

**EXTENT OF POVERTY AND RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION
IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN
MAROODI-JEEH, SOMALILAND**

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
Master in Economic Policy and Planning

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DECLARATION A

"This thesis proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

Mustafa Ahmed
Mustafa

Name and Signature of Candidate

18/12/2012

Date

DECLARATION B

"We confirm that the work reported in this thesis proposal was carried out by the candidate under our supervision".



Name and Signature of Supervisor

Name and Signature of Supervisor



Date

Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my dear mother Aamina Abdi Ismael.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the most merciful the most gracious, I thank to Allah, the almighty, the sustainer of the world for the way he has guided me and give the ability and the knowledge to write this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is synonymous with the developing countries especially in the rural areas which resulted in the migration of so many people to the urban areas in such of greener postures. This study is set to examine the relationship between poverty and rural urban migration. The study has the following objectives: To determine the profile of respondents in terms of, Age, Gender, Educational level, Employment situation; To determine the levels of poverty in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh; To determine the level of Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh; To identify if there is a significant difference in the level of poverty and the level of Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland; To determine if there are significant relationship between poverty and Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland. The study finds out that there is a significant relationship between the extent of poverty and the rural-urban migration.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Poverty has been a concern in societies since before the beginning of recorded history. According to sociologists and anthropologists, social stratification—the division of a society into a hierarchy of wealth, power, and status—was a defining characteristic of the earliest civilizations, including those of ancient Egypt, Sumer in the Middle East, and the Indus Valley of what is now India (Baratz and Grigsby 1999). The rulers and other powerful or wealthy members of these civilizations frequently mistreated the poor, sometimes subjecting them to hard labor or enslaving them.

Poverty affects people from all walks of life. Clearly some people are more vulnerable than others, but in many ways poverty has become a normal part of their life. Although many of the problems associated with poverty that are faced by urban people also apply to those living in rural areas, rural people face an additional set of barriers which are linked to their spatial isolation and to the narrow range of opportunities which are available. For rural youth, some of the most effective bridges into the good life (such as education and health) may be limited or inaccessible and opportunities to fulfill aspirations may be restricted. In this study we look at the distinctiveness of rural poverty and its effect on Rural-Urban migration. (Chapman, J., & Bernstein, J. 2003).

In many parts of rural areas in Somaliland, poverty and under-employment among young people has been seen as a particular cause for the Rural-Urban migration, a key issue in rural communities is the lack of employment opportunities and career choices for young people. Indeed, research suggests that members of rural communities tend to express a great deal of concern about the problems faced by young people in the labor market and their lack of access to further education and training.

There is also evidence suggesting that 'traditional' rural employment in agriculture and small manufacturing units and the increase in part-time and temporary jobs in the service sector have had a particularly strong impact on the experiences of young people.

According to Corcoran, M. (2001), Members of the 16 to 24 age group are most vulnerable to poverty, and researchers have highlighted significant associations between poverty and processes of socioeconomic marginalization.

Because of the high distractive poverty in rural areas and low living standard caused the people to migrate from their villages to big cities of the country while others migrate to abroad, searching a better life. The declining standard of living is further constrained by government's lack of available social services, particularly those in education and healthcare.

Up to now the condition does not changed, it's also worsened is also worsened by the climatic conditions of the country which make the situation tough, Since Somaliland is a semi desert country, it receives a rain for only 4 months in the year.

This caused that farmers who produce agricultural products such as food crops become small in number. This threatened the availability of food in rural areas.

Statement of the Problem

The Study focuses on the problem of rural-urban migration. The reason for this focus is that the poorest families are found in rural areas and the unemployed labor force tends to engage in, including child migrants individually. The poorest tend to migrate less to high-income areas of the country. Studying migration with insights from poverty research broadens the focus in terms of types of migration and migrants. Much of the migration of the poorest is not seriously recognized, and nor are major categories of the poorest migrants. It is often asserted that the poorest do not want to or cannot migrate, or migrate only in exceptional circumstances and crises.

The role of the government is not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the rural areas. Although there are few districts that get a small developmental projects from LINGO's and INGO's, but these are not enough to cover the whole basic need of the rural areas.

Most of the people living in the rural areas are agro pastoralists, they rear animals like goats', sheep and camel. The climate is semi desert and the country gets a small amount of rain for the whole season, and most of the year its dry. These cause prevailing droughts severe poverty and famines. These problems cause the in the rural areas to migrate to the urban cities and sometimes abroad.

The problem of Rural-Urban migration if it's not treated becomes a threat to the farmers in the rural areas and the whole country.

In this study the researcher will focus on the poverty as the cause of the Rural-Urban migration, because there is a no enough data available in the correlation between poverty and rural-urban migration in Somaliland.

Purpose of the Study

1. To identify the strength and weaknesses of the respondents in terms of poverty and rural-urban migration.
2. To validate the theory on which your study is based on within the context of poverty and rural-urban migration.
3. To test hypothesis involved in the study researchers
4. To contribute to existing knowledge by filling the existing gaps
5. To identify the gaps within the existing

Research Objectives

General Objective: This study will examine the correlation between poverty and Rural-Urban migration in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland

Specific Objectives

To be sought further in this study will be as follows:

1. To determine the profile of respondents in terms of
 - 1.1. Age
 - 1.2. Gender
 - 1.3. Educational level
 - 1.4. Employment situation
2. To determine the levels of poverty in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh.
3. To determine the level of Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh.
4. To identify if there is a significant difference in the level of poverty and the level of Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland.
5. To determine if there are significant relationship between poverty and Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland

Research Questions

This study will seek to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the profile of respondents in terms of
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 gender
 - 1.3 educational level
 - 1.4 Employment situation?

2. What is the level of poverty in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland?
3. What is the level of Rural-Urban migration in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland?
4. Is there a significant difference in the level of poverty and the level of Rural-Urban migration in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland?
5. Is there a significant relationship between poverty and Rural-Urban migration in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland?

Research Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the levels of poverty and the levels of Rural-Urban migration.
2. There is no significant relationship between the levels of poverty and the levels of Rural-Urban migration.

Scope of the study

Geographical Scope

The study will be conducted in the three selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh region which are, Salaxley, Daara-Salaam, and Meygaagaha.

The researcher selected these areas because; most of the people are immigrating from the villages to the cities searching of employment and better life. So the researcher can reach easily the respondents (the people who immigrate from their villages) which are now in Hargeisa, and those who are in their villages but willing to migrate.

Theoretical Scope

The theories of Rural-urban migration by Harris-Todaro (1970), is proven or disproved in this study. Harris and Todaro set up a seminal framework of migration between rural and urban areas.

Their theory hypothesizes that individuals migrate to urban sectors with the aim of obtaining employment in the formal sector and that informal sector employment is a transitional phase during which migrants are searching for formal sector job.

Content Scope

The study describes the level of poverty in terms of absolute and relative poverty. Rural-Urban migration is confined to Labor migration and household migration. The study will also examine the cause and effect relationship between the independent variables (poverty) and dependent variable (Rural-Urban migration).

Time scope

This study is conducted for a period of 11 months, starting from January up to November, the first two months the researcher will go to the field and collect the data, the next four months the researcher will analyze the data collected from the cite. And finally the researcher will produce the first draft of the study at November, and will finalize it at December.

Significance of the Study

The following disciplines will benefit from the findings of the study.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) of Somaliland will recognize the factors which contribute the migration of people from villages to urban centers, and sometimes their migration to abroad.

Improving the infrastructure will lead: High employment in the rural areas, better life and the availability of basic needs such as education and health.

Other government agencies will use this study as a guide to set the national developmental policies; such the Ministry of Education will make use of this study as a guide to set its policy for the coming years.

The INGO's and the LINGO's will get from this study a full information about the areas which needs improvement and development, to set their projects.

The future researchers will utilize the findings of this study to embark on a related study.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

In this study the following terms are defined operationally as:

1. **Poverty:** When a person in the rural area is without a job or a means of livelihood, we call him an unemployed person. And this type of unemployment is poverty.
2. **Rural-Urban migration:** Movement of people from rural (villages) areas of the country into the cities.

3. **Rural:** Rural is any place of or relating to the country, country people or life, or agriculture. It's where people do their farms and rear animals for agricultural development. In this study rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms; "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.
4. **Urban:** urban is a place by which more come to live together, a place which is more developed which all the human basic needs are available.

In this study urban is a place comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Poverty

Narayan (2000) defined Poverty on the existence of a pattern of deprivation, rather than by the deprivation itself. Following the argument about lack of basic security, it would be possible for a poor person to be subject to multiple deprivations even though that person was not experiencing a specific deprivation at a particular point of time. The definition of poverty would depend, rather, on cumulative experience over time. *Voices of the Poor*, a series of studies for the World Bank, refers to the idea of the 'web' of deprivation (Narayan et al. 2000) – an expressive metaphor, referring to a constellation of issues where people might suffer from shifting combinations of problems over time (Coffield and Sarsby 1998; Kolvin et al. 1990).

Baratz and Grigsby refer to poverty as a severe lack of physical and mental well-being, closely associated with inadequate economic resources and consumption. (Baratz and Grigsby 1999)

Vic George defines poverty as: Poverty consists of a core of basic necessities as well as a list of other necessities that change over time and place. (George 2000)

The factors which go to make up well-being include 'welfare' values, including self-esteem, aspirations, and stigma and 'deference' values, including aspects of status and power.

These views stem from apparently opposed positions: George is advocating an 'absolute' view of poverty, Baratz and Grigsby a 'relative' view. But these are interpretations of the social construction of need, not different definitions of poverty. Both agree that poverty is a lack of something, and they are largely agreed on what is lacking. The main disagreement is about the source and foundation of the needs.

Deleeck et al. argues that Poverty is not restricted to one dimension, e.g. income, but it manifests itself in all domains of life, such as housing, education, health. (Deleeck et al. 1992)

People may experience particular needs (like homelessness or cold) without this being sufficient to constitute 'poverty' – though needs are still clearly important as primary indicators of poverty (Whelan and Whelan 1995). Duration is important, because temporary deprivations (like those experienced by the victims of catastrophes) are not enough to constitute 'poverty'.

Needs are closely linked to resources; every need is a need for something. Poverty can be taken to refer to circumstances in which people lack the income, wealth or resources to acquire or consume the things which they need. Booth wrote that the 'poor' are those whose means may be sufficient, but are barely sufficient, for decent independent life; the 'very poor' those whose means are insufficient for this according to the usual standard of life in this country. (Booth 1997)

Ashton argues that deprivation is surely about 'essential' needs that are unmet. This may be due to a lack of money resources – but it need not be (since adequate resources may be misspent).

Poverty, on the other hand, must refer to a lack of the money necessary to meet those needs. (Ashton 1999)

Extent of Poverty

The declining standard of living is further constrained by government's lack of available social services, particularly those in education and healthcare. The average gross primary school enrollment rate has not improved, and health services are falling behind increased demand. This is cause for concern, as Somaliland has the moderate population growth rate (MoEPD report 2010) and is challenged to develop productive human capital from a population that lacks sustained education and life expectancy. Due to persistently high fertility rates, malaria, and tuberculosis, life expectancy is eroding and affecting the demographic structure of family households, as well as the quality and quantity of the labor force.

Without productive human capital, the government cannot complete a demographic transition to improve socio-economic development in the region. The progress to provide adequate basic health care and education among people is hampered by the rate of population growth. In urban areas, this is reflected by higher levels of unemployment among young people than among other members of the labor force. In rural areas, people experiences higher levels of unemployment and underemployment due to fewer opportunities for labor productivity and rural incomes.

Most rural employment is in small-scale agriculture, where the traditional role of people consists of unpaid farm work, rather than functioning as farmers in their own right.

This is typically due to customary rules of land use, which limit access to land for rural people. Even in countries with formal agricultural sectors, such as Kenya, São Tomé, and Príncipe, rural unemployment is rising. In Kenya, for example, rural unemployment has reached over thirty three percent (Economic Report on Africa 2005). This collective effect has a direct impact on the ability for to break their cycle of poverty.

Poverty's Effect on Rural people

The rural youth are most affected by poverty. This group, which represents over half of the world's population, is among the most disadvantaged groups as they often have limited access to educational programs that address their specific situations and needs. This results in high dropout rates at an early age. Curriculum is often geared more toward academic accomplishments and to urban-focused studies than to learning useful skills that enhance rural livelihoods. The resulting low enrollment rates, coupled with low completion rates, have contributed to the difficult transition into quality employment. As a compounding factor, education can be cost prohibitive and sometimes viewed as unnecessary in an agricultural society that is dependent upon farm working. Therefore, most rural people remain poor—three out of every four live on less than US \$2 per day—lacking the resources and skills to be competitive (World Bank 2009).

Young women are at a particular disadvantage. Rural young women in Somaliland need special attention as gender disparities continue to impede young girls' acquisition of decent education and employable skills. These constraints are accentuated by the pressures of early marriage and child rearing, which lead to a cycle of limited choices.

Most females are married before the age of twenty four, with parenthood occurring even earlier (World Bank 2009).

With school enrollment and dropout rates higher for young girls, the impact of cultural norms and role models restrict young women's options to early motherhood and unpaid domestic work. As most rural Somaliland society does not value young unmarried women who are not attending school, inevitably, there are no other opportunities.

The consequences of the high population growth and lack of education and job opportunities in rural areas lead disadvantaged people to urban drift. Rural young sub-Saharan Africans put their lives at risk by moving to the city for greater employment opportunities and a smooth transition into adulthood.

The education they receive in rural areas tends to promote an urban orientation that it adds to the belief that opportunities are better in urban centers.

Rural-urban migration

At the international level, no universally accepted definition of migrant exists. According the IOM report in migration (2004) The term migrant is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of "personal convenience" and without intervention of an external compelling factor. This term therefore applies to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

Migration is a process of moving, either across an international border, or within a State.

It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants. (IOM report 2004)

Rural urban migration is a movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin. (IOM report 2004)

Migration is not only a coping mechanism to escape poverty; it is an opportunity for rural young people to feel a sense of pride, self-respect, and be viewed as leaders within their family and their broader community (Aleinikoff, T.A., Chetail, V. 2003). Young people view migration as an avenue to improve their status, learn new skills, and transit into adulthood. As a consequence, migration continues to serve as the means to improve rural livelihoods.

People are an integral component of the migrant population, both in terms of volume, and the effects they have on both their points of origin and destination. Estimates are that 15 percent (approximately 0.5 Million) of the migrant population are youth (Touray 2006).

Rural people are particularly disadvantaged; with inadequately developed education and skills, many find limited employment opportunities in the cities. Most face a future of low-wage employment, unemployment, underemployment, poverty, drugs, and crime.

The arrival of rural migrants worsens the situation by expanding the pool of young urban job seekers, which reduces the pressure on employers to offer competitive incomes and work standards to their workers.

Urban areas are becoming extremely overcrowded and overburdened, putting pressure on insufficient infrastructures, schools, health facilities, sanitation and water systems. This escalating urbanization has created a new context of poverty in which urban centers are overtaxed and unprepared to absorb increasing unemployment. In absolute numbers, unemployment becomes more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas.

The situation is worse for young women—many who have migrated to escape forced and early marriage—as they face particular barriers to the labor market, much of which are attributable to cultural attitudes of men. They may find work in domestic settings and in small businesses. More commonly, many girls are exploited because they are young, easily manipulated, unaware of their rights, and afraid to expose their negligent employers.

With the rising incidence of poverty, crime, prostitution, violence, and exploitation, Somaliland's migrating people are in an age fraught with potential threats exacerbated by ill-prepared and rapid urbanization. As a consequence, many rural migrants are no better off in the city than they were in their village.

By fleeing their traditional culture, the rural youth have become human rights victims with no parental protection or legal rights. Life in the city has resulted in marginalization and social exclusion.

To reduce the rate and negative consequences of rapid urbanization, policy efforts that empower and integrate rural youth into agricultural-

based activities are necessary. If governments were to commit to this investment, the desire to migrate would diminish. Rural youth could evolve into agents of change with the capacity to improve their living standards, which is considered essential to promote sustainable rural livelihoods.

Theoretical perspective

The study of migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular has for long been an important area of research in development economics. A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs).

In this study we focus on one of the particular influence theoretical works, the Rural-urban migration theory of Harris-Todaro (1970). The model led to many applied studies most of which confirmed that the relative wages and the perceived probability of finding a job were indeed important determinants of a decision to move. Also, the main conclusion of HT model has had considerable influence on policy formulation in LDC's.

From the empirical point of view, the HT model generates unemployment rates which are implausibly high. From the theoretical point of view, the model leaves its driving force, the disparity of urban and rural wages and the fixity of urban wage, unexplained.

However, the model, with or without fixed wages, can be modified in a number of ways to introduce many interesting aspects (risk aversion, priority hiring, informal sector, travel costs ...) which probably will reduce the level of unemployment as predicted by the starting model.

The burden of the Todaro model was to explain why masses of workers moved from the countryside to the city in the face of sizeable urban pools of unemployed and underemployed. To accomplish this, the model focused attention on the present value of expected earnings rather than current wage rates. The rate of rural-urban migration was held to be a function of the difference between the present values of expected urban earnings and expected rural earnings, with the size of the flow of expected urban earnings significantly affected by the probability of obtaining employment in the urban modern (UM) sector

Related studies

Catherine, Derik, Niel Roux and Jonathan Mafukidze (2006), Conducted a study on the Views on Migration in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their study findings indicated that an increasing number of Africans are migrating from rural to urban centers. However, the authors argue that African countries have not yet prioritized migration at the top of their policy agendas. Therefore, these scholars support promoting and disseminating better research data, increasing capacity building efforts, mobilizing government resources, and sharing expertise in the field in an effort to work toward guidelines that can better shape African migration policies.

Another study conducted by Black, Richard, Savina, Shannon and Radha (2004). On Migration and Pro-Poor Policy in West Africa, the authors argue that migration is a significant livelihood strategy for poor people. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in some West African countries acknowledge this migration, especially those in Cape Verde, Mali and Niger.

However, the authors suggest that future regional and policy frameworks on migration, poverty, and development need to address key gaps in order to build capacity at the local level. Some of these policy gaps include issues of internal rural-rural migration, rural-urban migration, child trafficking, and "reverse migration transition," where people move from countries of immigration to countries of emigration, such as Europe and North America. By addressing these gaps, the authors conclude, increased attention to strengthening interactions between rural and urban areas may be a precondition to peace and development in the region.

Ansell, Nicola and Lorraine (2004), in their study on *Enabling Households to Support Successful Migration of AIDS Orphans in Southern Africa*, They asserted that migrations are complex and can take many forms. The research was conducted in the urban and rural communities of Lesotho and Malawi, where experiences of children were referenced with first-hand quotes. The article indicates that, in the short term, most children felt ill-treated in their new families. But, over time, the orphans were able to integrate into their new family systems. Also, migration patterns varied. Some children migrated alone, some with other siblings, or with a surviving parent. Sometimes, a child will return to live with parents after migrating to the home of an extended family member.

As most southern African orphans are cared for by extended families, the authors conclude that policies need to address sustainable and economic community programs that enable households to provide suitable care for these migrating children.

Awumbila, Mariama and Elizabeth (2008) in their study on *"Gendered Poverty, Migration and Livelihood Strategies of Female Porters in Accra,*

Ghana”, The authors studied the experiences of young migrating rural women who work as head load porters in the urban centers of Ghana. Through a study of quantitative and qualitative data of male and female porters, the authors examine the migrants’ experiences and survival strategies used to overcome poverty, risk, and vulnerability. The authors also included two case studies describing migration patterns and employment experiences of young migrants. One finding from the study indicates that migration, as a livelihood strategy, might provide young women with employment opportunities. Unfortunately, these opportunities may be at lower wages, in less valued positions, and in vulnerable health and predatory situations. Therefore, to understand migration and poverty reduction among people, the authors conclude that strategies must include gender-related determinants.

Cassiman (2008), Focuses on seasonal and permanent migration patterns of the Kasena people in Ghana. In his study of “Home and Away: Mental Geographies of Young Migrant Workers and their Belonging to the Family House in Northern Ghana.” The author argues that there are a growing number of young men and women migrate from north to south due to harsh economic and environmental conditions.

However, to address the tie between culture and the rural home, the author examines the lives of the people that remain behind.

Through field research conducted in the rural areas of the Upper East Region of Ghana, the author learned that the home’s interior arrangement is adjusted to uphold status within the village. If the migrant returns, the rural home is again re-worked to reflect the migrant’s journey; this includes the addition of new rooms and modern materials.

The author concludes that despite the Kasena people's need to migrate, they value their rural culture and do not achieve balance unless their home maintains a link to their ancestral customs.

Collinson, Mark, Stephen, Kathleen, Samuel and Michel (2006), provided a closer look at circular migration patterns in South Africa during 1992-2004. Using data from study "Highly Prevalent Circular Migration: Households, Mobility and Economic Status in Rural South Africa", the authors focused on circular migration as a household strategy. The findings include: (1) higher young female than male migration patterns; and (2) females were more likely to send remittance income to their rural families. Regarding those left at home, families were able to climb out of poverty if migration was engaged. For those families living in extreme poverty, the authors argue that policies need to bring services closer to their remote home villages to improve livelihoods and feasible migration opportunities.

Erulkar, Annabel, Tekle-Ab, Negussie and Tsehai (2006), claimed in their study of Migration and Vulnerability among Adolescents in Slum Areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that most research about rural-urban migration state that youth are the most likely migrants.

However, the authors take this research a step further by exploring patterns of youth migration and the role migration has in transitioning them to adulthood. Drawn from a population-based survey of over one thousand adolescents aged 10-19 in the slum areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the authors determine that migration was commonly correlated with employment opportunities.

With Ethiopia having one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, female migration is often connected to escaping early marriage. Therefore, migrant girls are especially vulnerable without the protection of parents and legal rights. The authors argue that young migrants, especially girls, are “falling through the cracks” of policies and programs; more focus is needed to develop programs that provide special attention to youth and their transition into adulthood.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research design

This study employed both survey descriptive design and correlation descriptive design. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. It deals with the relationship between variables, testing of hypothesis and development of generalizations and use of theories that have universal validity. It also involves events that have already taken place and may be related to present conditions (Kothari, 2004). Further, descriptive surveys are used to discover causal relationships (descriptive correlational), differences (descriptive comparative), to provide precise quantitative description and to observe behavior (Treece and Treece, 1973).

Population

The target population of the study is the people who live in the selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh region, Somaliland. According to the Ministry of Interior and Local Governments quarterly report on 2011, around 400 households live in these villages. The population is scattered in the selected villages.

Sample size and Selection

From the target population of 400, a sample of 200 will be selected, using the Slovene's formula for calculating of sample sizes, which is stated as

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$

Where
n = the required sample size
N = known population
e = the level of significance
which is given as 0.5 in social science

$$n = \frac{400}{1+400(0.0025)}$$
$$n = \frac{400}{200}$$
$$n = 200$$

Sample size distribution

Category	Population	Sample
Men	280	140
Women	120	60
Total	400	200

Sampling Procedure

The researcher divides the population in to 3 different geographical clusters, so he utilized a cluster random sampling procedure. Since the population in each cluster is not known by the researcher, the researcher used this formula to identify the sample of each cluster.

$n/n_c = 200/3 = 66.67$ which is almost 67 respondents in each cluster.

Selecting the respondents from specific cluster, the researcher used simple random sampling method.

Research instrument

The researcher employed Questionnaires as an instrument of the study. The Questionnaires should compose of three parts one for the profile characteristics of the respondents, another for the IV (level of poverty), and the third for the DV (rural-urban migration)

The reason of selecting this instrument is that the questionnaires are the most reliable instrument to get the necessary information from the respondents without fear or hesitancy. It is also less costly as compared to other instruments. Each respondent was provided a chance to express his or her ideas, options, views freely in a provided space without any undue influence of the researcher or his assistants.

Validity and reliability of the instruments

The researcher distributed the questionnaire to three Academicians to review the validity of the questions basing on the objectives. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments made bearing in mind the objectives of the study.

The formula used to calculate validity of the instrument is

Content validity index (CVI) = No. Items declared valid/Total No. of items.

To ensure the reliability of the instrument, the researcher used Test-Retest method. The researcher administered the questionnaire for a few people (say 10 persons), and then re-administer it to the same people after two weeks. The response of the two tests is then analyzed using the

t-test. If the significance is greater than or equal to 0.5, then the instrument is reliable.

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

Before the administration of the questionnaires the researcher collected an introductory paper from the CHDR (College of Higher Degrees and Research). The researcher also tried to get a permission letter from the local government officers of the selected districts and villages. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the respondents from the local governments in charge and select through simple random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size. The respondents are explained about the study and are requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix III).

Finally enough questionnaires are reproduced for distribution, and the select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

The respondents are requested to sign and answer the questionnaires. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within five days from the date of distribution. And lastly, all returned questionnaires are checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered is collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution are used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The mean and standard deviations are applied for the levels poverty and Rural-Urban migration. An item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations are derived.

The following mean range is used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the level of poverty and availability of basic needs in the rural areas

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Abundant
2.51-3.25	Agree	Available
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Sometimes Available
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	not available

B. For the level of Rural-Urban migration

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very Many
2.51-3.25	Agree	Many
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Small
1.00-1.75	Strongly dis agree	Very Many

The analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is utilized to test the difference between means for hypothesis one (Ho #1) at 0.05 level of significance. A multiple correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis on correlation (Ho #2) at 0.05 level of significance using a Z-test will be employed.

Ethical Considerations

Permission is sought from the relevant authorities with respect to the respondents' views. This is important for the protection of the respondents from harm or harassment and the confidentiality of the respondents' and their leaders' sensitive information.

The researcher acknowledged the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.

Limitations of the Study

There were some limitations that the researcher faced, and they are:

1. Extraneous variables which was beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.
2. The use of research assistants brought about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents.

To minimize this threat, the research assistants was oriented and briefed on the procedures are done in data collection.

3. Not all questionnaires are returned back neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher reserved more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents are also reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and are closely followed up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the data presentation, data analysis, and interpretation. The analysis and the interpretation of the data were based on the research objectives. The data analysis was divided in to two parts. The first part analysis and presents the profile of respondents or demographic information of the respondents, while the second part deals with the level of poverty, the level rural-urban migration, the significant difference between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration, and the significant relationship between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration.

Demographic information of the respondents

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents and show the distribution of the population in the study.

The demographic characteristics were described in the form of Age, Gender, Qualification and the employment situation. In each case the respondents were asked a closed questionnaire to give full information about their profile characteristics, and to enable the researcher to distinguish them accordingly. Analysis was made using percentages and frequency, as shown on the table 2.

Table 2 Profile of the respondents N=200

Gender	Frequency		Percentage (%)
Male	140		70%
Female	60		30%
Total	200		100
Age(in years)	Below 30	96	48%
	30-39	50	25%
	40-49	36	18%
	50-Above	18	9%
Total		200	100%
Education Level	Certificate	102	51%
	Diploma	64	32%
	Bachelors	31	15.5%
	Masters	3	1.5%
	PhD	0	0%
Total		200	100%
Employment situation	Employed	58	29%
	Unemployed	142	71%
Total		200	100%

Source: primary data 2012

Table2 shows 30% of the respondents were Female, while the rest 70% were Male, indicating that most of migrants from the rural areas are dominated by men as compared to women.

The table also shows that most respondents in the study sample were of the age group below 30 (48%) which is in line with most African countries where the biggest portion of the population lies below 35 years and very few are above 60 years. Another group of 25% was at the age group between 30-39 years. 18% of the respondents were at the age group between 40-49 years. And the rest 9% were old aged people above 50 years. This may shows that most of the people migrating from the rural areas are young and middle aged groups.

Regarding the level of the education almost 51% of the respondents were certificate holders, this show, in African countries most of the populations living in rural areas are illiterate, and because of their majority have no access to education. Another group of 32% had a diploma. The bachelor holders of the respondents account for 15.5% and the Master holders were 1.5%. There were no PhD holders in the respondents.

There is a large number unemployed labor force in the rural areas in Maroodi-Jeeh region, Somaliland. As shown in table2, 70% of the respondents were unemployed labor force. Because of the backward agricultural sector which is mainly subsistence farming, is less productive which cannot create employment opportunities. Some of the respondents commented that most of the youth and middle aged migrants rushing from the rural areas in Somaliland are job searchers, most of them

migrate to cities to get jobs, and to create income, to support their selves and their families they left them behind. 30% of the respondents were employed, and majority of these group complained that they were not satisfied their jobs, because of low payments, too much pressure, poor job conditions, while some seen the jobs are not suitable to them.

Description of the Level of Poverty

The independent variable in this study was poverty. Level of poverty was measured using 22 qualitative questions in the questionnaire; the researcher used five indicators to measure the level of poverty, which are: availability of basic needs in the villages which were measured using five questions, the annual income was measured using 7 questions; employment was measured using six questions. And lastly social network and support was measured using four questions. All items on poverty were scaled using four points ranging between 1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= agree, 4=strongly agree. The first objective in this study was set to determine the level of Poverty, for which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree with each of the items or statements by filling in the number that best describes their perceptions. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in table 3

Table 3
Level of poverty in Selected Districts in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland
(Item Analysis)
n= 334

Availability of Basic needs	Mean	Interpretation	Rank	General Rank
Enough Food is available in your village/district.	2.02	Sometimes available	3	15
Proper Shelters are available in your village/district.	2.11	Sometimes available	2	14
Clean water is available in your village/district.	2.45	Sometimes available	1	12
Education, both primary and secondary are available in your village/district	1.90	Sometimes available	4	18
Health facilities are available in your village/district.	1.52	Not Available	5	19
Sub Total	2	Sometimes available		
Annual income				
Most of your income comes from your family	3.55	Highly Agree	2	4
Most of your income comes from small business	3.17	Agree	4	8
Most of your income comes from job, and previous savings	3.34	Highly Agree	3	6
Your annual income is enough to you	3.00	Agree	5	10
\$50 a week is necessary to keep a household such as the one you live in, out of poverty.	3.96	Highly Agree	1	1

Your house hold's is above that level of income per week	2	Disagree	6	16
Do you think you could genuinely say you are poor?	2	Disagree	6	16
Sub Total	3	Agree		
Employment				
Were you employed for the last two years	1.91	Disagree	6	17
Most of the people work for the government	2.35	Disagree	5	13
Most workers earn less than the minimum wage	2.95	Agree	4	9
There are no job opportunities in your village	3.73	Highly agree	1	2
Most of the workers work for the private business and NGO's	3.21	Agree	3	7
Job recruitment is unfair	3.51	Highly agree	2	5
Sub Total	2.94	Agree		
Social Networks and support				
Both of your parents (mother and father) are still alive.	2.53	Agree	4	11
Do you often see or visit the members of your family?	2.76	Agree	3	10
In the last twelve months, have you helped your family or lend them money	3.65	Highly agree	3	3
Sub Total	2.98	Agree	2	
Grand total	2.73	Agree		

Source: Primary data

From table 3 the results show that majority of respondents agree at a mean of (agree=2.73). In table 3, respondents rated the availability of basic needs in their villages/districts to be low (mean=2), equivalent to disagree, annual income rated high (mean=3) equivalent to agree, employment rated to be high (mean=2.94), equivalent to agree, and social network and support rated to be high (mean=2.73) equivalent to agree.

Description of the Level of Rural-Urban Migration

The dependent variable in this study was Rural-Urban migration, it was measured using eight items or questions in the questionnaire, with each question rated with four point scale, ranging between one to four, where 1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree and 4=strongly agree. The second objective in this study was set to determine the level of Rural-Urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland, for which respondents were required to rate the level Rural-Urban migration by indicating the extent to which they agree with each item in the table. They had to this by feeling in the number that best describes their perceptions. Their responses were analyzed and described using means as summarized in table 4 below.

Table 4

**Level of Rural-Urban Migration in Selected Districts in Maroodi-Jeeh,
Somaliland**

(Item Analysis)

n= 334

Level of Rural-Urban migration	Mean	Interpretation	Rank	General Rank
Majority of migrants moving to the city are youth.	3.77	Highly agree	1	1
Villages are poor. There is no suitable life in villages.	3.64	Highly agree	2	2
People leave from their hometowns because of poverty.	3.09	Agree	4	4
People from the rural revisit their villages annually	2.97	Agree	6	6
Are your parents in the urban	3.00	Agree	5	5
Do you live with your family or relatives?	3.00	Agree	5	5
Are you satisfied with rural area as a place to live?	1.92	Disagree	7	7
Do you find any problem/s in the city	3.22	Agree	3	3
Grand total	2.62			

Source: Primary data

Table 4 results indicate that the level of rural-urban migration is relatively high with an average mean of 2.62 equivalents to agree in selected districts in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland.

Relationship between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland

The fifth and last objective in this study was to determine the relationship between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration in selected vilages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland, for which it was hypothesized that the two variables are not significantly correlated. To test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated all the mean perceptions computed in Table 3 and 4 above, using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC, r). Results of this test are indicated in table 6

Table 6
Relationship Between level of Poverty and the level of Rural-Urban migration

Variables correlated	Computed r- value	P-value	Interpretation of Correlation	Decision on Ho
Poverty Vs Rural-Urban migration	0.620	0.000	There is a significant relationship	Reject Ho

Source: Primary data

Using Pearson correlation we can see that level of poverty is positively related to level rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland.

The r value (0.620) in table 5 indicates a positive correlation between the two variables ($r > 0$).

The significance values (0.000) indicate that the two variables (poverty and rural-urban migration) are significantly correlated in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland. Basing on these results, the stated research hypothesis is rejected, the alternative is accepted leading to a conclusion that poverty and rural-urban migration sig. = 0.000; are significantly correlated at 0.05 level of significance.

In addition that these two variables have positive correlation which means they are going on the same direction, as one increase ,the other increase positively ,therefore ,if the level Poverty increase the also the level of rural-urban migration increase also.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations following the study objectives and pertinent hypotheses and areas of future research.

FINDINGS

This study was set out to establish the relationship between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland, which was guided by the following objectives; to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, education, and employment; to determine the level of poverty in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland; to determine the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland; to determine whether there is a significant difference in the level Poverty and the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland; to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the level of poverty and the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland.

In the first objective, findings revealed that the male respondents dominated the rural-urban migration with a percentage of 66%. Most of these migrant respondents are youth below at the age of 30 years, which constitute 57% as shown in table 2. It also revealed that certificate level of education dominates the respondents with a percentage of 60%.

These shows, most of the people living in the rural areas have no skills, because they have no access to proper education. Finally, table 2 shows that 60% of the respondents were unemployed, this is one of the major causes of the poverty, which the people are rushing from.

In the second objective; the level of poverty in terms of availability of basic needs, income, employment and social networks and support (mean =2.73) ranked agree.

The third objective was to examine the level rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland. The mean index indicated that the degree of rural-urban migration is 2.62. Accordingly, the findings revealed that the majority of the respondents have agreed that the level rural-urban migration indicators were good.

In the fourth objective, the Person's Linear Correlation Coefficient results indicated a positive significant relationship between poverty and the level of rural-urban migration, $r\text{-value} > 0.05$, ($r=0.620$, $\text{sig.} = 0.000$). Based on these findings the null hypothesis of the researcher was rejected, which leads to a conclusion that the two variables poverty and rural-urban migration have positive relationship, if the mean is greater than 0.05 there is a correlation.

Availability of health facilities got the lowest mean (1.52) in the level of poverty, this shows that the worst thing that these people are lacking are health services. The lowest mean in the level of rural urban migration is 1.92 which shows that people in the rural areas are not satisfied to live in the villages.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study generated the following conclusions based on the purposes of the study:

The study showed that the level of poverty in terms of income, availability of basic needs, employment and the social network in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh region, Somaliland was high. Because of this high level of poverty, unemployment and low income most of the labor force (age group below 30) migrated to the cities to search jobs.

The study also showed that the level of rural-urban migration in selected villages in Maroodi-Jeeh region, Somaliland was marked high with a mean of 2.62, this outlined because of this migration, the productivity of the agricultural sector of the economy of these selected villages will decline in the coming future.

In the fourth objective, the resultant correlation computed as 0.620 with a level of significance at 0.000, shows that there is a significant relationship between the two variables, which means the high level of poverty in these selected villages is significantly responsible for a high level of rural-urban migration in this region. Based on these findings the null hypothesis of the researcher was rejected, which leads to a conclusion that the two variables poverty and rural-urban migration have a positive relationship, if the mean is greater than 0.05 there is a correlation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section deals with recommendations arising from the pertinent findings and conclusions of this study, following the study objectives and hypotheses;

The government should improve the formal education system which exists in the rural areas, to increase the production and the competences of the rural workers. Education may improve the labor quality; it improves the productivity of the labor and encourages a greater investment of physical infrastructure in the rural areas.

Government should improve the health facilities in the rural areas; it should build hospital and give a very high attention to the vulnerable groups such as the children and women living in the rural areas. Improving the health conditions of the society improves its productivity.

Government should announce an effective policy improving the agricultural sector which is mainly in the rural areas. Agriculture sector in developing countries create employment opportunities. Promoting the agriculture sector can stop youth migrating to cities who are escaping from a severe unemployment which exist in the rural areas.

The government should start anti-poverty programs, there is need for a strong review the existing policies for poverty reductions in the rural areas. The study recommends a strong integration of the strategies for poverty reduction in to plans of sectorial ministries and in the national budget. This therefore involves a stronger emphasis on resource allocation for the rural areas.

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APPENDIX IA

FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender (Please Tick): ☐ (1) Male ☐ (2) Female

Age : _____

Qualifications Under Education Discipline (Please Specify):

(1) Certificate _____

(2) Diploma _____

(3) Bachelors _____

(4) Masters _____

(5) Ph.D. _____

Other qualifications other than education discipline

Employment (please tick in which category you are in)

(1) ☐ Employed

(2) ☐ Unemployed

APPENDIX IB

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE LEVELS OF POVERTY

(For All respondents)

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **Levels of poverty** and **availability of basic needs in your village/district** Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	Abundant	A
Agree	(3)	Available	Av
Dis agree	(2)	Sometimes available	S
Strongly Dis agree	(1)	Not available	NA

AVAILABILITY OF BASIC NEEDS IN YOUR VILLAGE/DISTRICT

___ Enough Food is available in your village

___ Proper shelter is available in your village

___ Clean water is available in your village

___ Education, both primary and secondary are available in your village

___ Health facilities are available in your village

ANNUAL INCOME

___ Most of your income comes from family support

___ Most of your income comes from small business

___ Most of your income comes from job, and previous savings

___ Your annual income is enough to me.

___\$50 a week is necessary to keep a household such as the one you live in, out of poverty

___Your household's income is above that level of income per week

___Do you think you could genuinely say you are poor?

EMPLOYMENT

___Were you unemployed for the last two years

___Most of the people work for the government

___Most works earn less than the minimum wage

___There are no job opportunities in your village.

___Most of the people work for the private business and NGO's

___Job recruitment is unfair

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT

___Both of your parents (Mother and Father) are still alive

___Do you often see or visit the members of your family? If you have more than one adult sister, brother, daughter or son, please tick one of them.

___In the last twelve months, have you helped your family or lend them money

APPENDIX IC

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

(For All respondents)

Direction 1: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **Levels of Rural-urban migration**. Kindly use the scoring system below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description	Legend
Strongly Agree	(4)	All the time	A
Agree	(3)	sometimes	Av
Dis agree	(2)	occasionally	S
Strongly Dis agree	(1)	Not at all	NA

___The majority of migrants moving to the city are youth.

___Villages are poor. There is no suitable life in villages

___People leave from their rural hometowns because of poverty.

___People from the rural revisit their villages annually.

___Are your parents in the urban

___Do you live with your family or relative?

___Are you satisfied with this area as a place to live?

___Do you find any problem/s in the city?

APPENDIX II

TRANSIMITAL LETTER FOR THE RESPONDENTS



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 414 - 266813 / +256 - 772 - 322563
Fax: +256 - 414 - 501 974
E-mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

**OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)**

Date: 03 November, 2012

**RE: REQUEST OF MUSTAFE AHMED HASSAN MEP/36806/121/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters in Economic Policy and Planning.

He is currently conducting research entitled " **Poverty and Rural-Urban Migration in selected Villages in Maroodi-Jeeh, Somaliland**".

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

**Mr. Malinga Ramadhan
Head of Department,
Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)**

NOTED BY:

**Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaite
Principal-CHDR**

"Exploring the Heights"

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Name	Mustafe Ahmed Hassan
Gender	Male
Nationality	Somaliland national
E-mail Address	<u>mustafe052@hotmail.com</u> ,
Tell	+256791140320

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND:

Year	Institution Attended	Certificate/Award
2011-present	Kampala International University	Masters of Arts in Economics
2007-2011	University of Hargeisa	Bachelor of Arts in Economics
2005 – 2007	Amoud University	Diploma in Education
2005	Future College	Diploma in Computer Application
2001-2005	M. A. Ali secondary school	GCSE certificate
1993-2000	Sheik Ali Osman Primary School	PLE certificate

Work Experiences

December 2010: As an enumerator in NAGAAD NETWORK

Duties:

- **Assessing NAGAAD organizations**
- **Evaluating the NAGAAD organization**

**Feb 2006-June2010, Local Community Development Officer at
SYVO, Gabiley-Somaliland**

Duties:

- Sensitization and community awareness for education
- Provision of clean water, clean environment and availability of concerned policy
- Continuous awareness for the local community for the prime need of clean water and sanitation
- Preparation of information brochures for the students at large
- Public speeches on monthly basis
- Training of both adults and students
- Gender sensitization
- Data collection and research development for education
- Direct communication to SONYO executive and all the concerned parties
- Carryout LOD workshops with SONYO representatives