

# Magnitude, determinants and effect of illegal out-migration from South Wollo Zone with special reference selected woredas

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## **Abstract**

***The purpose of this study is to explore the magnitude, determinants, and effects of low skilled illegal out-migration: with reference to Ambasel, Tehulederie and Worebabo woredas. Data were collected using secondary and primary sources. In order to illicit respondent's opinion questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions were employed. The target group respondents were returnee emigrants, emigrants' families and community leaders which comprises of administrative members, religious groups, Eqquib leaders and elders. The sampling technique employed to identify respondents was simple random sampling and convenience non-probability sampling. Data was analyzed using descriptive and statistical analysis. The result of the study shows increasing of low skilled illegal migration due to the effect of push and pull factors. Potential emigrants pushed by their problems as they see migration as options for improving life and also lured by successful migrants' achievements that enhance them making decision. Thus, people rush to cross borders but faced severe problems by inhuman and brutal act of smugglers including requesting money in the transit country Yemen. Emigrants who fulfilled smugglers request continue their journey to their destination countries. Some could detain at the border, and some succeed in migrating but fail to remit. The effect of illegal migration found to be positive but more of its outcome have negative consequences. The positive effects are benefits of remittances and the negative consequence of migration represents a large outflow of human capital from the study region, Physical and emotional violence, death and acute illness, economic crisis. Based on the finding's recommendations are made. There should be awareness creation on consequence of illegal migration to the society. Areas of revenue generation and opportunities should be identified and training, access to finance, consultancy service and strategies to enhance them for work need to be facilitated. Government need to make efforts to protect migrants' rights in the host countries.***

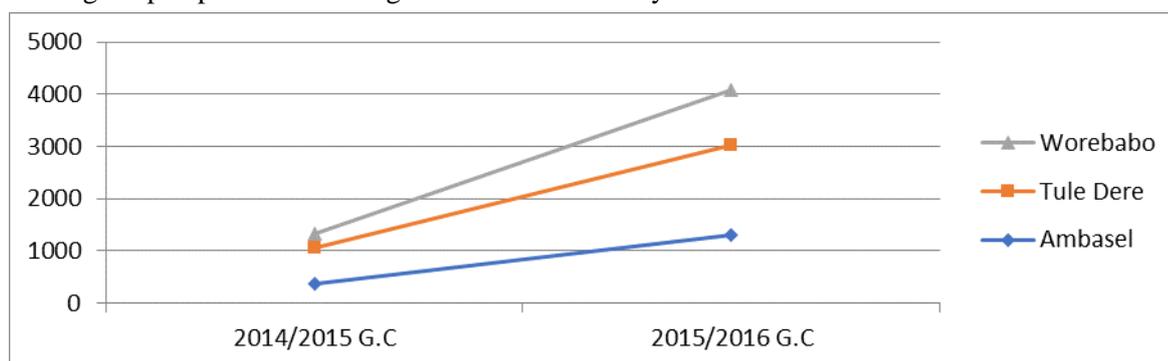
**Key words:** *Illegal out migration, magnitude of migration, push and pull factors, Usury, Remittances.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This research explores the magnitude, determinant and effects of illegal out-migration in Ambasel, Tehuledere and Worebabodistricts (hereafter *Woredas*) of South Wollo Zone, Amhara region. The study has been sponsored by CIFA, an international none government organization (NGO) with the purpose of understanding the phenomenon and of trying to find solutions to the problems of illegal out- migration. Migration is closely linked to the state of the economy; so that in order to have clear image on migration pattern, it is important to go through assessments of the overall demographic and economic situation of Ethiopia. Thus, efforts are made to provide a brief overview of demographic aspect, economic situation and the current migration in the country in general and the selected three woreda as in particular. It is evidenced that Ethiopian economy is predominantly based on agriculture as the dominant sector its share in GDP is 38.8% when service sector scaled up to 46.6% and industry growth recorded as of 15.2% in 2014/15 (NBE 2014/15 Annual Report) .

### 1.1. Current Migration Patterns

Migration can be defined as “the movement of people from one place to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence which is occurred throughout human history”, (National Geographic Society 2005). In Ethiopia large numbers of people move from one place to other places internally and externally mostly in search of employment opportunities. The statistical data collected from North East Immigration Office, Dessie branch number of individuals from Ambasel, Tehulederie and Worebaboworedas claiming for passport is increasing in three consecutive years as exhibits below.



Source: Recorded from North east immigration office, Dessie branch

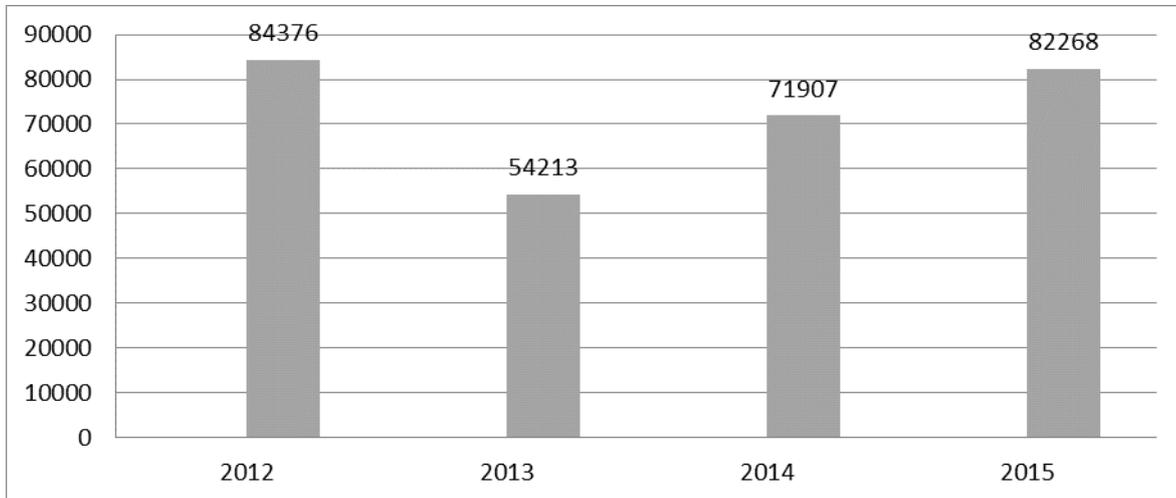
Fig.1.1 Individual claims for passport in the study area

The above graph clearly shows people who request for passport are increasing from year to year. It is evidenced that many individuals with passport or without passport can move illegally crossing the sea via transit country, Yemen to Saudi. According to various sources illegal emigrants who are crossing the sea are subjected to emotional and physical violence in the transit country, Yemen. IMO (August 2013) reveals that Ethiopian migrants are tortured and raped in Yemen when try to cross to Saudi.

Sufferings of illegal migrants continue also in their destination country. Ethiopian female returnees cite several different forms of abuse including: beatings, indentured labor, not getting food, not receiving payment, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, and restricted movement (Kuschminder,2014). Thus, most illegal migrants are return back losing their hope and psychologically torched. In recent time, illegal migration has been on the rise. Illegal migration is often fueled by pull factors. People sneak into other countries by land or sea to work illegally which is called as human trafficking. This means that illegal out-migration has negative consequences on the livelihood of the rural people including death of emigrants; losing productive labor for the Woredas, and increases domestic dependency. Though the number of illegal out emigrants is increasing, profound study is not found on its magnitude and determinants in the three Woredas. Thus, the objective of this study is to fill such research gap.

### 1.2 Migration(voluntary) and Development: A Theoretical Perspective

It is evidenced that the number of emigrants from the study area are increasing from time to time. (see table 2.1 below). Trend of Ethiopian arrivals into Yemen 2012 - 2015



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rate of 10.2% in 2014/15 that entails Nominal GDP per capita growth of USD 691. Ethiopian Growth and Transformation program (GTP) declares the primary development goal of the country is to reduce poverty thereby 2,788,667 jobs were created by MSE in 2014/15 (NBE 2014/15). Ethiopia has made significant progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The share of its population living below poverty line fell from more than 44 percent in 2000 to around 30 percent in 2010; by the end of the (GTP) I period (2014/15), fell further to 23.4 percent (Ethiopian Investment Commission 2015).

Meanwhile the links between migration and development is still very weak' (Newland 2007). However, it is obvious that emigrants send home remit, bring innovation and knowledge that could support development. This means migration can affect development. Most migrations are for economic benefits so that migration will decrease when development reach high level. Great development contributes for economic emigrants .Bearing in mind the theoretical perspective discussed above, migration flow is developed in the following conceptual framework .General Conceptual Framework for analyzing mobility Interactions

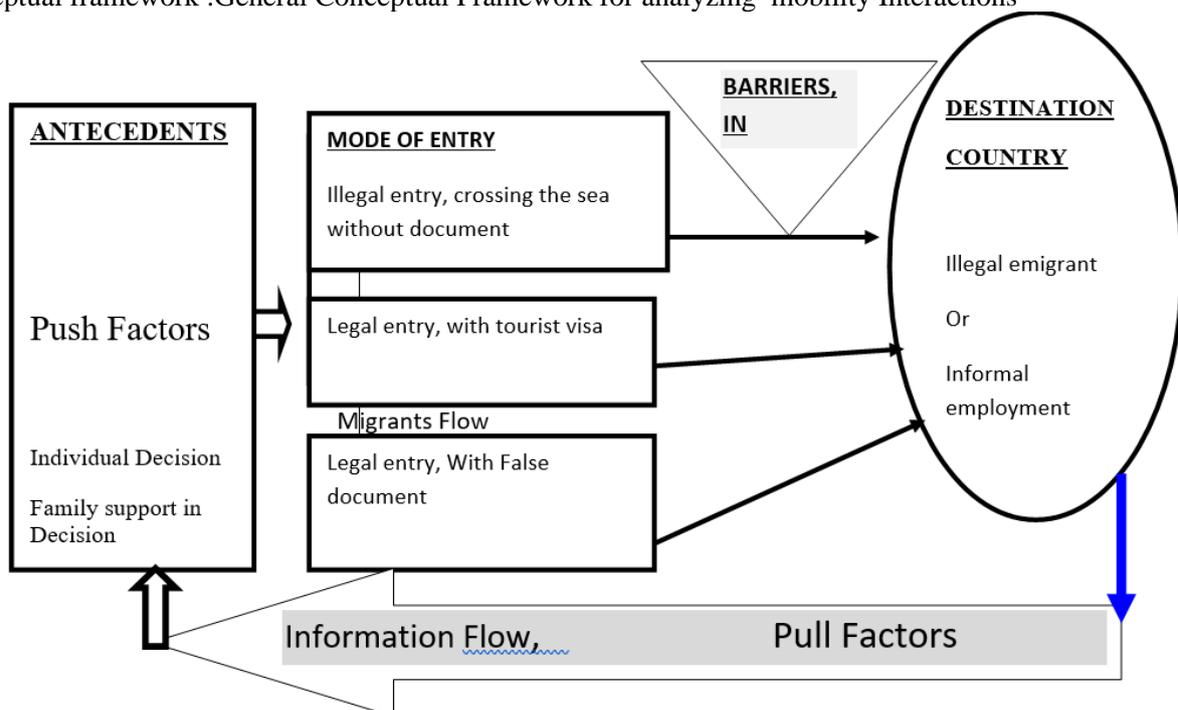


Fig 1.3: Conceptual framework for the study

### 1.3. Objective of the study

The objective of this study is to explore the magnitude, determinants, risk and effects of low-skilled illegal out transnational migration from south wollo zone with reference to Ambasel, Tehulederie and Worebabo woredas. Here are specific objectives to be addressed.

To assess the magnitude of illegal out-migration from the three woredas: Ambasel, Tehulederie & Worebabo

To identify the major determinants that influence illegal out-migration from study *Woredas*

To detect the major modes of illegal out-migration: Ambasel, Tehulederie & Worebabo

To study the risks associated with illegal out-migration in the mentioned Woredas

To explore the economic, social & psychological effect of illegal out- migration in the three woredas

### 1.4. Scope of the Study

The research is planned to be executed on the selected three Woredas of Ambasel, Worebabo and Tehuledere in South Wollo on illegal transnational labor migration. The target groups of respondents are: Returnee emigrants, emigrants' families, community leaders (administrative and religious leaders). The study gives emphasizes on illegal out low skilled transnational emigrants driving forces, magnitude and its effects on economic and social factors.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

This study is conducted in South Wollo specifically, Ambasel, Tehulederie and Worebabo woredas. The three woredas are located east of South Wollo zone, Amhara regional state characterized by dramatic gorges and slopes leading down to lowland plains. This difficult topography creates problems of inaccessibility for many individuals. The study area covers all three major agro-ecological zone: Dega or highlands (3,000-4,000 meters above sea level); Woina-dega or mid-highlands (1,500-3,000 m); and Kolla or lowlands (below 1,500 m).

The total population of the three woredas of 2016 as projected by Amhara regional state Finance bureau is depicted as below.

Fig;2.2 Population size of woredas

Fig. 2.2: population size of the woredas

Source: South Wollo finance department projected population size 2016

As the above table reports the three woredas comprise of 13% of the total population of south wollo. Of the total three woredas Population size large number (151762) that is 41% is in the age category of 15-39 years old that are eligible for labor.

### 2.2 Research Approach and Design

This study is a mixed approach of qualitative and Quantitative in which the researchers, collect qualitative and numeric data from participants and analyze these numbers using statistics, and conduct the inquiry in an unbiased, objective manner. The research design for this study is descriptive in nature and cross-sectional method to explore antecedent factors, magnitude, risk and effects of illegal out migration. The research is planned to include surveys and fact-finding enquiries. The researchers are trying to describe the current state of illegal migration from South Wollo in particular in the three Woredas, and explain the determinant factors that could influence out-migration and attract illegal emigrants. The researchers are not trying to control any of the variables rather report the characteristics of variables in a descriptive manner. Hence, this research is designed to be descriptive as well as qualitative and quantitative methods are employed.

### 2.3. Source of data and research instrument

The study is based on both secondary and primary sources. Secondary sources: Literatures related to migration from Ethiopian legislation related to migration, Literature related to trafficking and migration in general and various other books and documents. Primary sources is with Structured questionnaires' closed and open ended were prepared to illicit information from target groups (returnees, emigrants' families and community leaders). The Likert-type scale method used to range of responses: strongly agree, agree Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree, with a numeric value of 1-5, respectively.

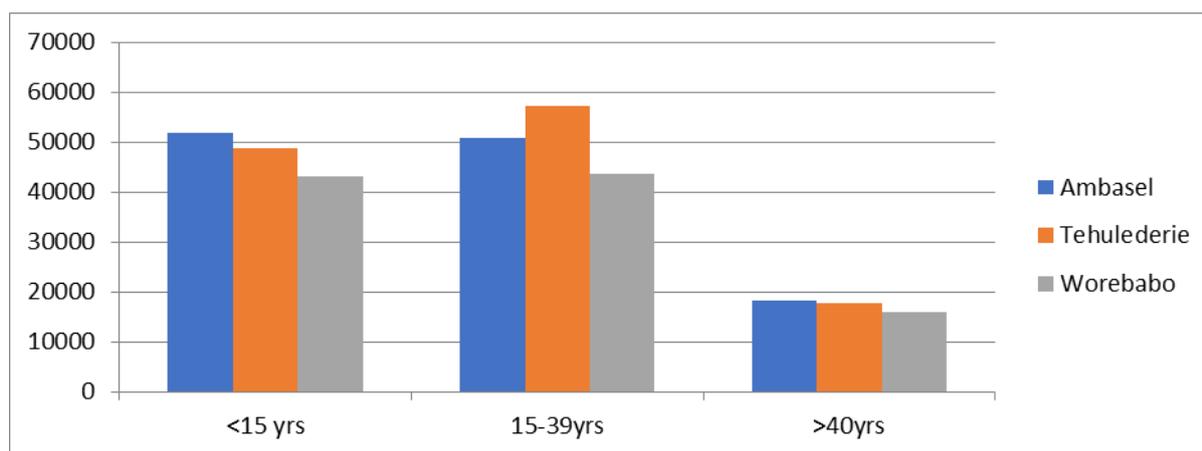
- 2.3.1. **Interviews:** The structured interviews were organized and conducted by the researchers themselves. **Group A:** Totally 23 participants were participated from the three woredas comprises of, returnees, emigrants families, and community leaders . **Group B:** Four members were participated in the interview: South Wollopolice department head, South Wollo zone administration and security office department head, South Wollo labor and social affairs expert, and North East immigration office head,
- 2.3.2. **Focus group Discussions: Group A:** Six focus group discussions with returned emigrants. Each group consisted of 9 to 12 participants. **Group B:** Six focus group discussions with returnee families and community leaders. The community leaders comprises of kebele administrative members, religious leaders, and elders. Each groupconsisted of 10 to 12 participants and in each group both sexes are considered.

## 2.4. Sampling Design

Samples are designed to allow researchers to reduce research errors and achieving accuracy. The process is depicted in the following text.

### 2.4.1. Target Population

The target populations for this study are returnee emigrants, families of emigrants and community leaders (administrative members and religious leaders) whose residence are in 22 woredas of South Wollo administrative zone. In order to take sample woredas , cluster sampling technique was employed , because all woredas are affected by illegal out migration even the magnitude is different one from the other , so that the 22 woredas are clustered based on geographically most proximity to each other as below



* Mekdela	* Worellu Jama	* Combolcha Kalu,
* Tenta Legambo	* Kelala Legehida	* Argoba Albuko
* Ambasel,	* Kutaber Dessie town	* Borena Saint
* Tehuledrie	* Delanta DessieZuria	* Wogdi Mehal saint
* Worebabo		

In order to select one group from the above clusters a simple random sampling technique employed and thus, the second cluster Ambasel, Tehuledrie and worebabo woredas is selected for this study.

### 2.4.2. Sampling frame

Table2.1: Transnational Emigrants in three consecutive years

No	Woredas	Population above 15 years old ,2016	No. of emigrants								
			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Ambasel	35946	175	260	435	212	224	436	195	400	595
2	Tehulederie	28444	220	670	890	288	612	900	295	823	1118
3	Worebabo	30341	723	892	1615	599	738	1337	646	923	1569

Source: Data collected from each Kebele by enumerators

As number of emigrants from each woreda is known, number of emigrant families expected to be similar even in some case can be different. Number of community administrative leaders as of kebele leaders and religious from each kebele are expected to be 50 to 60.

Therefore, the sample size was determined based on Nargundkar (2010) formula such as:

$n=(Zs/e)^2$	Whereas : n= Required sample size Z = For 95% confidence level a z –score of 1.96 S= Standard deviation for the variable which we are trying to measure e= Tolerable error required for calculating the sample size
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Thus, the sample size for each target group is calculated as below.

**3. Sample size for returnee respondents**

$n= (1.96*1.5/0.23)^2=163$	The standard deviation 1.5 is obtained from the pilot test The tolerance error .23 is considered by the researchers
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**4. Sample size for returnee families**

$n= (1.96*1.5/0.24)^2=150$	The standard deviation 1.5 is obtained from the pilot test The tolerance error .24 is considered by the researchers
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**5. 2. Sample size for community leaders**

$n= (1.96*1.5/0.26)^2=127$	The standard deviation 1.5 is obtained from the pilot test The tolerance error .26 is considered by the researchers
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Table 2.2:Sample size for each target group

Woredas	No. Kebeles	Target Group	Sample Size	Sample of Kebele	No of enumerators
Ambasel	22	Returnee migrants	36		6
		Emigrant families	32		
		Community leaders	18		
		Total sample size	86		
Thuledere	19	Returnee migrants	60	01,03. 04,010 14,21 16.02 17,18	11
		Emigrant families	56		
		Community leaders	44		
		Total	160		
Worebabo	21	Returnee migrants	76	01,02,05,06 07,08 09,10 16,17 18,19 20 , 01 Hora	14
		Emigrant families	66		
		Community leaders	65		
		Total	207		
		Grand total	453	31	31

Therefore, sample size for each target group is: Returnee 172, Emigrants families 154 and for community leaders 127 by considering some reserves. In line with the sample size, the respondents' are identified using simple random sampling technique, because of the respondents' are listed and known.

**2.5 Sample size determination for interview and Focus Group discussion**

The sample size is determined based on purposive sampling technique which is depicted below.

Table2.3: Interviewing and Focus group discussion participants

Woreda	Target groups	No. of interviewee	No. of focus Groups
Ambasel	Returnee emigrants	3	2
	Emigrant families	2	
	Community leaders	2	
Tehulederie	Returnee illegal emigrants	4	2

	Emigrant families	2	2
	Community leaders	2	
Worebabo	Returnee illegal emigrants	4	2
	Emigrant families	2	2
	Community leaders	2	
T		23	12

The above table shows number of interviewees and focus group participants.

### 2.6 Reliability of questionnaires

In order to make the study practically reliable, questionnaires designs were done and pilot test was conducted to increase its consistency. The pilot test result found to be Cronbach’s alpha of .7 which is considered as good measure as the rule of thumb .7 and above considered good measure CIFA ONLUS members added their contribution by giving valuable comment for questionnaires validity.

### 3. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.

The purpose of the study is to inquiry the magnitude, determinants, risk, mode of transportation and effects of transnational low skilled illegal out-migration from Ambasel, Tehuledere and Worebabo woredas of South Wollo Zone. Thus, in order to achieve the objectives the collected data is analyzed as below.

#### 3.1. Emigrants’ Data collected from each kebele of the three Woredas

As shows in table 3.1., large numbers of emigrants have been inflexed from the three Woredas to aboard in the period between 2015/16 and 2017/18. The emigrants opted two distinctive ways of travel which accommodated both sexes. Although they used illegal out way across the Sea by boat and travel by air with the help of tourist visa, the figure of travelers are not the same in the three Woredas. Most of the travelers incessantly used the way across the Sea while others opted travel by air. In terms of sex, the majority were using travel by air while most of the male travelers in Worebabo and Ambasel Woredas preferred to travel across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Table 3.1: Emigrants’ Data collected from each kebele of the three Woredas.

Woreda	2015/16			2016/2017			2017/2018		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Ambasel	175	260	435	212	224	436	195	400	595
Tehuledrie	220	670	890	288	612	900	295	823	1118
Worebabo	723	892	1615	599	738	1337	646	923	1569

When we see the figure of illegal out travelers in Worebabo Woreda, it has the greatest extent than the other two Woredas. According to the view of the Dessie Immigration branch manager and experienced informants, the difference is due to the possibility of getting the license directly from the Federal Immigration and Nationality Affairs of Ethiopia, in Addis Ababa. Anyways, the information collected from various sources ensured the massive flows of illegal out migrants from year to year. According to focus group discussion illegal out migration flows from the study areas will continue to increase because of unemployment opportunities and poverty. As some suggested illegal migration is becoming an option for many people in search of better opportunities

#### 3.2. Determinants of Illegal out-migration

The analysis in 3.3 above reveals illegal migration is increasing as it is considered alternative strategy for improving life. Thus, antecedents of illegal out migration are analyzed below. In order to identify the determinant factors questionnaires for respondents: returnees, emigrant families and community leaders were distributed and collected for analysis. The reply of respondents’ is shown below.

Table 3.2: Returnees Response to Determinants of Illegal out-migration

Push Factors
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Items	Agree		Disagree		Undecided		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Impoverished life initiated me	153	96	5	3	2	1	160	100
Limited access to credit facilities made me to go	77	48	68	43	15	9	160	100
Failure in educational endeavor	70	44	86	54	4	2	160	100
Lack of job opportunity	132	83	26	16	2	1	160	100
Pull Factors								
Initiation of traffickers	65	41	91	57	4	2	160	100
observing successful returnees	111	69.4	47	29.4	2	1.2	160	100
Re-in forcers								
Family pressure	61	38	95	59	4	3	160	100
low attitude to local work	116	72.5	32	20	12	7.5	10	100
Assumption to low cost for illegal migration	78	49	78	49	4	2.5	160	100
The country's loose migration law	82	51	70	44	8	5	160	100

As indicated in the above table, the majority returnee respondents (96%) agreed on impoverished life as a push determinate factor for illegal out migration. Besides this, 83% of them considered lack of job opportunity as a cause for movement of people to the outside world. When we come to see the pull factors, observing successful returnees and initiation of traffickers are believed to be contributory causes. With regard to re-in forcers, 73% of the respondents choose migrants' low attitude to local work ,which is followed by the country's loose migration law and assumption to low cost for illegal migration.

### 3.3. Determinants of Migration

Table3.3 Family and Community leaders' response to Determinants of Migration

Determinants	Family		Community Leaders	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Poverty	59	40	53	42.4
Unemployment	51	35	48	38.4
Ex-migrants influence	31	21	20	16
Others	6	4	4	3.2
Total	147	100	125	100

As the above table reveals 110 (85%) emigrant families and101 (80%) of the community leaders responded that determinants for illegal out migration to the Arab world is both poverty and unemployment. When focus group discussion was conducted with leaders of Edir association (Qere), elder people (shimaglles), deported emigrants, *Qabele* office managers and emigrant families, they agreed with the answers of the above respondents. Their justification for these determinants are land fragmentation and landlessness due to rapid population growth in their respected localities, poverty and food shortages, rural indebtedness and inability to

return debt as well as absence of job opportunity for those who graduated from different levels of educational institutions. Individual problems are exacerbated by successful emigrants in the host country. Thus individuals rush crossing the border for better life. The following analysis exhibits the relationship between push and pull factors and illegal out migration as below

### 3.4. Relationship Analysis

The relationship between variables is analyzed using the following correlation matrix in order to explore the direction of variables movement, the strengths of correlation and whether the correlation is significant. The benchmark is based on Hinkle et al (2003) rules of thumb and important correlations: ( $> .7$  = High relationship,  $.4$  to  $.7$  moderate relationship,  $.2$  to  $.4$  low relationship, and  $.1$  to  $.2$  =weak relationship)

Table 3.8 Correlations matrix

		Push factor	Pull factor	Extent of Illegal out migration
Push Factor	Pearson Correlation	1	.415**	.817**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	160	160	160
Pull factors	Pearson Correlation	.415**	1	.261**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	160	160	160

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2tailed).

The correlation matrix in the table3.8 above reports that push factors have found to be significantly and positively correlated with illegal out migration ( $r = .817, p < .01$ ), that is, illegal out migration is higher when push factor are increasing. Hence, the relationships between push factor and illegal out migration are statistically significant. Besides this, pull factor is significantly and positively correlated with illegal out migration ( $r = .261, p < .01$ ), That means, illegal out migration will be higher when pull factors are increasing. Hence, the relationship between pull factor and illegal out migrations are statistically significant.

### Effect analysis

Regression analysis was employed to assess the relationship between Push and pull factors and illegal migration. It helps us to know if illegal migration is dependent on; push and pull factors. Regression analysis is a measure of how strongly each independent variable predicts the dependent variables (Malhotra 2008).

Table 3.9: Regression Coefficients

l		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	.006	.073		.087	.931
Illegal mig	 Push Factor	.858	.033	.853	25.726	.000
Illegal mig		Pull Factor	.119	.026	.150	4.533

a. Dependent Variable: illegal out migration

Table 3.14: above reports the coefficient of the regression line, which provides us with information on each Independent variable to predict illegal out migration. The B coefficient of the independent variable, the slope represents the amount of change in the dependent variable for a one-unit change in the independent variable. The intercept (Constant) is the position on the vertical y-axis where the regression line crosses the axis. Based on this, we can develop the raw regression equation is as:  $Y = .006 + 0.858x_1 + .119x_2$ .

This equation is derived from  $Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2$

Where:  $y$  = Illegal out migration,  $a$  = intercept  
 $b_1 - b_2$  = regression coefficient  
 $X_1$  = Push Factor  $X_2$  = Pull Factor

When Push factor goes up by 1 unit, Illegal out migration goes up by 0.858. The regression weight for push factor in the prediction of illegal out migration is significantly different from zero at the .001 level (two tailed). Push factor (.853) has the greatest effect on illegal out migration. As it can be seen in above, push factor influence illegal out migration (Regression weight=.858,  $p < .05$ ), it is statistically significant. Pull factor influence illegal out migration (Regression weight=.119,  $p < .05$ ), it is statistically significant. The regression weight also denotes when pull factor goes up by 1, illegal out migration goes up by 0.119.

### 3. Mode of Travels

Returnees, Family and Community Leaders Response to Mode of transportation

Both written and oral sources agreed that emigrants have used three chief alternative travel routes to go to their destination. The first two are legal routes which they travelled by air after fulfilling the necessary documentation, such as identification card from the local Qabele administration offices and pass port from immigration office and visa from the destination country. These Ethiopians have made communication with local emigrants who decided to go there by means of tourist visa. Immediately after the arrival of the emigrants in the host country, the purpose of their travel, that is job seeking, will be facilitated by them. The third route is travel across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden with the agitation and assistance of illegal brokers. In order to distinguish the migration route, the following alternatives shown in the table were indicated in the questionnaires.

Table 3.10: Courses of Illegal out migration

Course of Travel	Returnees		Family		Community Leaders	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Legal & by plane	22	14	16	11	15	12
With the role of illegal brokers by sea	87	54	101	69	84	67
Tourist visa	51	32	30	20	26	21
Total	160	100	147	100	125	100

As shown in the above table, the majority returnees (54%), emigrant families (69%) and community leaders (67%) replied that most of the illegal out migration is strongly associated with the role of brokers across the sea and by air. According to experienced illegal out travelers, terminus for one way of crossing the border to Saudi Arabia include Dessie- Kombolcha – Besheftu--Hayo – Djibouti - Jeza ( Yemen) to Saudi border. The other terminus Addis Ababa—Harar—Jijiga---Besseso (Somalia) –Yemen--Yemen--Saudi border to different towns of Saudi Arabia in general and Jeddah in particular. The third optional way of terminals is Addis Ababa---Adama---Deshitu--- Hayu (Djibouti) to the coast of Yemen by boat. After reaching the coast, they would be taken to a fenced secret camp of Yemeni brokers. This is followed by a tiresome journey on foot to the border of Saudi Arabia. The extent of this payment is shown below in the table.

Table 3.11: Returnees, Family and Community Leaders Response to the amount of travel expense in 000Birr

Expenses in Br.	Returnees		Family	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
5 to 15	18	11.2	7	4.8
16 to 25	26	16.2	20	13.6
26 to 35	28	17.5	36	24.5
36 to 45	25	15.6	38	25.9
46 to 55	40	25.0	19	12.9
>55	23	14.4	27	18.4
Total	160	100.0	147	100.0

As presented in the above table, the lowest expense is five thousand Birr while the highest is more than fifty five thousand. According to the majority returnees' and emigrant families' response, the travel expense is evolving from thirty six thousand to forty five thousand Birr.

An overwhelming circumstance associated with the amount of travel is the source of the money. As it was said earlier, almost all the illegal out migrants are poor in their living standards and forced to seek work abroad. Since the reality is this, the amount of money paid for the travel expense seems to be paradox. For the sake of critical judging the source of travel, the data collected from respondents is given below on the table.

Table 3.12: Returnees and Family Response to source of travel expense

Types of Sources for journey	Returnees		Family	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Usury	49	30.6	42	28.6
Selling property	56	35.0	77	52.4
Renting land	19	11.9	16	10.9
Borrowing money from relatives	26	16.2	8	5.4
others	10	6.2	4	2.7
Total	160	100.0	147	100.0

As shown above in the above table, the first two major sources of the travel are usury and selling of property. Both local sources argued that usury by rich individuals is given at a rate of 100% interest. Informants said that although the local sheikhs with reference to Holy Quran and priests with the help of the Holy Bible attempted to excommunicate the acts of usurers, the relation between the lender and the borrower is still continued not only within the three Woredas but also in other districts of South Wollo administrative Zone. This tells how the emigrants and their families are exposed to severe economic exploitation of the usurers. Selling of property is another challenge for families and emigrants.. This again is ensured by the sample respondents of the study presented below on the table.

Table 3.13: Returnees, Family and Community Respondents to the Destination of Emigrants

Destination Country	Returnees		Family		Community Leaders	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Saudi Arabia	104	65	103	70	79	63
Yemen	7	4	5	3	2	2
Dubai	30	19	32	22	18	14
Kuwait	4	3	4	3	7	6
Others	15	9	3	2	19	15
Total	160	100	147	100	125	100

As indicated in the above table, 65 % of the returnees, 70% of emigrant families and 63% of community leaders replied that the majority of illegal out migrants went to Saudi Arabia followed by Dubai. In addition to the response of the sample representatives of the study, key and experienced informants, who had crossed the Sea more than four to six times, witnessed Saudi's prime most destinations of emigrants.

#### 4. Risk associated with illegal out-migration

Migration in general and illegal migration in particular involves considerable costs and risks. According to written sources, illegal out migration is correlated with incidents , high dependency ratio in the family , losing of productive labor in the home country, labor abuse by the host country institution (i.e. sometimes no/lower labor payment) , the development of bad attitude to work on the home country , slow implementation of rural development programs and projects, overloaded boat crush and sink in the sea, detained , less/no humanity, and open door for the spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly for female emigrants

(Gebrehiwot and Fekadu: 2012).The risk of illegal out migration can be seen under the following categories. The first associated with families when the emigrants decided to go ; the second risk during the course of the journey ; the third risk after the arrival of the emigrant in the host country and the fourth risk when emigrants are captured and then deported to their home country.

As it was confirmed by informants, the risk associated with illegal out migration during the journey is very horrible. In order to contest the witness of experienced informants, the issue was presented to sample representatives. Their reply is presented below on the table.

Table 3.14: Returnees Response to Emigrants Problems on Journey

Alternatives	Returnees	
	Frequency	%
Grabbed money &Plundering of properties	74	46
Physical violence	58	36
Others	28	18
Total	160	100

As shown on the table above, the majority returnees (74%) responded that the existence of plundering of properties during the journey. The other respondents also agreed with the presence of physical violence as well as other related problems. The kind of plundering, physical violence and other related dangers were thoroughly discussed with focus group participants. Generally, the brokers are divided into four groups. The first group covers the area between the local areas of the emigrant to the Ethio-Djibouti border. The second group is found in the area between Djibouti and the Coast; the third group consists of Yemeni brokers who directed emigrants from the coast to the Yemen-Saudi border or to the common border line of Yemen and the smaller Gulf states. The other group of brokers is the Saudi brokers who arranged emigrants' way of travel from the Saudi - Yemen border to Jeddah and other areas of Saudi Arabia.

According to oral informants and focus group discussion participants, physical violence includes torture and sexual abuse. Torture is mainly occurred during the travel by boat across the sea and after arrival of Yemen. In this occasion, brokers asked the emigrants to pay them more money. If the emigrants did not ready to pay the money, they would be beaten with stick, electric wire, plastic rope, strap and thrust.. If their answer is yes, the brokers asked them to take the telephone number of Ethiopians living in Saudi Arabia. Hereafter, emigrants were obliged to communicate with Ethiopians for sending money to the brokers

Table 3.15: Returnees response to Emigrants Problems in the Host Country

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Long time work per-day	68(43%)	55(34%)	10(6%)	18(11%)	9(6%)
unbearable workload	76%(48)	53(31%)	8(5%)	17(11%)	6(4%)
Lack of freedom to move outside	65(41%)	50(31%)	6(4%)	20(13%)	19(12)
Denial of salary payment	55(34 %)	54(34%)	7(4%)	22(14%)	22(14%)
Absence of right to change employer	82(51%)	48(30%)	7(4%)	12(8%)	11(7%)
subjected to physical and other violence	81(51%)	32(20%)	4(3%)	25(16%)	18(11%)

As shown in the table above, the majority respondents replied that absence of right to change employer, subjected to physical violence, unbearable work load, long time working day, and denial of salary payment are the major problems that faced them in the host counties. In order to crosscheck returnees' response, emigrant families and community leaders view the data is organized in the table below.

Table 3.16: Family and Community Leaders response to Emigrants Problems in the Host Country

Statements	Family		Community Leaders	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Plundering of their properties	44	30	9	7.2

Physical violence and damage	27	19	24	19.2
Exposure to heavy manual work	9	6	13	10.4
Employers reluctant to pay the work done	5	3	7	5.6
Living in a narrow and confined room	2	1	2	1.6
Problems of getting medical treatment	25	17	6	5
Most of the above Problems have faced them	35	24	64	51
Total	147	100	125	100

As shown in the above table, both the majority of the emigrant families (35%) and community leaders (64%) ensured the existence of the seven major problems of illegal out migrants in the host countries. When the problems were discussed with returnee informants, most of them have clearly reflected what they faced in very sensitive and sorrowful manner. Even most of them were heartily sobbing when they speak about the worst experiences that encountered them during stay. In addition to this, some of them had shown their scar which can be taken as tangible evidence of physical violence.

The other major risk of illegal out migration is associated with, capture, arrest; deportation and return back to home country. Due to the attempt to live and work without having a residential permit, the lack of political stability and other related factors in the host country most of the illegal migrants are exposed to arrest and deportation. It is remembered that over 50,000 illegal migrants were captured and deported to their home country in November 2013 (Al Arabiya: 2016).

During the course of discussion with the selected focus group participants at the arranged places of each Woreda Qabeles, most of the experienced illegal out migrants ensured that return to home from the host countries are caused by deportation, end of contract, boring the general hard working and living conditions, health problem, home sickness and grab the money they earn.

In order to know and consolidate the decisive causes of coming back to home, data was collected from the sample representatives of returnees and emigrant families as showed below on the table.

Table3.17: Returnees and Family Response to the reasons why emigrants are returned home

Reasons	Returnees		Family	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Deportation	104	66	91	61.9
End of contractual Agreement	31	19	31	21.1
Health problem	6	3	8	5.4
Homesickness	7	4	10	6.8
Boring	9	6	6	4.1
Others	3	2	1	.7
Total	160	100	147	100

As indicated above on the table , 66% of the sample representatives from the returnee side and 61% of the emigrant families opted deportation as a primary factor for deportation while 19% and 21% of them took end of emigrants contractual agreement a cause of emigrants return back to home.

### 5 Effects of Illegal out Migration

The consequences of migration are possibly diverse since both legal and illegal migration have positive and negative contributions for the overall development of their country in general, and families and they in particular ( Gebrehiwot and Fekadu: 2012; Muhammed: 2016;Fransen: 2009).

Many empirical studies have confirmed the positive contribution of international remittances to household welfare, nutrition, food, health and living conditions in places of origin (Muhammed: 2016).However , sudden loss of remittances leaves emigrant families and home communities without income. This is way remittances are among the most discernible effects of migration. Regarding the value of remittances, an organized data collected from the sample representatives of returnees and emigrant families is presented below on the table.

Table 3.18: Family and Community Leaders Response to the value of remittances

Statements	Alternatives	Family		Community Leaders	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Money sent by emigrants from the outside world to their families is not blessing	Agree	53	36	53	42
	Disagree	67	46	62	50
	Uncertain	27	18	10	8
	Total	147	100	125	100

As shown in the above table, the majority family (46%) and community leaders (50%) gave positive reply to the value of remittances while 36% of the family and 42% of the community leader respondents underestimated the value of remittances. Both the two group of respondents had put their justification for the reason why they accepted and underestimated remittances. One group said that remittances have greater value if and only if the user wisely and consciously consumed it while others gave least credit. This issue as a burning point was also aroused when experienced returnees, emigrant families and community leaders were separately interviewed. All the interviewed finally claimed that money is money, remittances are remittances, property is property, cloth is cloth and material is material but the chronic problem emanates from lack of awareness in the way how the users are using it. They added that there are emigrant families who have constructed quality houses that made up of corrugated iron sheet and cement ingredients, there are families who bought oxen and other domestic animals, there are families who fulfilled their house furniture, there are families who earned money regularly from abroad and deposited in the bank, there are families who have bought vehicles and the like, there are families who strongly furnish their school children, and there are families who live a better and standardized life than before. To the contrary, others said that most of emigrant families are found in a precarious situation due to emigrants' problem of: paying the money borrowed from usurers, getting adequate salary that to be sent for compensating the sold properties of the journey, releasing the rented land and deportation of their emigrants before working to get the required money in the host countries. In connection to this, participants of the discussion forwarded that most of the emigrant families are highly bankrupted and found in poverty by which they are living below a hand to mouth life.

Table 3.19: Family and Community Leaders Response to the benefits of Remittances for emigrants and their Families

Question	Alternatives	Family		Community Leaders	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Emigrants retarded the socio-economic developments of the Woredas	Agree	20	13	51	41
	Uncertain	45	31	2	1
	Disagree	82	56	72	58
	Total	147	100	125	100

As shown in the above table, 56% of the family and 58 % of the community leaders disagreed with the benefit of remittances while 31% of the families ensured their uncertainty and 41% of the community leaders agreed on the negative contribution of remittances for the socio-economic development of the three Woredas. This contradictory idea has been one of the discussion agenda by the focus group participants. Here again participants seriously discussed the extent of emigrants contribution for the development of the Woreda. For the sake of harmonizing the positive and negative response of both the respondents and participants of the discussion, the researchers had tried to observe the tangible assets of emigrants. Finally, the researches generalize absence of reliable and quantified contribution of emigrants.

The other effect of illegal out migration is related with religion and culture. As observed here and there in the communities of the three Woredas, there are various strange religious and cultural acts which were not exist before the beginning of extended legal and illegal out migration. According to the suggestion of the local people during the time of the researchers’ pilot study; most of the communities are exposed to foreign religious and cultural influences. Having this view into consideration, data dealing with the religious aspect of returnees was gathered from respondents presented below on the table.

Table 3.20:Returnees Response to their Religion

Statement	Returnees	
	Frequency	%
From the beginning to the end Muslim	129	81
From the beginning to the end Christian	23	14
First Christian and then Muslim	6	4
First Christian and then Muslim and Christian	2	2
Total	160	100

As shown in the above table , the majority respondents (81%) are totally Muslim while 14% of the respondents are followers of Christianity, 4% of the respondents are first Christians and then converted to Islam, and the last 2% are first Christian, then converted to Islam and lastly returned to their original belief. Because of the intention to go in the Arab world not only ordinary young Christian women but also those who have priest partners had been changing their convert to Islam. In order to estimate the religious influence of illegal out migration, information was gathered from returnees, families and community leaders conferred on the table below.

Table 3.21: Returnee, Family and Community Leaders Response to Emigrants Religious Influence on their Family

Statements/items	Alternatives	Returnees		Family		Community Leaders	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Emigrants Islamic religious influence on their family	Agree	78	49	95	65	73	58
	Disagree	76	47	52	35.	28	23
	Uncertain	6	4	0	0	24	19
	Total	160	100.	147	100	125	100

As bestowed in the above table , both the majority respondents, i.e. returnee ( 47), family (65) and community leaders (58) accepted the existence of emigrants Islamic religious influence on the their family.. The second is that though most of the emigrants are from the beginning to the end followers of Islam, most of the young of them did not give attention to the faith. Even there are Muslim returnees who drink alcohol, disrespect pray and fasting, smoke cigarette and chewing chat.

The other effect of illegal out migration is its linkage with the local culture. Culture is sighted as patterns of behavior that people learn, create, and share. A people’s culture includes their styles of dress, fashion, language, rituals, and the like (Bodely: 2008).A people’s culture includes their styles of dress, fashion, religion, and rules of behavior, language, rituals, and the like (Bodely: 2008).With respect to knowing the degree of emigrants influences on the cultural aspects of the inhabitants in the three Woredas, the collected data from returnees, family and community leaders shown on the tables below.

Table 3.22 :.Returnee, Family and Community Leaders Response to Emigrants Dressing and other cultural Influences on the Locality

Statements	Alternatives	Returnees		Family		Community Leaders	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%

Emigrants dressing and other cultural influence on their local people	Agree	79	49	83	57	88	70
	Disagree	62	39	50	34	25	20
	Uncertain	19	12	14	9	12	10
	Total	160	100	147	100	125	100

As the above table shows, it becomes apparent that 49% of the returnee, 57% of the family and 70 % of community leader respondents ensured emigrants influence on local culture. With respect dressing style and fashion, the respondents described that the majority returnees are mostly wearing very long dresses, cover their hands, and use turban to mask their face, while emigrants working in the host countries send Arab made cloths to families.

Another crucial effect of illegal out migration is school dropout .With respect to this issue, the researchers collected data through questionnaires, focus group discussion and interview. The questionnaires consisted of three groups of respondents, i.e. returnees, non-emigrant families and religious leaders. The reply of these respondents’ is displayed below.

Table 3.23 : Returnee, Family and Community Leaders Response to Emigrants Influence on School Dropout

Statements	Returnees			Family			Community Leaders		
	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree
Emigrants have effect on School Drop out	117 (73%)	4 (3%)	39 (24%)	125 (85%)	7 (5%)	15 (10%)	119 (95%)	1 (.8%)	5 (4%)

In the above table it is found that the majority returnees (75%), emigrant families (85%) and the community leaders (95%) agreed on emigrants influence on the increasing number of students’ dropout in the school. Surprisingly, the average reply of the three respondents to the negative effects of emigrants on education is 84%.This tells their common understanding with the absence of substantial difference to the issue.

The other problem connected with the increasing rate of student dropout is emigrant family learners little attention to the lesson. As the respondents agreed, emigrant family learners are careless about the lesson, had the habit of absenteeism, and lacked family control. Respondents, group discussion participants and informants argument to the problem is related with the intension of the learners to go to the Arab countries, and the deceptive as well as superficial endowments of emigrants, which include financial support and beautification gifts such as cloths mobiles ,watches and glittering ornaments. The repliers added that even most of the concerned learners became vagabond, chat eaters, smokers, dunkers and careless about learning due to the money they obtained from emigrant families.

Although illegal migration has diverse effects, its impact on marriage is said to be greater than others in the three Woredas. Marriage is commonly defined as a partnership between two members of opposite sex known as husband and wife. The usual roles and responsibilities of the husband and wife include living together, having sexual relations only with one another, sharing economic resources, and being recognized as the parents of their children(Microsoft Encarta: 2009 ). However, studies pointed out that labor migration has contribution to family disorganization, instability, and dissolution (Ismail: 1989; Dumon: 1989; Kamiar and Ismail: 1991). In relation to this issue, data had been gathered from returnees, emigrant families and community leaders, focus group discussion participants and informants through questionnaire open discussion and interviews, respectively. The replies of the first three respondents” are exhibited below on the table below.

Table 3.24 :.Returnee, Family and Community Leaders Response to Marriage

Divorce after going and	Returnees	Family	Community Leaders
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return back	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree
After going	88 (55%)	22 (14)	50 (31%)	111 (76%)	15 (10%)	21 (14%)	107 (86%)	7 (6%)	11 (9%)
After return	106 (66%)	18 (11%)	36 (23%)	109 (74%)	19 (13%)	19 (13%)	101 (81%)	7 (6%)	17 (14%)

As shown in the above graph, 88(55%) returnees, 111(76%) family and 107 (86%) respondents ensured the existence of emigrants divorce from their partners after they arrived in the Arab countries. Even when we take the total number of those who agreed from those who did not, it covers 306 (71%) of the respondents, while the rest only constitutes 126(29%). Similarly, 106(66%) returnees, 109(74%) family and 101(81%) agreed on separation of couples.

Moreover, respondents disclosed additional precipitating causes for the separation of partners after return to home. These are religious differences between couples, returnees misconduct such as hot-temperedness with partners' minor faults and dissatisfaction to house life, returnees' health problem, children born from concubines/lavers, returnees attempt to practice Arabs culture, husbands' wastage of returnees money sent before, emigrants return due to capture, returnees superiority to their partners and their upper hand on property management .This, in turn, was substantiated by the information collected from informants. Thus, the overall findings presented above attest to the negative effects of emigrants in Ambasel, Tehuledere and WorebaboWoredas.

The last but not the least effect of illegal-out migration is connected with children's' guardianship that were born before and after their parents leave for abroad .It is unquestionable fact that an appropriate family protection and guidance is very vital for the various life aspects of children. Caring for children's nutrition, clothing, hygiene, socialization, physical and moral strength is one of the prime concern of families. According to written sources child care means caring for and supervising children (Wikipedia: 2011). The first few years of a child's life are essentials to form a basis for good education, morality, self-discipline and social integration. All these are necessary to improve the chances of a child reaching his or her full potential. With regard to the life of emigrants' children in Ambasel, Tehuledere and Worebabo Woredas, data gathered from respondents , focus group discussion participants and interviewees. Respondents replay to the case is shown in the table below.

Table 3.25: Returnee, Family and Community Leaders Response to Children's Guardianship who were born before and after their parents leave for abroad

Statements	Returnees			Community Leaders		
	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree
Children who were born from emigrants before leaving abroad have good guardianship	80 (50 %)	20 (12.5%)	60 (38%)	66 (59%)	6 (5%)	53 (42%)
Children who were born in the host country and sent to home have good guardianship	91 (57%)	17 (10%)	52 (33%)	66 (53%)	11 (9%)	48 (38%)

Looking at the table, 80 (500%) of the returnees and 66 (59%) community leaders in particular and 146(51%) of the entire respondents in general agreed that children born before their emigrant families went outside do not get enough guardianship. Similarly, 91(57%) of the returnees and 66(53%) of the community leaders retorted to "children born from emigrants in the Arab countries and sent to families do not have enough guardianship".

It is stated in written source that conditions like malnutrition, illness, or severe emotional stress affects the physical growth of children. For instance, calcium deficiency during the prenatal and post- natal months results in rickets –a disease in which the bones do not harden normally-thus resulting in a flat chest, crooked

legs or back or deformed pelvis(Hurlock:1978).This means that physical development of the child partly depends on factors like food and general health.. Moreover, the opportunity of adequate sanitation is rare because their cloth and body are not timely washed. Respondents added that some of the children were nursed by their fathers' concubines or midwives who did not have care for them. Both the returnees and respondents agreed that there are emigrants who had send money to their children that exposed them to bad habits such as smoking, drinking, stealing, gambling and profligacy.

Generally, the above discussion indicated that the opportunity cost related to various aspects of guardianship connected with charity problem, lack of soft hearted duty, poor planned management of home life, inappropriate use of money and time. Since children's future prospect is largely depends on good guardianship of parents, all these circumstances have their own influence on the day-to-day growth and life of emigrants children. Thus, it is possible to conclude that illegal out migration has its own serious effect on the life of children born from emigrants.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **1. Conclusion**

This study dealt with magnitude, determinants, and major modes of travel, risks and effects of illegal out-migration in Ambasel, Tehuledere and Worebabo Woredas of South Wollo Zone. As far as the priority motivating factor for migration from the three Woredas is concerned, economic hardship and unemployment, followed by influence of ex-emigrants, family pressure and other related issues have significant contribution. These findings are consistent with the money paid for the travel that varies from 5000 to 68000 Birr. Here, the tragedy is not the amount of the paid money but its source and attachment with brokers, the sale of properties and renting their or their families productive farm lands. This shows how the emigrants and their families are exposed to severe economic exploitation of the usurer and unnecessary expenses since most of them were unsuccessful in their expected objectives.

Regarding emigrants' impact on education, the research found that their impelling contribution to the growth of students' drop out in the school. The research also assured that the majority respondents' replay to emigrants' influence on local culture and religion. With respect to religion, it was found that the conversion of young emigrants to Islam and their pressure up on families as well as other dwellers to strictly apply Islamic doctrines.

With respect to the effect on marriage, the research realized that the existence of emigrants' divorce from their partners before, during and after they arrived in or returned from the Arab countries. In the last part of the study, an attempt was made to superintend emigrants' effect on the life of their children. Regarding this issue, the study findings showed that the lack of proper care for children born before and after their parents went outside. Moreover, the research indicted how much the children are socially segregated which has psychological effect that connected with the overall development of their personality. Thus, it is possible to conclude that illegal out migration has multi-dimensional aspect of negative outcome than its advantage.

### **2. Recommendations**

Based on the analysis and discussion, a number of recommendations can be in place.

Firstly, it has been found that the primary pushing factor of emigrants to rush crossing international border is the economic hardship that follows by unemployment and other related aspects in the home land. However, there are various possibilities to tackle this cause if long-lasting strategy is made that helps the local people to develop hard working culture, making them to relay on their own resources, to be confident of domestic job opportunities, to properly utilize their resources , and working to bring a paradigm shift of increasing agricultural productivity and creating awareness of the consequences and hazards of illegal out migration. Migration is seen as alternative means from escaping poverty. In accordance of doing these government should work with countries to facilitate migration that occurs legally and without risk of human rights abuse.

Secondly, the study found that the amount of money paid for the journey, which has been attached with usurers which is double of the money borrowed and smugglers which is grabbing of money from family deteriorating poverty especially if the emigrants detained and return back before repaying the loan .It is, therefore important that all responsible bodies of the local government as well as the concerned religious fathers should involve in avoiding such problem. It is, recommended that a coordinated network of controlling mechanism should be established to end the illegal and inhuman acts of brokers.

Thirdly, illegal out emigrants are faced physical and emotional violence in the host countries. This demands the government to make efforts in protecting migrants' rights in the host countries. Returnee emigrants are also economically and psychologically affected, most returnees are unemployed so that government need to train them, create access for finance, create situations for working and selling conditions and establish a counseling program for them

Fourthly, with respect to emigrants' remittance, it has been found that remittances are spent on consumption, debt repayment, and purchasing equipment. It is evidenced that in some families it creates dependency syndrome. Therefore, conducting a coordinated campaign by all responsible bodies of the government and community leaders is indispensable as consultancy service needs to be implemented. Areas of revenue generation and opportunities should be identified and training, access to finance, consultancy service and strategies to enhance them for work need to be facilitated

Fifthly, illegal out migration has great contribution to the increasing number of students drop out. It is, therefore, recommended that forum should be created for a regular gathering of all responsible bodies that can discuss and then produce practical solution to alleviate the problem. The study has also shown the effects of migrants on the cultural and religious life of their families as well as the local people.

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