in Bale, West Harerghe and South Wollo Zones. (Henok et al., 2017); Tekalign et al., 2017; (Kassegne and Gashaw,2017). In the case of Tigray Region, the Regional State Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs (2013), estimated that more than 42,000 people migrated from the region both legally and illegally between 2009 and 2012, in a period of four years only . (Kelemework et al., 2017).

All the researches of Ethiopian universities have collected a general perception of an increasing number of irregular migrants towards Arab countries In South Wollo, “the information collected from various sources ensured the massive flows of illegal out migrants from year to year. According to focus group discussion, illegal out migration flows from the study areas will continue to increase because of unemployment and poverty. As some individuals suggested, illegal migration is becoming an option for many people in search of employment”. (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017) In Tigray, “From focus group discussions and key informants it was learned that despite the attempt of the government and other concerned organizations in curbing the problem, illegal migration is becoming more intense. Especially among the youth, and specifically those who completed grade ten but failed to join universities, illegal migration is considered the major economic lifeline. Even in possible benefits.

Migrants and their families consider more convenient the irregular routes towards neighbor countries rather than to Europe. The researches of the Ethiopian universities investigate push, pull and re-in force factors such as networks of actors promoting and sustaining irregular migrations. Push factors appear to be the main motivations of migration and particularly: Unemployment and underemployment, low salaries, scarce land accessibility and fertility, and poverty in general. Economic motivations are the most underlined by respondents, while local governance and political factors are the least reported Henok et al., (2017).

In the case of Tigray Regional state the situation is relatively different because of the “no war no peace” situation and of the insufficiency of government policy to sustain local development, as reported forward. According to the regression analysis elaborated in the research of (Kassegne and Gashaw 2017) push factors (unemployment, land scarcity and poverty) are more significant than pull factors in explaining drivers of migration. The same conclusion is derived from the regression analysis of (Henok et al. 2017)

2.2.2. Drivers of Migration

The researches of the Ethiopian universities investigate push, pull and re-in force factors such as networks of actors promoting and sustaining irregular migrations. Push factors appear to be the main motivations of migration and particularly: unemployment and underemployment, low salaries, scarce land accessibility and fertility, and poverty in general. Economic motivations are the most underlined by respondents, while local governance and political factors are the least reported (Henok et al., 2017). In the case of Tigray Regional state the situation is relatively different because of the “no war no peace” situation and of the insufficiency of government policy to sustain local development, as reported forward. According to the regression analysis elaborated in the research of (Kassegne and Gashaw 2017) push factors (unemployment, land scarcity and poverty) are more significant than pull factors in explaining drivers of migration. The same conclusion is derived from the regression analysis of (Henok et al. 2017): “migrant will choose to irregularly migrate even if he/she perceives that life in the destination country is not easy or is full of challenges as long as he/she believes that life in the home country is much more challenging. The drivers of irregular migration in the studied areas are more likely to be of push type or are less likely to be of pull type of factors. Simple description of answers from respondents indicates that unemployment, poverty and land scarcity, as push factors, motivate migration. (Tekalign et al., 2017)

In South Wollo: “According to resourceful informants, the average plot of land worked per family in the three woredas is inadequate because of its low productivity. The majority of land is used for self-sufficiency, and in some areas, cash crop production for export is insignificant. Moreover, the increasing population puts further pressure on the land, making attainment of self-sufficiency more challenging.

It is claimed that most of the grandsons and granddaughters, who are house holders, do not have plots of land and are dependents of their parents' small size of land. Generally speaking, shortage of cultivable land due to rapid population growth; lack of adequate rainfall and decline of the productivity of the arable farmland are among the peoples' most serious challenges. These environmental hazards create conditions of insufficient resources or income that bring about impoverished life of the local people.” (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017)

In Tigray “the youth’s access to Metesha and arable land is almost blocked. One of the major reasons mentioned was shortage of land that can be made available to the youth. In rural Tigray, especially in densely populated areas, it was explained that the youth cannot get land for farming. Only vacant land whose owners are died is transferred to the youth on the basis of age of applicants. However, the amount of such land is extremely small. Some of the youth the research team approached complained that the land policy the government follows is against the youth, for it does restrict the redistribution of land in which those landless individuals like the youth could get land. Pertaining to this, for example, one interviewee, aged 25, explains that you have to wait until someone will die to get land...this is not fair ...we know that there are many people who own disproportionally large volumes of land-”(Kelemework et al., 2017)

2.2.3.The New Economics of Labor Migration

The new economics of labor migration models migration as risk-sharing behavior of families or households. Better than individuals, households seem able to diversify their resources, such as labor, in order to minimize income risks. (Stark. etal 1982). The fundamental assumption is that people, households and families act not only to maximize income but also to minimize and spread risks. Internal and international migration is perceived as a house-hold response to income risk, as migrant remittances provide income insurance for house-holds of origin. This risk-spreading motive can even explain the occurrence of migration in the absence of (expected) wage differentials. The basic idea is that for the household as a whole it may be a Pareto-superior strategy to have members migrates elsewhere, either as a means of risk sharing or as an investment in access to higher earnings streams. (Stark. 1985).

Migration is not only perceived as household risk spreading strategy in order to stabilize income, but also as a strategy to overcome various market constraints. The new economics of labor migration places the household in imperfect credit (capital) and risk (insurance) markets that prevail in most developing countries. (Stark 1985) and (Taylor 1999). Such markets are often weakly developed or difficult to access for non-elite groups. In particular through international remittances, migration can be Working Papers – Center on Migration, a household strategy to overcome such market constraints, and may potentially enable households to invest in productive activities and to improve their livelihoods (Stark 1980). While remittances do not play a role in neo-classical migration theory, within NELM they are perceived as one of the most essential motives for migrating. Besides providing a radically different conceptualization of migration as a household strategy aiming at (a) diversifying the household's income portfolio; (b) increasing household income; and (c) overcoming constraints on economic activities and investments in the region of origin, the new economics of labor migration also criticized the very methodological design of most prior migration research. (Taylor et al.1996).

The need to contextualize our understanding of migration and the argument that the theoretical complexity and confusion can be reduced by clustering them under the umbrella of the main paradigms of social-scientific theory reveals the next condition for theoretical advancement in migration studies. Rather than developing new theories, considerable conceptual progress can be achieved by connecting particular migration theories to general social-scientific theories. This shows the need to (re)conceptualize migration as an intrinsic part of broader processes of social, economic and cultural Change. As (Castles 2010) argued earlier, there is problematic tendency to see migration as quite distinct from broader social relationships and social processes, and that there is therefore a need to 'embed migration research in a more general understanding of contemporary society'.(Castles 2010):

We can only improve our understanding of migration if we understand the broader change processes of which it is a constituent part. Migration studies, then, becomes an angle through which to improve our understanding of social, cultural and economic change. In other words: to understand society is to understand migration, and to understand migration is to better understand society. Such embedded understanding of migration also creates conceptual space to study causes and consequences of migration simultaneously, instead of conceptually separating them. (de Haas 2010),

2.3 Conceptual Literature

2.3.1 Concepts Relating to Factors of Migration

Factors are generally considered as an agent or a force of anything that affects determines and influences something in space and time. Some forces may be favorable or unfavorable. All types of factors that determine a move or migration of a person are apparently related to the origin /the place of residence before migration / or the place from where migration takes place of last residence and destination. Both the origin and the destination place are characterized by favorable /encouraging /, unfavorable /discouraging / and neutral /indifferent / or not taking part either in supporting or protesting a move in the process of migration factors.

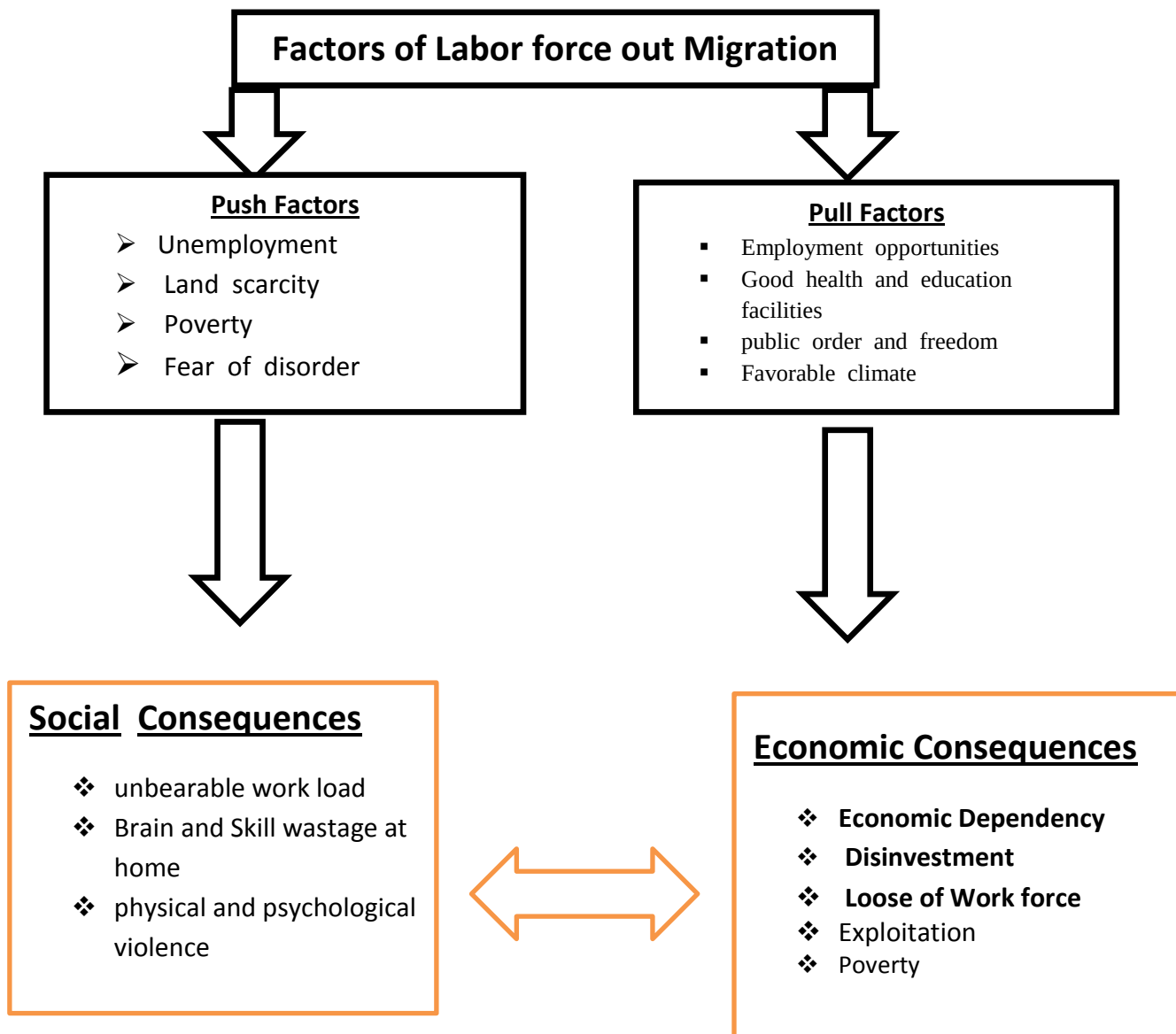
In fact , the origin and destination have positive ,negative and neutral characteristics , which are directly related to the process of migration of a person , the favorable or encouraging attributes of a place are called as a pull factors working on the individual or in attracting the person from the place where push factors exist . the negative or discouraging attributes or factors found operating at a place called push factors which forces or repel a person to move somewhere .

The truth is that both the pull and push factors do exist or operate simultaneously at both the origin and destination place of emigration. the neutral factors do not make any contribution to the decision making process of individual but sometimes act in making balance in the move of some one . Another concept relating to the origin and destination is also important in between the origin and destination there exist a different situation that includes such factors act as obstacles and impede the movement of a person . The major intervening obstacles are distance of double establishments, social condemnation, religion, social customs, etc. such factors are also known as barriers in the way of taking decision to migrate.

Another concept relating to pull and push and origin and destination are about the two-way flow and stream and counter streams in the process of migration . All the regions have two functions. For example, “A” may receive or invite persons from region “B”, anywhere and at any time in space, there are two-way process of movement of people.

The core concept of movement lies in the attitude, interest, choice and desire of the movers. if someone feels and decides the region ‘A’ is not hospitable for him so, he takes decision and move to region ‘B’ or ‘C’ or so on . but it is also possible that region ‘A’ may be attractive for some other region’s people and as a result people take decision to move from region ‘B’ or ‘C’ to region ‘A’ . Thus, the migration is two-way process and develops stream and counter stream and makes population balance among regions in time. therefore , a factors sometimes may be positive for someone and the some factor may be negative for others and neutral for still another person . all positive , negative and neutral factors operating at origin and destination place belong to geographical environmental , demographic aspects , social , economic , cultural and political groups and functions differently for different persons at different stages of life in the process of migration in place and time (Foldrajzi Ertesito 2005)

2.4. Conceptual Framework



Source: own construct based on literatures (2018).

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Yem is one of the 4 special woredas of the southern nation's nationalities and peoples region (SNNPR). **Its geographical location is:** - North 8 degree 0 'minute 27'' second . North east 7' degree 37 '' minute south Latitude and East 37 degree 24 ' minute 20'' second West 30 degree 36' minute 54 '' second longitude Under tropical region_position

(Source:- study of UN on rural road transportation project in 1997)

It is situated in the north western part of the region bordering Hadiya and gurage Zones to the east and south, Jimma Zone of the Oromiya Region to the north and west. The Gibe River marks the border between Yem and Hadiya. Saja is the capital town of Yem special woreda which is 273 k.m away Addis Ababa and 527k.m away the regional capital Hawassa. Its Population size is **Male** 56,137 **Female** 55,679 **Total** 111,816. From this total population size, from this total population, Male 6,385 Female 6,932 Total 13,317 was live in towns (urban settler) and Male 49,753 Female 48,747 Total 98,500 was rural settlers. This is 89.6% of the population which were engaged in Agricultural activities.

(Source:- *Yem Special Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office. 2017*)

Climatic Condition and Temperature of Yem

Altitude from see level by reference of see level 376 masa of Rudolph 900--1500 masa omo Gibe valley and Gilgel gibe valley .

- 1500-1700 masa hot area (23.9 % of the total area which is Kola)
- 2400-2800 ma sa temperate area (57,65% of the total area which is Weyna Dega)
- 2800-2964 masa cold mountainous region (18.38% of the total area which is Dega)

Temperature of Yem Special Woreda

In general the lowest temperature is 12⁰ c and the highest is 30⁰ c In YEM special woreda.(12⁰ c -- 30⁰ c)

- hot zone (Kola) ----- 20-41 degree Celsius
- cold zone (Dega) ----- 12-16 degree Celsius
- temperate zone (Weyna Dega) ----- 16-20 degree Celsius

(Source:- study of UN on rural road transportation project in 1997)

LAND RESOURCE

TOTAL LAND 742.5 km² IN YEM

USE OF LAND RESOURCE IN YEM FROM 742.5 KM² LAND

- Arable land ----- 51%
- Grazing -----23%
- Shrubs ----- 10%
- Un arable -----10%
- Natural forest **and** Others ----- 6%

WATER RESOURCE IN YEM: - All water Resources available are

- Gibe a and omo , Which is found at border of Gurage and Hadia Zone and Gilgel Gibe a , Which is found at border of oromia Region specially Jimma Zone in the west and South and its eight tributaries are available ..

Source:- Yem Special Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office (2017)

3.2 Study Design

A cross-sectional research design with mixed approach (both qualitative and quantitative) has been used in this study. Accordingly, data was collected at a time from various sources to be triangulating the information. Furthermore, a comparative study has been conducted between the migrant and non- migrant households to analyze the effects of labor out migration between the two groups.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data for this research was obtained from primary and secondary data sources. The primary data was collected from the migrant and non-migrant households. Furthermore, key informants from the local community and concerned government experts and officials were also used to get more and detail information. The secondary source data were consulted from literature, office archives, letters, published and unpublished documents.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sampling Procedures

This research is conducted in Yem special woreda which is found in SNNPR. This woreda has 31 rural kebeles and 4 town administrative kebeles at present. The researcher was intended pull out this study targeting on the 31 rural kebeles which experienced seasonal labor force out migration. Accordingly, 4 sample kebeles (namely: Keshelu, Nuba, Gesi and Meleka) were selected using purposive sampling technique.

These kebeles were purposefully selected because of their proximity to the adjoining Jima zones of Oromiya region, where the migrants move out during the coffee harvesting seasons. Furthermore, these selected sample kebeles are said to be the areas from where large number of out-migrants move to the adjoining provinces searching for seasonal labor market. Then, a stratified sampling technique was used to classify migrant and non-migrant households from each sample kebele using the list obtained from each kebele concerning the migrant and non-migrant households. Based on the proportionality principle, a total of 200 sample households were randomly selected from each sample kebele using 20% representation.

Here the researcher concedes 20%, because survey type research studies usually have the percentage of responses generally happens to be as low as 20 to 30% especially in mailed questionnaire studies. Kothari – research Methodology.(2004, p 137). The size of a qualitative sample is considered sufficient when the criterion of redundancy is met. The goal of qualitative research is to present a range of perspectives or information on a topic. The redundancy criterion is met when the inclusion or recruitment of an additional respondent does not significantly add new information and understanding on the issue. (see table .3.1. below).

Table 3. 1.: The Number of Households within the sample kebeles & sample size

No	Sample kebeles	Total HHs No			Seasonal Migrant HHs No			Non-migrant HHs No			Sample HHs of the migrants (20%)			Sample HHs of the Non-migrants (20%)		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Keshelu	587	147	734	100	-	100	487	147	634	26	--	26	24	7	31
2	Nuba	366	164	530	115	-	115	251	164	415	29	--	29	12	8	20
3	Gesi	654	122	776	100	20	120	554	102	656	26	5	31	27	5	32
4	Meleka	365	39	404	40	16	56	325	23	348	10	4	14	16	1	17
	Total	1972	472	2444	355	36	391	1617	436	2053	91	9	100	79	21	100

Source: Kebele office, 2018

From the above respondents 124 of them are non-migrant households and 100 of them are migrant households. Furthermore, FGD, a total of 24 key informants were also purposefully selected for in-depth interview based on their proximity to the case under investigation. Hence, from influential officials such as, School directors and officials who support the kebele from woreda Administration in the kebele (3), religious leaders (1), from kebele officers (2) were selected. That means, from one kebele 6 key informants were selected and totally from four kebeles 24 key informants were selected as FGD.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

Various techniques of data collection approaches were used under this study so as to complement one to the other. Accordingly, questionnaire, in-depth interview, FGD and personal observations methods were employed to collect both the quantitative and qualitative data sets. To this effect, the household sample respondents were engaged on the survey questionnaire, while key informants of the community and concerned officials and experts in the area were involved in the in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussions. These FGD participants were part of, survey questionnaire and after collecting the data which presented in questionnaire, then for the second round information should be gathered from FGD in-depth to make decisions about the strength of the information that gathered through survey and to develop findings. Finally the findings of the research paper were presented to FGD participants.

3. 6. Methods of Data Analysis

The researcher may try to organize the questionnaire points in to meaningful categories to interpret and develop findings. Data Analysis should occur after the first data collection. First Survey questionnaire was collected from the participants and the initial analysis should be done. Then the second round information is gathered from FGD and by the information gathered through focused group discussion the researcher make (check) decisions about the Strength of the interpretation and findings. Because the process of this qualitative research is cyclic, in order to create deep understanding of the information gathered by questionnaire and its Strength can be checked by FGD and personal Observation and also the final result could be presented to FGD participants. Meaning can be analyzed from the perspective of the participants and understanding of a particular social group of the study area.

The researcher is also based on the assumptions, which an event is as significant as the person who is living it claims it to be. The data analysis and interpretation is appropriate to include qualitative data such as percentages that are helpful for understanding. Which means tabular representation of the data obtained from the survey questionnaire is available. FGD and personal observation methods have been analyzed quantitatively with description and interpretation of the data

4. Analysis and Interpretation

Introduction

This chapter deals on the overall analytical perspectives of the study focusing on the specific objectives outlined in the previous sections of this thesis. Accordingly, this section focused on the analysis of the socio-economic and demographic background of the respondents, causes for migration decision, problems and challenges faced related to the seasonal labor migration and the like.

4.1. Socio-Economic & Demographic Background of the Respondents

Table 4.1: Socio-economic & Demographic Background of the respondents

As indicated on table 4.1 below, 24.6% of the respondents aged 20- 30 years, 41% of them aged between 31 - 40, 3.4 % aged between 41 -50 years and 4% of them aged above 50 years. This data indicates that about 65.5% of the respondents are aged below 40 years, which implies that majority of them are potentially viable for migration as they are available within the young active age group.

Table 4.2. : Demographic and Socio-Economic Back-ground of the Respondents

Variables	Category	Fr.	%
Age	20-30	55	24.6
	31-40	92	41
	41-50	68	30.4
	Above 50	9	4
	Total	224	100
Education	Non-formal education	6	2.7
	Primary (1-8)	56	25
	Secondary (9-12)	114	50.9
	Above secondary	48	21.4
	Total	224	100
Marital Status	Married	224	100
	Single	0	0
	Total	224	100

Source: Survey data, 2018

Regarding their educational status, majority (50.9%) of the respondents reported that they attended secondary education (Grade 9 to 12), followed by primary education 25 % and above secondary school 21.4%. Educational level is among the factors that matters the information access, awareness and encoding as well as the subsequent migration decisions of most migrants. Accordingly, the data obtained regarding the educational status of the study population in this study implies that majority of them have the potential readiness to realize the effects of out-migration before they make their migration decisions. Marital status is also believed to be among the factors that determine the migration decisions. In this regard, all of the respondents reported that they are currently married, which might reduce the degree of their engagement in out-migration.

4.2. Seasonal Labor Out-Migration in Yem Special Woreda

Key informants of the study reported that the seasonal labor force out migration in YEM special woreda is long time phenomenon that several people practice it commonly with progressive increment of the magnitude from time to time. Several residents of the study area seasonally migrate to coffee producing provinces in searching of labor for coffee harvesting. Most of the migrants stay for more than three months before they come back to their origin. According to the local people, such seasonal labor out migration is named as “*Manna*” referring to coffee productive woreda. Accordingly, this local name refers the overall movement or migration of the local people to harvest coffee elsewhere away their origin. Some key informants of the study argued that the word “*Manna*” has been originated from the name of coffee producing area of the adjoining district “Manna”, which is located within Jimma administrative zone of Oromiya region.

Table 4. 3: Respondents’ Perception on the out-migration act of the community

	Responses	Frequency	%
Perception on large volume labor out-migration from the area.	Yes	224	100
	No	0	0
	Total	224	100
Do the seasonal migration positively or negatively affects the developmental activities of the local community?	positive impact	68	30
	Negative impact	156	70
	Total	224	100

Source: surveyed data, 2018

Regarding the prevalence of the seasonal labor out-migration events in the study area, all (100%) of the survey respondents replied that there is a large volume out-migration practice among several residents of the study area. Both the migrant and non-migrant respondents reported that they either themselves engaged on out-migration or observed their partners in doing so. Furthermore, most participants of the FGD reported that there is large volume seasonal labor out-migration from the study area. It is also reported that the magnitude of the out-migration rate is believed to be increasing from time to time compared to the earlier experiences.

As indicated on table 4.2 above, majority (70%) of the respondents replied that the seasonal labor out migration have negative effects for the community and households of the origin area. The key informants argued that the formal work hours of the migrant individual at home are taken away due to his/her absence. Some respondents claimed that the amount paid for labor at the destination area never replaces the labor loses encountered at home. Therefore, the seasonal out migration have more of negative consequences than the positive one.

Table 4. 4: Perception of the Respondents on Duration of the Migrants Stay in the destination area

	Perceived stayed Duration	Frequency	%
How long do most migrants commonly stay at the destination area?	1-2 months	92	41
	3-4 months	116	52
	5-6 months	16	7
	Total	224	100

Source: Surveyed data, 2018

As shown on table 4.3 above, majority (52%) of the survey respondents replied that they perceived most out-migrants of the study area stay at their destination areas between 3 to 4 months based on the availability of the labor force demand in the destination areas. Likewise, about 41% of the respondents perceived that the out-migrants stay between 1 to 2 months away their home and their families. Furthermore, some key informants explained that most out-migrants who engaged on coffee harvesting labor work usually stay between 3 to 4 months based on the availability of the labor demand related to coffee processing activities

On the other hand, those migrants who usually engage on other labor work activities beyond the coffee harvesting activities commonly stay for 1 or 2 months with repeated forth and back movements in each year. Their long absence of the migrants from their home and families would have a negative effect in the origin area. The opportunity cost of losing proper care for farming activities at home, family care loses, social and psychological crises are among the major negative effects as reported by several key informants of this study. Regarding the off-farm seasons and the labor out migration issues, the FGD participants argued that there is no longer an off-farm season as long as there are small scale irrigation activities in the area. To this end, the farming activities in the origin needs daily observance engaging on various farming activities unlike the traditional rain feed farming practices. This information gives a message that some migrants do not properly realize the gains and loses they encountered in relation to their seasonal out-migration from the study area.

(Agonies and Newland 2007) put forward a typology of circular migration, which can serve as an example for rather broad and all-encompassing assignee preach to the phenomenon. The authors distinguish between permanent and temporary migration as well as between temporary and permanent return. According to this matrix, four broad types of circular migration can be identified: (a) Permanent migration and permanent return: Migrants who spend a lengthy period abroad and then return to stay in their country of origin, (b) Permanent migration and temporary return: Migrants who have migrated for good but who return of remora crystals, (c) Temporary migration and permanent return: Migrants who only stay abroad for a short period and then return for good, (d) Temporary migration and temporary return: Migrants who regularly shuttle between two or more countries. (Agonies and Newland 2007)

Based on the characteristics of the circular migration types stated above, the type of migration that YEM special woreda experienced in this case could be labeled as Temporary migration and temporary return migration that regularly shuttle between two or more regions. They migrants came to their home and then move for searching seasonal labor work in the neighboring destination areas. They only move-out seeking for daily income without making sufficient cost-benefit analysis.

According to most key informants and survey respondents, the major destination areas for most seasonal out-migrants is identified as Oromiya region, Jima zone districts that are known for their coffee production and located very closer to Yem special woreda.

Table 4. 5: The Specific Destination Areas, where people migrate for seeking labor work

Region	Zone	Woreda's and kebele's
OROMIA	Jimma	Gembe
		Ambuye
		Katery
		Dedo
		Sekaa
		Limu
		Omo nada
		Bilida
		Natry
		Qumbi

Source: Surveyed data, 2018

Regarding the participation of the migrants' family in the out-migration activity, majority (69%) of the survey respondents replied that the family members of the migrants participate in this seasonal migration, while 31 % of them replied that they don't participate (table 4.5). This indicates that most of the migrants are migrating together with their family members, which adversely affect the local area socio-economic settings of the origin.

Table 4. 6: Participation of family members of the migrants in the seasonal migration

	Responses	Frequency	%
Do the family members of the migrants participate in this seasonal migration?	Yes, they do	153	69
	No, they do not	71	31
	Total	224	100
Do the family members of the migrants cover the farm activities at home?	Yes, they cover all the activities	5	2
	No, they do not cover all the farm activities	2	0.8
	They cover some part of farm activities	217	97
	Total	224	100

Source: Surveyed data, 2018

As indicated on table 4.5 above, majority (97%) of the survey respondents reported that the family members of a migrant household could only cover part of the farm activities that assumed to be done by the migrant individual. The FGD participants also explained that in most cases the farm lands of migrant individuals remain idle for long time without having proper farm cares. This implies that there is a clear gap that the absence of a working labor away from home would not be easily filled by other members of the family. Hence, some responsibilities might be covered; while some others remain uncover at all without the observance of the owner. Most economists who study migration apply a labor-flow model, which posits that migration is a response to spatial differences in the returns to labor supply. At the micro level, this model implies that the migrant's goal is to maximize utility by choosing the location which offers the highest net income.

The traditional kinship approach stated in the literature it recognizes that there is a specific seasonal need for the migrant's labor and home and that it cannot be assumed that hired labor is available or affordable. A kinship relation is one where some members' family substitute migrants, absence and exchange labor provide adequate support. According to this theory, with slack periods during the annual agricultural time table, the absence of migrant is labor is felt only at specific times of the year when then the total household labor force is fully employed. In large extended households this can be covered by new work arrangements where a nuclear household experiences difficulties because it is principal or sole adult male is away, the husband' Kilns replace the missing Labor. (Lee,1966)

4.3. Causes of seasonal Labor Out-Migration

According to most respondents of the study the main reason behind the seasonal labor-out migration is related with economic factor, where the migrants seek labor employment in coffee producing areas. Expected better labor payment at the destination areas are said to the factors that motivated most migrants to make their migration decision. On the other hand, some key respondents argued that the ignorance of the migrants to analyze the cost-benefit analysis is a factor that most migrants blindly decide to migrate for labor sale. Without making sufficient efforts to manage the challenges in the origin, most migrants take the available vain alternative of out-migration seeking for labor market. Furthermore, peer pressures and informal net-works are also among the factors that facilitated the out-migration. (Lee,1966)

It is also argued by some respondents that the main factor for the seasonal labor migration of the study area is related with the pushing factors rather of the origin than the pulling factors at the destination. According to these respondents, rapid population growth, scarcity of farm lands, land degradation, productivity decline, and lack of sufficient social services, infrastructures and son are the major pushing factors. According (Lee,1966) there factors influence people either to attract or drive people to leave their places of original dwelling. With regard to the factors in the act of migration, he divides in to ‘Push’ factors associated with the area of origin. ‘Pull’ factors (factors associated with the area of destination). This Research paper agree with the above mentioned theory

He also hypothesized that both areas of origin and destination have positive factors, which hold people with in the area or pull others in to it. Lee hypothesizes that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. Those factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors “which affect individual threshold and Facilitate or retard migration (Lee, 1966). The push factors of migration basically include economic hardships, political instability, famine, environmental degradation, religious and ethnic conflicts’ and other situation that makes people dissatisfied with their existing place of residence. The pull factors, on the other hand, refers to the attributes of distant places interims of employment opportunities, hopes for better life, political and religious freedom and so forth (Datta. 2004).

Table 4. 7: the role of actors those who force or motivate people to seasonal migration,

	Responses	Frequency	%
Is there any individuals/ groups/ who motivate people to engage in this seasonal migration?	Yes	206	92
	No	18	8
	Total	224	100

Source: Surveyed data, 2018

The other concern of the study was to identify the important actors in this seasonal out migration. To this end, majority (92%) of the respondents reported that there are brokers and facilitating agents who motivate the migrants to make their migration decision. This response clarifies the presence of actors and for the additional explanation the research question asked. They said that the presence of network system which is composed of different actors who have great contact with individual investors and get benefit from this chain.

There are established networks of informal services and resources dedicated to the smuggling and trafficking of migrants. Parents and relatives, peers and friends, brokers have a great role. In the FGD the action of the brokers (Kapos) was reported who have direct contact with the investors who recruit the labor force illegally through secret mobile communication. Especially during the time of harvesting coffee there are brokers and traffickers who contact with investors who have large coffee plantation. These brokers are said Kapo's in this local area and traffickers who get their commission from investors without any effort by agitating people for irregular migration. These brokers have a great contact and relation with investors and by preparing transportation services; they send migrants to coffee productive areas.

Even brokers use parents and peers who have experience as trafficker of this irregular migration. Brokers or kapos in our local context play special role in network of promoting and trafficking irregular migration. These kapos also serve as time keepers or an agent who control workers at work place and who force workers to do without rest and to work overtime without additional payment. Furthermore, the brokers facilitate informal routes and makes migrants to move at night until they cross the boundaries of the woreda. The informal routes do not need bureaucracy for documentation and are supported by informal actors who constitute an unofficial system. According to one of the key informants from the local administrative office, there is coordinated effort of various stakeholders to control and stop any illegal trafficking of children and students to this seasonal labor force migration

Table 4. 8: Challenges of migrant at destination

	Perceived Feeling of challenges	frequency	%
Do migrants face with socio-economic, psychological and health problems?	Yes, they face with socio economic, psychological and health problems	213	95
	No, they do not face with any problem	11	5
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

Here the researcher need to deal with the socio-economic and psychological problems of the migrants at destination face during the time of seasonal out migration. From the above table we understand that 95% of participants reflect the presence of problems. In addition through interview and group discussion we get the following facts. Socially they disrespect at destination and at origin. When they came back home the other people who do not experience this seasonal migration dis-respect them because they perceive as they are unable to feed their children and look as beggar not as worker

Economically they are poor and they spent what they earn only on consumption goods. So, no more for further investment that adds value to their future life. Most of the migrants are experiencing unstable life which negatively affects their family. Some of them develop unexpected habits and becomes chat eaters, smokers, drunks and careless about their families. In focused group discussion participants clarify the reality at ground by comparing individual migrants and non-migrants, even they compare that of other migrants from abroad how they are changing their living condition and adding value in their future life. But in the case of this seasonal out migration, they are developing a sense of dependency.

Their farm activity at home is decreasing through time and most of the migrants are completely stopping this seasonal migration and this seasonal migration is decreasing. Those who addicted are becoming drunker, smoker and lacking family responsibility and finally becoming burden for the local community. From our group discussion we understand that as most of the migrants face with disease such as malaria, this also affects their life. According to group discussion of Nuba kebele participants, the problems related to health has create a great impact on migrants. They give a specific examples and people who die with malaria and other diseases. Other problem they face is absence appropriate food, they become hunger and due to this they loss their physical fitness, sometimes bite by poisonous snake. The other problem was being subject to physical violence, unbearable workload, long working hours in each day, lack of freedom and denial of salary payment.

As a researcher I observe that they lack how to handle the money that they earn. Those seasonal migrants are experiencing unstable life which negatively affects their family. Some of them develop unexpected habits such as chat chewing,, smokers, drunks and in general becoming careless They also face with disease such as malaria and are forced to do long working hours in each day and lack of freedom



Figure 4.1: Source: own picture, 2018

Discussion with the respondents in NUBA –Kebele :- Seasonal migrants are experiencing unstable life which negatively affects their family

The other point that the researcher need to identify was about the farm of migrants. Whether or not, that the farm activities of the migrants at the origin remain safe until they come back at home. The response that the researcher get from FGD (group discussion) and interview shows the presence of wastage, their farm can be affected (do not remain safe). Some of them engage in this seasonal migration during activity times and the farm at home was covered by the family members. So, it remains safe until they came back. But some of them engage this seasonal migration during the farm activity times and the family members unable to cover the activities at home, this bring to economic problems in the life of the family.

Table 4. 9 - Information and Aware of the Risks at Destination

	Presence of- knowledge for risks	frequency	%
Do you have information and Knowledge about risks at destination?	Yes, have information	172	77
	No, do not have information	52	23
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

The above table gives us that, 77% of them have information about it. Also the response we get through our group discussion shows as they know the risks.

So, from the above response I understand that, they have enough information about it. Our participants magnify the effort of local government authorities that implementing awareness raising activities. But some of them ignore the risks and facing with challenges by their less attention, ignorance and continuing with this seasonal activities. In our group discussion and interview I realize and understand the presence of support and continuous attempt of awareness creation by local government officials’ and NGOS.

There are people who engage in doing pottery, traditionally this people are isolated from other people and mostly they practice this seasonal migration. This isolation and backward image was changed through awareness creation and continuous support from NGOS and local government the life of these people is changing, most of them stopped this seasonal out migration and begun to live stable life.



Figure 4.2: Source: own picture, 2018

Discussion with the participants in MELEKA- Kebele : Argue presence of support and continuous attempt of awareness creation by local government officials’ and NGOS_

As a researcher I conclude that migrants have information about the risks and we understand the presence of support and continuous attempt of awareness creation by local government officials’ and NGOS.

Table 4. 10: Challenges of the Family Members at the Origin

	Reflected response of family	Frequency	%
Does the family members of the migrants face with any socio-economic and psychological problems?	Yes, we face with socio-economic, psychological and health problems	147	69
	we did not face with any problem	77	31
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

For above table 69 % of the respondents said yes, they face with problems and 31 % of the respondents said no, they do not face with problems. From this information we understand, as they face with problems. One of the basic information we get from our discussion is the problem of care drain that means, their children who needs their daily guidance and support left without care. Due to this most of primary school children experience the habit of absenteeism and being careless about their lesson.

Respondents and group discussion participants argued that children of migrants lacked family control and finally they drop out of their lesson. Also this seasonal out migration of parents has social and economic problems on their family members. Because what they have at origin cannot feed their children properly, so the family members face with economic problems. This also creates psychologically, inferiority complex to their children and develop a sense of dependency. When focused group discussion participants comparatively show, the difference between some migrants from abroad and these seasonal migrants who move to coffee harvesting in coffee productive regions, those migrants from abroad creates increase economic inequalities and affects the balance of livelihood and purchasing power among local residents but this seasonal out migration has no power to create change.

Even those seasonal migrants and their family members are facing with problems. From this we understand they are not changing their living conditions about, they are searching only for daily income without looking the coming outcome. From our discussion and interview I understand the presence of difference in living conditions in between the family members of migrants and non-migrants. Most of group members said, there is difference in living conditions and they also try to give specific examples of individual who do not participate in seasonal migration are economically in a better way and there are people who stop this migration and who improve their families life condition by looking other alternatives.

Let us see data collected in other areas to clarify our case, According to the data collected by (Henok et al. 2017) in the Bale zone, returnees and migrant families buy in order of importance cattle, houses, furniture and appliances, arable land and pieces of land in cities. Their preferred businesses are “Small Scale Enterprise based Cafeteria and Restaurant Service, followed by poultry farming and investing in modern agriculture that is supported by machinery as preferred most by 20.85 % and 16.60 % respondents, respectively. Moreover, business in modern hair dressing (both for male & female), internet café service, fattening and horticulture were found to be other activities preferred by respondents if they get any support facilities” (Henok et al, a, 2017)

But the seasonal migration, that this paper dealing in YEM special woreda was which do not bring such economic and social benefit to the migrants. In focused group discussion participants lack people who benefit from this seasonal migration. What they earned through this seasonal work activities are very small amount and that do not Bering any change to their life. Here the problem is that they do not feel, success is possible through hard work and looking for other alternatives at home (origin).These shows absence of knowledge and skill how to search for other alternatives in their locality. In order to break this gap At local level efforts (programs) has to be made to expand local resources that bring sustainable investment which creates working opportunities to the people and local civil society organizations has to focus investment on care drain problems. Resources must be adequately address the needs of the poorest and land less people. Government packages for the development especially in the form of training and loan services needs strong follow up measures for the effectiveness's of these services.

In general knowledge and skill based trainings, micro credit services, continuous support and follow-up, are needed from governments and other development partners to minimize or stop the number of migrants. what we understand through our focus group discussion is that, this seasonal out migration has negative impact in the life of these seasonal migrants. Because what they earn from these labor work is very less and the farm activity at home can bee also without care and When they come back home they face with other challenge. The outcome is unbearable work load and developing a sense of dependency. Most of our respondents argue that, these seasonal out migration have negative impact on them. But what they are looking is the money that they earn or the daily income that

They gate without comparing with what they are losing at home and the work load and exploitation that they are facing. Also the problems of their family (children) was not under consideration, here their children who need daily observance support left without care. Due to these children of those migrants at school experience dropout and become uneducated.(this is also another social problem).The group participants also underline the social and cultural consequences of these seasonal out migration.

Those migrants who continuously experience this out migration through time converted their religion and due to this they turn to stay there as a permanent resident. Because, if they return back to home they suffer social marginalization, so they began to continue as a permanent settler even by taking their family to the destination place. These are some reasons for the existence of large number of YEM people in JIMMA zone and its different woredas. But these does not mean all people who live in those woredas are converted their religion.

This existence of large number of permanent settlers in Jimma zone was an historical event which takes long period of time and which needs detail research to understand the other related cases. Now a days the number of permanent settlers are large in number than settlers at origin (YEM special woreda). Through these migration and other social interactions and through these long period contact, the culture and language has been greatly hybridized (this is also another socio-cultural consequences).

From the gathered information the researcher decide that, their children who needs family observance and daily guidance left without care . (care drain) , Individual who do not participate in seasonal migration are economically better than migrants .In order to break this problem At local level efforts has to be made to expand local resources that bring sustainable investment which creates working opportunities to the people

Table 4. 11: Actions Taken to Stop (minimize) this Seasonal Out Migration.

	Presences of measures to minimize the impact	Frequency	%
Is there any action taken to stop (minimize) this seasonal out migration?.	Yes, there is an action taken	69	31
	the action taken to stop (minimize) is less	102	46
	No, there no action taken	53	23
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

As I understand and as it is seen from the above table 31 % respondents said there is an action taken to stop, 46 % said the action taken to stop (minimize) is less and 23 % said, there is no action taken to stop this seasonal out migration.

From above information we understand the presence of some measures to minimize the number of migrants through time. In our focus group members dissection they argue that the presence of continuous awareness creation and coordinated effort to stop illegal children trafficking by local government officials and local Non-governmental Organizations. They said the number of children participation is greatly decreasing from year to year than adult migrants.

In general they respond, that young people are more or less understanding the outcome of this seasonal out migration than the adult (aged people) this is the basic point of reducing the number of migrants and they comment the importance, for the continuity of awareness creation and need of support from the local government and local NGOS to change the life of these migrants.

For the sustainable life of the society specially in order to change the life of the migrants and the poor, non-governmental organizations has to play their role to change the life of migrants as well as the poor people. In most case our people at rural areas are uneducated and lack the knowledge and skill to look alternatives at their surroundings.

Awareness creation and supporting for additional opportunities are important. When I observe and compare the participation of N.G.Os from other areas, the role of non-governmental organizations at this locality is very less. According to the focus group member's argument one of the actions taken to support for the sustainable life of the local people are the action taken or opportunity given to get credit for the local people by the government. These credit service also needs support and daily observance for its progress, some people who get this chance are falling how to use with the money that they get though credit service and facing with additional problems /being unable to pay their credit/.

This access to credit has its own limitation, one problem is that, it is not available for all and it needs support and clear awareness creation to make it profitable by working at home.. Government resources must adequately address the needs of the poorest people. There must be follow up measures for the effectiveness's of these services. As the researcher an action taken to stop this seasonal migration, is less. Children trafficking and participation in seasonal migration is greatly decreasing through effort of local government and Non-governmental organizations. .

Table 4. 12: Seasonal Migration in Relation to Current Developmental Policies of Ethiopia.

	Implication of benefit in relation to packages	Frequency	%
Do you think people at the local area are benefiting from these developmental packages?	migrants are benefiting in full	21	9
	Non-migrants are benefiting more	91	41
	Migrants do not benefit from the package	112	50
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

As the data above shows, those Migrants are not benefiting from the package. here 9 % of the participant said, migrants are benefiting in full, 50 % of them said, these migrants are not benefited and the third group 41 % said, they are partially benefited from the package.

From this the researcher understand that they are not benefiting in full, the reason they give shows the presence of gap in awareness creation, still some people do not understand the opportunity which is created in the specific area, and they are looking for seasonal migration as a trained and migrate for labor work more than two times in each year. Those who get clear understanding were benefiting from the structured packages. Government packages for development especially in the form of training and loan services are important for sustaining productivity of the local people.

Local civil society organizations has to focus and support them to feel that success is possible by looking alternatives at home and through hard work here at home. In this framework, the approach should be aimed at creating the conditions for reducing flows in the long term process and to enhance any support which help for local development. The government has signaled its commitment to the latter under its Five-year Growth and Transformation Plan to improve the life of people. Bekele,(2016).

The job creation in manufacturing in urban areas should go hand in hand with the modernization of the agricultural sector, by increasing access to extension and encouraging widespread adoption of agricultural technologies. Agricultural growth will increase rural household welfare, generating the demand for auxiliary services and goods, which landless rural youth can provide. Kosec et al,(2016)

It is evident from existing studies that approximately 50 to 70 percent of the population migrates temporarily or permanently. As cited in Henok et al. (2017). “Farmers from rural areas of South Wollo move to Afar for cotton harvesting, to Southern Ethiopia for coffee production, to different areas for harvesting and to towns for temporary work.” (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017). Let us see the work of other researchers. As already underlined; researches of Ethiopian universities indicate that remittances are not contributing to local development. But more analysis should be conducted in order to calculate possible multiplier effects of household consumptions financed by remittances.

The consumption Increase could be spent on local productions with multiplicative effects on local development. On the other hand, some information collected through interviews seems to indicate that consumption and investment implemented with the remittances are causing local inflation on specific assets such as land and houses:

“The money they get from migration is carelessly invested without calculating the realistic market price of commodities; example price for buying house, land lease bidding and the like are becoming high for which the non-migrants whose income is gradual cannot cope up with the irregularly migrated ones and their families that disturb the stability of the market” interview to a local stakeholder in Bisrat et al, (2017).

When the writer look our local condition and the life of these local migrants, what they earn from seasonal migration is very less in amount and from this less amount of income, they carelessly spent what they get, what the majority of respondents argue is, even some migrants are drunker and addicted by alcohol and chew chat. They cannot spend their money on activity that generates further benefit for them. Economic remittance should be inserted in the local development, so it needs real support to use what they get. Source- (FGD at selected kebele 2017) . They are not using the money for further investment.

Table 4. 13: The Presence of Opportunities and Possibility to generate income at the origin

	Implication of opportunities at origin.	Frequency	%
Is it not possible, to generate income without moving to other regions?	Yes, it is possible to generate income without moving to other regions.	224	100
	It is not possible to generate income without moving to other regions.	---	---
	Total	224	100

Source: own data, 2018

The above information gives us , the presence and possibility to generate income without moving to other regions. In our group discussion to other opportunities, they mention exemplary /model/ individuals who own wealth without moving to other regions. Even they said, some people move/migrate/by ignoring the alternatives that they have, most of households have land to cultivate. People who have this cultivable land and alternative to plant the coffee itself at home simply they migrate for harvesting coffee.

The local government officials are creating credit opportunities and awareness creation but some people ignore these all opportunity and still they move to coffee harvesting activities. The reason for decreasing the number of migrants in the last two years is the presence of credit opportunities and awareness creation. In our group discussion, participants comment for the continuity of credit opportunities and awareness creation. The poor people should be supported in order to improve capital base of individuals, develop livelihood system through time and to sustain local productivity.

The action taken to stop /minimize /out migration of labor force is the other point of our discussion. Our respondents said, there is attempt to minimize seasonal out migration of labor force. From the information we get above we understand the presence of actions to minimize the out flow of labor force, because the number of migrants are decreasing through time, presence of awareness creation and presence of credit opportunities. (See; the table below)

Table 4. 14: The number of Seasonal Migrants in the year 2017 and 2018 (last two years)

No	Sample kebeles	Seasonal House hold migrants in year 2017	Seasonal House hold migrants in year 2018
1	Keshelu	109	100
2	Nuba	123	115
3	Gesi	126	120
4	Meleka	64	56
	Total	422	391

Source: own data, 2018

From the given data above we observe decrease of the number of migrants in the last two years. Relatively these decreases of seasonal out migration occur due to awareness creation activities done by woreda administration officials about the risks of this seasonal migration.

CHAPTER – FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

This paper deals with seasonal labor force out migration and its socio-economic implication on the migrants. The basic concern of this study was to fill the knowledge gap and to contribute in addressing the existed problem seasonal labor out migration. In order to do this the researcher gather information from different sources and meaning can be analyzed according to the perspectives of social group of the study area and the socio-economic conditions of migrants and non-migrants was focused on relationships and feelings associated with relationships was interpreted in order to contribute the gap of clear understanding of its advantage and disadvantages.

Through this investigation the researcher understood the presence of seasonal migration in the study area, which takes a long period of time, through this process most of the migrants develop a sense of dependency and this sense of dependency kills the working habit of generation So, Supporting them to feel that success is possible at home, without moving to other regions and by using other alternatives at origin..

The basic cause for migration was pushing factors such as land scarcity and poverty. So, it needs other alternatives of income generating activities and support at study areas to improve capital base of individuals and sustain local productivity. In the absence of knowledge, some migrants are looking only for the seasonal coffee harvesting, in order to change this awareness creation is needed, Most of the problems were, due to absence of knowledge about risks of migration. So, Awareness raising activities to advice migrants is important to minimize the number of migrants through time In this study the researcher observe some irregular actors who engage in trafficking people and some households who force their children to engage in this seasonal migration. And they make migrants to move at night until they cross the bounders of the woreda. These brokers have to stop this illegal action.

Migrants are exercising unstable life, so, at local level efforts has to be made to expand local resources that bring sustainable life and investment which creates working opportunities to the people. Facilitating for micro- credit services, fertilizer and supporting to look for other alternatives is expected. Packages for the development especially in the form of training and loan services needs strong follow up measures for the effectiveness's of these services. In general knowledge and skill based trainings, micro credit services, continuous support and follow-up, are important for the study area. From focused group discussion the researcher understand that, Migrants are forced to do for long working hours in each day. Even they move at night until they cross the boundary of the woreda, this all shows the abuse of rights of individuals. The protection of labor rights of migrants are needed at the destination so, the local government has to look for mechanisms to protect rights of migrants.

5.3. RECOMMENDATION

Basically this researcher paper is intended to investigate the root causes of their migration together with the socio-economic implications of the seasonal labor migration in Yem special woreda of SNNPRS Ethiopia. So, after having data analysis and interpretation, the researcher suggested the following recommendations.

- Brokers have a great contact and relation with investors. They use parents and peers who have experience in trafficking migrants by preparing transportation services and facilitating informal routs. They make migrants to move at night until they cross the bounders of the woreda. This act of brokers has to be controlled by the local government and parents, so, local government officials and parents has to take the responsibility to control and stop any illegal trafficking of children and students to this seasonal labor force migration.
- This out migration flows from the study areas was continued, because of land scarcity and poverty or push factors. In order to overcome this problem, concerning local government officials and NGOS has to facilitate for micro- credit services, fertilizer and support to use this facilities. Also, has to take responsibility to use these facilities and to improve the lives of their family.

- In order to get any written material we face great problem so, for further investigation ,kebele office has to have written list of migrants at hand this may help for other writers.
- This current study depends only on data collected in one geographical area (YEM special woreda and selected four kebeles) on people with similar culture. So, future works of other writers should be recommended to expand its coverage of the issue to other kebeles and Look for the conditions at the destination. .
- . Some migrants are practicing drugs such as chat, drinking and smoking. These individuals have to take responsibility for them and awareness creation for its danger is expected from concerned government body and from the society.
- Through these migration and social interaction, which takes long period of time, the culture and language of YEM, has been greatly hybridized. So, local government officials, NGOS,, Elites has to contribute for the protection of the original culture of YEM people ..

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Appendix

House hold Interview for non –migrants in selected kebeles

The main purpose of this Interview is to collect relevant information on seasonal labor force out migration and to identify its socio-economic implication in YEM special woreda which is found in south Ethiopia. The objective of this study will be realized only when you sincerely participate in giving valid and reliable information through this Interview. The researcher kindly requests your sincere response and acknowledges your cooperation to greater excellent.

APPENDIX-- I

House hold Interview (questionnaire) for non –migrants in selected kebeles

A. Socio- demographic information

1. Respondent Woreda.....YEM.....
2. Keble
3. Age.....
4. Sex.....
5. Educational level
- 6 .Married---- UN Married-----
- A. no formal education.....
- B. primary education (1-8).....
- C. secondary education (9-12).....
- D. beyond secondary Education-----
1. Do you ever observed people who migrate from your kebele? A/yes B/ no
- 1.1 If your answer is yes, to which region do they move / migrate /?
- 1.2 Do the family members of the migrants participate in this seasonal out migration?
- 1.3Do migrants have information and are aware of risks?
- 1.4what things can motivate them to migrate to other regions? Mention as Much as possible-----

- 1.5 Is there any individuals/ groups/ who motivate them to engage in this seasonal migration?
- 1.6In which season does this people migrate?
2. What factors force/push/ people seasonally migrate to other regions? Mention any factors /economic, political, social, cultural /-----

- 2.1 Do you ever participate in such seasonal out movement/migration/ to generate income?
A/ yes B/ no
3. Do you think that migrants face with socio- economic problems? A/ yes B / no
- 3.1 If your answer is yes, mention some of them / any psychological, health, social problems /---

- 3.2 Do migrants have information and are aware of risks?
- 3.3 Do the children /family / of those migrants participate in this seasonal out migration?
A/ yes B/ no
- 3.4. Is the farm of those migrants remains safe until they come back to their original place?
A/ yes B/ no
- 3.5 .Do families of those migrants face with socio- economic problems? A/ yes B/ no
- 3.5 If your answer is yes, how? -----
4. Is there any difference in living conditions of migrants and non-migrants? A/yes B/no
- 4.1 If your answer is yes, mention some of economic, social and psychological differences in
between migrants and non-migrants? -----
- 4.2 Does this seasonal migration positively or negatively affect the living condition of their
family members?
5. Do you think those migrants can benefit from this seasonal out migration and labor work?
A/yes B/ no
- 5.1. If your answer is yes, mention some of the benefits/ advantages/ that they gain from
seasonal migration? -----
- 5.2 Does it have any negative impact on the future life of the migrants? -----

6. Is there any attempt to stop /minimize / this labor force outmigration? A/ yes B / no
- 6.1. If your answer is yes, mention some of measures that have been taken? -----
7. How do you relate this seasonal migration to current developmental policies of Ethiopia?
- 7.1 Is it not possible, to generate income without moving to other regions?
- 7.2 Do this seasonal migration positively or negatively affects the developmental activities of the
community? /how many of them change the living condition of their family members /
- 7.3 Is there any attempt to stop /minimize /out migration of labor force? A/ yes B / no
- 7.4. If your answer is yes, mention some of them? -----
8. What ideas do you comment, further to minimize the impact of this seasonal out migration? ---

Questions for group discussion in selected kebeles

The main purpose of this group discussion is to collect relevant information on seasonal labor force out migration and to identify its socio-economic implication in YEM special woreda which is found in south Ethiopia. The objective of this study will be realized only when you sincerely participate in giving valid and reliable information through this discussion. The researcher kindly requests your sincere response and acknowledges your cooperation to greater excellent.

APPENDIX --2

A. Socio- demographic information

1. Respondent Woreda.....YEM.....
2. Keble
3. Age.....
4. Sex.....
5. Educational level 6 .Married---- UN Married-----
- A . No formal education.....
- b . Primary education (1-8).....
- c . Secondary education (9-12).....
- d. beyond secondary Education-----
1. Have you ever observed people who migrate from your kebele? -----

2. In which season does you move to other regions for labor work? -----
3. Do the family members of the migrants participate in this seasonal out migration?
4. What things can motivate them to migrate to other regions? Mention as Much as possible-----

5. Is there any individuals/ groups/ who motivate them to engage in this seasonal migration?
6. What factors force/push/ people seasonally to migrate to other regions? /economic, political, social, cultural /-----
7. Do you think that migrants face with socio- economic problems?
 - 7.1 If your answer is yes, mention some of them? / Any psychological, health, social problems /-----
8. Do migrants have information and are aware of risks? -----

9. Do the children /family members / of those migrants participate in this seasonal out migration? -----
10. Do families of those migrants face with socio- economic problems?
How? -----
11. Is there any difference in living conditions of migrants and non-migrants?
If your answer is yes, mention the economic, social and psychological difference of migrants and non-migrants? -----
12. Do you think those migrants can benefit from this seasonal out migration and labor work?
13. Is there any attempt to stop /minimize /out migration of labor force?
. If your answer is yes, mention some of them? -----
14. How do you relate this seasonal migration to current developmental policies of Ethiopia?
15. Is it not possible, to generate income without moving to other regions?
16. What ideas do you comment, further to minimize the impact of this seasonal out migration? -

House hold Interview for migrants in selected kebeles

The main purpose of this Interview is to collect relevant information on seasonal labor force out migration and to identify its socio-economic implication in YEM special woreda which is found in south Ethiopia. The objective of this study will be realized only when you sincerely participate in giving valid and reliable information through this interview. The researcher kindly requests your sincere response and acknowledges your cooperation to greater excellent.

APPENDIX --3

Households Interview (questionnaire) for migrants in selected kebeles

A. Socio- demographic information

1. Respondent Woreda.....YEM.....
2. Keble
3. Age.....
4. Sex.....
5. Educational level 6 .Married---- UN Married-----
- A . No formal education.....
- b. primary education(1-8).....
- c. secondary education(9-12).....
- d. beyond secondary Education-----
1. Do you participate in seasonal migration? A/yes B/ no
- 1.1 If, your answer is yes, to which region do you migrate? -----
- 1.2In which seasons do you move to other regions for labor work? -----
- 1.3 Do your family members participate in this seasonal out migration? -----

- 1.4 What things can motivate you to migrate to other regions? Mention as Much as possible-----

- 1.5 Is there any individuals/ groups/ who motivate or force you to engage in this seasonal migration? -----
- 1.6 For how many months do you stay outside your home for this seasonal labor work activities?
A/1-2 months B/3-4 months C/ 5-6 months D/ above 6 months
2. What factors force/push/ you seasonally to migrate to these regions? /economic, political, social, cultural factors /-----

3.3 Do migrants have information and are aware of risks? -----

3.1 Do you face with any social, psychological and health problems? A/ yes B/ no

3.1 If your answer is yes, mention some of the psychological, health, social problems? -----

3.1.1 Have you ever face with any health or any other social problems, when you move to those regions? A/ yes B/ no

3.2 Does your children /family members / participate in this seasonal out migration?

A/ yes B/ no

3.4 Do the farm that previously you have done at home remains safe until you come back to your origin? A/ yes B/ no

3.5 Does your family members face with any socio- economic problems until you come back at home? A/ yes B/ no 3.5 your answer is yes, how? -----

4. Is there any difference in living conditions of your family and families of non-migrants?

A/yes B/ no

4.1 If your answer is yes, mention the economic, social and psychological differences in living conditions of your family and that of non-migrants? -----

4.2 Does this seasonal migration positively or negatively affect the living condition of their family members?

5. Do you think that, you benefit from this seasonal out migration and labor work activities?

A/ yes B/ no

5.1. If your answer is yes, mention some of the benefits/ advantages/ that you gain from seasonal migration? -----

5.2 Do you think that, this seasonal migration may have negative effect on your future life? ----

6. Is there any attempt to stop /minimize /out migration of labor force? A/ yes B/ no

6.1. If your answer is yes, mention some of the measures that have been taken? -----

7. How do you relate this seasonal migration to current developmental policies of Ethiopia?

7.1 Is it not possible, to generate income without moving to other regions?

7.2 Do this seasonal migrations positively or negatively affect the developmental activities of the community? -----

7.2.1 When you return back to home do you invest with the money that earn from labor work activities?

8. What ideas do you comment, further to minimize the impact of this seasonal out migration? ---
