

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 WeD logo, consisting of the letters 'WeD' in white on an orange rectangular background.

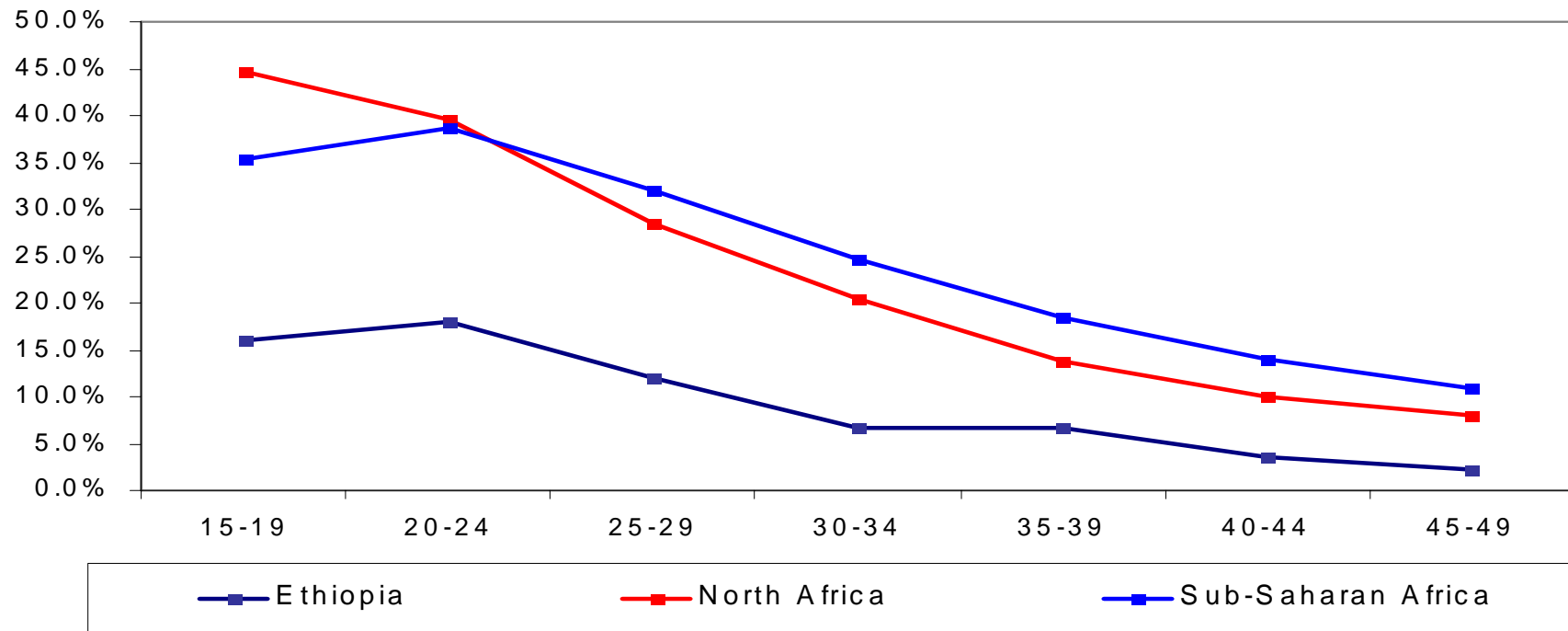
ESRC Research Group on  
Wellbeing in Developing Countries

The logo for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), featuring the letters 'E·S·R·C' in a large font above the words 'ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL' in a smaller font, all within a dark square.

# The International Picture

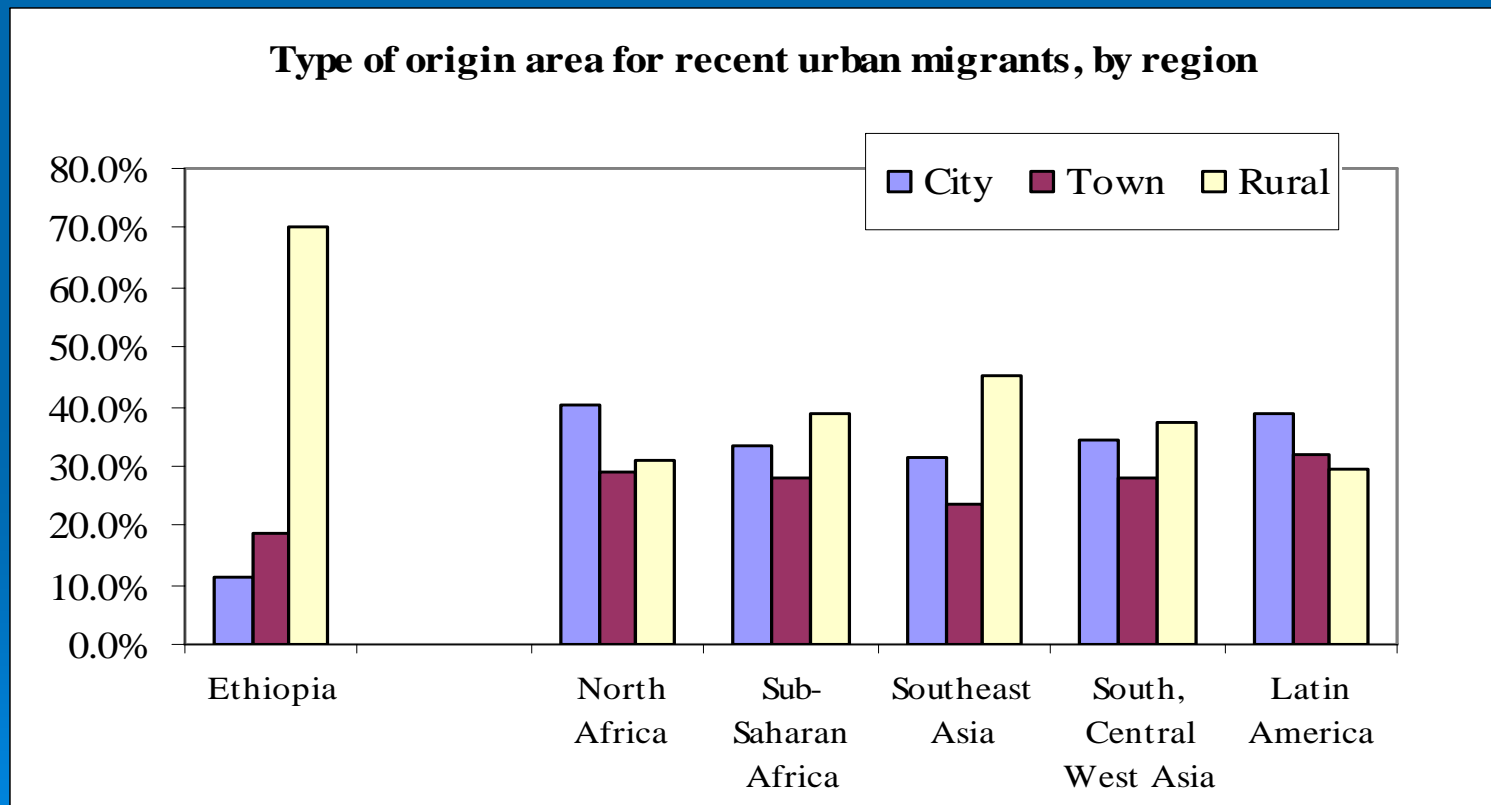
## ➤ Migration lower in Ethiopia than Africa

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



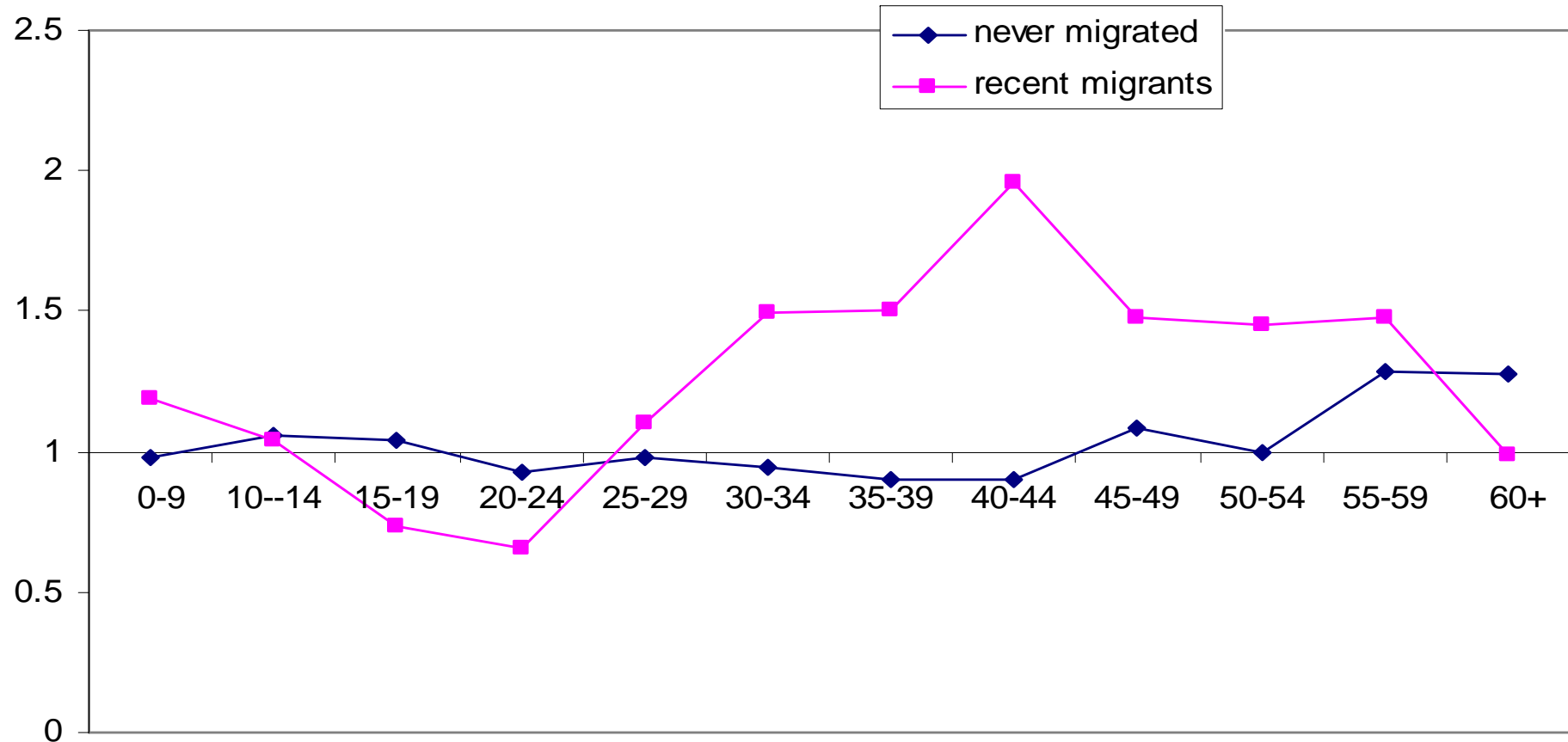
# The international Picture

- More migrants from rural area
- Importance of smaller towns

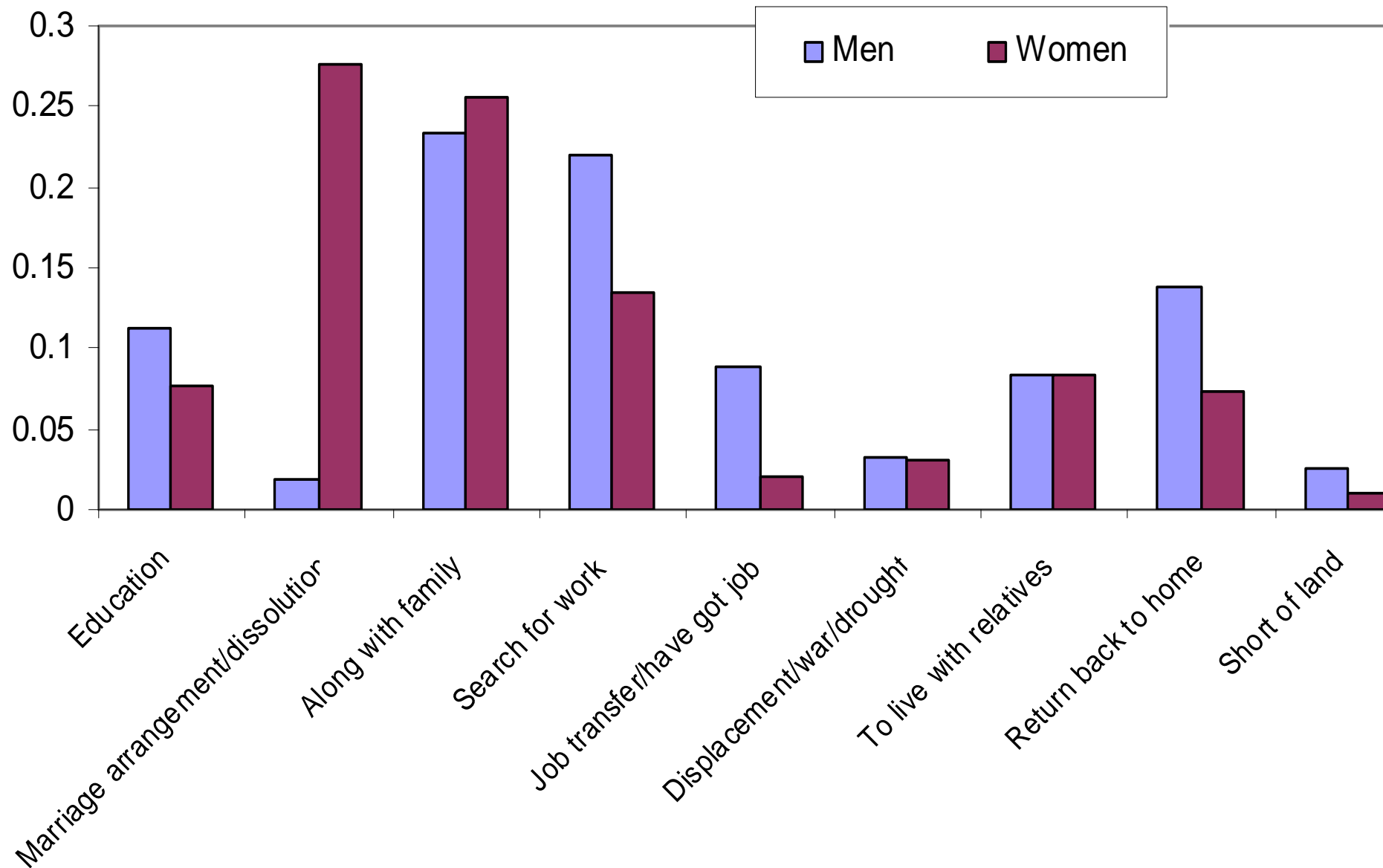


# The National Picture

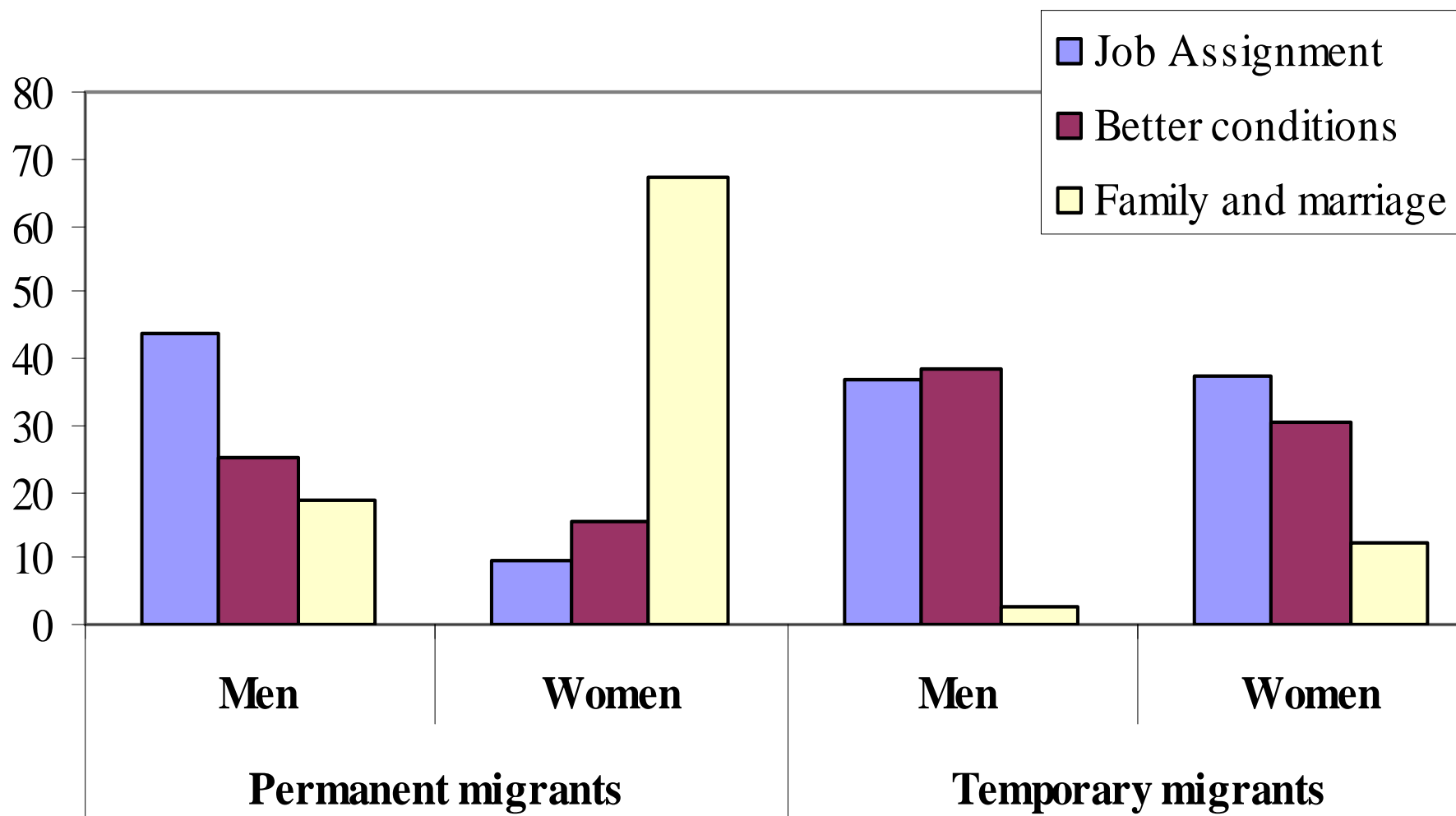
gender ratio (men/women) by age and migration status



## reasons for migration for recent migrants, by gender

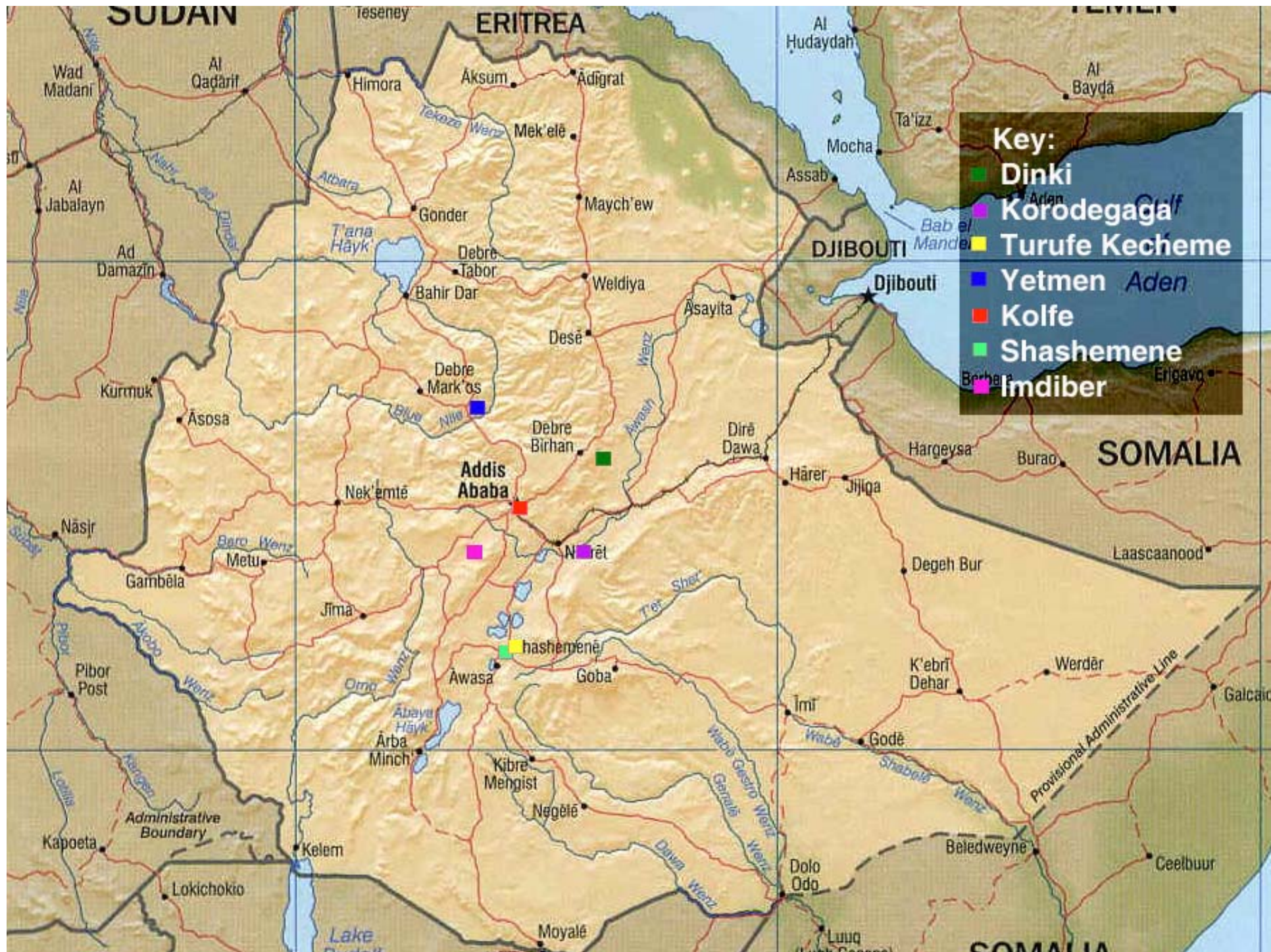


## Main reasons for move -- single movers 13+



# 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

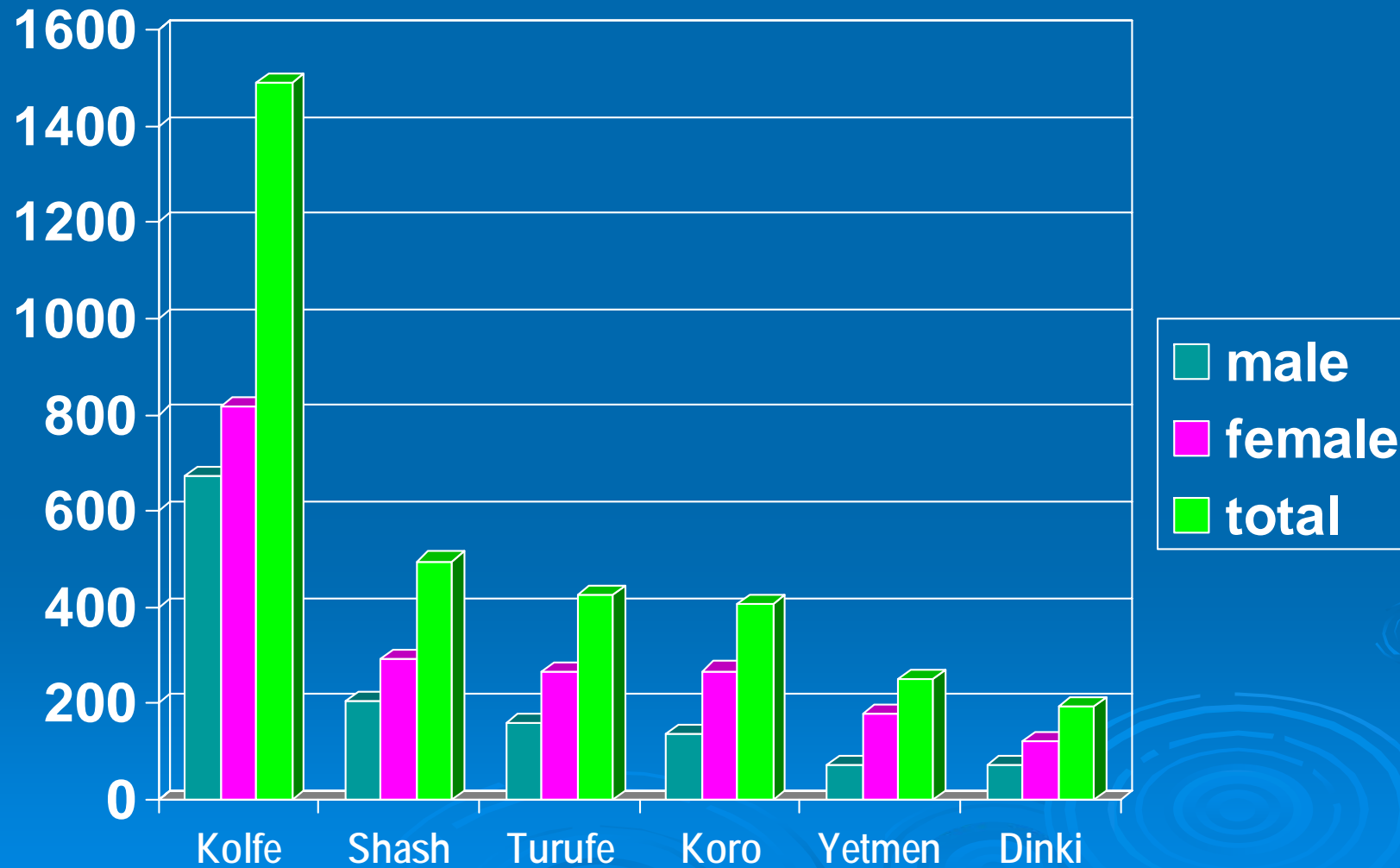
## ➤ Turufe Kecheme

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

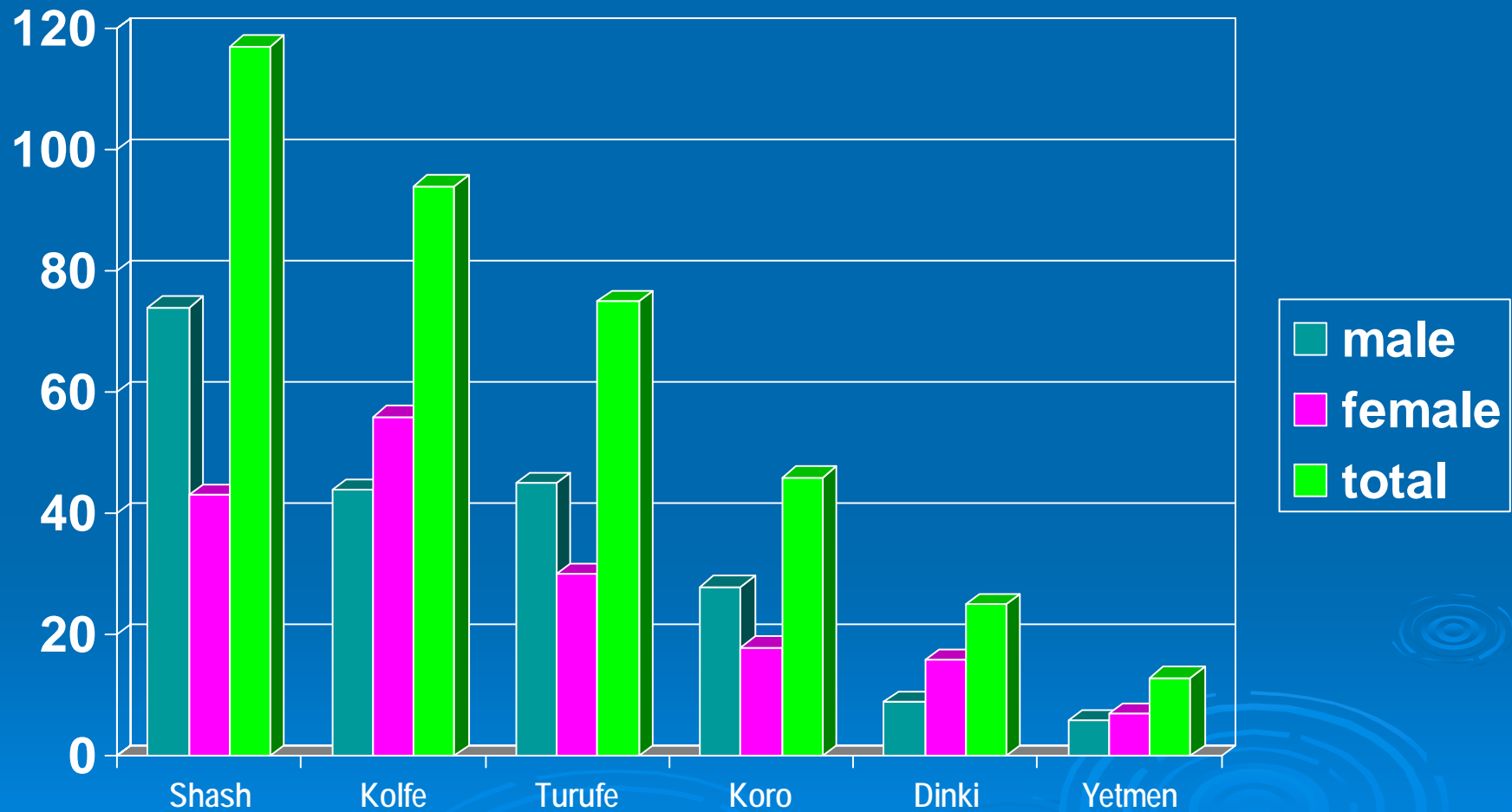
## ➤ Korodegaga

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

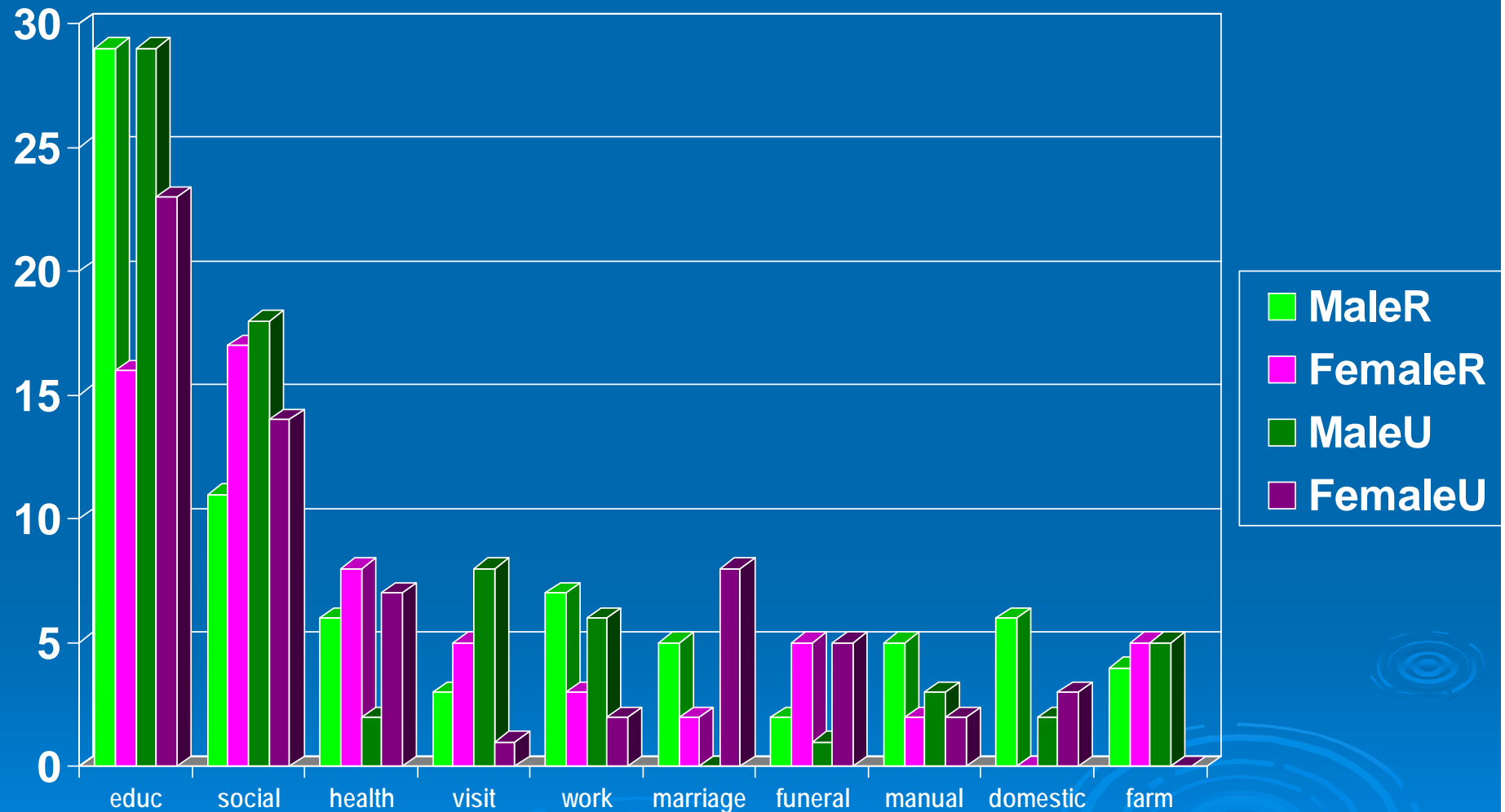
# In-Migration Comparisons



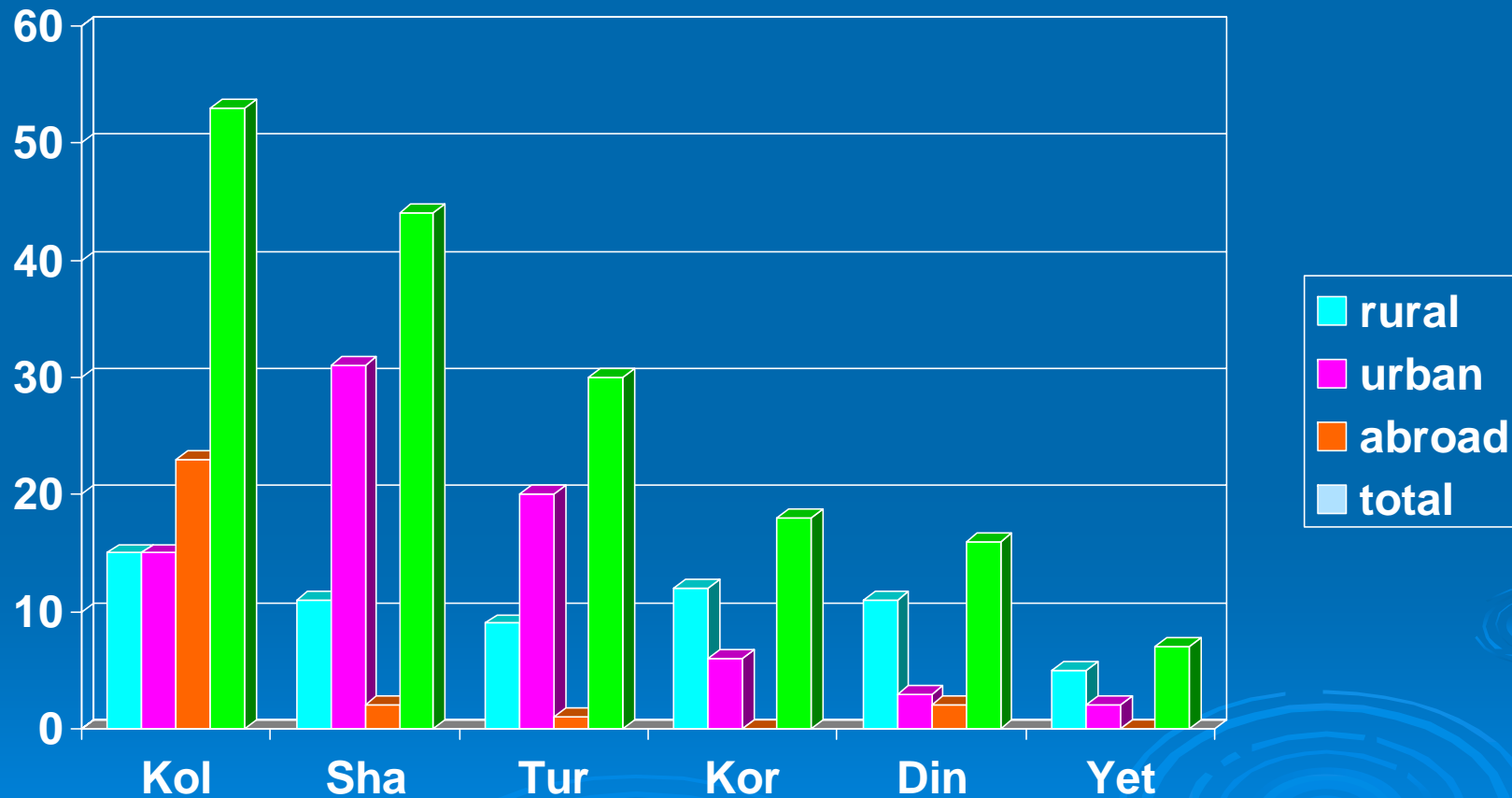
# Out-migration Comparisons



# 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.