

The logo for WeD (Wellbeing in Developing Countries) features the letters 'WeD' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The 'W' and 'e' are connected, and the 'D' is slightly larger. The text is set against a black rectangular background.

Gender and Women's Migration

Findings from the WeD Research

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The logo for WeD, featuring the letters 'WeD' in a bold, white, sans-serif font on a dark orange rectangular background.

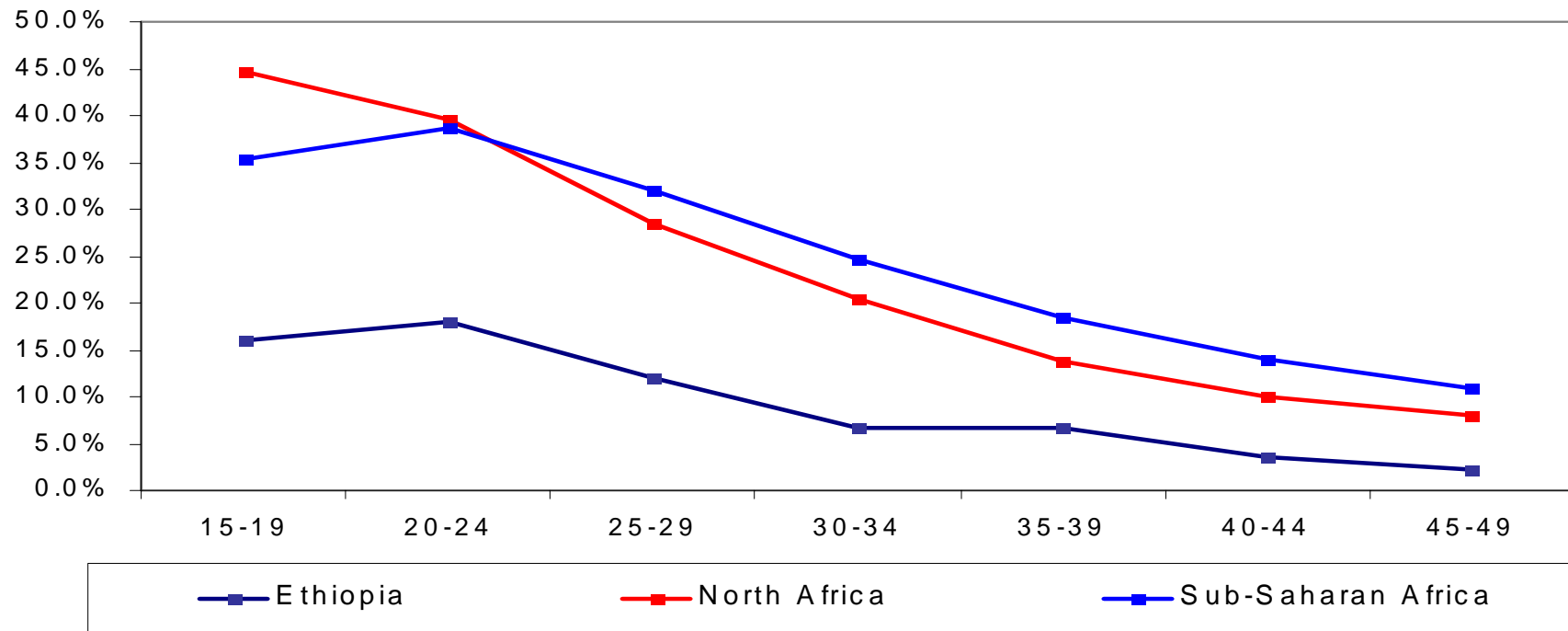
ESRC Research Group on
Wellbeing in Developing Countries

The logo for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), featuring the letters 'E·S·R·C' in a bold, white, sans-serif font, with 'ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL' written in a smaller font below it, all on a dark grey rectangular background.

The International Picture

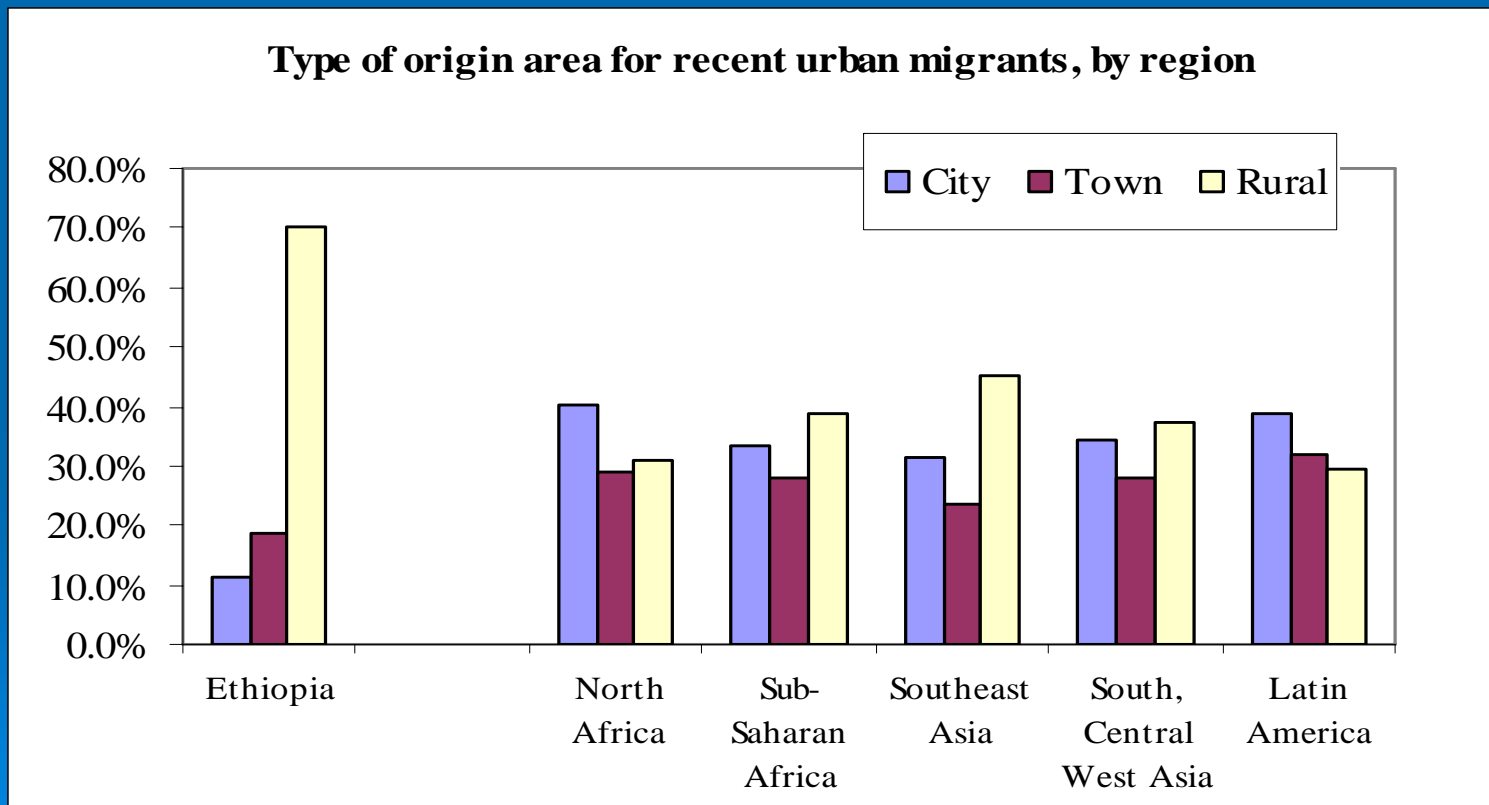
➤ Migration lower in Ethiopia than Africa

Percentage of women who are recent migrant by age group and region



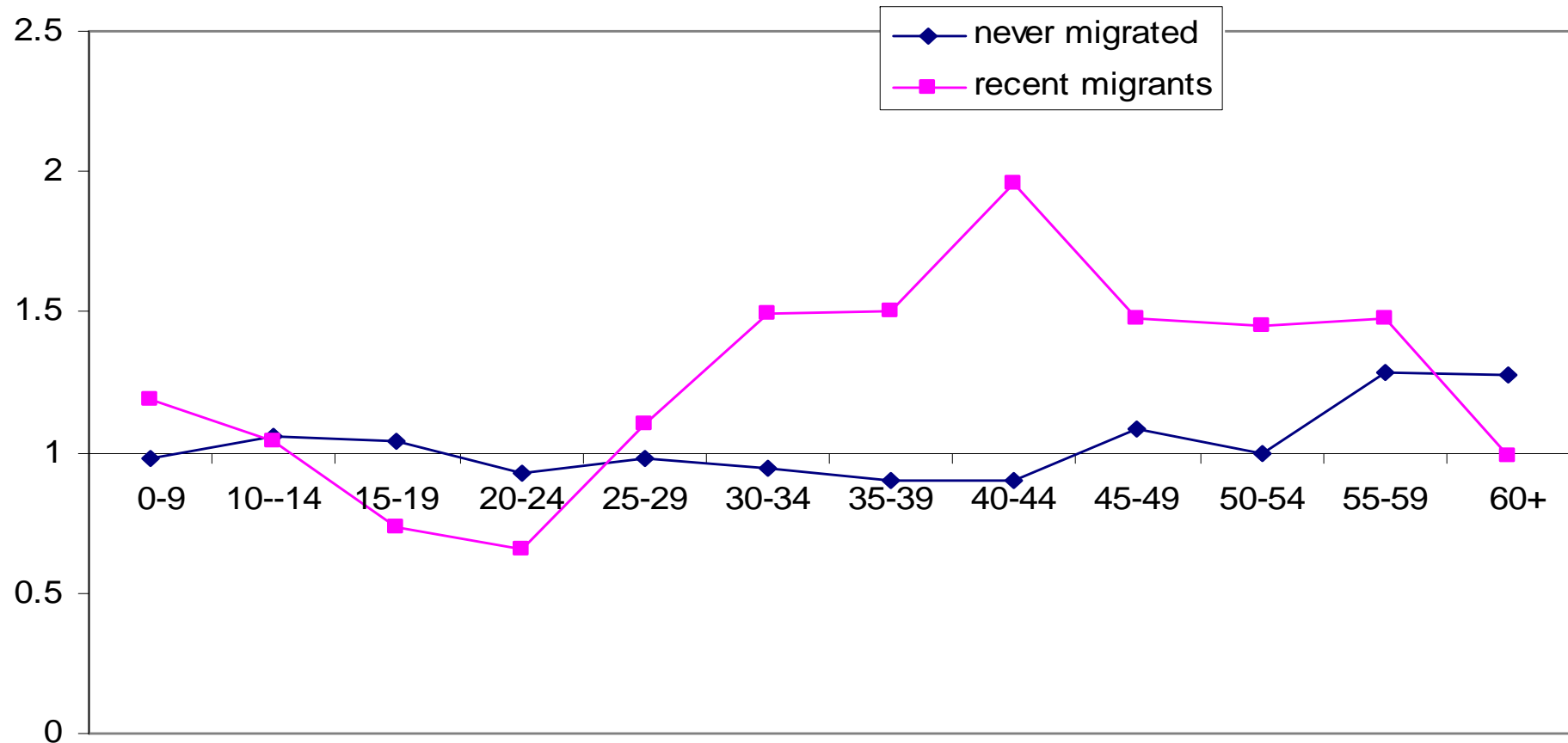
The international Picture

- More migrants from rural area
- Importance of smaller towns

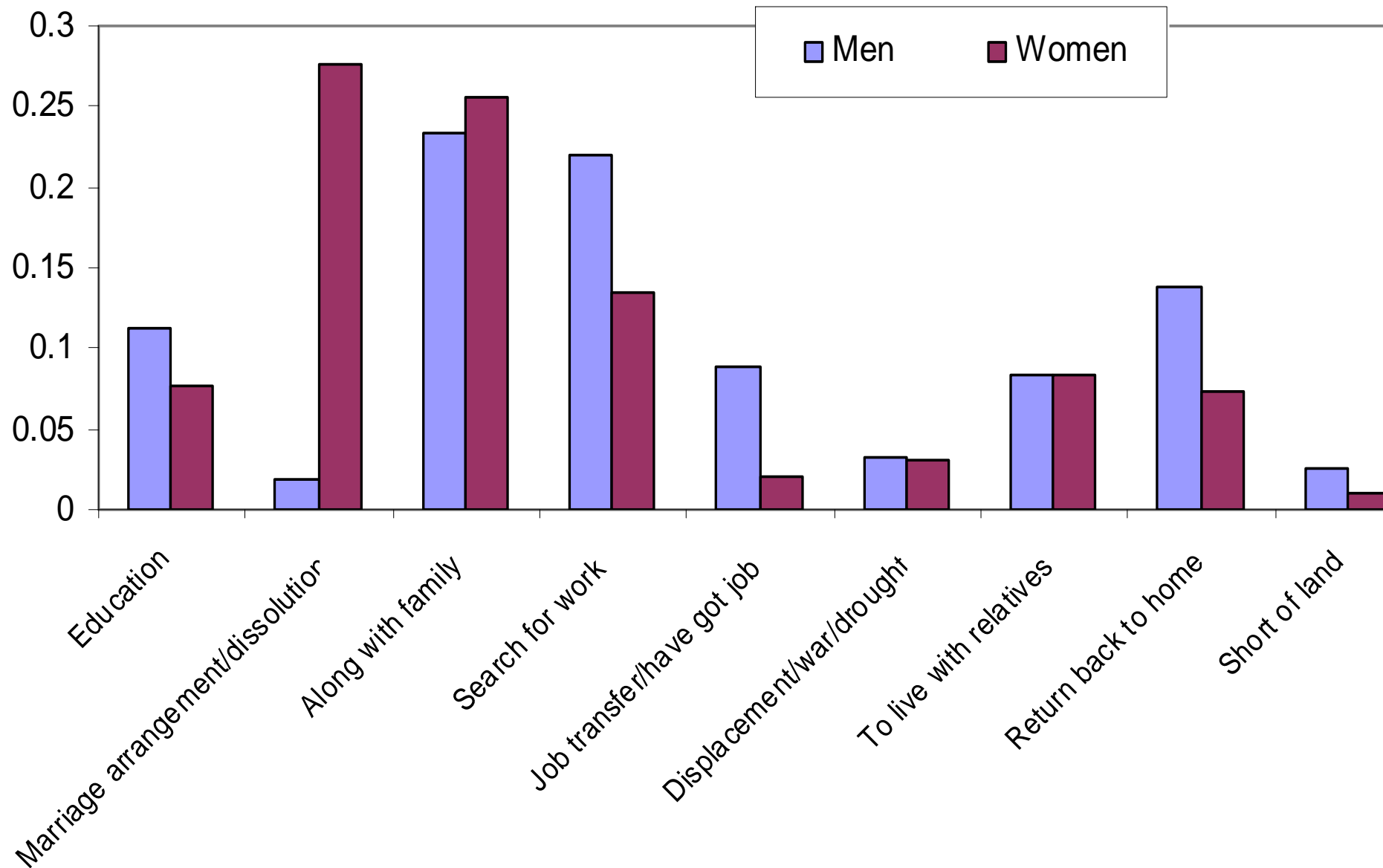


The National Picture

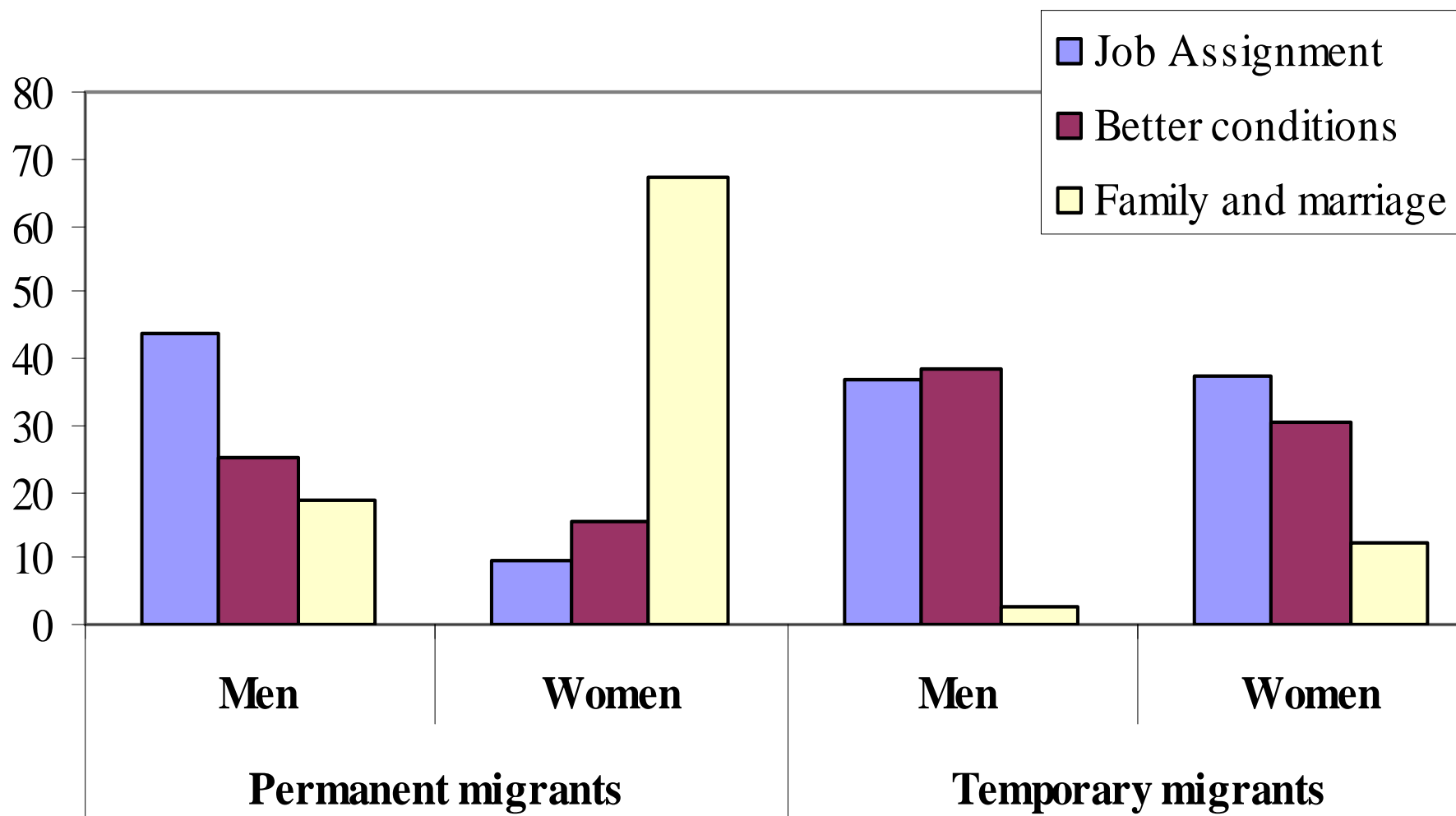
gender ratio (men/women) by age and migration status



reasons for migration for recent migrants, by gender

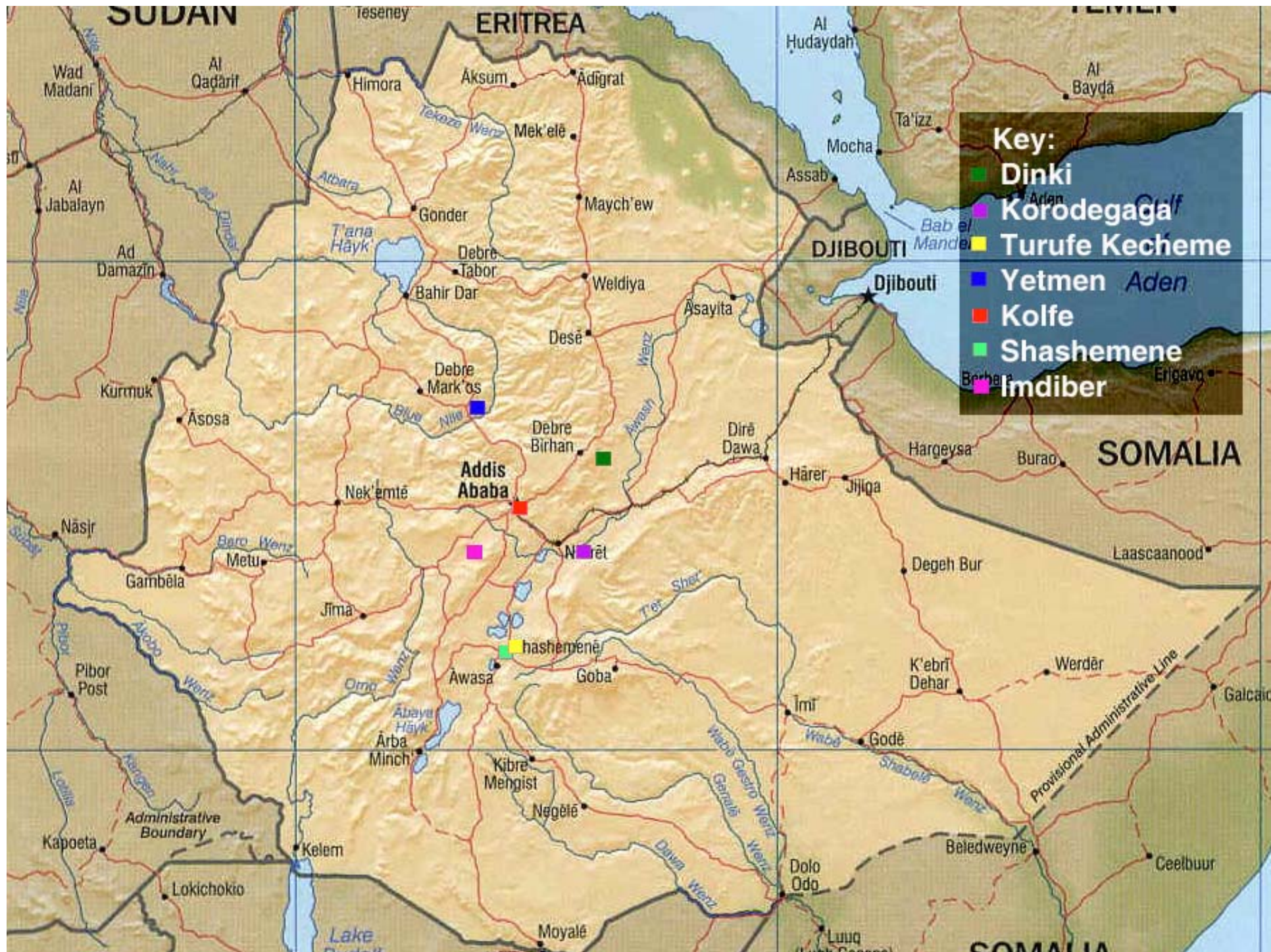


Main reasons for move -- single movers 13+



Addis Ababa: Region and Gender

- In 1994 out of 100 migrants 55 women
- Female migrants predominate among
 - Tegraway (sex ratio 84) Sodo Gurage (ratio 81), Oromo (62) and Amhara (61)
- men predominate: Dorze (350), Gamo (268), Sebat bet (178)
- 20% of women migrants divorcees (5% non)
 - Amhara and Oromo more single and divorce
- Women less educated, less likely to be employed, and more in menial jobs.
- 85% of women who said they were sex workers were migrants.



WeD Urban sites: in-migration: Kolfe, Addis Ababa

- The majority of 1488 persons not born in the site 817 are women (55%)
- Women migrants from the North, notably Amhara, and West Shewa in Oromia often marital problems, divorcees, widows.
- Less from SNNPR, some Gamo women to join spouses.
- Migrants from Gurage to carry out small businesses.

WeD Urban sites: in-migration: Shashemene

- The majority of 496 people not born in the site 291 are women (58%)
- Marriage related migration of women from neighbouring areas of Oromia and Kembata and Hadiya.
- Women migrating for work from business towns: Agaro, Awassa, Nazret, Dilla, DZ
- Mainly divorced single engaged in domestic work, small businesses, production of local drinks, and sex work

WeD Urban sites: out-migration: Kolfe, Addis Ababa

- From the South (Gamo) to join spouses,
 - some men maintain wives in rural and urban areas.
- From Gurage petty trade, tea and pastry shops
- From Amhara and Oromia domestic work:
 - maids, nannies, cleaners, service sector waitresses, injera baking, road-side selling, construction, sex work.
- Step migration among the latter common.
- Out of 92 absentees, 53 women (58%).
- 22 in another country! 13 in a rural area, 7 in other parts of Addis Ababa, 6 other urban area
- 15 seeking work, 9 social visit, 5 domestic work, 4 seeing other places, 3 education, 2 looking for work.

WeD Urban sites: out-migration: Shashemene

- Out of 117 absentees at the time of the survey 44 were women (38%)
- Most absentees in urban areas (11 in Addis Ababa and 9 in urban areas of other regions and 6 in urban areas of the region)
- Addis Ababa most popular destination
- Most common reason social visit (12) and education (12); health (4) domestic work (3); seeking work (3), funeral (2), marriage (2), religious festival (2), trade (1), manual work (1).

WeD Rural sites: out-migration: Amhara

➤ Yetmen

- Migration to close areas for marriage
- Preference to marry men in town urban life better
- servants or in bars in local towns (Dejen, Bichena)
- Preference to further towns where not known
- Out of 13 absentees 7 were women, 4 to rural areas (2 local and 2 in the region) and 2 to urban areas in the wereda

➤ Dinki

- Out the 25 absentees, 16 the majority (64%) were women
- Women primarily visiting other rural areas (20 in local rural areas, 16 in other rural areas, 8 in Addis Ababa, 8 in other countries, 4 in local urban area, 4 in district rural areas)

WeD Rural Sites: out-migration: Oromia

➤ Turufe Kecheme

- labourers in local towns bake injera, wash clothes, make alcohol, cook.
- Shop assistants, working in bars
- Servants during the day, or living with employers.
- Decent income preparing food, some able to help families
- Considered shameful only the poorest
- Risks working as servant: rape, pregnancy
- Absentees 75, women 31; Addis (10), District urban area (10)
- Higher proportion of male absentees (60%)
- Women more prone to go to urban areas within the wereda
- Opportunities in towns Shashemene, Kuyera, Arsi Negele, and Addis Ababa.

➤ Korodegaga

- Out of 46 absentees only 18 were women, 7 of whom in a rural area of the region

WeD sites: Rural in-migration: Amhara

➤ Yetmen, Gojjam

- Out of 250 people not born in the site, 178 or 71% were women
- Most in-migrants are women marrying into the area

➤ Dinki, North Shewa

- Out of 194 people not born in the site, 120 or 62% are women.
- Earlier with families into area
- In-migration of women largely for marriage

WeD sites: Rural in-migration: Oromia

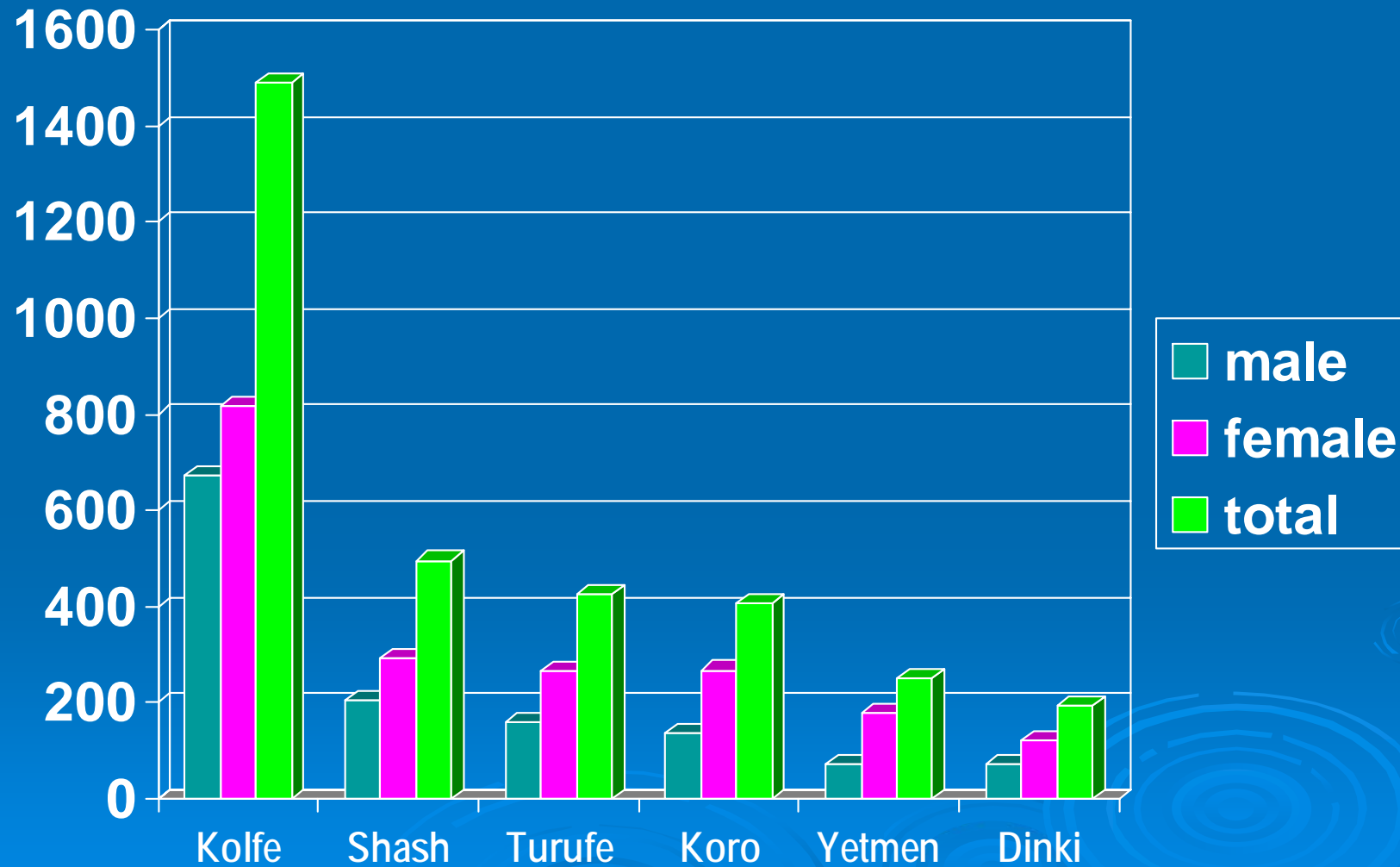
➤ Turufe Kecheme

- Out of 485 people not born in the site 267 or 55 % are women

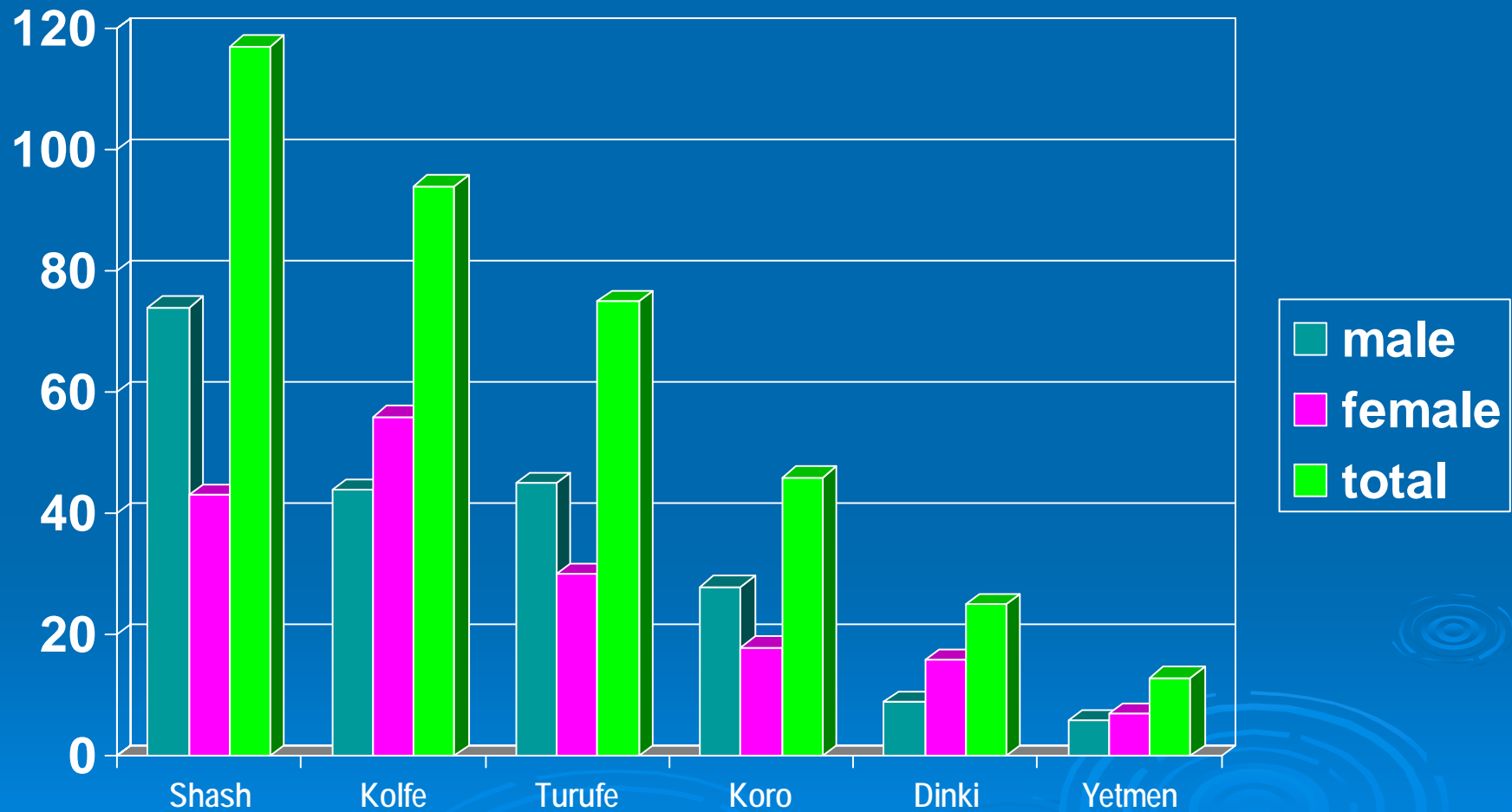
➤ Korodegaga

- Out of 406 people not born in the site 268 or 66% are women.
- Marriage from close rural areas: Sire, Asela, Iteya areas.

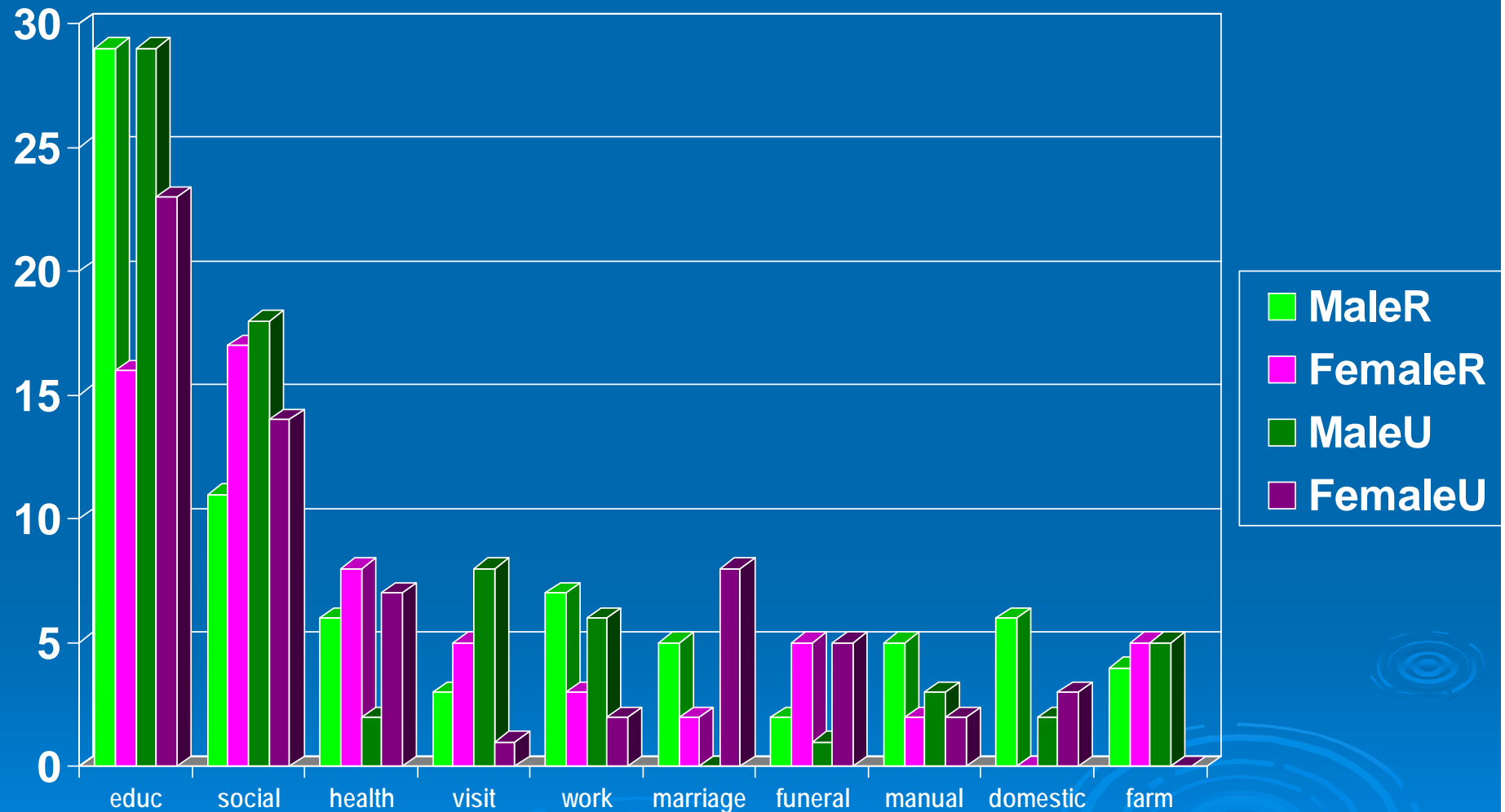
In-Migration Comparisons



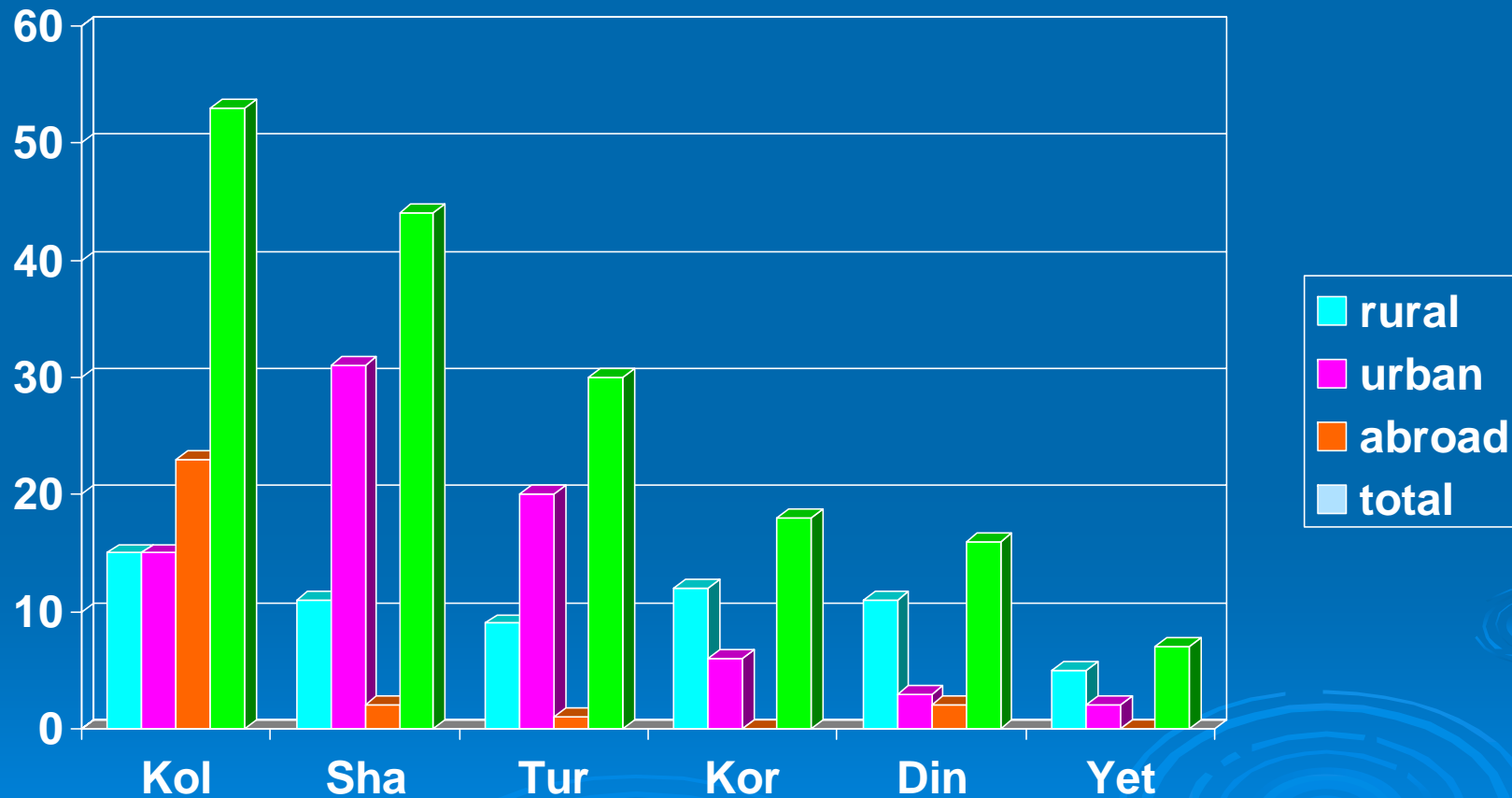
Out-migration Comparisons



Reasons Gender Urban-Rural



Female Out-migration by Type



Areas of Concern for Discussion

- FROM THE LITERATURE
- Migration less than other African countries
- More young women's migrants
- Major Reason for migration marriage dissolution
- Women migrants divorcees in Addis
- Women migrants less educated
- Women migrants lower paid jobs
- Sex workers predominantly migrants

WeD Findings for Discussion

- Majority of in-migrants women in all sites
- Female outmigration proportion higher from Addis and Amhara than Oromia sites.
- Women from Turufe and Shashemene urban bound.
- Urban sites divorced, single, young women involved in petty trade, domestic work and bars, subject to hardships and exploitation.
- Urban migration from Kolfe abroad high
- Education, health, social and visits, funerals and marriage predominate as reasons for absences.