Jimma University

College of Social Science and Humanities

School of Social Work

An Assessment of Psycho-social Driving Factors on Illegal Migration from Southern Nations

Nationalities and Peoples to South Africa: A Case of Shinshicho Town.

By: Temesgen   Amare Hailemariam

Principal Advisor: Aberra Degefa (PhD)

Co-Advisor: Asayeberhan Kastro (MSW)

A Thesis Submitted to School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of Masters of Social Work (MSW)

Jimma, Ethiopia,

June/ 2019

An Assessment of Psycho-social Driving Factors on Illegal Migration from Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples to South Africa: A Case of Shinshicho Town.

Submitted by:

Temesgen Amare Hailemariam Signature _____, Date _____/_____/_____

Principal Advisor: Aberra Degefa (PhD) Signature_____, Date_____/_____/_____

Co-Advisor: Asayeberhan Kastro (MSW) Signature_____, Date_____/_____/_____

Internal Examiner Amayu Godesso (PhD) Signature_____, Date_____/_____/_____

External Examiner Ashanafi Hagos (PhD) Signature_____, Date_____/_____/_____

Approved by:

Chairman of Department, Signature_____, Date_____/_____/_____-

School of Social Work Jimma University

June/ 2019

Declaration

I, Temesgen Amare, do hereby declare to the School of Graduate Studies of Jimma University
that, this thesis entitled "An Assessment of Psycho-social Driving Factors on Illegal Migration
from Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples to South Africa: A Case of Shinshicho Town."
is a product of my original research work. It was not submitted, in full or part, for the attainment
of any academic degree elsewhere. This work has accredited the views of the research
participants. To the best of my knowledge, I have also fully acknowledged the materials and
pieces of information used in the study. The reporting procedures do comply with the expected
standards and regulation of the University.

<div align="center">

Name: Temesgen Amare Hailemariam Signature: _____

Date of Submission: June 2019

School of Social Work, Jimma University

</div>

Dedication

To All those who have been contributing to migration studies and research respondents, informants and participants whom I put up on their shoulders

Acknowledgments

Abbreviations and Acronyms

EAC   East African Community

ETB   Ethiopian Birr

 FDI   Foreign Direct Investment

FGD   Focus Group Discussions

GNP   Gross National Product Per Capita

HOA   Horn of Africa

IDPs   Internally Displaced Persons

IGADD   Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development

IIR   In-depth Interview Respondents

ILC   International Labor Conference

ILO   International Labor Organization

IOM   International Organization for Migration

KSA   Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

MDWs   Migrant Domestic Workers

MOFA   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOLSA   Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

RMMS   Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

SNNPR   South Nation Nationality Peoples Region

NGO   None Governmental Organization

UNECA   United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNCTOC   Unit Nation Convention Transnational Organized Crime

UNDESA   United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs

Abstract

The issue of illegal human migration has become one of the alarming issues in Ethiopia as it is highly prevalent in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples, Kembata_Tembero Zone Shinshicho Town Administration. Many studies have attempted to explain the causes and consequences of this phenomenon in the study area. But still, illegal migration has not come to an end and got a solution in the study area. Taking this into account, this study has assessed psycho-social factors that are driving youth illegal migration from Shinshicho Town. The study employed a qualitative research method and generates data from both primary and secondary sources. The data collection methods employed includes an in-depth interview, focus group discussion and document reviews as data collection techniques. The study participants were selected from returnees, migrants' families' and law enforcement agents. The data were analyzed through thematic analysis, through transcription of the raw data, coded, categorized. Further, the study brought similar concepts together in and contextualizing them in a similar category. The findings of the study reveal psycho-social factors such as community attitude towards illegal migration, pressure from others, the presence of social network both at home and abroad, and soon create migratory intentions and induce migratory decisions. In addition, the journey and destination experiences of migrants are affected by the socio-cultural consequences of illegal migration at individual, household and community levels. Therefore, this thesis calls for further investigation of the psycho-social aspects and for consideration of psycho-social aspects in any policy intervention by government and non-government organizations to mitigate the problem. Finally, the researcher recommended the importance of further study on social media and its influence on illegal migration because social media enables people to create working social bonding despite geography.

- Keywords: Psycho-social Factors, Migration, Emigration, Illegal Migration

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is a temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons. Certainly it is not also a recent phenomenon; on the contrary, it has been part of human history since the very beginning. The phenomenon of migration has been indispensable to human histories, cultures, and civilizations. International migration is a global phenomenon that is growing in complexity, scope, and impact (United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA, 2015:7).

In the modern era, emigration and immigration continue to provide states, societies, and migrants with many opportunities and challenges. Migration has emerged in the last few years as a critical political and policy challenge in matters such as integration, displacement, safe migration and border management. In 2015, there were an estimated 244 million international migrants globally (3.3% of the world's population) an increase from an estimated 155 million people in 2000 (2.8% of the world's population). According to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) suggestion, it is important to understand international migration and its various manifestations in order to effectively address evolving migration dynamics, while at the same time adequately accounting for the diverse and varied needs of migrants (IOM, 2018:18).

The international migratory movements in Africa have become more complex in recent years. It is mixed in character which includes among other asylum-seekers, refugees and illegal migrants. The mixed movements often place people in vulnerable situations and expose them to economic exploitation, abuse, physical violence, including gender-based violence, detention,

destitution and even loss of life. There are an estimated 16.3 million migrants in Africa (Marchand Katrin, 2016).

Migration in Eastern and Southern Africa continues to involve high numbers of illegal migrants, characterized by mixed migration flows and underpinned by multiple drivers, including socioeconomic factors, conflict, and political instability. Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGAD) argues that migrant smuggling is particularly prominent in both sub-regions, with people increasingly using the services of smugglers to reach their intended destinations (IGAD, 2015:6).

The Middle East, Europe and Southern Africa are the three major destinations for migrants from Eastern Africa, who use four major routes, including the western route via Sudan, into Libya and across the Mediterranean; the northern route via Egypt to Israel; the southern route down the Eastern Corridor toward South Africa; and the eastern route transiting through Yemen to Saudi Arabia and beyond. Similar to Eastern Africa, illegal migration is widespread in Southern Africa, involving intraregional migrants such as those from Zimbabwe to South Africa as well as those from outside the sub-region. Many migrants originate from the Horn of Africa, notably from Ethiopia and Somalia. These migrants frequently utilize the services of smugglers. However, these persons often face a significant number of vulnerabilities, including extortion, physical and sexual violence, kidnapping and robbery, with many losing their lives as a result of being transported in inhumane conditions (IGAD, 2015).

The international migration of people from Ethiopia is relatively a recent phenomenon. Ethiopians migration to the rest of the world has been highly growing as of the late1970's due to political instability in the country. Significant migration from Ethiopia to countries beyond the Horn of Africa (HOA) began after the 1974 revolution. Nowadays, many skilled and unskilled

Ethiopians migrate to different countries legally and illegally looking for better economic

opportunities. As Teshome et.al (2013) the post-1991 period has been marked as a growing era

of labor migration in Ethiopia, particularly to the Middle East and the Republic of South Africa.

The RSA has become a destination for the young adults and economically active age

groups who migrate in pursuit of "dream" of capturing the green pasture there. The people of

Ethiopia who have been migrating to the RSA are mainly made up of young between the ages of

18 and 35. Almost all (95 percent) of the Kembata Tembaro and Hadiya Zone migrants were

migrating to the Republic of South Africa and the Middle East through illegal means (Dagalo,

2015).

The major purpose of this study was to assess the psycho-social driving factors of illegal

migration in Southern Nations Nationalities regional state, with particular reference to Kembata

Tembaro Zone Shinshicho Town administration. The researcher selected the study area

purposively because of its accessibility and the Town is one of the illegal migration to South

Africa is continuously practicing in the region. In Shinshicho Town peoples migrating illegally

to South Africa, there are different causes influencing them to migrate. But the psychosocial

causes are the most dominant one.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is a hub for outward and inward migration. A number of pull and push factors

are at interplay for outward and inward migration in Ethiopia. Nowadays, a significant number of

labor powers have been migrating from the Kembata-Temabaro zone to the RSA. For the

International Labour Organization (ILO) the vast majority of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa

are young men in the age range of 18 to 35 years old (ILO, 2011:58).

According to IOM estimation, about 4,077 migrants died or go missing in 2014 globally. This figure has increased to 7,763 deaths in 2016 (IOM, 2017:18). The Horn of Africa comprised an estimated 3.02 percent of this global figure. In Ethiopia, significant migration beyond the Horn of Africa has begun after the 1974 revolution. From the total estimated 17,000-20,000 individuals entering South Africa every year, the majority were Ethiopians (IOM, 2014:7).

A number of studies have been conducted dealing with the issues of illegal migration in Ethiopia in general as well as in Kembata Tembero zone in particular. Most of these studies have mainly focused on the economic aspect of illegal migration. They rigorously reported the contributions of migration in term of remittance and how this, in turn, further migration. For instance, by (Teshome et al. 2013) conducted a study on the causes and consequences of illegal migration of young adults from Kembeta Tembero and Hadiya Zones Southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa. In line with this, (Abinet, 2011), has also examined the role of remittance and return migrants on urban growth and rural-urban linkage. Likewise, (Degelo, 2015), studied the socio-economic impacts of migration of Ethiopians to South Africa and its implications for Ethio-RSA relations.

On the other hand, though it was not denied that migration has negative consequences on communities, households, and individuals its position the consequence in the forms of the inflow of remittances is substantial in the zones (Abinet, 2011:11, Teshome et al, 2013:7 and IOM, 2013:17). Likewise, international migration has negative consequences on countries of origin may include dependency of the countries' economy on the remittances of migrants and brain drain that can occur (Teshome et al,2013:7, ILO, 2011:58, Degelo,2015:13, IOM, 2016:14 and 2017:18).

According to Teshome et al. (2013) migration has negative consequences in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya zones. One of the negative consequences is that the zones have been losing their human resource power. As a result, as researchers' pointed out based on the South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region Education Bureau data of 2007/2008, school dropout rate was 13.8% in Kembata-Tembaro zone and 13.8% in Hadiya zone, which was the highest from all zones in the region and it was above the regional average (10%) (SNNPR Education Bureau, 2009 as cited in Teshome et al, 2013).

Among the above all mentioned studies were encircled in socioeconomic cusses and consequences, none of the studies tried to see the about psycho-social factors which worse migration in the study area. According to the above researchers not only the unemployed group migrates from Kembata Tembero and surrounding zones but also professionals and an employed group of people leave their job and they migrate to RSA. This shows that most of the peoples migrate in the study area not only economic push and pull factors influence peoples to migrate to South Africa but also peoples must be influenced by psycho-social driving causes. However, there has been little focus on the role of psycho-social driving forces (community attitude, individuals' desire to improve their social status, social network social media) in informing migration decision making in Ethiopia.

Notwithstanding my endeavor in searching for previous research reports, the researchers could not get even single research that purely addressed current research topic. Since the absence of research findings which attempt to address purely the psycho-social factors that drive illegal migration to South Africa was the main gap. Thus, the study has tried to identify the psycho-social factors that drive illegal migration to South Africa. Since, none of the studies have been

carried out in a comprehensive way on the psycho-social driving factors of illegal migration in the study area. This guarantees a place gap in the literature in addition to the conceptual and knowledge gaps identified above. This is one of the reasons that inspired me to conduct this study. The study assessed and identified the psycho-social driving factors of youth illegal migration to South Africa from South Nation Nationalities' and peoples: with particular reference to Kembata Tambaro Zone, Shinshicho Town.

1.3. Research Questions

This research was undertaken with the purpose of assessing the psycho-social driving factors for illegal migration in Southern Nations Nationalities regional state, in Kembata Tembaro Zone, in Shinshicho Town. Therefore, to achieve this aim the following major research questions have been addressed.

1. What are the psychological factors that drive illegal migration in Shinshicho Town?

2. What are the social factors which drive the illegal migration in the study area?

3. What measures have the government and other concerning bodies taken to mitigate the problem from the study area?

4. What possible approaches can be taken to mitigate the problem in the study area?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the psycho-social driving factors for youth illegal migration in Southern Nations Nationalities regional state, in Kembata Tembaro Zone Shinshicho Town administration.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

This study has been conducted to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. To identify the psychological factors that drive illegal migration in Shinshicho Town.

2. To assess social factors which drive illegal migration in the study area

3. To assess alternatives, that the government and other concerning bodies have taken to mitigate the problem from the study area

4. To suggest possible solutions to mitigate the problem of illegal migrations in the study area

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study has focused on the psycho-social factors which drive illegal migration of Kembata Tembaro Zone Shinshicho Town administration, with particular emphasis on domestic labor to the Republic of South Africa. The study has been carried out from September 2018- June 2019 it includes title selection up final conclusions. Finally, the study on issues the focused on the psycho-social factors of illegal migration and the target populations of the study includes victims of illegal migrants and their families in the study area. The participants of the study also included different officials at different organizations and law enforcement agencies' that have been part of the study in the study area.

1.6. Significance of the Study

This study has the following importance: The findings of this research have the relevance in producing information to the policymakers and local administration. The study was assessed and identified different psycho-social factors which play a decisive role in the illegal human migration in the study area of origin to destination. The study findings are important for social

work practitioners can utilize the study findings as a tool to intervene on the factors and consequences of illegal migration. The findings of the study also, have the relevance in producing information to the policymakers, local administrators and communities' of Shinshicho Town. Furthermore, the study calls for further investigation of the psycho-social aspects and for consideration of psycho-social aspects in any academic studies & scholars can use this finding as a springboard for further studies.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

This study focused mainly on assessing psycho-social factors that aggravate illegal migration to South Africa in Shinshicho Town Kembata Tembero Zone SNNPR. The study has methodological limitations because the selected sample size participants were the representative sample. Since participant members may not absolutely represent the characteristics of all migrants' life situations and their driving factors of migration. Some participants have not participated due to the lack of willingness to participate in the study or they were busy with their own work and unavailability of reliable and relevant documented data limited to investigate the phenomenon as much enough. Hence, the researcher had to convince the participants to get their consent, and this, in turn, produced some delays. However, the researcher has been tried to overcome the problem by communicating with the respondents in the purpose of the study and his affiliation prior to any activity.

1.8. Definitions of Terms

❖ Psycho-Social Factors: are the larger scale forces within cultures and societies that affect the thoughts, feelings, decisions and behaviors of individuals in a given society. These include attitudes, social interactions which would produce social networks whereby individuals' social capital is influenced, Cross-cultural difference in terms of religion, language and other cultural elements (Lallana, C. Emmanuel, 2014:17).

❖ Community Attitude: is a predisposition or tendency to hold positive or negative response towards a thing by groups of people live in a community (Lallana, C. Emmanuel, 2014:17).

❖ Social networks: social networks are social structures made of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations) and other social interactions between actors. They are general ties that result from social relationships (UNECA, 2017:23).

❖ Illegal migration: The term illegal migration is defined as the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, illegal migration is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside in or work in a given country (IMO, 2016:7).

❖ Migrant Returnees: this refers to the migrants who returned to their homeland through deportation or based on their willingness (IMO, 2013:13). The study involves both migrant returnees and migrants' families and the term migrant returnee has been used throughout the study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1. Introduction to the chapter

This chapter consists of three sections. The first section focuses mainly on the overview of related literature on international migration: - Introductions to migration, patterns of migration, types of migration, nature of migration consequences of migration, implications of international migration on the international relations and Ethiopia's international migration patterns. The second section deals with the theoretical and conceptual framework of migration. Here, related theories of migration and their applications with the causes of migration have been discussed. The third part of this chapter presents the legal frameworks in Ethiopia that protect illegal migration and the country has also ratified some of the relevant UN and ILO conventions that are instrumental in dealing with trafficking and labor exploitation.

2.2. Introduction to Migration

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018) factors underpinning migrations are numerous, relating to economic prosperity, inequality, demography, violence and conflict, and environmental change. While, the overwhelming majority of people migrate internationally for reasons related to work, family and study, many people leave their homes and countries for other compelling reasons, such as conflict, persecution and disaster. Overall, displaced populations such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) comprise a relatively small percentage of all migrants; however, they often capture and demand collective attention and action as they frequently find themselves in highly vulnerable situations. These are the people who are often most in need of assistance (IOM, 2018).

The exact number of Ethiopian migrants is unknown due to illegal migration and the absence of a centralized registration system. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that more than two million Ethiopians live in the Diaspora. On the same note, data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs indicate that 460,000 Ethiopians migrants migrated regularly to the Gulf States Mainly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Dubai from September 2008 to August 2013. However, it is estimated that double the number of regular migrants migrate illegally. Household survey result depicts 39 percent migrate with no legal documents, which illustrated a relatively high level of illegal migration. The illegal migrants face abusive and exploitative situations during their journey and at destination countries by smugglers, brokers and employers (IOM, 2017).

2.3. Trends of Migration

2.3.1. Global Trends

Overall, the estimated number of international migrants has increased over the past four-and-a-half decades. The total estimated 244 million people living in a country other than their country of birth in 2015 is almost 100 million more than in 1990 (when it was 153 million) and over three times the estimated number in 1970 (84 million). While the proportion of international migrants globally has increased over this period; it is evident that the vast majority of people continue to live in the country in which they were born. Most international migrants in 2015 (around 72%) were of working age (20 to 64 years of age), with a slight decrease in migrants aged less than 20 between 2000 and 2015 (17% to 15%), and a constant share (around 12%) of international migrants aged 65 years or more since 2000 (UN DESA, 2008 and 2015 as cited in (IOM, 2018).

2.3.2. Migration Trend in Africa

Migration in Africa involves roughly equal numbers of migrants moving either within or out of the region. In 2015 over 16 million Africans were living in another African country, while an additional 16 million were living in a different region. The population of African migrants residing within the region grew from 2000 onwards, especially during the last five-year period. It is important to note that the large numbers and relatively small sizes of some countries in Africa have an effect on how international migration within the region is measured and therefore reflected in statistical data (Marchand, 2016).

African countries with the largest number of emigrants tend to be in the north of the region. Where, countries are ranked by their overall numbers of migrants (i.e. the combination of immigrants in the country and emigrants from the country). Egypt had the largest number of people living abroad, followed by Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Algeria. In terms of the number of immigrants, South Africa is the most significant destination country in Africa, with around 3.1 million international migrants residing in the country (or around 6% of its total population). Other countries with high immigrant populations as a proportion of their total populations included Gabon (16%), Djibouti (13%), Libya (12%), Côte d'Ivoire and Gambia (both 10%) (Abebaw 2013:7; Elias 2013:8; Selemawit 2013).

2.3.3. Migration in Eastern and Southern Africa Trend

For several countries within Eastern and Southern Africa, emigration, immigration and forced displacement underpin substantial movement, as well as inflows of migrants from outside the continent. Eastern and Southern Africa have long been major destinations for non-African

migrants, with immigrants of largely Asian descent moving to work temporarily or settle permanently (IOM, 2018).

Migration in Eastern and Southern Africa continues to involve high numbers of illegal migrants, characterized by mixed migration flows and underpinned by multiple drivers, including socioeconomic factors, conflict and political instability. In addition to socioeconomic factors, conflict and political instability remain important drivers of illegal migration to and from Eastern Africa. Migrant smuggling is particularly prominent in both sub-regions, with people increasingly using the services of smugglers to reach their intended destinations (IOM, 2018).

The Middle East, Europe and Southern Africa are the three major destinations for migrants from Eastern Africa, who use four major routes, including the western route via Sudan, into Libya and across the Mediterranean; the northern route via Egypt to Israel; the southern route down the Eastern Corridor toward South Africa; and the eastern route transiting through Yemen to Saudi Arabia and beyond. Similar to Eastern Africa, illegal migration is widespread in Southern Africa, involving intraregional migrants such as those from Zimbabwe to South Africa as well as those from outside the sub-region. These migrants frequently utilize the services of smugglers. However, these persons often face a significant number of vulnerabilities, including extortion, physical and sexual violence, kidnapping and robbery, with many losing their lives as a result of being transported in inhumane conditions (IGAD, 2015).

2.4. Illegal Migration

The term illegal migration is defined as the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries (ILO, 2011:58). From the perspective of destination countries, illegal migration is illegal entry, stay or work in a country,

meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside in or work in a given country. From the perspective of the source country, the illegality is seen, for example, in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country (UN, 2000).

Although differences in the economic, political and social contexts limit generalizations, certain features of illegal migration are more or less universal. There is general agreement that economic factors are paramount in inducing persons to migrate illegally. Such illegal flows are often from relatively poor countries to countries with a high gross national product (GNP) per capita. Widespread poverty and income inequality exist in the context of a global communications revolution, with international telephone and internet networks, global television channels and so forth. Moreover, although migrants continue to cross national borders by foot, improved transportation networks, including cheap and rapid air travel, now mean that illegal migrants have additional means to cross borders, and no longer move mainly from neighboring countries (Assefa, 2017).

Illegal migration is of diverse social and economic consequences not only on the areas of origin, transit and destination but also on the migrant themselves (ILO, 2011:58). (IOM, 2009) reported that illegal migration endangers the lives of the migrants concerned where large but unknown numbers of people die each year trying to cross land and sea borders without being detected by the authorities. Smugglers may extract a high price from migrants, sometimes charging thousands of dollars. The means of transport used by migrant smugglers are often unsafe, and migrants who are traveling in this way may find themselves abandoned by their

smuggler and unable to complete the journey they have paid for further notes the various

physical and psychological violence that the illegal migrants are suffering (IOM, 2009).

2.4.1. Deriving factors of Illegal Migration

There are different factors which drive illegal migration in a different part of the world in

human history. Such factors include the economic, political psycho-social factors are more or

less universal. There is general agreement that economic factors are paramount in inducing

persons to migrate illegally. Such illegal flows are often from relatively poor countries to

countries with a high gross national product (GNP) per capita. Widespread poverty and income

inequality exist in the context of a global communications revolution, with international

telephone and internet networks, global television channels and so forth. Furthermore, these new

technical possibilities to link up with far-away countries provide better opportunities for potential

migrants to take departure decisions. Moreover, although migrants continue to cross national

borders by foot, improved transportation networks, including cheap and rapid air travel, now

mean that illegal migrants have additional means to cross borders, and no longer move mainly

from neighboring countries (Assefa, 2017).

The other factors which drive migration of peoples are psycho-social factors which are

the larger scale forces within cultures and societies that affect the thoughts, feelings, decisions

and behaviors of individuals in a given society. These include attitudes, social interactions which

would produce social networks whereby individuals' social capital is influenced, Cross-cultural

difference in terms of religion, language and other cultural elements. The Psycho-social variables

that are will be given a due focus in this study include community attitude, pressure from others

(family members, friends, relatives, community), religious and linguistic similarity, social media,

social networks and individuals' desire to improve their social status plays a decisive role in illegal migration (Lallana, C. Emmanuel, 2014).

Community Attitude: is a predisposition or tendency to hold positive or negative response towards a thing by groups of people lives in a community. It refers to the generalized and typical way of thinking or opinion about things that could affect individuals' attitude, decisions and actions. Pressure from Others: these are the forces stem from individuals in one's circles that would influence individuals' behavior (Elias, 2013 and RMMS, 2014).

Likewise, social networks are social structures made of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations) and other social interactions between actors. They are general ties that result from social relationships. There are three major types of social networks: family and personal networks; labor networks; and illegal migrant networks. However, the nature of the transnational social network in the case of Ethiopian migrants to South Africa is more complex than this simple classification. To start with, there is no exact borderline among the three types of networks. The social networks involved in the migration of Ethiopians to South Africa are rather flexible, non-predictive, uncertain and omnidirectional encompassing diverse constituent parts. There are intra-social networks -personal, familial, religious, ethnic, and criminal those are part of the broad transnational social networks (UNECA, 2017).

Also, the effects of social media are not least now day it is growing dramatically constituting most of the people's real-life social relationships. The usage of social media is increasing regardless of countries development levels, government systems, internet access levels. Social media is there affecting almost everyone's life no matter where they live. There are no as such things as discrimination, bias, stratification in the social media world in relation to

information sharing, dissemination, etc. (Chen-Lie, 2015). People use social media to communicate ill-doings of governance, policy reforms and expansion of epidemic diseases (an emergency outbreak can be spread through social media like Twitter faster than the disease itself. Natural disasters, terrorist acts and soon. Besides, social media enables people to create working 'social bonding despite geography' (Lallana, 2014: 13).

2.4.2. Nature of Illegal Migration in Kembeta Tembero Zone

According to ILO, (2011) illegal migration of Ethiopians to South Africa is through Moyale. The Ethiopian Embassy in South Africa estimated that approximately 45,000 to 50,000 Ethiopians live in South Africa. This number is recently growing due to the influx of new arrivals. It is estimated that 95 percent or more of these Ethiopian arrivals enter South Africa through illegal means. The vast majority of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa are young men in the age range of 18 to 35 years old. The majority of Ethiopian migrants living in South Africa are from Kembata, Hadiya and Gurage communities. More recently, men from Shashemene and Hawassa have started to use this route to migrate to South Africa. Most studies revealed that the illegal migration of Ethiopians to South Africa as trafficking in persons. According to this study young men from Hadiya and Kembatta Zones cross the border through Moyale to Kenya and proceed to South Africa using the services of smugglers and not traffickers. The travelers pay up to ETB 40,000 for the services and may have to sell their land and cattle to cover the costs (ILO, 2011:58).

Migrants use their passports until they enter into Kenya and cross the border to Tanzania. Once in Tanzania, they destroy their passport to avoid being identified as Ethiopians and being deported back if arrested by the authorities. There are various reports of abuse and exploitation

'enrooted' to South Africa by the smugglers to ensure obedience and take additional financial advantage. However, no report was recorded of exploitation once they reach the destination country either by the smugglers or employers. Ethiopian young men are said to engage in the textile business once they reach South Africa and manage to change their life within a very short period of time (ILO, 2011).

2.4.3 Social and Economic Impacts of Migrants

Illegal migration may be extremely unsafe causing high human costs. Along the journey, young men and women could be exposed to high risks, from loss of life to injuries, tortures and kidnapping, to sexual and financial exploitations, grabbing of money and properties, hunger and water thirst, psychological costs due to family separation (IOM, 2017).

Nowadays, migration has a deeply-rooted impact on both sending and receiving countries. It has not only changed the social and cultural structure of many migrant-receiving societies, but it has also had a significant impact on wider economic activities. These impacts can be observed from two perspectives; first, the impact of migrants on host societies; and second, the impact of diasporas on the social and economic development of their countries of origin. From the receiving societies' perspective, nowadays significant shares of migrant-receiving societies' economic activities especially low-cost sectors such as food processing, elderly care, domestic work, etc. depend on migrants. The net gain in migrant transfers can wipe-out low-skilled natives from the low-skilled sectors. Furthermore, migrants can also act as a bridge of information between their countries of origin and host countries. By observing this effect, one can easily assume that an increase in the number of migrants can incite flows of capital in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), tourist flows, and international trade (Masood Gheasi and Peter Nijkamp, 2017).

2.5. Theories of Migration

In the history of economic thinking on why people migrate, a wide variety of approaches have been developed. Here the researcher indicates as a concise and selective review of some theoretical/empirical theories as follows.

Migration theories are useful as they provide theoretical guidance to understand the movement of people from a wider perspective. This may be related to economic, social, legal, political, cultural, ethnic or other phenomena. Theories on international migration provide scientific knowledge on international migration and bring to light systematic and specific regularities related to migration and the relationships between them. Migration theories are divided into three main categories as micro-level, macro level and mezzo-level of migration (Wickramasinghe A. 2016).

2.5.1. Micro-level theories

Micro-level theories consider migration decisions from an individual's perspective, i.e. a person's desires and expectations. According to Alina et al, (2018) migration is an intensely theorized topic, developed in micro- and macro-approaches (theories), also mixed approaches, combinations of the first categories. The micro-theories emphasize aspects of the system of values such as migrants' wishes, expectations and resources, analyzing the factors influencing individually the decision to migrate. It is a cognitive model, which migrants make decisions according to economic factors and education (Alina et al, 2018).

2.5.2. Macro-level theories

Macro-level theories consider migration decisions from an aggregate point of view, i.e. the economic structure of the country. The macro theories (pioneering gravity model, push and

pull model) are focused on economic, demographic, political aspects and on characteristics

specific to some regions and countries; for instance, legislation or global changes. The push

factors are economic (high unemployment rate, low level of payment, small income per capita).

The pull factors are correlated with the regulations regarding migration and with the situation of

the labor market in the host country. The macro theories provide the best understanding of the

factors promoting the voluntary migration phenomenon (the result of the personal decision to

emigrate, based on several causes analyzed by macro-theories) and the best explanation for

involuntary migration (Alina et al, 2018).

2.5.3. Mezzo-level

Mezzo-level is where migration decisions lie in between the two former theories, i.e.

family bonds, social networks, peer groups and isolated minority communities. Strong social ties

families and households, networks of potential movers, brokers and stayers play a decisive role in

migration. Content of ties-transactions obligations, reciprocity and solidarity; information,

control and access to resources of others aggravate migrations (Hagen, 2008).

Among the above-mentioned theories, the micro level and mezzo level theories are the

most appropriate to this study. This is most of the illegal migrants in the study area have been

involving in illegal migration by the chain of local brokers, returnees, relatives, and/or friends

(Alina et al., 2018). So, for the purpose of this study the researcher has been employed these two

theories such as the micro level and mezzo level theories since they clearly describe and explain

the situation of migration and its psycho-social factors from individual perspectives social bond

influence of illegal migration in the study area.

To see the application of the theory with the causes of migration of the Shinshicho Town Administration peoples to the RSA, it has some realities, because the cause of migration in the study area is not a single and could not be explained in a single theory. Some are structural causes which determined by the wage differentials, some are a family determinant (i.e. the decision of migration can be decided by family members or households), others are determined by the social networks among out-migrants, returnees and non-migrants, as well as some others, are also individual or migrant determinant factors. Therefore, the above two theories such as micro level and mezzo level theories more imply the causes of migration in the study area.

Table 2.1. The Summery of Levels of Migration Theories

Micro	Meso	Macro
Values/desires & expectancies	collective and social networks	macro-level opportunity structures
Individual values and expectancies -improving and securing survival, wealth, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation & moralities	Social ties -strong ties families & households - weak ties of networks of potential Movers, brokers & stayers. Symbolic ties - kin, ethnic, national, political, & religious organizations; symbolic Communities. Content of ties-transactions - obligations, reciprocity& solidarity; information, control & access to resources of others	Economies -income & unemployment differentials Politics -regulation of spatial mobility through nation states & international regimes; -political repression, ethnic, national, & religious conflicts Cultural setting -dominant norms and discourse Demography and ecology -population growth & distribution -availability of arable land -level of technology

Source: Done by the current researcher based on literatures

2.6. International and National Instruments Concerning Illegal Migration

The ILO has the constitutional mandate to protect migrant workers. The many

international labor standards adopted over the years by the International Labour Conference

(ILC) of the ILO are important for safeguarding the dignity and rights of migrant workers. In principle, all international labor standards, unless otherwise stated, are applicable to migrant workers. This includes the eight fundamental rights conventions of the ILO identified in the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the ILO Convention (No.97), its supplementary provision (No .143), accompanying recommendations (No. 86 and 151); and other instruments with the provision on migrant workers such as convention (No. 19, 88, 102, 118, 157, 181 and 189) and related recommendations (No. 200 and 201); as well as through its Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (Belachew, 2014).

Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive national legal framework solely to combat human trafficking or its definition thereof. However, the country has instruments regulating the issue from different aspects (ILO, 2011).

2.6.2. Improved ILO Labor Migration Governance Legal Bases

The project 'improved labor migration governance to protect migrant workers and combat illegal migration in Ethiopia' funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. The project aims at supporting the efforts of the Government and Civil Societies to address and reduce illegal migration by improving labor migration governance and making regular labor migration more accessible and desirable to potential migrants in Ethiopia (ILO, 2011).

2.6.3. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (FDRE) Constitution

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (FDRE) Constitution article 18 provides that:

1. Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

3, No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.

4. For the purpose of sub-Article 3 of this Article the phrase "forced or compulsory labor" shall not include: (a) Any work or service normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order, or of a person during conditional release from such detention; (b) In the case of conscientious objectors, any service exacted in lieu of compulsory military service; (c) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;(d) Any economic and social development activity voluntarily performed by a community within its locality.

2.6.4. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (FDRE) Criminal Code 2004

The Ethiopian Criminal Code also addresses the issue of trafficking in persons in its articles 597–598 and 635, and article 596 deals with enslavement but only refers to trafficking indirectly. Article 598 of Criminal Code states that: "whoever, without having obtained a license or by any other unlawful means, sends an Ethiopian woman for work abroad, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to ten years, and fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand Birr''.

2.6.5. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's National Anti-Trafficking Council and Taskforce

The Government of Ethiopia has established a National Anti-Trafficking Council and Taskforce, which have been cascaded down at regional, zonal and district level. The council has the mandate to coordinate counter trafficking and illegal migration prevention activities and enables a more efficient implementation and monitoring of prevention, protection and

prosecution activities. The Council and Taskforce are headed by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister at the federal level and by the Presidents of the Regional States at regional level (IGAD, 2015).

In contrary to the existence of legal grounds that are discussed above, currently, peoples migrating illegally out of Ethiopia to the other parts of the world including South Africa considered as big business for human traffickers who make large profits. One of the major reasons for the intensity of the problem is a lack of clear understanding of the illegal migration's impact amongst key stakeholders and the community in general. But, the availability of legal documents is supported to take the legal measurement on illegal migration and on its facilitators and it helps to overcome the problems regarding the illegal migration.

2.7. Conclusion

For this study, the researcher has been tried to assess different literature' related to the research topic. There are a number of studies have been conducted dealing with the issues of illegal migration in Ethiopia in general as well as in Kembeta Tembero zone in particular. Most of these studies were mainly focused on the socio-economic aspect of illegal migration. However, all of the studies cannot give more emphasis on psycho-social aspects. For instance, (Teshome et al 2013, ILO, 2011, Degelo, 2015, IOM, 2016 and 2017). Thus, this study has tried to identify the psycho-social driving factors of illegal migration to South Africa in Shinshicho Town. This guarantees a place gap in the literature in addition to the conceptual and knowledge gaps identified above.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Methods

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1 Geographic Description

Kemebta Tembaro zone is one of the sixteen zones and three special Woredas (districts) in Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples Region of Ethiopia. The zone covers a total area of 1523.6 sq. km. The zone has eight rural Woredas and three town administrations. Such as - Angacha, Demboya, Kedida-Gamela, Kechabira, Doyo Gena, Hadaro Tunto, Adilo and Tembaro woredas and Durame, Shinshicho and Hdero Town administrations.

It shares borders with Halaba zone in East, Omo River and Dawuro Zone in West, Hadiya and Wolayita zone in the south and Hadiya in the north. The capital of Kambata Tembaro Zone is Durame. It is Located 119 km away from Hawassa, capital of SNNPR and 350 Km away from Addis Ababa via Shashemene and 296 Km via Hosanna Shinshicho. It has a population of about 952,491. Among which 470928 were male and 481,563 were female; this indicates that male covers 49.4%, and female covers 50.5% (Kambata Tembaro Zone Finance and Economic Development Department Annual Socioeconomic Abstract, 2018 P:1).

The specific setting of this study has been carried on Shinshicho Town administration. The Town is one of the above mentioned administrative structures found in Kambata Tembero zone. Its gender population compositions were 26,514 males and 31,178 females with a total of 57,692 populations. The researcher was selected the study area purposively because which is one of the places illegal migration continuously practicing in the region. This study was focused on the assessment of psycho-social causes that drives illegal migration in the study area. The following figure somewhat shows the study area administrative map.

Fig. 3.1 Map of the Study Area

SNNP Administration Map
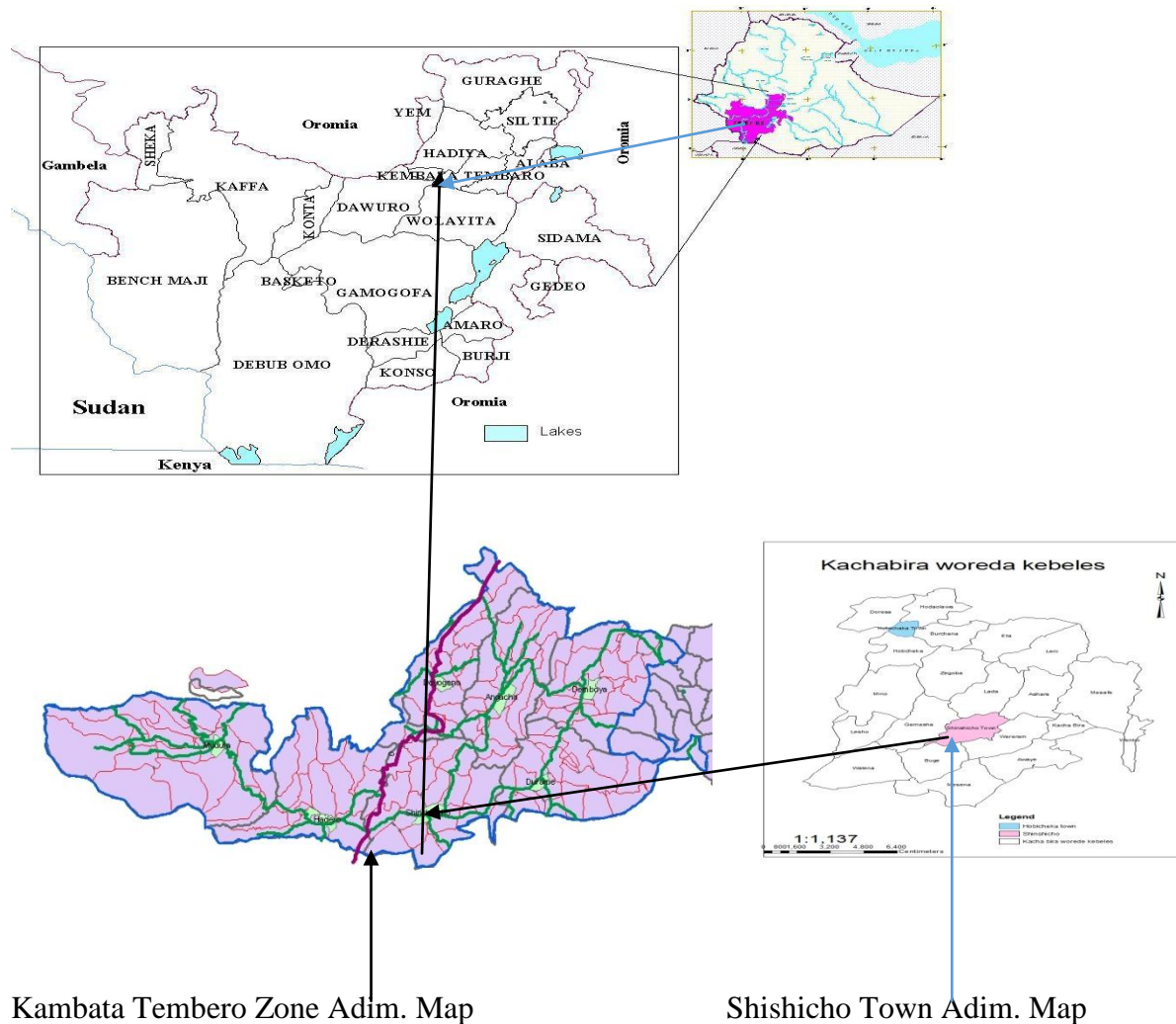
Kambata Tembero Zone Adim. Map   Shishicho Town Adim. Map

Adapted from: (Kambata Tembaro Zone a Finance and Economic Development Department

Annual Socioeconomic Abstract, 2018 P: 1).

3.2. Research Methods

In order to achieve the objectives and answer the research questions, Qualitative research

method was employed. The study utilized a cross-sectional research design to undertake the

study. The study has mainly focused on the qualitative phenomenological strategy at the time of

in-depth interviews. The phenomenological strategy mainly focuses on individual's lived experiences of events (Creswell, 2014). The researcher also has been used primary and secondary data sources it relevant to this study. Accordingly, the researcher has been used in-depth-interview and FGD guidelines. A detailed description has been provided on the research design, how the data collection instruments were developed and presented along with study location, selection of sites and sample population data collection and data analysis. This would command a research design appropriate for collecting qualitative data from participants who have understandings relating to illegal migration.

3.3. Research Design

This study has utilized a cross-sectional qualitative research design to undertake the study within a given time and resources. In line to this, the application of the cross-sectional qualitative research design helped out to know the psycho-social driving factors such as; community attitude, youth perception towards local employment opportunities, the role of pressure from others and social networks, and individual attitude toward illegal migration at the time of the study with help potential migrants. According to (Creswell, 2014) qualitative method demonstrates a different approach to scholarly inquiry than methods of quantitative research. The researcher has selected this method based on its importance of the topic. Although the processes are similar, qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. So, this study has been employed qualitative research method to grasp the perception and comprehension of research participants concerning the experiences of illegal migrants from returnees, migrant families and law enforcement officials. Qualitative researchers tend to collect data in the field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. This up-close information gathered by actually talking directly to people

and seeing them behave and act within their context is a major characteristic of qualitative research. In the natural setting, the researchers have face-to-face interaction, often over time. Researchers as a key instrument: Qualitative researchers collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, to provide detail and an in-depth explanation of participants in relation to the topic this method is preferable.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Sample size determination

3.4.1 Sampling Technique and Procedures

This study has employed a non-probability sampling method so long as the study is the qualitative approach. The sampling technique which the researcher employed in the study was purposive non-probability sampling techniques. The purposive sampling technique involves selecting a sample of a small number of units from a larger population (Kielmann, 2012). Thus, this study was carried out in Shinshicho Town Kembeta Tembero Zone. The researcher selected the study area purposively based on the intensity of the problem. During the selection of the study area, the researcher has considered the migration status (i.e. out migrants, return migrants and non-migrants), informants' experience, education level, job position, age, and sex which were contributed to the quality of the work.

Based on this the researcher has chosen purposive sampling technique because it is a common method used by different researchers due to the fact that it is particularly time and cost effective and relevant to this study when compared to other sampling methods. Also, (Ilker Etikan and Kabiru Bala, 2017) expressed that, for qualitative researchers, it is the participants' relevance to the research topic rather than their representativeness which determines the way in which the people to be studied were selected. Thus, the researcher has selected the sample

population for this study from returnee migrants and their families based on their lived

experience on the issue and also some representative key informants from different law

enforcement offices (Creswell, 2014). Therefore, the sample size has been determined to this

study based on the principle of data saturation point when redundancy of information appears.

Hence, the researcher interviewed 12 respondents when it data saturation point appeared to the

study. The researcher selected respondents based on their life experiences on the issues.

3.5. Participants of the Study

The study has been mainly focused on returnee migrants and migrants' family. For the

sake of obtaining relevant information on the issues, the researcher has been used key informants

from different local Kebele administrators, officials at different organizations and law

enforcement agencies that have been part of the study in different data collection activities.

Those participants were provided or forwarded the information on the issue under study based on

their lived experiences.

3.6. Data Collection Instruments

Based on Primary data collection instruments the researcher has used the following

instruments such as; in-depth interview, document review, and focus group discussion (FGDs).

The data collection procedure showed the actual process of data collection with the

aforementioned instruments. Accordingly, the interviews were conducted from returnees,

migrants' families and from other selected officials at different organizations. And, the in-depth-

interview questions were administered by the researcher with a one-to-one approach. During data

collection through interviewing audio recording, video recordings and concurrently note-taking

were employed by the researcher with the consent of the participants. Likewise, the researcher

organized two focus groups discussion (FGDs), each group has consisted of 8 participants. FGDs

were undertaken with the presences of the researcher as a facilitator in guiding the direction of

the discussion and it was recorded video camera and notes were taken.

3.6.1. In-depth Interview

The in-depth interview was employed in this study as one of the methods for data

collection to get the necessary information. Because this is the way when the researcher

approached the participant by preparing some important interview questions and expanded it

through probing and furthering questions during the interview time. The researcher has

conducted an in-depth interview in a very suitable setting in order to allow informants to feel free

and assume that they would have in the natural course of interaction rather than serious jobs.

Accordingly, the researcher has been determined the sample size for a qualitative non-probability

approach based on data saturation point.

The researcher was mainly focused on the study of the qualitative phenomenological

strategy. The phenomenological strategy mainly focuses on individual's lived experiences of

events. Hence, the researcher selected the informants based on their living experience of

psychosocial driving factors of illegal migration (Creswell, 2014). The researcher has got

cooperative letters from Shinshicho Town Administration Mayor office to written different

offices and local kebele administration to select informants and their cooperation. In this way,

the researcher has obtained sufficient information for the study.

3.6.2. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Group Discussions (FGDs) were employed to increase the reliability of data by

triangulating of data collected via other methods. The researcher has organized two focus groups

discussion (FGDs), each group consisted of 8 participants. The participants were selected

purposefully from the migrants, migrants' families, and law enforcing officers and from

Shinshicho Town Administration labor and social affairs office representative. Then the

researcher organized concerning law enforcing organization agents from Shinshicho Town first

instance court, police office, labor and social affairs office and prosecutors in group one(FGD1)

and returnee migrants and migrants' family members in second FGD group (FGD2) with their

unique social category. Each group members have been selected based on the availability and

willingness as well as the place and time has been arranged based on the participants' interest.

3.6.3. Document Review

The researcher has applied document review to get reliable data about the severity of

illegal migration, its statistical figure and information legal measurements on brokers other

solutions on the issues by concerning body in the study area. Moreover, the documentation of

legal enforcement and their follow-up to mitigate the problems of illegal migration has been

reviewed by the researcher.

3.7. Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis in qualitative research proceeds hand-in-hand with other parts of

developing the qualitative study, mainly, the data collection and the write-up of findings. In this

study, analysis proceeds by extracting themes or generalizations from evidence and organizing

data to present a coherent, consistent picture. Qualitative studies give data meaning, translate

them, or make them understandable. To begin qualitative interpretation, the researcher first must

learn the meanings of things for the research participants in the study. Therefore, thematic

analysis has been the major approach towards the raw data (Creswell, 2014).

In line with the above-mentioned point, analysis employed the qualitative data based on

the focus group discussions (FGDs), In-depth interviews and document reviews were analyzed

by using a thematic analysis. In the thematic analysis the researcher transcribed the raw data, read, code, categorized and brought similar concepts together to generate or extract patterns from the data. Accordingly, the researcher would have kept in mind these steps while undertaking data analysis. The researcher arranged the data using coding by slicing the main topics into various consistent parts such as the psycho-social driving forces of migration and what driving causes look like last and present in Shinshicho. This helped the researcher to organize data interpretation and analysis. The findings obtained from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews from key informants were systematically constructed for qualitative data analysis. As mentioned above, in its essence qualitative research is subjective and it needs adapting to changing circumstances. Furthermore, field notes, diaries and document data on the issues of Ethiopian youth migration to South Africa were analyzed with a well-structured and consistent process. It was by contextualizing and arranging the secondary data with the filed data gathered. During the field trip, the diary notes and audio records were helpful, especially, the informal discussions in many encounters with members of the Shinshicho Town peoples. After collecting the field materials, the researcher reread and rewrote the materials. In addition to this, the fieldwork was a great area where new intentions, meanings come into view for the researcher. Finally, the researcher started writing through weaving the analytic narrative and data extracts together and contextualizing it in relation to existing literature.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

An ethical aspect is one of the most important stances, which research presupposes. It is related mainly with informed consent and confidentiality as well as with efforts to reduce possible risks and dangers for the participants. Based on this the researcher first got an official written letter from Jimma University School of Social Work (MSW) was given to Shinshicho

Town Administration Mayor office. The researcher obtained the necessary willingness' from

concerning bodies to the study. Hence, the researcher have developed informed consent

statements that contained the purpose of the study, voluntary participation, and the right to quit at

any point of data collection time if participants feel discomfort, the confidentiality of the

information and anonymity of the study participants. Confidentiality is one of the ethical

protections that participants remain nameless; their identity is protected from disclosure and

remains secret. And, secrecy is the practice of not releasing information in a way that permits

linking specific participants to specific responses; the researcher did this by presenting data only

through providing pseudo names and codes for the participants. For instance, respondents in in-

depth interview have been represented with IIR, I (In-depth Interview Respondent one), IIR, II

and the like. These stances played a significant role in the development of trustful relationships

and to the collection of rich and meaningful data on the issues from the respondent.

Chapter Four Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of this study deals with data presentation, analysis and interpretation. It consists of five sections. The first section displays the causes of illegal migration. The second part which presents trends of migration, then it presents the journey and destination experiences of illegal migration from Ethiopia to the RSA and challenges of migrants on the illegal way were analyzed, the forth part presents patterns of migration in the study area and finally, the measurement is taken to mitigate the illegal migration under the study area have present.

4.2. Causes of Illegal Migration

As it is extensively discussed in the literature, migration is primarily motivated by "push" and "pull" factors. "Push" factors are the reasons why people leave an area of residence for the economic and non-economic reasons. Economic reasons might be a lack of opportunities in a home country like unemployment, poverty, scarcity of farming land, etc. Whereas non-economic reasons are war, ethnic discrimination, political instability at home, etc. On the other hand, "pull" factors are the reasons that attract people from their residence or country like higher employment opportunities, good climate, safe security reason, political stability, etc. The psycho-social driving factors of illegal youth migration in the study area are discussed below.

4.2.1 Psycho-Social Driving Causes of Migration

The findings of the study depict, in the past time the economic "push" factors do play a greater role than the non-economic once towards motivating out-migration in the study area. Though there are, according to the respondents, few non-economic reasons like lack of good

governance, social networks and family or peer pressures, were the main driving factors of illegal migration include poverty, unemployment, lack of job opportunities, lack of skills to create job, population pressure with agricultural land scarcity, brokers, and lack of commitment of the local government officials to create jobs for youths and adults were aggressive factors of out-migration in the study area. Currently, peoples migrating to South Africa with payments of 300,000 ETB. This indicates how it difficult to pay this to poor people and also it is difficult to say it as an economic problem (FGD2, April, 04/2019).

According to the (FGD1) discussants and in-depth interview respondents (IIR, V, X and IX), nowadays in the study area peoples are migrating mainly influenced by psycho-social driving factors such as perceptions, attitudes, assumptions, dreams and expectations from individuals, families at micro level and from community at macro level in the town the other socio-economic problems with preserved with its own side most the responses from (IIR V, X, and IX and FGD1, April, 2019).

The study result shows that there were although many factors have contributed to the illegal migration in the Town its proportions are different. Therefore, the communities, families and individuals' attitude, perceptions and peer pressures are nowadays' the highest proportions contributed to illegal migration to South Africa and perceptions about life is better in South Africa has the highest degree comparing with other factors like - unemployment, agricultural land scarcity and population density respectively. As mentioned above, among the many push factors of migrations the contribution of the psycho-social factors which are misconceptions, perceptions, expectations' about migration to South Africa and social network which push and pull migrants to illegal way are highest than the others factors for the illegal migration in the study area. This is related to the various attitudes, dreams, imaginations' and desire of peoples.

They were wrongly perceiving about life is better than their countryside due to the looking of little remittances that come from former migrants' good opportunities of others and their living standards in the home land (FGD1 April, 02/2019).

Likewise, the perception of the community (family, peer and the society at large) is among the push factors that have been contributing for the illegal migration of youths and adults migrating to South Africa. For instance, religious leaders and preachers, families, peers and relatives encourage the youth and adults' migration by praying, contributing money and affording traditional blessings respectively. Here, the interest of a family to send one of the family members is to receive remittance during the risky times and celebrations of the holidays like the Finding of the True Cross, Meskel ("መስቀል" ceremony), Christmas and Easter (IIR, V, X and IX and FGD1).

Neighboring households are ever competing with the number of children they send to South Africa. Most of the peoples in the study area perceive as the family who has no one in RSA means not considered as well to do or secured economically. The words of a participant during FGDs is quite evident that there has been established competition among the families to send one of the family members to the RSA as sending a person to South Africa is believed to be great prestige in the communities. As commonly known, poverty is one of the push factors that make most of the people leave their own country or place of residence. Even though poverty is a common problem in the past but nowadays poor can't go South Africa due to the cost of the journey is high of their capacity it takes more than 300,000 ETB (FGDs1 April, 02/2019).

According to some participants' responses migration is believed as one of the reasons as a poverty-reduction strategy in the study area in the past. The most common migration objectives reported in the FGDs was to look for opportunities to support the family and to acquire start-up

or working capital that would help to start or expand their own or family business. Moreover, population pressure with the shortage of agricultural land is reported among the "push" factors of migration in the study area. The Kembata Tembero zone is one of the most densely populated areas with the shortage of agricultural land in Ethiopia which push illegal migration in somewhat. But, going to South Africa through illegal migration cannot overcome perceived changes in majorities some of the migrants (FGD2 discussants). Disclosing to this, one of the FGD2 migrant returnee participants has said:

> He has 8 children and he sent all of them to South Africa but he did not secure any change in his life as he expected before their migration. He sent them due to computing himself with other neighbors through public saying much of his families they are in South Africa and he has expected to get high prestige from his community. This is due to his wrong perceptions nowadays he said he has shocking for that. Also, he had migrated twice to RSA. According to him there is little change in his economic life before his migration. However, his friends they stay and work in their home country are they live as securely with their families and communities without any trouble in their life and they are also economical better standard than him in various ways (April, 04/2019).

On the other hand, the brokers' role was among the considerable "drive" factors of illegal migration. They have strong linkage starting from Ethiopia via transit countries up to the RSA. In the beginning, since, around 2003/4 G.C. they had been paid from an individual migrant around 12,000 ETB. But currently, they are collecting more than 300,000 ETB per individual for illegal migration. Regarding getting this more profit for themselves brokers convince the peoples to migrate illegally to South Africa is not least (FGD2, discussants of returnee migrant).

4.2.2. Community's Attitude on Illegal Migration

This section highlights the communities' perspectives regarding illegal migration to South Africa to use the term commonly used in the communities. It refers to the generalized and typical way of thinking or opinion about things that could affect individuals' attitude, decisions and actions. An attempt was also made to understand if there is a difference in attitude towards illegal migration across Shinshicho Town. Hence, community attitude towards illegal migration to South Africa has higher compared to the other driving factors in the study area. However, before going to the computed attitude with other driving factors by generalizing up points from the respondents' responses' and comparing means across the Town. An in-depth interview conducted with a migrant returnee, who is a high school teacher, shows that:-

> Nowadays, the attitude of the communities on education and job opportunities in here is pessimistic and earning is a useless business; but migrating to the RSA is the best option to improve one's livelihood. He has in his nearsighted of his neighbors many teachers and other employed people around him. They have this much/no economic problem in their life although they are employed. However, they assume as when one goes to the RSA, he/she can easily improve his/her own livelihood and even help others rather than working stay in their countryside. This indicates how much miss perception peoples toward migrating South Africa influenced everybody's attitude in the study area (April, 15/ 2019).

4.2.2.1. Illegal migration as a source of 'prestige to families'

According to an in-depth interview respondents on the study here, is the role of remittance in improving households' livelihood and thereby status. Based on this, the

respondents were asked for their opinion on the argument that families who send their children to South Africa are accorded with high social status in the community. Related to the above affirmation is that families want to send their children to South Africa. This is based on how the community exposes the social place of parents who send their children and based on suggestions made by others to them. The information obtained from in the Town indicates that the parents themselves want to send their children abroad. However, in most cases, they don't say it openly tell what they do is they tell their children success stories and good deeds of other children from their neighbors. Rarely though, there are parents who directly tell their children to go to South Africa.

The families want to send their children through expecting that the children would send them money and in some cases the youth one's own attitude wrongly perceiving to go to South Africa and to change one's own life. A migrant returnee and migrant families in focus group discussion that was conducted in Shinshicho Town responded to how family and friends' pressure is important in migration decision making. One of the discussants FGD2 elaborates that *"the problem is not solely with the youth. It is also with us, with parents. For one thing, we talk about other children's good doing in front of our children"*. This puts youth in pressure because it shows that parents want to them to migrate. Further, some parents try to convince their children to stay and work around rather than migrating, the youth will listen to their parents. But, the parents fail to do so. This also shows how much parents want their children to go abroad for remittance.

A 46-year-old man and (IIR, IX) he shared the community's experience that they wanted to their children's to send to South Africa, though illegal way. A man is one of the much more informed on the issues based on his living experience in the Town. He explained that *"parents*

told for their children are that it would be better if they went to South Africa just like their

friends do" (April, 16/2019).

4.2.2.2. Illegal Migration and Social Recognition, Exclusion and Ill-Treatment

In this section, the researcher has discussed migrant returnees' societal recognition, exclusion and ill-treatment in their communities. The statements are presented as follows; migrant returnees have high social recognition irrespective of their achievement and migrant returnees are ill-treated in their society. The majority of the respondents replied that migrant returnees are not excluded in their society just because they are migrants. In fact, they are rewarded with high respect, if they are, somehow, successful. Migrant returnees gain higher social recognition than non-migrants because communities assume that the migrant returnees would come back with a lot of money. This, in turn, leads to the migration decision. In fact, in the community migrant returnees are accorded with high societal recognition just because they are returnees irrespective of their achievements. At least it stays till their true status is revealed. The significant number of in-depth interview respondents approved the statements "migrant returnees receive higher social recognition". The participants discussed how much respect is given to migrant returnees' in their community. The discussants compared the societal recognition given to returnees, those who have been to South Africa with none migrants in the community (FGD2, April, 04/2019).

One of in-depth interview participants (IIR, V) states the conditions as follows:

> There is in Shinshicho Town particularly and Kambeta Tembero zone in general, most of the times people give special recognition to the peoples even if not from abroad. But also peoples here in our country they move from one region to another region due to the different reason and the stay sometimes out of their locality and they come back again to their locality they are respected by their community (April, 15/2019).

According to the in-depth interview respondents (IIR,V,X, IX and XI) such recognition and compliments stay for three to four months; afterward, they start to fade away because the real status of the returnees would start to be revealed. The above statement is indicating that how migrant returnees/ deportees are treated by their respective communities. Over all study findings revealed that in study area communities give great values to migrants' and returnees they are based on their miss perceptions about illegal migration and its consequences. Migration harms individual, the family at micro and communities at macro-level by the various way in the long run. In the study area the communities, migrants and every concerning body think stay on it and together come up better solution is necessary to mitigate this sever problem.

4.2.2.3. Going to South Africa as a Good Options for Migrants

Migrants were also asked if illegal migration is seen as a good thing in their Town and surroundings. This is due to high bureaucracy in legal migration than illegal migration based on this migrant chooses an illegal way. A significant number of discussants have supported the statement that 'going to South Africa' is a good thing. In most cases, going to South Africa is seen as different from migration. The researcher has come across individuals who argued that going to South Africa is not perceives as migration. You migrate when you are in need of, to support your household's livelihood. Therefore, one of the FGD2 migrant returnee stated that:

> If the government cannot make and increase job opportunities at local level, improve its bureaucracy in the area of passport preparation, journey ticket preparation and services and also facilitation of legal ground through making a bi-lateral agreement with the government of South Africa our choice were right (April, 04/2019).

However, One of in-depth interview respondent (IIR, XII April, 01/2019) contrarily described with the migration as; Nowadays the community started to develop hated and somehow a

negative view on illegal migration in slightly. This is because of the irrelevance of going to South Africa via to deflating local employment opportunities, placing one's own life in danger with a high probability of deportation. If you are lucky to cross more than seven countries, and eventually, to come back home empty handed without earning any to repay what you spent for migration. So, this indicates how much the community started to discourage migration. Besides, the phrase 'who forced you to go to South Africa', implies that even if the pressure from others is there, individuals get through them by improving their livelihood as far as the precious local opportunities as employment opportunities are there with its limitation. All in all, an expected some odds there is a highly positive attitude towards illegal migration in Shinshicho Town. Everybody loves to talk about South Africa and respects returnees they were came from South Africa. Sometimes the migrants consider themselves as special and superior to those non-migrants to the extent of undermining local employment opportunities

4.2.3 Youth perception towards Local Employment Opportunities and Migration

Seeing from a community perspective a little deeper, this sub-section presents youth perception about domestic employment opportunities. Based on the responses obtained both FGDs and in-depth interview youths migrating to South Africa with high cost. The cost that the youth pays to migrate to South Africa illegally was much enough to create a job for themselves and even to others. But, they were going to South Africa illegally by paying a high cost. This indicates that there are high psycho-social influences such as; miss-perspectives unbalanced expectations toward South Africa and its risky consequences. Simply they were driving by their peers, relatives and their own miss-perception. They perceive as migration life is better than working in their native locality. This indicates how much psycho-social driving factors have influence the youth to migrate to South Africa in the study area.

According to both in-depth interview and FGDs participants' explanation in some cases peoples migrate by underestimating local employment opportunities. Furthermore, they elaborate youth perceptions toward local employment with related migration cost. According to the respondents nowadays each and every migrant pays high cost to smugglers to reach South Africa illegally. Since in the above statements respondents how much the cost that fees to the journeys of South Africa it may offer a lot of job opportunities at the local level. There is a lack of sense about local employment opportunities on the side of the youth particularly and the local community in general in the study area. Responses of the study participants indicate that the youths were highly miss-perceives as to go to South Africa is higher than the peoples who seek local employment opportunities in Shinshicho Town.

According to FGD2 discussants, depicted that most youth in the community, most often migrant returnees, tend to undervalue employment activities that the 'locals' engage in. These employment activities include basically farm, petty trade, even also government official work activities, at the local level. If one goes to some of the above-mentioned activities, they perceive as cannot fit or they can't equal living standards with returnees' due to the remittances' from South Africa that flow from migrants and returnees in the town. Most of the respondents of returnee migrants' in-depth interviews and FGD2 explain all about work condition in South Africa were almost all migrants participating in petty trade, shop work and in some cases they employed in factories. But, such works are available in our country it is not as many differences rather than some wage variations. They get wrong information about the work conditions in South Africa through their social networks. Such as relatives friend they went formerly and they live there and returnees show the way how to go to RSA and they get the job.

The study finding shows that on the other hand there is the shortage of skills to create

jobs to youths in alternative livelihoods due to shortage of the vocational training institutions,

particularly in Shinshicho Town and in the Kembata-Tembaro zone in general it is important to

be change ill perceptions of youths and communities through vocational and advocacy training.

In Shinshicho Town Administration, there is only one vocational training institution with limited

departments and training materials. In connection to this, lack of good governance or lack of

commitment of the local government officials to create job opportunities for the young and adult

people has been making them be hopeless and lack of vision for future life and then choose

migration as an optimal option to improve their livelihoods (IIR, V April, 15/2019).

4.2.4 Pressure from Others on Migration Decision

The study revealed that the influence of peer groups or family members as motivational

factors behind the decisions to migrate to South Africa is found to be very strong. Thus, the

respondents in the study mentioned that pressure from others including family pressure, peer

pressure and community pressure as contributing to peoples' migration decision in the study

area. The pressure from families, friends and the community was observed to be varied

according to the gender on the migration of South Africa in the study area. Family pressure was

high on male migrants as compared to females. This could be associated with males are in nature

endures challenges and hardship caring and supportive inclination of males. Accordingly, the

journey and destinations experiences on migrants of South Africa were associated with different

natural and manmade challenges. On the other hand, one of the assumptions' within the

community of study area there is males are looking forward their families than females' in the

community's but females looking forward their husbands' and his families more than their

parents. Accordingly, with related to others pressure to illegal migration we will look one of in-

depth interview respondent and 25-year-old male migrant deported twice from Tanzania and

Kenya in Metoma Kebele explained his experiences as follows;

> My friends nag me always, every day when we in the school in every situation where we
>
> move together or to talk with each other. He said me his father in South Africa then he
>
> wants to go to RSA with together with him. But I rejected his proposal he went lonely
>
> and I am continuing my education. After a few months of his entry to South Africa, he
>
> started sending money to his families; he helped his relatives and friends to go to South
>
> Africa. He also invited me every day and night on his call. As time goes, I started to feel
>
> the pressure from friends; still, I didn't decide to migrate. Eventually, after all these
>
> directly I told my parents to go to South Africa and I didn't continue my education, my
>
> parents also made their mind that they had to send me South Africa. My father sold his
>
> home that found in Shinshicho Town with cheap cost to fund my migration. Finally, I left
>
> my school without completion of my 12th-grade national examination and I started my
>
> journey to South Africa. But my dream was not successful because I prisoned twice when
>
> I crossing the national border of Tanzania and Kenya with other my fellow members.
>
> However, I am deported twice without the accomplishment of my journey. I have still a
>
> dream to go to South Africa because I looked my former friend living situation there in
>
> South Africa and the functions of their remittances in my locality (In-depth interview
>
> with one of migrant returnee and imprisoned on his journey in Shinshicho (31/03/2019).

4.2.5 Social Network and Illegal Migration

Individuals choose to migrate into places where they can find support in getting

information about migration routes, in making safe migration, in finding jobs and in settling in

the destination. But, this doesn't mean individuals with no migrant networks at destination don't

migrate, they do migrate, as there are pushy ties at home. The presence of close social tie at home, on the contrary, prevents illegal migration. Therefore, it is crucial to see the role of social network or social bonds in four ways. These include illegal migration facilitating social networks, pulling social networks, pushy social networks and illegal migration preventing social networks.

4.2.5.1. Social Network as a Pulling Factor of Illegal Migration

The existence of family members, friends, and relatives at destination increase the likelihood of illegal migration. Based on the findings of the study, it was discovered that migrants mentioned social networks (migrants' meaningful ties with friends, relatives and family members) has an eminent role in migration decision in relation to 1) getting information about illegal migration, 2) influencing them to decide for migration, 3) helping decide destination, 4) accessing information about the illegal routes, 5) funding smuggling payments, 6) helping them settle at destination and 7) assisting them in finding jobs.

The study also found out that migrants get the help of friends, relatives, family members in their choice of destination, and smuggling payments. In this respect, participants were asked about: Who was involved in their decision making. According to the total respondents of in-depth interview explanations, there are different actors in the existing social networks that pull and facilitates illegal migration in Shinshicho town were friends, families marital ties and so on. Besides, migrant social networks play a significant part in supporting potential migrants in paying for smuggling services and in making the trip in general. Migrant social networks assist potential migrants starting from initial smuggling payments for domestic smugglers through road transport journey fees to smuggling payments for external smugglers in Kenya, Tanzania,

Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa. They /the migrant social ties prevent potential migrants from torture and exploitation, which would happen otherwise.

As in-depth interview respondents, the role of relatives and close friends was also observed as important with each serve as a source of fund for illegal migrants, respectively. The role of family members and relatives was extended by the evidence gained from in-depth interviews with migrant returnees. There are situations where family members and relatives abroad forced to pull relatives and family members from home. One of FGD2 discussant and a 45 years old migrant returnee he explained about social networks how to play a decisive role in the migration and costs of South Africa journeys fees he explains the situation based on his experience.

He sent his brother to South Africa he facilitated each and everything when his brother was going to South Africa. It puts you in much pressure to be a pioneer migrant to your family and other relatives. He has stayed for ten years in South Africa within a series of challenges. But he stayed there for others, not for himself. He got deported without earning any much more to he expected before migration. He thanks to God for some success in his life and he had got some amount of money to start up a business here at home much less than his expectations. But he helped his brother to go to South Africa through spending the cost of his journeys and through facilitating the way to enter South Africa (April, 04/2019).

This experience of the respondents owns story implies how the contributions of social networks make in the phenomenon of illegal migration are prominent. It indicates how the social networks play and drives illegal migration to South Africa connecting with each other in the study area.

4.2.5.2. Social Networks as a Pushing Factors to Individuals Migration

This is highly related to pressure from others. Often times the social ties individuals have been seen to put them the individuals in the pressure of deciding or doing something they wouldn't do if not. This role of social ties can be seen in two ways. For one thing, in cases where individuals are in conflict or in loose connections with their families, relatives, neighbors or community members, there will be a high probability of migration for these individuals (One of the police officer response in FGD1 (02/04/2019). As it was discussed earlier in this chapter, pressures from families, friends, neighbors and the community, in general, have been mentioned among the main socio-cultural factors that induced individuals to make decisions and consequently to migrate.

Regarding family and social crises related to illegal migration. One of the in-depth interview respondents (IIR, X) explained some of the socio-cultural factors which drive illegal migration and its effect on individual, families and communities at large as follows:

Illegal migration has a lot of negative effects at the household level. Firstly, the elderly family who sent their children to South Africa when lost someone supported them at the time of hardship. Sometimes the households' those who sent their children to South Africa if may not be fined their children in the right destinations. Sometimes migrating children's may die on the journeys at that time families lose both their children and properties. This leads to the abandonment of elders and social crises in the town. On the other hand, the problem associated with illegal migration of South Africa when the family members or migrant themselves pass away in the countryside or in South Africa there is unbelievable funeral ceremonies takes place in the study area. In this time there is to problems were arisen, on one hand, the cost of this funeral ceremony disturbing the

families' economy for a long time. Therefore, it is highly motivating others to go to South Africa by looking at these high-costed funeral ceremonies. Some peoples by looking this in the town say *" ከደቡብ አፍሪካ ሞቱም ቢሆን ይሻላል "* this literally means "South Africa's death is better than countryside death". This is because migrants cannot be balancing or comparing of challenges and problems in the journey and destinations that happens to migrants. The peoples simply looking high costed funeral ceremonies and they also focus on the highly costed and shiny coffin or burial boxes (IIR, X April12/2019).

Furthermore, betrayals among family members are said to contribute to family conflict and re-migration. The effects go beyond the individual migrants to affect their households. Spouse and family member betrayal, distrust, diseases, and divorce are among the main effects of illegal migration on households. Spouse betrayal is manifested in circumstances where either of the couples migrated and sends money to someone else instead of their marriage partner. In this regard, an interview with one of a key informant in Shinshicho Town Labour and Social Affair officer shows the picture. He said; Moreover, it is also evident to see migrants betrayed by their family members at home. The migrants send money to a family member in order that their family member would deposit the money to them so that they would start up their own business in case they returned home deported. But the families at home spend the money either by thinking they can replace the money or by hoping the migrants would stay longer and send much more money. In the meantime, the migrants might get caught and deported. In this case, the family members whom the migrants used to send money betrays them contribute to creating conflict between families and individuals' and it drives to re-migration. One of in-depth

interview key informant he works in Shinshicho Town Administration Labour and Social

Affairs. He explained the situation some returnee migrant story as follows:

 I knew some returnee migrant in Ketala Kebele here in Shishicho Town. He had before

migrated to South Africa when he was a teacher at one of the schools in surrounding

Woreda of Shishicho Town, he had to migrate only for the sake of support his family

properly because the salary he got was not enough to covering the cost for spent each and

everything with comparing my life with families of when their relatives living in South

Africa. So he decided to go to South Africa by leaving his teaching work. It is his best

option at the time to wean his family livelihood. What he did was the same thing,

supporting his family by sending money and help them migrate to South Africa, to where

he was. He helped two individuals to go to South Africa illegally. Besides, he was

sending money to his wife and children for improving their life states and to build their

residence house. As a result, his wife built a fine, in comparison to the neighborhood,

house. He had done all this in his six years of stay in South Africa. In the end, he got

caught and deported, inevitably. When he came here the mood was not good.

Particularly, his wife's reaction was an, believably, negative. Their reason was he didn't

have that much money when he got back here, home. Inversely, she (his wife) started to

be annoyed at him; she kept on saying, 'these all years for nothing'. But even worse and

that made to him almost homeless is the betrayal from his brother. He sent him money to

build to him a house. He did build the house. But it was in his name. When he came here,

he was in South Africa (he helped him in his migration), and he told him that he could

stay in the house he came back home deported. When he came, he told him that he built

the house for himself till his return and that as soon as he is back, he would make it in his

name. Finally, that all the cost was from his own pocket. In fact, he threw him out from

the house by telling him that he is going to marry and he needs the house for himself.

After these, his all families interred into the high controversies (IIR, XI).

These two stories plainly showed how much illegal migration enforced by sociocultural

ties. But it puts households worsen conditions, leaves helpless and abandoned, and how it creates

distrust between family members and close relatives and friends. Illegal migration not only

causes households to be abandoned it also causes more burden. In addition to these, there is some

situation in which migrants' wives gave birth at home without their husbands' or their husbands'

live in South Africa but they gave birth at home from another person without legal way. This

happens because the husbands migrate by living his newly married couple lonely and he spent

much more time separately in South Africa. This leads to separation of formal marriage and

leaving children lives in challenging conditions.

The above findings of the study show that illegal migration has encouraged by social

networks and socio-cultural ties. And it highly affects the maximum number of households in the

town through socially and economically at large due to the families they sent their children to

South Africa. According to respondents in both in FGDs and in-depth interviews regarding

divorce, it has been argued that illegal migration is intervening in marriage. People go to South

Africa their spouse starts after some moment their own life on their side both in South Africa and

in the countryside. This leads to the end of marriage at the family level or living with great

hesitation and disagreements between the spouses. Furthermore, pressure from others

particularly family members and close friends contributes to the level of divorce. Friends or

family members tell each other than what kind of life are you in? You don't have to live like this.

Second, social ties tend to encourage individuals to migrate and arrange all the necessary things

for their migration with an eventual objective of repaying them either by sending them money back and/or by helping them migrate themselves. This argument is associated with the idea that families want to send their children to South Africa as confirmed in the previous section, in community attitude section, and endorsed by encouragement hypothesis of the theory of social networks in mezzo level.

4.2.5.3. Social Network that prevents Illegal Migration

Contrarily, the respondents of the study stated with the above push-pull factors in illegal networks there are some preventing social networks. The study respondents, both in FGDs and in-depth interviews revealed that the presence of strong and healthy social ties at home prevents migration decision. The argument is that less emigration is observed in circumstances where individuals have a good relationship with their friends, family members in their origin. These are illegal migration preventing social ties. This is supported by evidence from focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. It was mentioned that as there are families and friends who push on individuals to migrate, there are also some others that convince, if not force, and avert individuals from migrating. Numbers of these individuals were few however; they played an exemplary role in their children in the study area.

This plainly signifies how much parents' courage to say their children no and their ability to talk into them to stay and work around by promising them to try to provide them with the necessities for startup business can prevent illegal migration. This statement is backed up by the affinity hypothesis of theory social network theory of mezzo level that the existence of relatives and friends at the place of residences reduces the tendency to migrate. Therefore, there is more availability and important indigenous remedy to the problem of illegal migrations in the study area. However, it was didn't functioned as much as rather than a few families and

individuals' trends in the study area. The following diagram summarizes the four roles of social networks in illegal migration decision.

Figure 4.1: Four important roles of Social Networks

Pushy Social Networks

Preventing social Networks

Social Networks

Facilitating Social Networks

Pulling Social Networks
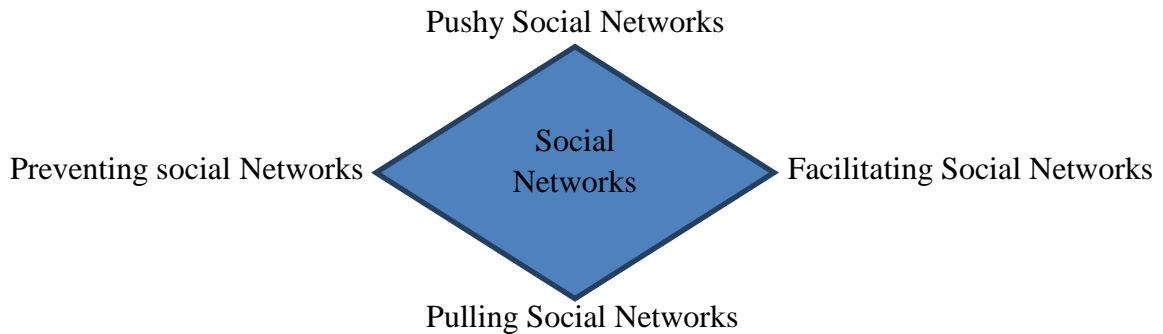
Source: Drawn by the author based on the study findings and theoretical assumptions of social networks theory of mezzo level

4.2.6 Individual Aspirations and Motivations

Yet, the individual motivations and aspirations are not to be overlooked. Individuals have the ability to take initiations, if not decisions/actions, to do something outside the pressures from others. Based on the findings of the study, it was learned that individuals make decisions to migrate on their own to satisfy their desire to improve their social status. From the above description, it could be said that the migrants go to South Africa because they assume that working around could not let them improve their livelihood, at least in short periods of time. This assertion is in agreement with the assumptions of the theory of value expectancy at the micro level. That people move for other places leaving their homeland after they calculate the expected utility of leaving in comparison to the utility of staying. The information obtained from returnee migrants (FGD2) supported this general claim. In the discussion, people held the view that youth decide to migrate in order to improve their own states. Moreover, as the ticks in relation to who might have involved in migration decision making were made in favor of migrants' self-decision.

The decisions are influenced by what people believe they might know about their potential

destination. Their knowledge of the language of the destination, their knowledge of types of jobs

they would engage in, and their knowledge of customs and soon affects whether to go or stay.

4.2.7 The Role of Social Media on Illegal Migration

Social media is growing dramatically constituting most of the people's real-life social

relationships. The usage of social media is increasing regardless of countries development levels,

government systems, internet access levels. Social media is there affecting almost everyone's life

no matter where they live. Through social media sites especially Facebook, messenger, and

WhatsUp and through other individuals maintain their social ties regardless of how distanced

they are from their ties. Social media provide potential migrants with information about illegal

migration, possible destinations and other migration-related things. To have a more clear

understanding of the roles of social media on illegal migration, respondents were asked what

things they learned through social media. In the course of the researchers FGD 1, he has come to

learn that the most popular social media sites in Shinshicho Town include Facebook,

messengers, telegram and WhatsUp and others as any countries used as worldwide currently.

Although the figures are too small in relation to the other sources of information, the findings

point out that more research is needed on the importance of social media on illegal migration as a

source of information and as strong social bond for migrants.

4.3. Trends of Illegal migration

According to the findings of the study migration to South Africa started goes back since,

1995 E.C. As respondents both in FGDs and in-depth interviews in the study state that at that

time peoples begin to going to South Africa in the rare case through hearing says from each other

there was better job opportunity in South Africa. Hence, 'going' to South Africa is seen as

something people show that they are as fit as someone else to go, that they are not lesser than someone else. This, in turn, has a positive relationship with migration decision making.

The Ethiopian migrations to South Africa and work conditions are classified into three seasons. According to discussant, there are three seasons regarding migrations of Ethiopians to South Africa. In the first term peoples get information about journey and how they migrated to South Africa through hearing says there were some better job opportunities there in South Africa rather than our country Ethiopia since 1995 E.C. That time was very favorable to migrant workers because at that time South Africans newly got their freedom from Apartheid colonial rule and the Ethiopian government supported the struggle that South African for their freedom. For that matter, South Africans had a strong friendship with Ethiopians based on political supportive relationship, and South Africans were a low working habit and they did not have much more skill use of their natural and man-made reassures. Since during that time, there were some good opportunities for Ethiopians to make economic reassures and to be wealthy being through migrating to South Africa (FGD2 April, 04/2019).

The second and med or moderate term is time was the study area peoples went to South Africa through social network or bonds and they make their business in moderate level this period covers from Ethiopian millennium since 2000 to 2005 E.C. Second term was much more comfortable periods for Ethiopian migrants in South Africa. Because at that time there is the availability of more social networks and information to facilitates everything for migrant in their destination. The third term covers since 2006 E.C. to present time in this period peoples from Shinshicho Town and surroundings migrating to South Africa simply they have looked reward experiences of former returnees and remittances that flow from South Africa to the Town. Also they described as the third or current period migration as follows: according to them peoples

migrate on simply by looking and miss perceived of life is better than their locality and they compare their future with some lucky and economically successful returnees living standards by looking imaginarily without calculating its negative effect (April, 04/2019).

Table 4.2 The General Information and Trends of Migrants from Kembata Tembaro

Zone to the RSA Classified by woredas (District)

No	Woredas (Districts)	Migrants			Returnees			Died migrants			Address unknown migrants		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Kachabira	2011	230	2241	342	56	398	53	1	54	1	1	2
2	Angacha	6742	547	7289	400	100	500	101	4	105	10	4	14
3	Kadida Gamela	1114	98	1212	173	57	230	10	1	11	-	-	-
4	Hadero Tunto Zurya	1696	1139	2835	268	162	430	59	7	66	6	-	6
5	Durame Town Adm,	174	54	228	85	35	120	14	1	15	2	-	2
6	Shishichoi Town Adm,	649	132	781	192	35	227	32	3	35	2	-	2
7	Doyogana	2623	974	3597	221	216	438	101	4	105	3	2	5
8	Hadero Town Adm,	160	23	183	69	25	94	11	-	11	1	-	1
9	Damboya	3259s	176	3435	308	31	339	97	-	97	1	-	1
10	Tembaro	1486	823	2309	320	99	419	34	21	55	2	-	2
	Total	19899	4196	24095	2379	816	3195	514	44	558	28	7	35

Source: Kembeta Tembero Zone Labour and Social Affairs Department Abstract, (2018).

Table 4.3. The Figure of Migrants from Kembata Tembaro Zone to the RSA from 2003 to 2018

Year

No	Year of Migration	Migrants			Returnees			Died migrants			Address unknown migrants		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1996	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1997	847	23	870	12	-	12	6	-	6	1	1	2
4	1998	952	46	998	11	1	12	9	1	10	1	-	1
5	1999	1198	76	1274	35	8	43	9	-	9	1	-	1
6	2000	1469	91	1560	57	21	78	7	-	7	-	-	-
7	2001	1823	348	2171	83	14	103	14	-	14	-	1	1
8	2002	2028	254	2282	135	58	193	22	-	22	2	1	3
9	2003	2767	532	3299	140	78	218	32	1	33	2	-	2
10	2004	2372	475	2847	267	70	337	53	5	58	4	1	5
11	2005	1888	439	2327	289	72	361	77	13	90	1	1	2
12	2006	1555	429	1984	320	69	389	49	3	52	1	1	2
13	2007	1209	444	1653	377	77	454	77	2	79	6	1	7
14	2008	1102	474	1576	313	102	415	87	15	102	5	-	5
15	2009	495	394	889	231	162	393	43	4	47	3	-	3
16	2010	149	212	361	102	85	187	29	-	29	1	-	1
	Total	19858	4237	24095	2378	817	3195	514	44	558	28	7	35

Source: Kembeta Tembero Zone Labour and Social Affairs Department Abstract, (2018).

4.4 Patterns, Routes and Challenges of Migration

4.4.1 The Patterns of Migration from Ethiopia to the RSA

The researcher has reviewed organized abstract documents about the patterns of

migration to the RSA from the Shisnhicho Town office of Labor and Social Affairs. As office

information revealed that, the majorities of peoples have been moving in an illegal way to South

Africa. However, a few (not preceded of 5 %) who have work license and visa from the Embassy

of the RSA in Ethiopia have been traveling in a legal way. Information gathered from an

interview with the officers at Social and Labour Affairs office, in Shinshicho Town, (April, 1/

2019) there is no formal information and enough legal documentation about the illegal migrants.

There are also no legally established private agencies for the migrants of Ethiopians to the RSA

just like the Middle East migrants.

4.4.2 Journey, Routs and Destination Experiences

4.4.2.1 Journey Experiences and Routes of Illegal Migrants

What happens to migrants in their journey and to their route choices has been given little

attention. Nonetheless, the experience of migrants who try to cross borders illegally needs to be

seen. With this in mind, based on FGDs and in-depth interviews, this study attempted to grasp

the problem in three categories. The first category stressed on the identification of illegal routes

to South Africa, the second deals with what happens to the route choice of migrants that is how

do they choose among the available illegal routes, the third focuses on what happens to these

migrants in their journey by classifying it as before crossing borders of the different countries,

while crossing the borders and after crossing the borders. Thus, FGD2 migrant returnee

discussants stated that each and every migrant who chooses his or her journey through crossing

different countries border illegally has been faced either physical or psychological challenges.

According to migrant returnee respondents (FGD2), the most known transit countries of

illegal migration of Ethiopian migrants include Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique. The

youth from Ethiopia mainly Kembata- Tembaro zone migrants cross the border through Moyale

to Kenya and proceed to South Africa using the services of smugglers. The transiting migrants

from Ethiopia to South Africa transfer to different facilitators. The facilitators act as agents between the migrant and the smuggler(s) and make periodic cash payments on behalf of the migrant. The migrants use their passports until they enter into Kenya and cross the border to Tanzania. When, they tried to cross illegally different counters' border in their journey to South Africa. Even if they lost their life, robbed, imprisoned and torture in Kenya, Tanzania and other African countries.

Similarly, with the above-mentioned findings, one of the 31 years old man study participants in the Town expressed his heartfelt/sorrows and he shares his experience and blames illegal migration with his side for it takes many lives from the Town as follows:

I hear "someone didn't make it to South Africa, someone's son died trying to cross different countries border to intern to South Africa; someone's child got lost" almost every day. You see mourns here and there in the community. I lost my father and other fellow friends because of illegal migration much more than we lost as a result of Badme (a battlefield for Ethio-Eritrean war). We are left with no young people in our community. In places where there is a lack of transportation, you can find no youth who can carry a pregnant woman to a health center and a deceased to its grave and bury it.

He continues to explain the pain of journeys to South Africa by illegally; as a result, he lost his father due to illegal migration. He also continued up until his father story with relating to illegal migration…

My father is in better economic status comparing with any neighbors of us. He had a house in the town and he owns different resources' and cultivable lands in surrounding rural kebele. When my father sold his house found in Shinshicho Town without facing any social and economic problem for himself and his families. He decided to go to South

Africa since, 2011G.C. When, I was a University student at Hawassa University. He already started to go to South Africa and he reached Tanzania on his journey then after he sentenced in Tanzania and he passed away in Tanzanian desert. But we cannot get our father decayed body to burial. It was how much difficult and heart falling news the hearing of deep relatives' death. All in all, I did not like hearings about migration to South Africa because of its heartfelt crises are more than its prestige.

4.4.2.2. Destination Experiences of Illegal Migrants

The study findings showed that migrants' destination experiences vary across different migrant to migrants based on their availability of social networks and other proximities. These according to the migrant returnees, including migrant social networks (social capital), cultural proximity, in terms of religion and language, and the type of employment migrants might engage in. The presence of family members, close relatives and friends in destination areas make migrants feel at home, reduce feelings of lonely, make employer switch easier and consequently help migrants have good experience of their destination. So, the social network plays a key role in migrants' destination experiences. Indeed, despite some odds based on type of employment activities Ethiopians engage in, there are circumstances where migrants feel like if they are at home, where migrants make engagements with whom they love and where they enjoy together on weekends (Saturdays and Sunday) and make some home-land like practices as termed by one of the migrant returnee's key informant in in-depth interview. According to migrant returnees, in (FGD 2, 04/04/2019), the discussion states that: Migrants perform many religious and cultural practices in South Africa. They perform marriage practices, baptize/christen their children and arrange parties. In that, it helps migrants feel less lonely and more home-like feelings, and ultimately, it helps the migrants have good experiences of their destination. But on the other

hand, this may encourage further migration. They (migrants) send, post and share videos and pictures on and/or via WhatsUp, Messengers', Facebook and other social media that show the cultural dances, religious ceremonies, enjoyments and other seducing/seemingly exciting things they perform in that ceremonies, the ability to speak one's destinations' language and having similar religious affiliation to that of the destination make a difference in experiencing a destination.

Furthermore, one of the key informants of the study elaborates the marriage between migrant in South Africa and girls in Shinshicho Town and surroundings it is very dangerous and how it motivates and drives the others to migrate South Africa and it high breading harm attractive native marriage and other cultures in the community of Shinshicho. He explained as detailed as follows:

First, it is dangerous because of the marriage engagement is practiced between tow unknown couples without knowing each other by only showing photo pictures of a male couple living in South Africa. The female couple didn't know the photo a picture is may her future true husband or not. After the destinations of South Africa her husband may be the husband she looks in photo pictures or he didn't much with her age status. This leads to the end of marriage early and also it leads to different sexual transmitted diseases' social crises at individual, family and community at all. Secondly, the marriage practices have accompanied by high cost know the day the bride of girls to be married to South Africa is 300, 000- 500,000 ETB without family bride cost. This also leads to social and economic crises in the town and surroundings'. Then, it drives and motivates countryside males to go to South Africa every else and to wean the computation of marriage cost on one hand. On the other hand, this leads the social crises by driving fertile peoples to

abroad and denying on their destinations country long and they cannot marry at the right time of their marriage age and can't give birth at the right time. Therefore, this limits a demographic number of populations in the town specifically and in the country in general. It also harms the economy of the town and also the country. Because most of the time exiling peoples are young age 14- 25 or under 40 age level. This harms our country'. Because this age group migrant peoples are most productive forces of our country. Thirdly, the girls who marry to South Africa in Shinshico Town were mostly under eighteen and school age. With related to this issue, respondents have revealed that: If a girl is beautiful, the community knows that she cannot come to an end her education for she could be one of the migrants. No matter how clever she is in her education, she terminates her learning immediately and decides to go to South Africa. Even parents of that girl are not interested in her education because they emphasize on the cost-benefit analysis of education and the material that they are going to obtain through her marriage to South Africa; that is about 300,000 up to 500, 000 ETB and even above gift is given as a dowry. Thus, *"beautiful girls are for migrants not for non-migrants"*. On the other hand, it omits and destroys the existing community's marriage system and high breeding the native and attractive communities' culture on the long run through cultural diffusion (IIR, IX April, 16/2019).

The researchers asked the returnee migrant an in-depth interview and FGD2 discussants about the working condition (working hours, the wages, danger, etc.) when migrants involve/occupy at South Africa. As migrant returnee respondents both in in-depth-interview and FGD2 in the study explained that it is equally important in migrants' destination experience is the type of employment activities that Ethiopian migrants engage in. On the basis of

respondents' responses with migrant returnees, the researchers classified these employment activities into three broad categories: shop keeping, outside-home employments and drug dealings. Shop keeping employment includes working on their own shop or employed in another person shop and selling different consumption and other goods. These employments are occupied by both male and female Ethiopian illegal migrants. The second employment category identified is drug dealing. It was learned that Ethiopian migrants are also working as drug sellers. Then the researcher asked one of the migrant returnees for what the saying is all about. It is about the migrants who engage in drug dealings in order to get huge money by putting their life at risk. One of in-depth interview respondents (IIR, V) explained that as follows:

> The migrant who participates in drug selling can earn huge money but if they got caught dealing drugs, they would, automatically, be extorted and shot to death. So, destination experience of these migrants can be characterized by fears of being detected, caught, and tortured and even losing their lives. But the impact goes beyond the migrants to their communities' back home. For one thing, if they are lucky enough to make it come back home, they continue using and dealing drugs. This contributes to the expansion of drug dealing, use and crimes in the Town. Second, it also affects their health negatively (April, 15/2019).

The third and final category of employment is outside home activities. These include the economic activities in factories, by carrying different goods and selling it by going home to home, storekeeping, and others. These employments are usually occupied by male Ethiopian illegal migrants but roundabout and moving openly to sell their goods is very hard to females'. Because most of the time there is rape and harassment practicing on the females and nobody can take accountability to keep their freedoms. During the weekend (Saturdays and Sundays) these

economic activities are closed and the workers have chances of coming together and see each other (FGD2, April, 04/2019).

According to discussants of returnee migrants in (FGD2) they elaborate that current condition of South Africans disagreements on migrants stay in their country and challenges of Ethiopian migrant in South Africa. Nowadays, there is the scarcity of resources in South Africa due to the maximum number of migrants entering South Africa each and every day from different countries' this makes economic crises in South Africa. And also, nowadays native South Africans highly understand the economic resource importance and issues of employment. Based on the importance and necessity of economic resource for their native citizens sometimes they aroused conflict with migrants and robe their properties and killing them on mead day by illegal way. As a result, certain politicians, the media and some citizens of the RSA have been blaming and pushing the government to withdraw all the illegal migrants or black foreigners including Ethiopians from their country. Based on this, the foreigners' opposition and "xenophobia" has become common in the RSA. However, without understandings, the above mentioned complicated situation was in South Africa Ethiopian people simply migrate through illegally there. They were victimized by their own or by others ill perception, expectations attitude and social network influence without calculating crises and cost of their lives on the journeys and destinations (FGD2 April, 04/2019).

However, still, the Shinshicho Town and other neighbors' peoples were going to South Africa by looking and hearing the above mentioned and other violence on the journeys and destinations. In some cases, much more dead bodies came from South Africa each and every week to the Town they killed by the different body through different reasons at their journey and destination. But, the migrants caught their eye and blindly went to South Africa. This also

enclosed by the high cost it makes much more employment opportunities available in the native

locality of Shinshicho Town. This indicates that how much youth and communities in the study

area lack of interest in local employment opportunities. From the findings, one can conclude that

there is a low attitude towards domestic employment opportunities in the study Town, a

significant number of respondents' responses in in-depth interview and FGDs in this study.

　　　The researchers asked to respondents both in-depth interview and FGDs about crime

migrants' destination and after they return back their homeland. Participants and study

respondents explain the fact that illegal migration plays its part in the expansion of crime both in

the destination country and after return migrants for their home. One of the (FGD1) discussants

stated that:

> In the Town temporary custody, illegal migration contributes to crime in two
>
> ways. For one thing, migrants use illegal migration as an escape strategy. After
>
> the youth commit crime, they migrate to South Africa in order to escape from
>
> imprisonment. Also, they are participating in their destination country in illegal
>
> activities. The second way is, deportee, engage in criminal activities to spend the
>
> money they have brought about from South Africa by different drug abuse and
>
> drinking alcohol much more (April, 02/2019).

This idea is strengthened by an interview with some in-depth interview respondents who

argues: they drink alcohol; they have become addicted to being involved in different crimes as

follows: Hence, they spend the money they have brought from South Africa in bars and chat

chewing rooms and chatting with fellow friends who did and did not migrate about what they

have "enjoined" during their stay in South Africa till they finish the money. After they finished

all the money they have brought with they will get into criminal activities like theft and hanging (IIR, I, V, X, IX and XI).

The researchers asked all informants on the study regarding the impact of migration on religion and about religious conversion and reconversion. The significant number of informants revealed that: the youth, in their migration, they hadn't to converse their religious membership but they lake of active participation when they participating before their emigration to South Africa. This because they focus their full time on their business rather than giving their time to worship and they change their mood by taking substances' and they become addicted. It is frustrating; we are frightened God may cause devastating things to us. It shouldn't have been that way with in-depth interview respondents (IIR, V, IX and XI). On the similar statement one of the migrant returnee respondents (IIR, V April, 04/2019) he more elaborate the religious practice on the side of illegal migrants in their destination illegal migration leads people to be less religious.

He explained this:

"*Even if seeing some priests (religious leaders) migrate to South Africa they participate in forbidden activities by their religious affiliation. They also sale any substances to the others and they use for themselves*".

This signifies that religion is decreasing in its sacred feature. The power of religion to guide people's everyday lives is declining as well.

Finally, the findings of this study indicate that peoples migrate from Shinshicho Town to South Africa through illegally was not only for their economic problem. But also they migrate by looking at some former migrants' success and to compete with them economically and by waiting for prestige from the community by saying somebody who was from South Africa. This indicates that the peoples migrating from the town they influenced by their own and other ill

perceptions' and pressure from their social networks. Through this and other cases peoples

migrate from their locality to South Africa and they harm their lives at the micro level and they

worrying the community's socio-economy in various ways at the macro level.

4.5 International and National Instruments Concerning Illegal Migration and the

      Measures and Taken On the Problems

4.5.1 International and National Instruments Concerning Illegal Migration

      There is currently no comprehensive migration policy in Ethiopia, although elements of it

do exist. According to the findings of the study there are some instruments and legal grounds

regarding migration which makes fertile ground for migration. Which includes; FDRE

constitution of (1995), The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1996), International Convention Civil and

Political Rights (1966), Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the

Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1994) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms

of Discrimination Against Women (1979).

      Likewise, as the interviewee with in-depth interview respondents and FGD1 discussants

in the study, although the Government of Ethiopia has established a National Anti-Trafficking

Council and Taskforce, which have been cascaded down at regional, zonal and district level. The

council has the mandate to coordinate counter trafficking and illegal migration prevention

activities. Also, it enables a more efficient implementation and monitoring of prevention,

protection and prosecution activities. But the functionalities of migration prevention activities

council were a week. This is because in some cases some law enforcement agency officials also

participating directly or indirectly with activities through facilitating or paying for their relatives'

and fellow members. On the other hand, they are also migrating illegally to South Africa in the study area.

In contrary to the existence of legal grounds that are discussed above, currently, peoples migrating illegally out of Ethiopia to the other parts of the world including South Africa. One of the major reasons for the intensity of the problem is a lack of clear understanding of illegal migration beings among key stakeholders and the community in general. Even some times government officials participating on the problem directly and indirectly by paying the journey cost and facilitating various criteria. Also there is a lack of commitment of the concerned bodies has contributed its part for the problem in the study area. Therefore, the concerning bodies in the study area sometimes didn't much work on the problem to become a remedy solution. Little none deniable measures had been taken by the side of local government to mitigate the problem with regarding legal measurements taken on illegal brokers.

4.5.2 Measures Taken to Mitigate the Illegal Migration in Shinshicho Town

The researcher interviewed all respondents on the study and concerning organizations about measures have been taken by the government and other concerning bodies to mitigate the specified problem in the Town. The responses of respondents in an individual and official level in this study has stated, the Government of Ethiopia has established a National Anti-Trafficking Council and Taskforce which have been cascaded down at regional, zonal and district level. The council has the mandate to coordinate counter trafficking and illegal migration prevention activities. Also, it enables a more efficient implementation and monitoring of prevention, protection and prosecution activities. The above mentioned and some other measures' have been tried to mitigate the problems of illegal migration from the study area. The application of legal ground to migrants from Ethiopia to RSA is very difficult due to the nature of illegal migration;

except combating human traffickers and smugglers besides awareness creation for migrants and community at large. There are no legal procedures between the origin and destination countries on migration aspect. The fundamental problem here is that the absence of the bilateral agreement regarding labour power migration between Ethiopia and RSA (FGD1 April, 02/2019).

However, the local administrations' of Shinshicho Town and Kembata Temberlo Zone government took some valuable legal measures to mitigate the problems from the study area specifically and at zone level in general. Thus, the zonal government organized anti-illegal migration task-force from zone up to kebele structures. The government tried to expand job creation through non-employment work private entrepreneurs and for organized associations and groups. Also, the government had taken legal measurements' on illegal brokers accordingly 12 illegal brokers imprisoned for several years and the compensated by equivalent cost (Kembeta Tembero Zone Labour and Social Affairs, annual abstract reviewed April, 11/2019).

Above mentioned measures' have been tried to mitigate the problems of illegal migration from the study area. Through these measures some non-deniable changes have seen in the study area regarding measures on illegal brokers, some sayings by the said of religious priests on open conferences to motivate or blaming like through saying *"አሜን ያሉት ገብተው ደወለዋል ለምን ያሉት ሶስቴ ተመልሰዋል"*. This literally means the peoples those who say "Amen" they interred to South Africa but those who say why they deported from their journey without the destination of their hope country /South Africa" must be reduced. However, the problem of illegal migration can't come to end solution in the study area but also its problem increase time to time in the Town and its surrounding areas interviewed with the (IIR, I, X, IX and XII and FGD1). According to the study findings, this is due to the lack of concerning government bodies' commitments at the local and federal level to come up with effective measurement on the problem. On the other hand, there is

none of the government megaprojects include factories and higher institutions which carry and makes employment opportunities for labour forces and youths in the study area. The local and federal government and any concerning organizations' and other bodies cooperatively can take the problem an account they must give great focus and attention to the problem is must be necessary to mitigate the problem.

Chapter Five: Discussions

Drawing on literature review, limited literature has been observed on the psycho-social aspects of illegal migration in Ethiopia. Illegal migration has become the feature of mobility from developing countries into developed countries. Crossing borders illegally and migrant deaths in trying to cross sea has been becoming headlines of media (IOM, 2013:7). Scholars in the field have been compiled as to why people leave their original residence for new ones. Some viewed migration as economically driven. Others as socio-culturally and still others as a security issue. But this study mainly emphases on psycho-social driving factors of illegal migration.

5.1. Causes of Illegal Migration

There has been a tendency to see and explain illegal migration by leaving psycho-social aspects aside. In spite of some indicators that psycho-social aspects play a role in illegal migration and pinpointing reports that these aspects need to be investigated further, in actual terms, and as far as my review is concerned, they have been given little attention. The current study found that community perception towards illegal migration, youth perception towards migration and local employment opportunities, pressure from others in one's circle (significant others), social network (facilitating, pulling and pushing), individuals' desire to improve their social status in their communities, and social media as determinant factors behind people's intention to migration as well.

Likewise, some scholars argue that individuals are affected by the set of attitudes and predispositions that are held by a group of people that the individuals are a member of. Such predispositions influence what individuals believe, think, and how they behave. In relation to this, George H. Mead argued that an individual's mental state is influenced by his/her social group (Ritzer 2011). Psycho-Social Factors: are the larger scale forces within cultures and

societies that affect the thoughts, feelings, decisions and behaviors of individuals in a given society. These include attitudes, social interactions which would produce social networks whereby individuals' social capital is influenced, Cross-cultural difference in terms of religion, language and other cultural elements (Lallana, C. Emmanuel, 2014).

The way people respond to a situation is the product of the community attitudes they are affiliated to. This simply means that if there is a positive community attitude, there is a high likelihood that individuals in the community will have a positive attitude towards that situation, and thereby decide and act accordingly. The study findings indicated that there is high positive community attitude towards illegal migration. Likewise, a number of youths in the study area have a positive attitude towards illegal migration. Moreover, this study extended the findings produced by a study by the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS). (RMMS, 2014) reported that an embedded culture of migration put boys' and girls' in the pressure of deciding for migration.

Furthermore, related to community perception towards illegal migration and assumptions influence migration decision in youth attitude towards local employment opportunities. Despite the Town is described as conducive environments with offering plenty of opportunities for living and livelihood diversification, it is on the other extreme, known for its high flow of illegal migration to South Africa. According to the findings of this study in some cases people, particularly the youth migrate by undermining domestic employment opportunities including government official work in the study area (FGD1 discussant, April, 02/2019). Based on this, the peoples illegally migrate to South Africa or sending their children by paying (funding) 300, 000 ETB and above by selling their different properties. There are undeniable economic problems such as; unemployment, shortage of cultivable and investment land on one hand and peoples

paying a high cost for illegal migration on the other hand. This indicates that how much peoples'

lack of interest to improve their livelihood by doing so in their native country. There, they are

more of the time influencing of miss-perception and expectation their own and others in the

locality.

The underestimation of local employment opportunities is manifested in many ways. For

one thing, there are huge gaps between some unfortunately highly successful migrants' returnee

living standards compared with non-migrant in different ways. Some successful returns are

bought luxurious cars for themselves, they are built different better villas' for different purposes

and there living standards are better compared to the others but their number is few. Therefore, a

maximum number of peoples went to South Africa with reason to computes by economically and

socially with the migrant who returnee with success in one hand. On the other hand, there are

high expectations of life is better than the countryside in South Africa with knowingly and

unknowingly or they are influenced by their own or other miss-perceptions'. Likewise, lack of

skill about enterprise work in the Town because in the study area there is not much enough

vocational training centers which create advocacy about enterprise work to the. The fourth is the

miss-perception of potential migrants towards migrant returnees. Based on the study findings, the

study area communities treat migrant returnees with higher recognition than those who work

around. With similarly, to the findings of the study societal recognition, and miss-treatment or

giving high prestige in the communities (Milki Getachew, 2014) argues that the perception of

each community towards whether migrant returnees are socially excluded, recognized, and ill-

treated.

According to the mezzo-level theories, Strong social ties families and households,

networks of potential movers, brokers and stayers play a decisive role in migration. Content of

ties-transactions obligations, reciprocity and solidarity; information, control and access to resources of others aggravate migrations (Hagen, 2008). The concept of this theory is directly linked with the causes of the Shinshicho Town and Kembata-Tembaro zone labor power migration to the RSA. For instance, it is very common in study area men who migrated encourage their adult sons to join them, and later their brothers, close relatives and all of these family members encourage other family members to join the system. Even weaker ties may bring other community members into the migration stream through the exchange of information and assistance in making the migratory trip and finding housing and employment in a new destination. The role of migration networks in the process of migration is often manifested in the form of having a family member who is a migrant and/or having a friend from the same community who is a migrant. These networks reduce the costs of migration by providing aspiring migrants with information about the migration process and about job availability and housing in the destinations. Therefore, social network and social media are one of the main causes for migration of these people to the RSA.

Similarly with this, most of the illegal migrants in the study area have been involving in illegal migration decision by the chain of local brokers, returnees, relatives, and/or friends. Moreover, this study found that the pressure from family, close friends and relatives' puts individuals in pressure so that they decide to migrate. Family members especially parents put their children in pressure by talking about other children's good deeds directly to the children or indirectly still in the children's presence in whatever circumstances where they gather. Furthermore, children placed in pressure when their friends from their neighborhoods manage to contribute to their families' livelihoods by going to South Africa. They would think they have to do the same thing to help theirs. The above argument is supported by the assumption of

sociological and psychological determinism that the social action of people is treated as an outward flow or expression of forces playing on them rather than as acts which are built up by people through their interpretation of the situations in which they are placed. Studies conducted by (Elias, 2013) and (RMMS, 2014) indicated that the importance of pressure particularly family pressure behind migration decision when they argue that boys and girls migrate to relief their parents' financial crisis. On the other hand, the deliberate or accidental conflict of individuals with their significant others at home plays pushing role (FGD1, April, 02/2019).

It is assumed that social network also affects whether to go or stay in many ways. One way by which social network influences individuals' migration decision is through persuasion. Family members, friends, relatives convince or persuade their fellow individuals to migrate by making them believe that they would improve their livelihoods if they migrated, and by promising them they would arrange them all the necessities of migration.

Likewise, (UNECA, 2017) explains that the existence of family members, friends, and relatives at destination increase the likelihood of illegal migration. The social network at destination supports potential migrants in migration routes, in making the journey to the destination by paying the potential migrants smuggling payments, by locating them job opportunities and soon. Therefore, it is crucial to see the role of social network or social bonds in four ways. These include illegal migration facilitating social networks, pulling social networks, pushy social networks and illegal migration preventing social networks. Driving social networks, on the other polar, refers to those ties that put individuals in the pressure of migrating. The study findings disclosed that in some instances, parents push through tell their children directly to do what their friends do that is to migrate and send back the money. Social network not only pushes people to migrate rather they also facilitate their migration.

As there are pushy social ties at home that force people to migrate there are also social ties at the potential destination that attract potential migrants to migrate. These attracting social ties at destinations are social network pulling illegal migration. There is a high likelihood of migration in communities where pioneer migrants exist in high stock. In the study area, it is not unusual to find more than one child who has been in and/or to South Africa. What is known as chain migration is common in the study area? Everyone in one's circle follows everyone else in that circle. There are numerous manifestations for this. Yet, we should not be one-sided to conclude that social networks cause illegal migration. There are also social ties that prevent illegal migration from happening. Contrary to the other roles of the social network, in the prevention role of social network individuals convince and persuade them, fellow individuals, to stay and work here instead of leaving their community. This plainly signifies how much parents' courage to say their children no and their ability to talk into them to stay and work around by promising them to try to provide them with the necessities for startup business can prevent illegal migration. This statement is backed up by the affinity hypothesis theory of social network theory of mezzo level that the existence of relatives and friends at the place of residences reduces the tendency to migrate. According to this hypothesis, noneconomic factors such as close links to a community, strong local kinship ties, high investments in a community as well as assimilation difficulties in a new community all reinforce the tendency not to (UNECA, 2017).

As the study findings the presence or absence of social network basically at destination influences migrants' experiences. Furthermore, the level of religious and linguistic distance contributes to the differential destination experiences of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa migrant returnees respondents' in the study. However, (Ritzer, 2011) argues contrarily that this doesn't mean migrants with the social network at the destination, proximate religious affiliation

and language, and soon enjoy life at their destination, and wouldn't face problems in their journey.

According to the study findings another way is individuals' belief that they would get the support they would need during their migration. Still another way is the experience of individuals themselves to see individuals from their community who have migrated and able to improve their livelihoods. Likewise, the micro-level theories emphasize aspects of the system of values such as migrants' wishes, expectations and resources, analyzing the factors influencing individually the decision to migrate (Alina et al, 2018).

5.2. Trends of Illegal Migration

Overall, the estimated number of international migrants has increased over the past four-and-a-half decades. The total estimated 244 million people living in a country other than their country of birth in 2015 is almost 100 million more than in 1990 (when it was 153 million) and over three times the estimated number in 1970 (84 million). While the proportion of international migrants globally has increased over this period; it is evident that the vast majority of people continue to live in the country in which they were born. With similarly, based on the respondents' responses in the study migration to South Africa started goes back since 1995 E.C. in the study area.

According to both FGDs and in-depth interviews respondents in the study elaborates that at that time peoples begin to going to South Africa in the rare case through hearing says from each other, there was better job opportunity in South Africa. Hence, 'going' to South Africa is seen as something people show that they are as fit as someone else to go, that they are not lesser than someone else. This, in turn, has a positive relationship with migration decision making.

Migrant returnee in the study explains the trends of migrations of study area peoples to South Africa and work conditions by calcifying into three seasons. In the first term, peoples get information about the journey and how they migrated to South Africa through hearing says there were some better job opportunities there in South Africa rather than our country. This period covers from 1995 E.C to Ethiopian Millennium (2000 E.C). That time was very favorable to migrant workers because at that time South Africans newly got their freedom from Apartheid colonial rule and Ethiopian government supported South African at the struggling time for their freedom. The second and medium or moderate-term this period covers from Ethiopian millennium from 2000 to 2005 E.C. In this time the study area peoples went to South Africa through social network or bonds and they make their business at a moderate level. This season was much more comfortable periods for Ethiopian migrants in South Africana. That time's much more information's about migration and networks in the destination to support each other. The third period of Ethiopian migrants was going to South Africa includes from since 2005 E.C up-to present. In this period there are high psychosocial factors that driving factors to migrate to South Africa due to miss-perceptions, expectations un-balanced calculations and the like toward South Africa. This period was accompanied by different complicated challenges within the journey, destinations and after destination in their homeland (April, 04/2019).

5.3. Journey and Destination Experiences of Illegal Migrants

Illegal migration may be extremely unsafe causing high human costs. Along the journey, young men and women could be exposed to high risks, from loss of life to injuries, tortures and kidnapping, to sexual and financial exploitations, grabbing of money and properties, hunger and water thirst, psychological costs due to family separation in their journey and destination (IOM, 2017). Drawing from a thorough interview with migrant returnees, this study revealed numerous

challenges Ethiopian migrants who follow the illegal routes face during their journey and destination stay. In revealing the challenges this study is in agreement with previous studies (see e.g. Abebaw 2013; Elias 2013; Selemawit 2013).

But unlike the previous studies, this study assesses the psychosocial driving causes that motivate them before journeys, in journey and destination experiences of Ethiopian illegal migrants. The migrants in the study area perceiving as all things are comfortable in their journey and destination without understanding the challenges will happen in their future before starting their journey. Peoples are influenced by their own and other miss perceptions' and dreams about South Africa, social network, type of employment activities migrants engage in their destination. In this case, South Africa and the illegal route migrants follow as there are challenges involved in each route and their destinations.

Some respondents of returnee migrants in in-depth interview and FGD2 discussants elaborate that current conditions of South Africans disagreements on migrants stay in their country and challenges of Ethiopian migrant in South Africa. Nowadays there is the scarcity of resources in South Africa due to the maximum number of migrants entering to South Africa each and every day from different countries' this makes economic crises in South Africa. And also, nowadays native South Africans highly understand the economic resource importance and issues of employment. Based on the importance and necessity of economic resource for their native citizens sometimes they aroused conflict with migrants and robe their properties and killing them on mead day by illegal way. As a result, certain politicians, the media and some citizens of South Africa have been blaming and pushing the government to withdraw all the illegal migrants or black foreigners including Ethiopians from their country. Based on this, the foreigners' opposition and "xenophobia" has become common in the RSA. However, without

understandings, the above mentioned complicated situation was in South Africa Ethiopian people simply migrate through illegally there. They were victimized by their own or by others miss-perception, expectations attitude and social network influence without calculating crises and cost of their lives on the journeys and destinations (FGD2 April, 04/2019).

Why is the Opposition of Foreigners and *"Xenophobia"* in RSA Ignited*?*

Initially, the word xenophobia came from the Greek terms of Xenos and Phobos. Xenos means "foreigner" or "stranger" and Phobos means "fear". The term Xenophobia is used to describe fear or dislike of foreigners or in general, people different from one's self (Culbertson, 2009). According to the (Accord, 2011) three basic reasons were identified for the South Africans opposition and "*xenophobia*" on foreign citizens mainly on black foreigners:

First: "Xenophobia is seen as a consequence of apartheid due to the isolation of the country from the rest of the world in the apartheid era. It is taken to be an explanation for the fear and distrust that RSA communities have towards foreigners." One of apartheid's long-lasting legacies can be seen in the isolation created amongst the population. It is this isolation which has closed society and created a nation that is unwelcoming of foreigners.

Second: It is related to the limited resources, such as housing, education, health care and employment. "A common belief in RSA is that every job given to a foreign national is one less job for a South African, and this is exacerbated by the unemployment rates, currently in the range of 20–30 %." Third: "Bio-cultural" aspect i.e. xenophobic violence is not applied equally to all foreigners. The most remarkable feature of xenophobia experienced in RSA is that it appears to have taken on a primarily racial form. "Mostly it is directed towards Africans due to the rest of Africa is seen as backward, poverty troubled and comprised of 'failed states". They believe that poor Africans have been taking away their jobs. Beyond this, there is also a political

factor, particularly in the micro-politics level. Local leaders often lead or organize violent attacks on foreign migrants in order to gain authority or realize their political interests i.e. to exclude foreigners from political participation and in order to ensure their authority within the community (Accord, 2011).

Consequently, the foreigners including Ethiopians have been damaged by some citizens of the RSA at different periods. Before 1994, immigrants from elsewhere faced discrimination and even violence, though much of that risk stemmed from the institutionalized racism of the time. Even after democratization in 1994, contrary to the expectations, the incidence of xenophobia increased. For instance, between 2000 and March 2008, at least 67 people died in what was identified as xenophobic attacks. Particularly, in the 2008 attack, hundreds of homes and shops were looted and burnt as well as 62 people died across the country, among which 21 were the citizens of RSA. Many were injured and an estimated 100,000 fled their homes and found refuge wherever they could (Duponchel, 2009).

Recently, (March 2019), the nationwide spike in xenophobic attacks against immigrants, in general, prompted a number of foreign governments to begin repatriating their citizens. In this attack, more than 100 peoples shops, properties and buildings were burned, around 2000 and more peoples were displaced as well as at least seven people including Ethiopians were killed. Around 50 peoples find the wait to stay police station when one group of unemployed RSA by force demount of diademed for the night (BBC News, 31 March 2019).

However, still, the Shinshicho Town and other neighbors' peoples were going to South Africa by looking and hearing the above mentioned and other violence on the journeys and destinations. In some cases, much more dead bodies came from South Africa each and every week to the Town they killed by the different body through different reasons at their journey and

destination. But, the migrants caught their eye and blindly went to South Africa. This also enclosed by the high cost it makes much more employment opportunities available in the native locality of Shinshicho Town. This indicates that how much youth and communities in the study area lack of interest in local employment opportunities. From the findings, one can conclude that there is a low attitude towards domestic employment opportunities and they are wrongly affected by their own and others perceptions toward South Africa in the study area.

5.3 International and National Instruments Concerning Illegal Migration and the

Measures Taken

5.3.1 International and National Instruments Concerning Illegal Migration

There is currently no comprehensive migration policy in Ethiopia, although elements of it do exist. According to the FDRE constitution of (1995), all International Human Rights Conventions ratified by Ethiopia have become part of the national law. Ethiopia has ratified various conventions and bilateral agreements at the international level besides migration concerned international conventions these all help to peoples migrate from one country to the other due to the labor work cases. Some of these are: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1996), International Convention Civil and Political Rights (1966), Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1994) and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) (ILO, 2011).

The FDRE Constitution in its Article 80(2), has given the judicial jurisdiction power for the Federal High Court power delegation to the regional state supreme court only in the first

instance jurisdiction on the trafficking and smuggling cases although its implementation lacks uniformity in the regions (Belachew, 2014).

In contrary to the existence of legal grounds that are discussed above, currently, peoples migrating illegally out of Ethiopia to the other parts of the world including South Africa. One of the major reasons for the intensity of the problem is a lack of clear understanding of illegal migration beings among key stakeholders and the community in general. Even government officials who come in contact with smuggled and/or trafficked victims do not screen the migrants to determine whether they are smuggled or trafficked (ILO, 2011).

According to the study findings, there is a lack of commitment of the concerned bodies has contributed its part for the problem in the study area. Therefore, the concerning bodies in the study area sometimes didn't much work on the problem to become a remedy solution. Little none deniable measures had been taken by the side of local government to mitigate the problem with regarding legal measurements taken on illegal brokers. Likewise, as the interviewee with in-depth interview respondents and FGD1 discussants in the study, although the Government of Ethiopia has established a National Anti-Trafficking Council and Taskforce, which have been cascaded down at regional, zonal and district level. The council has the mandate to coordinate counter trafficking and illegal migration prevention activities. Also, it enables a more efficient implementation and monitoring of prevention, protection and prosecution activities. But the functionalities of migration prevention activities council were a week. This is because in some cases some law enforcement agency officials also participating directly or indirectly with activities through facilitating or paying for their relatives' and fellow members. On the other hand, they are also migrating illegally to South Africa in the study area.

5.3.2 Measures Taken to Mitigate the Illegal Migration in Shinshicho Town

The researcher interviewed all respondents on the study and concerning organizations about measures have been taken by any concerning bodies to mitigate problem of the labor power migration from the study area to the RSA. The responses of respondents in an individual and official level in the study has indicated that; The application of such legal ground is very difficult due to the nature of illegal migration; except combating human traffickers and smugglers besides awareness creation for migrants and community at large. There are no legal procedures between the origin and destination countries on migration aspect. The fundamental problem here is that the absence of the bilateral agreement regarding labour power migration between Ethiopia and RSA.

However, the local administrations' of Shinshicho Town and Kembata Temberlo Zone government took some valuable legal measures to mitigate the problems from the study area specifically and at zone level in general. Thus, the zonal government organized anti-illegal migration task-force from zone up to kebele structures. The government tried to expand job creation through non-employment work private entrepreneurs and for organized associations and groups. Also, the government had taken legal measurements' on illegal brokers accordingly 12 illegal brokers imprisoned for several years and the compensated by equivalent cost (Kembeta Tembero Zone Labour and Social Affairs, annual abstract 2018).

Above mentioned measures' have been tried to mitigate the problems of illegal migration from the study area. Through these measures some non-deniable changes have seen in the study area regarding measures on illegal brokers, some sayings by the said of religious priests on open conferences to motivate or blaming like through saying "አሜን ያሉት ገብተው ደውለዋል ለምን ያሉት ሶስቴ ተመልሰዋል" must be reduced. However, the problem of illegal migration can't come to end

solution in the study area but also its problem increase time to time in the Town and its surrounding areas. According to the study findings, this is due to the lack of concerning government bodies' commitments at the local and federal level to come up with effective measurement on the problem. On the other hand, there is none of the government megaprojects include factories and higher institutions which carry and makes employment opportunities for labour forces and youths in the study area. The local and federal government and any concerning organizations' and other bodies cooperatively can take the problem an account they must give great focus and attention to the problem is must be necessary to mitigate the problem.

Chapter Six Summery, Conclusions and Implications

6.1 Summary and Conclusions

The main purpose of this research was to investigate the psycho-social causes which drive illegal migration from the SNNP, Kambata Tembero Zone with particular reference to Shinshicho Town to South Africa. The investigation was done by employing a cross-sectional descriptive study design and using qualitative methodological approaches. The data were collected via in-depth interview and FGDs guidelines from the total (12 and 16) purposely selected key informants respectively and document reviews.

To analysis, the respondents' response on the driving factors of illegal migration in Shinshicho as discussed in detail in the literature, the causes of migration from the study area has been fueled by a variety of "driving" factors. According to the finding of the study, Illegal migration has been argued as a multi-dimensional phenomenon involving many aspects. Taking this argument into consideration, this study assesses the psycho-social aspects. Most often, illegal migration is explained in terms of its economic aspects. The main forces involved in migration decision are considered to be economic forces. Nevertheless, this study found out that there are also other factors contributing to the phenomenon of illegal migration in all its stages: from migratory intentions and actual decision making through movement and destination stay to consequences. Therefore, in Shishinshicho Town peoples those who employed group, professionals, merchants' whose living standards were well and better comparing with others in the community went to South Africa by paying the high cost or more than 300, 000 ETB to its journey. This indicates that peoples were victimized by their ill attitude, perceptions', dreams and expectation driving them in micro and macro level at large to migrate South Africa by

illegally most of the (In-depth interviews and FGD respondents on the study (from March, 31-April, 28/2019).

According to maximum number of respondents' response on the study currently peoples migrate South Africa by driving forces like by looking some unfortunately economically successes migrant returnees, ill hope and dreams of their own, peer pressure, family influence, influence of social networks was highly influence economically productive peoples migrate from Shinshicho Town to South Africa by illegally. Whereas, job opportunity, better life, social network and smugglers at the destination country have been identified as pull factors of migration.

Accordingly, the major psycho-social factors that influence people's migratory intentions and thereby, illegal migration decision include the attitude of an entire community which individuals are member of, the individuals' attitude towards local employment opportunities, pressure from others, the presence or absence of social network at home and abroad, individual aspirations, social media, false promises of internal smugglers and government's failure to keep its promises. Individuals develop the attitude of an entire community which they are affiliated to. Following that, there is a positive attitude towards illegal migration in the study areas. This positive attitude of the entire community is, in turn, assumed by and influencing youth attitude in the community. Similarly, individuals also migrate based on their assumption that engaging in here couldn't help improve one's livelihood.

Another important factor in migration decision is the pressure from others. Families, friends, neighbors, community members tend to put individuals in pressure so that they will decide to migrate. Besides, social capital has a crucial role in illegal migration decision. These roles are summarized as pushing, facilitating, and pulling. The level of cultural distance,

particularly in terms of religion and language, also influences illegal migration decision for this increases individuals' success possibilities in their destination. But the government, in many instances, has failed to keep its promises for migrant deportees in a different time in the study area. There back the migrants were promised to get all the necessary assistance they might need to start a business at home from the government. Actually, however, the migrants haven't got any except continuous disappointing training. This, in turn, leads to frustration and distrust, thereby remigration.

In relation to journey and destination experiences, it is important to see behind the actual experiences. It is argued that there are intervening variables that determine migrants' experiences. These mainly include a social network and cultural proximity. The presence of likelihood of help in times of trip and destination challenges, and individuals' information about illegal routes, (and the risk involved in each route) and destination minimize the harsh experiences of migrants. As the factors causing illegal migration are not just individual aspirations so are the consequences. The effects of illegal migration are not just an individual level. Illegal migration affects sending households and communities as well in many aspects, socio-culturally, economically, life security problems and lack of job opportunities on the side of RSA and violation of human rights even if losing of life and shoplifting of property of Ethiopians in the RSA, etc….

6.2 Study Implications

6.2.1 Implications to Social Work practice

- First, the study findings are important for social workers' in their practical engagement with illegal migrants. Further, they can utilize the study findings as a tool to intervene on the factors and consequences of illegal migration.

- Finally, the study has a contribution to social work students at any level in introducing psycho-social factors for understanding of illegal migration and its impact. In an account of this, social workers can engage in teaching and creating awareness to individuals, communities and concerned responsible organizations to overcome the problem via possible solutions.

6.2.2 Implications to Policy

➢ First, the findings of this study have the relevance of providing information to the policymakers and local administration concerning psychosocial factors for illegal migration about the specific study site. The study has a huge contribution to the communities' of Shinshicho Town and administrators to understand the factors of illegal migration and design policies and programs to mitigate the problems of illegal migration accordingly.

➢ Second, this finding indicates that individuals those who migrated to RSA are from all walks of life (such as educated, employers, unemployed, married, single and etc...). Accordingly, the community of Shinshicho Town's suffered from the loss of human-power especially with brain-drain and family disintegration. Therefore, the study implicates the need for legal bindings to improve the current alarming situation of illegal migration.

6.2.3 Implications to Research

- As has been seen, the literature in psycho-social aspects of illegal migration is poor, particularly in Ethiopia. Therefore, the study findings indicated that illegal migration cannot be explained just in economic terms and implies further investigation of psycho-social aspects are important. Hence, this thesis calls for further investigation of the

psycho-social aspects and for consideration of psycho-social aspects in any academic studies and scholars can use this finding as a springboard for further studies.

- Second, this study came across as social media is an influential factor for illegal migration. This implies that there are emerging aspects of illegal migration that require further study because social media enables people to create working social bonding despite geography.

References

Abebaw Minaye (2013). *Experiences of trafficked Ethiopian domestic workers who returned from the Gulf States:* Implications for intervention and policy development. Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work.

Abinet Ergando (2011), *The Role of Remittance and Return migrants on Urban growth and Rural-Urban Linkage:* The case of Hosanna. MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University

ACCORD (2011), *2011 Annual Report.* African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes. Durban, South Africa

Alina et, al (2018). *International Migrant Remittances in the Context of Economic and Social Sustainable Development.* A Comparative Study of Romania-Bulgaria Mdpi.com/journal/sustainability

Assefa Makebo. (2017). *Women's Right to Land: The Case of Households with Male Migrants in Kankicho Kebele, Duna Woreda, Hadiya Zone-SNNPRS*, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

BBC (2019), *Attacks on foreigners Spread in South Africa,* BBC News, 31, March, 2019, available from: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2 hi/Africa/7450799.stm> [Accessed on 27 April 2019].

Carter, B. and Brigitte, R. (2016). *Rapid fragility and migration assessment for Ethiopia*: Rapid Literature Review. GSDRC: Applied knowledge series.

Chen-lei, M. (2015). *Analysis of WeChat Behavior of Chinese University Students;* Jiangxi University of Technology, 330098 Nanchang, China; 5th International Conference on Education, Management, Information and Medicine.

Creswell, John W. (2013). *Steps in Conducting a Scholarly Mixed Methods Study.* DBER

    Speaker Series Discipline-Based Education Research Group University of Nebraska:

    Lincoln.

Creswell, J. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods*

    Approaches; 4th ed., Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications Inc.

Culbertson Philip Edward (2009). *Xenophobia: The Consequences of being a Zimbabwean in*

    South Africa: A Thesis Submitted to Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, The

    American University in Cairo

Degelo. H.Habte (2015). *Socio-Economic Impacts of Migration of Ethiopians to the South Africa*

    and Its Implications for Ethio- RSA Relations: The Case of Kembata-Tembaro and

    Hadiya Zones Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Duponchel, Marguerite (2009). *Who's the alien? Xenophobia in post-apartheid South Africa*

    December 2009, draft, v3

Elias Ashene (2013). *Trafficking of Ethiopian women and Girls to the Middle East.* MA Thesis,

    Central European University; Budapest, Hungary.

FDRE, (1995). *Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation*

    No1/1995 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Frehiwot (2017). *Summer Academy II, Training Programs on a Multidisciplinary Discourse on*

    Migration: Ethiopian and African Region Perspectives

Gashaw Muhammad (2014). *Young Women's Emigration from Borena Woreda (District) to the*

    Arab World and its Impact on Socio-Economic Development of the Area: The Case of

    Mekane Selam Town. Ethiop. J. Educ. & Sc. Vol. No .2

Gebrehiwot Weldegebrial and Fikadu Beyene (2012). *Causes and consequences of out-migration on rural households' livelihood in Gulomekeda district, Tigray, Ethiopia.* Wudpecker Research Journals, Agricultural Research and Reviews Vol. 1(1), pp. 26 - 33, Retrieved December 5, 2016, http://www.wudpeckerresearchjournals.org/ARR

Hagen-Zanker, J. (2008). *Why do people migrate? A review of the theoretical Literature*. MPRA Paper No. 28197 Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, online at http://ssrn.com/abstract=1105657i

IGAD (2015). *Regional Consultative Process on Migration.* International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Office (SLO) in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

IlkerEti kan and Kabiru Bala, (2017). *Sampling and Sampling Methods.* Near East University Faculty of Medicine Department of Biostatistics, Cyprus. Volume 5 Issue 6 - 2017

ILO, (2011). *Trafficking in Persons Overseas for Labor Purposes: The Case of Ethiopian Domestic Workers.* ILO Country Addis Ababa in Collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ethiopian Employees' Federation and the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Union.

IOM, (2014). Fatal Journeys: *Tracking Lives Lost during Migration.* International Organization for Migration: Switzerland, Geneva.

IOM, (2016). 2015 *Annual Report*. International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Office (IOM SLO) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

IOM, (2017). *Migrant Deaths and Disappearances Worldwide:* 2016 Analysis. Global Migration Data Analysis Centre: Data Briefing Series, ISSN 2415-1653, Issue No. 8.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2018). *World Migration Annual Report* 2017

Kambata Tembaro Zone Finance and Economic Development Department (2018). *Socio-Economic and Geo-Spatial Annual Statistics Abstract.* Unpublished

Kielmann, K. et al (2012). *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methodology: A Training Manual,* Department for International Development (DfID), UK, http://www.dfid.gov.uk

Lallana, C. Emmanuel, (2014). *Social Media for Development. Academy of ICT Essentials for Government Leaders:* United Nations Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development. ISBN: 979-11-952979-2-4(93300)

Marchand Katrin, (2016). *Irregular Migration from and in the East and Horn of Africa.* Maastricht University Germany

Masood Gheasi and Peter Nijkamp (2017). *A Brief Overview of International Migration Motives and Impacts,* Economies 2017, 5, 31 www. Mdpy.com/journal/economies

Milki Getachew (2014). *The Roles of Family members and Friends in Youth International Migration Decision:* The Case of Returned Migrant Youth in Wore-Illu Woreda- South Wollo, a Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Social Work, Addis Ababa University.

Rakesh Belwal, (2016). *Writing a Research Proposal,* Faculty of Business, Sohar University, Oman. Version .10

Ritzer, George (2011). *Sociological Theory*; eighth ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.

RMMS. (2013d), *"Responses to mixed migration in the Horn of Africa & Yemen: Policies and Assistance Responses in a fast-changing context."* Nairobi: Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

RMMS (2014). *Blinded by Hope*: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Ethiopian migrants. Series studies No. 6

Selamawit Bekele (2013). *The Vulnerability of Ethiopian Rural Women and Girls:* The Case of

    Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. A thesis submitted for the requirements

    for the degree of Masters of Humanities and Social Science in the subject Sociology,

    Uppsala University

Shukria Yusuf Omer (2015). *Combating Trafficking in Women for Labour Purposes and*

    Establishing State Responsibility under International law: The Plight of Ethiopian

    Migrant Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia, Faculty of Law Lund University Social

    Affairs (2016). *A Journal for the Social Sciences.* Vol.1 No.5, 13-32, Fall 2016.

    www.socialaffairsjournal.com

Stark, Oded (1991). *The Migration of Labor*. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.

Teshome D. et al. (2013). *Causes and Consequences of Young Adult Migration from Southern*

    Ethiopia to South Africa. Busan, South Korea

UNECA, (2017). *Social Networks, Dreams and Risks: Ethiopian Irregular Migrants into South*

    Africa United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Social Development Policy

    Division

United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime Office for The GCC Region UN (2017). *The Arab*

    Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab

    Countries, Human Trafficking Toolkit for Journalists

UNDESA (2015). *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population*

    Division. Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin

    (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Wickramasinghe A. (2016). *International Migration and Migration Theories.* Central Bank of

    Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka, Vol.1 No.5, 13-32, Fall 2016

Yang, Dean (2008). '*International migration, remittances and household investment:* Evidence from Philippine Migrants' exchange rate shocks', The Economic Journal 118: 591-630.

Documentary sources

Kembata Tembaro Zone Finance and Economic Development Department Annual Statistical Abstract (2018)

Kembata Tembaro Zone Labour and Social Affairs Department Annual Statistical Abstract (2017/18)

Shinshicho Town Administration Municipalities Office (2018). *Socio-economic Annual Statistical Abstract.* Unpublished

SNNPR Education Bureau (2009), Education Abstract of the SNNPR, SNNP Education Bureau, Hawassa

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE, 1995).

Jimma Univesity

College of Social Sciences and Humanities

School of Social Work

April 2019

Annex I. Informed Consent with Interview Participants

Dear Interviewee:

I am Temesgen Amare from Jimma University Masters student in the school of social work (MSW). I am conducting a research on psycho-social factors that driving illegal migration in Shinshicho Town Administration to South Africa. Regarding to get the necessary information on the issues, I planned to involve informants from the peoples which are the returnee migrants as well as different community members, officials at different organizations and law enforcement agencies that have been part of the informed consent in different data collection in this study. The researcher believes that those participants' can provide or will forward the information about the issue under study. The general objective of this study will focus on assessing psycho-social factors for illegal migration in Shinshicho Town administration. In order to achieve this objective, your genuine information is crucial to the conclusion of this study and it gives us directions to become a better recommendation on the issue.

Dear respondent please read each of the following elements of informed consent. If you agree to participate in this study after reading each of the elements and having them presented to you orally, please indicate so by signing on the line below.

➢ I have been informed that my participation in this research is voluntary. I have been informed that voluntary participation includes the right to refuse to consent to participate in the interview, the right to refuse to answer particular questions, and the right to terminate my participation at

any time without consequences of any kind. I have been informed that I will not need to provide

an explanation for my refusal. I have been informed that participation in this research constitutes

granting an interview, which may last about one and a half hours.

➢ I have been informed that my participation should not cost me any expense, nor will I be

   compensated in any way for my participation.

➢ I have been informed that this research is being conducted to more fully understand the

psychosocial reasons for illegal migration and my experiences during the smuggling trip and

after arriving in South Africa.

➢ I have been informed that the results of this research will be used as data for a thesis.

➢ I have been informed that my participation will be strictly confidential. No identifying

information, such as names, addresses or phone numbers, will be included in the field notes and

the thesis; and a list with my identification will be separate from field notes and consent

agreements and stored with specific cautions.

➢ Additionally, I have been informed that the potential risks are reduced because this study is

completely anonymous and confidential.

➢ I have been informed that tape-recording will be used in this study. If I agree with the use of

tape recording, my interview will be transcribed as soon as possible and the tape will be

destroyed two days after transcription is completed; if I disagree, the interviewer only takes notes

during I have read each of the elements of informed consent. My signature below indicates that I

agree to participate by giving an interview.

Name_____, Signature_____ Date_____/_____/_____

Annex-II. In-depth Interview Guide-line for Returnees and Migrant Families

❖ Segment One: Identification

Name of the Kebele: _____

Interviewers Name: _____

Interview ID: _____

Interview date: _____

❖ Segment Two: Demographic Information of In-depth Interview Informants

Sex: _____ Age: _____ Religion: _____ Ethnicity: _____

level of education: _____ Marital status: _____

❖ Segment Three: Interview Guide

The in-depth interview guide for returnee migrants has five main parts and different items under each part. The main parts of this interview guide are; background information, reason for migration, psycho-social cusses and migration decision, journey experiences, destination experiences and consequences. The interview guide is open-ended which gives a space for participants to freely express their opinion.

❖ Reason for migration

1. Tell me in what situations you were living before you migrated to RSA? (Probe: your schooling, with whom were you living? your family working and living status, your occupation, your age, your marital status, your knowledge of illegal migration?).

2. Tell me why you decide to migrate? (Probe: what created your intentions to migrate, what problems did you face? Teel me the role of friends, parents, relatives and others in your illegal migration decision making).

3. How much you underrated about work conditions in South Africa? and who inform you about it?

4. Have been any expectation for your life is better in South Africa rather than life in Ethiopia before your journey to RSA? What makes your expectations?

5. Where did you get information about illegal migration? (probe: Magazines, media, peers, traffickers, smugglers, your families, and friends…. etc.

6. How did you decide to migrate? (who motivates you or does anybody decide on your behalf?

   ❖ Psycho-social factors and reasons for migration.

   1. How was your expectation about life in South Africa before your journey?

   2. Was there any social influence to escape from your native country?

   3. Can you explain to me how you and your community or relatives' expectation influence on the decision of your journey to South Africa?

   4. Why you choose South Africa as your receiving country?

   5. Have you obtained your life in South Africa as you expected?

   6. What do you think are the factors which influence you and your fellow members' migration decision to South Africa in your locality?

   7. How do you describe the roles of family members, friends and the community in general in illegal migration for you and your fellow members?

   8. Are you think any special recognition for peoples those who live in RSA and the family they send their children to RSA?

   ❖ Journey Experiences

   1. How did you leave from your native locality?

2. Tell me about the journey. About the fund, who sponsored you? How did you enter South Africa?

3. How long did you spend on the journey? How was it?

4. How much was your smuggling fee? How did you cover the smuggling fee?

5. Did you have information about the way to RSA? How did you get the information?

6. Who helped you on your journey?

❖ Destination Experiences

A) On Arrival

1. Tell me about your first arrival in South Africa? Did you find things as you expected?

2. Were you worried about being arrested by the South Africa authorities?

3. May you have arrested in South Africa? What happened to you? When you were in prison, did you worry that you might be imprisoned for a long time or deported? How could you finally get released?

4. How many times did you experience such threats?

5. How did you find information about employers? Who supported you in your search of work?

B) Work Conditions

- What was your occupation in South Africa? Did you like it?

- Tell me about the working condition (working hours, the wages, danger, etc…).

- Off Work Conditions

- Did you have any extra time after work? What did you do after work?

- Did you have a day off? each week, if you had, did you have any entertainments?

- How was your relationship with your employer?

- If something happened to you, who could help you?

- If you can use a word to describe life in South Africa, what will you choose?

- Are you think about the social and health impacts of illegal migration from your life experience? Its impact on families and the community.

- Do you tell me illegal migration has an impact on family life? If any, how?

- Tell me about the family breakthrough due to spouse live a long time in RSA?

- Do you think illegal migration has an impact on the crime rate in this Town and RSA? If so, how?

- Do you think illegal migration has any impact on religion? If any, how? Tell me about religious conversion and reconversion

- What alternatives do you suggest which should be taken by the government and other concerning bodies to mitigate the specified problem in this Town? Who do you think responsible to mitigate the problem? Mention stockholders…. (Probe: government, NGO, community…. etc.)

- Do you believe the measures that have been taken by the government and other concerning bodies are that crucial to mitigate the illegal migration in your Town?

- What alternative measurements will be important to improve the situation and will become a better solution to tackle the problem in this Town?

- Is there anything that you would like to add?

Thank you very much for your information and time!

Annex-III. In-depth Interview Guide-line for Different Concerned Organizations

❖ Segment One: Identification

Name of the Kebele: _____

Interviewers Name: _____

Interview ID: _____

Interview date: _____/_____/_____

❖ Segment Two: Demographic Information of Respondents

Sex: _____ Age: _____ Religion: _____ Ethnicity: _____

level of education: _____ Marital status: _____

❖ Segment Three: Interview Guide

1. What is your position in this institution?

2. How do you explain illegal migration look like in Shinshicho Town Administration to South Africa?

3. What do you think of the psycho-social causes of illegal migration to RSA in your locality? Probe: that means the influence of social networks and the influence of personal attitude on illegal migration

4. Who is migrating? Tell me based on age, gender, educational level, etc…….

5. How do you explain the situation of peoples exiled from Shinshicho Town to South Africa?

6. What do you think are the factors which influence peoples' migration decision to South Africa in Shinshicho?

7. How do you describe the roles of family members, friends and the community in general in illegal migration of your locality?

8. Can you tell me which demographic category of peoples maximally migrating to South Africa? Why?

9. Is there any special recognition for peoples those who live in RSA and the family they send their children to RSA?

10. Tell me about the social and health impacts of illegal migration in this locality. Its impact on families and the community.

11. Do you think illegal migration has an impact on family life? If any, how? Tell me about the family breakthrough due to spouse live a long time in RSA?

12. Do you think illegal migration has an impact on the crime rate in this Town? If so, how?

13. Do you think illegal migration has any impact on religion? If any, how? Tell me about religious conversion and reconversion.

14. Do you tell me any measures have been taken by the government and other concerning bodies to mitigate the specified problem in this Town?

15. Do you believe the measures that have been taken by the government and other concerning bodies is that crucial to mitigate the illegal migration in your town?

16. What alternative measurements will be important to improve the situation and will become a better solution to tackle the problem in this town?

17. Is there anything that you would like to add?

Thank you very much for your information and time!

Annex-IV. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Checklist

Segment One: Introduction

I am Temesgen Amare MSW student at Jimma University, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, School of Social Work. And, currently I am conducting my thesis on the psycho-social driving causes of illegal migration from Shinshicho Town to the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The information that you have provided is intended to serve for identification of determinant factors of migration and its positive and negative impacts in the Town. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm that all data given by you will be treated confidentially.

Thank you very much for your information and time!

1. Segment Two: Demographic Information of Focus Group (FGD)

2. Number of the participants: 1. Male_____2. Female_____

3. Could we start our discussion by introducing each other?

Name:_____Sex:_____Age:_____Kebele:_____Religion:_____

Ethnicity: _____ level of education: _____ Marital status: _____

❖ Segment Two: FGDs Checklist

➢ How do you evaluate illegal migration in this Town?

➢ Why peoples' choices the illegal way rather than the legal one, discuss its importance in comparison to legal migration.

➢ How much you underrated about work conditions in South Africa and who inform you about it?

➢ How do you see the community's treatment to returnee migrants in comparison to those who engage in local employment opportunities?

➢ Why do youth migrate? Discuss the various causes of illegal migration. How do you evaluate the importance of family pressure, societal perception towards illegal migration, religion, and etc. on migration decision making?

➢ Discuss the consequences of illegal migration in your locality in relation to health, crime, family deformation, abandonment of children and elderly, etc.

➢ Discuss the measures that have been taken by the government and other concerning bodies to mitigate the specified problem from in your locality?

➢ You discuss the effectiveness of the measurement that has been taken by the government and other concerning bodies is that crucial to mitigate the illegal migration in your town?

➢ explain that what important alternatives are crucial to improve the situation and will become a better solution to tackle the problem in this town?

Annex V. Checklist for Document Review

I have planned to review different report documents to obtain reliable information of illegal migrants and their status from different concerning organizations on the Shinshicho Town.

A. Name of the office

B. The overall statistics of an illegal migrant with a time frame and its consequences

C. Was there any a measurement or action taken by the government or any other concerning body to mitigate the problem? If anyhow about its progress in your evaluation point of view in the locality

D. The overall plane of the office to mitigate the illegal migration in the Shinshicho Town Administration

እዝል

ጅማ ዩኒቨርስቲ

የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ እና ሂውማኒቲ ኮሌጅ

የማኅበራዊ ትምህርት ቤት

ሚያዚያ/ 2011

አባሪ 1. ከቃለ መጠይቅ ተሳታፊዎች ጋር የሆነ ስምምነት

ውድ ታስታፊ

እኔ ከጅማ ዩኒቨርስቲ በ2ኛ ዲግሪ/MA በማኅበራዊ ስራ ትምህርት ቤት (MSW) ተማሪ ሲሆን ወደዚህ የመጣሁት በሺንሽን ከተማ አስተዳደር ወደ ደቡብ አፍሪካ በህገወጥ መንገድ የሚፈልሱ ስደተኞችን በሚመለከት በስነልቦናዊ-ማኅበራዊ ግፊት ዜጎች እንድሰዱዱ መንስዔ በምሆን ምክንያቶች ላይ በአሁኑ ወቅት ጥናታዊ ፅሑፍ እያከሄድኩ ያለሁ ተመረግ� ነኝ:: በጉዳዩ ላይ አስፈላጊ መረጃን በተመለከተ ከስደት ወደ አገራቸው የመጡ ስደተኞች እና የተለያዩ የማኅበረሰብ አባላት, በተለያዩ ተቋማት ውስጥ ያሉ ባለስልጣናት እና በለሙያዎች በጥነቱ ውስጥ የሚካተቱ ስሆን፣ ይህ ጥናት. ተመራግሪው እነዚህ ተሳታሪዎችን በጥነቱ ላይ ስለ ጉዳዩ መረጃን ሊያቀርቡ ወይም ሊያስተላልፉ እንደሚችሉ ያምናል:: ስላዚህም የዚህ ጥናት አጠቃላይ ዓላማ በሺንሽን ከተማ አስተዳደር ውስጥ በህገ-ወጥ መንገድ ለምፈሰሱ ስደተኞች ለሥነ-ልቦናዊና-ማኅበራዊ ምክንያቶች ግምገማ በማድረግ ላይ ያተኮረ ምርምር/ጥናት ነው:: ይህን ግኝት ለማሟላት ትክክለኛውን መረጃ ለማጠቃለል የእርሶ ምላሽ ወሳኝ ሲሆን ስለዚህ በጉዳዩ ላይ የተሻሉ የመፍትሄ አቅጣጫችን እንዲምሰጡ ተሰሪ ይደረጋል::

የተከበሩ መልስ ሰጪ አባካዎ የሚከተሉትን እያንዳንዳቸው መረጃዎችን ያነብቡ:: እያንዳንዱን ዓይነቶች ካንበቡ በኋላ እርስዎ በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ለመሳተፍ ከተስማሙ ከዚህ በታች ባለው መስመር ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉ.

➢ በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ ያለኝ ተሳታፊ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሠረተ መሆኑን ተገንዝቤ. በፈቃደኝነት በቃለ መጠይቅ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ መሆን አለመሆንን፣ የተወሰኑ ጥያቄዎችን ለመመለስ እምቢ የማለት መብትና ምንም አይነት ውጤት ሳያስከትል ተሳትፎዬን በማንኛውም ጊዜ የማቆም መብት ጭምር እንደምያከትት የእኔን ላለመቀበል ማብራሪያ መስጠት እንደማያስፈልገኝ ተገንዝቤያለሁ:: በዚህ ምርምር ለመሳተፍ ሊቃለ መጠይቁ መልስ የሚሰጥ ሲሆን ይህም ለአንድ ግማሽ ስአት ሊቆይ እንደምችል ተጋል�:: የዚህ ምርምር ውጤት ለተመረማሪዎች እንደ መረጃ እንደሚጠቀሙ የተነገረኝ ስሆን የእኔ ተሳታፊ ጥብቅ ምስጢራዊ ስለመሆኑ ተነግሮኛል:: ለአብነት እንደ ስም፣ አድራሻ ወይም የስልክ ቁጥርና የመሳሰሉ ምንም

ማንነትን የሚለይ መረጃ፤ በመስክ ማስታወሻዎች እና በጥነቱ ውስጥ እንደማይከታቱና በመለያዬ ውስጥ ያለው ዝርዝር ከግል ማስታወሻዎች እና ስምምነቶች ከተወሰኑ ጥንቃቄዎች ጋር የተቀመጡ ይሆናሉ::

➤ በተጨማሪ, ይህ ጥናት ሙሉ በሙሉ የማይታወቅ እና በሚስጢር ስለመያዙ እና ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ አደጋዎች መቀነስ እንደሚቻል ተነግሮኛል::

➤ በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በቤተ-የተቀረፀው ጥቅም ላይ እንደሚውል ተነግሮኛል::በቤተ የተቀረጸው በጥቅም ላይ እንዲውል የተስማማሁ ሲሆን፣ ቃለ መጠይቁ በተቻለ መጠን በአስቸኳይ ተገልብጦ እና የቤተ ቅጂው ከተጠናቀቀ ከሁለት ቀናት በኋላ እንደሚደመሰስ ተገልፃልኛል:: እኔ ካልተስማማሁ፣ ቃለ-መጠይቅ አድራጊው በእያንዳንዱ ላይ የተዘረዘሩትን ነጥቦችን በማንበብ ማስታወሻዎችን ብቻ ሊወስድ ይችላል:: ከዚህ በታች ያለው ፊርማዬ ቃለመጠይቅ በማድረግ ለመሳተፍ የተስማማሁ መሆኑን ይገልፃል::

ስም:_____

ፊርማ _____ቀን ___ / ____ / _____

አባሪ- II. ቁልፍ ሰጪዎች የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ

ክፍል አንድ:- አድራሻ

የቀበሌው ስም: _____

ቃለ መጠይቅ አድራጊ ስም: _____

የቃለ መጠይቅ መታወቂያ: _____

የቃለ መጠይቁ ቀን: ____ / _____ / _____

ክፍል ሁለት:- ቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች መረጃ

ጾታ: ____ ዕድሜ: _____ ሃይማኖት: _____ ዜግነት: _____ የትምህርት ደረጃ: _____ የጋብቻ

ሁኔታ: _____

ክፍል 3:- የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ

1. በዚህ ተቋም ውስጥ እርስዎ ያለዎት ኃላፊነት ምንድን ነው?

2. ከሺንሺቾ ከተማ አስተዳደር ወደ ደቡብ አፍሪካ የምደረግ ህገ-ወጥ ስደት ምን ይመስላል?

3. በአካባቢያ ሰዎች በህገ-ወጥ መንገድ እንድሰዱዱ የምያደርጉ የስነ-ልቦና ጫናዎች/ መንስኤ ምን ያመስላሉ? ይህም ማለት የማህበራዊ አውታሮች ተፅእኖ እና ህገወጥ በሆነ ስደት ላይ የግል አመለካከት ተፅእኖ ማለት ነው::

4. ማነው እየሄደ ያለው? በዕድሜ፣ በጾታ፣ በትምህርት ደረጃ፣ ወዘተ ... መሰረት ብገለጹኝ?

5. ከሺንሺቾ ከተማ ወደ ደቡብ አፍሪካ የተጓዙ የማህባረሰብ አከላትን ሁኔታ እንዴት ይብራራሉ?

6. በሺንሺቾ ከተማ ውስጥ ወደ ደቡብ አፍሪካ ዜጎች እነድሰዱዱ የሚያደርጉ ውሳኔን የሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ምንድን ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?

7. በአካባቢያ ለህገ-ወጥ ስደት ምክንያት የምገፋ ሁኔታዎችን በተመለከታ የቤተሰብ አባላትን፣ የአቻ/የጓደኞችን እና የማህበረሰቡን ሚና እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

9. በደቡብ አፍርካ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ እና ቤተሰቦቻቸውን ወደ ደቡብ አፍርካ የሚወስዱ ግለሰቦች ልዩ መታወቂያ ይኖራቸዋልን?

10. በዚህ አካባቢ ከህገ-ወጥ ስደት ጋር ተያይዞ ስላለው ማህበራዊ እና የጤና ነክ ተጽእኖ ከለ መንገር ይችላሉ? ችግሩ ከለ በቤተሰቦች እና በማህበረሰብ ላይ ያመጣው ተጽዕኖ እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

11. ከህገ-ወጥ ስደት ጋር በተያየዘ በቤተሰብ ሕይወት ላይ ተፅዕኖ አለው ብለው ያምናሉ? ካለስ፣ እንዴት?

12. ከህገ-ወጥ ስደት ጋር በተያየዘ በዚህ ከተማ በወንጀል መጠን ላይ ተፅእኖ ያለው ይመስልዎታል? ከሆነስ እንዴት?

13. ከህገ-ወጥ ስደት ጋር በተያያዘ በሃይማኖት ላይ ምን አይነት ተጽዕኖ አለው ብለው ያስባሉ? ካለስ, እንዴት? የሃይማኖታዊ ልውውጥ እና የመለወጥ ሂደትም ከለ ቢነግሩኝ?

14. በዚህ ከተማ ውስጥ የተገለጿውን ችግር ለመቅረፍ በመንግስት እና በሌሎች አካላት የተወሰዱ እርምጃዎች ወይም የምፍትሔ አቅጣጫዎች ከሉ ልነግሩኝ ይችላሉ?

15. በሀገርችን ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ ስደትን ለማስቀረት ወሳኝ የሆነው የመንግስት እና ሌሎች አካላት የወሰዱትን እርምጃዎች በቂ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?

16. በቂ አይደለም ብለው የምያስቡ ከሆነ ችግሩን ለመቅረፍ ምን ዓይነት አማራጭ መፍትሔዎች አስፈላጊ ነቸው ወይም በዚህ ከተማ ውስጥ ያለውን ችግር ለመቅረፍ የተሻለ መፍትሄ ያመጣል ብለው ብለው የምያስቡት ምንድነው?

17. ሊያክሉት የሚፈልጉት ከለ ተጫማሪ ብያደርጉ?