

EFFECT OF HUMAN MIGRATION ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAIDOA DISTRICT, SOMALIA

Hussein Ibrahim Ahmed¹ & Aaron Mukhongo²

¹ Master of Science in Development Studies in the School for Human Resource and Development.

² Senior Lecturer, COHRED, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

Abstract: While some argue that migration can reduce farm labour and subsequently lower agricultural production, others point out that migration can address the critical problem of under-employment faced by many, and, hence, not necessarily lead to a reduction in farm labour input. It is against this debate whether migration will improve or worsen conditions in these farm households and their communities that the study aimed at investigating the effect of human migration on the agricultural development of Somalia. The study was guided by four objectives including; assessing the effect of internal migration on agricultural development of Baidoa District, to determine the effect of external migration on agricultural development of Baidoa district, to investigate the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development of Baidoa district, to ascertain the effect of immigration on agricultural development of Baidoa district. The study was guided by the neoclassical theory of migration; the theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The researcher used a cross sectional survey design method for the study. In this type of research study, either the entire population or a subset thereof is selected, and from these individuals, data are collected to help answer research questions of interest. The study selected a sample of 100 respondents from the target population of 134 using Slovin's equation. The population was divided into three strata consisting of government officials, farming households and civil society organizations and used quota sampling. The study employed simple random sampling technique in selecting respondents. The researcher used a questionnaire to collect data in this study. The collected data was checked for errors in the entries, and any unexpected values. The researcher employed descriptive analysis, percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of the questionnaire using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22). The study investigated the effect of internal migration on agricultural development and findings indicated that there is a significant relationship between internal migration and Agricultural development. Findings indicated that there is a significant relationship between external migration and Agricultural Development. The study investigated the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development of Somalia and findings indicated that there is a significant effect of seasonal migration on Agricultural Development. The study investigated the effect of immigration on Agricultural Development and findings indicated that there is a significant effect of immigration on Agricultural development. A review of the findings indicated that migrants' remittances play a significant role in agricultural development of Somalia. To maximize the potential of remittances the study recommended the development of innovative financial products that provide the migrant with control over remittance use as this may help to mobilize migrant remittances for agricultural modernization. The study recommended further studies on the role of migrants' remittances in economic development of Somalia.

Keywords: internal migration, external migration, seasonal migration and immigration.

1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

General Objective

The general objective of the study was to ascertain the effect of human migration on agricultural development of Baidoa district in Somalia.

Specific Objectives

- 1) To assess the effect of internal migration on agricultural development of Baidoa District
- 2) To determine the effect of external migration on agricultural development of Baidoa district
- 3) To investigate the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development of Baidoa district
- 4) To ascertain the effect of immigration on agricultural development of Baidoa district

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Neoclassical theory of migration

The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The most basic model originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development in the works of Hicks, Lewis and Harris and Todaro highlights that migration results from actual wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degrees of labor market tightness (Drinkwater & John, 2015).

New economic theory of migration

The new economics of migration (NEM) theory has come to challenge some of the assumptions of the neoclassical approach, offering a new level of analysis and different nature of migration determinants and it shifted the focus of migration research from individual independence to mutual interdependence. The key argument is that migration decisions are not made by isolated individual actors but typically by families or households. Further, the decisions of migrants are influenced by a comprehensive set of factors which are shaped by conditions in the home country (Stark, 2015).

As such, migrant decisions are not based purely on individual utility-maximizing calculations but are rather a household response to both income risk and to the failures of a variety of markets – labor market, credit market, or insurance market (Massey, 2016). Hence, migration in the absence of meaningful wage differentials or the absence of migration in the presence of wage differentials does not imply irrationality but rather compels us to consider a set of other variables related to relative deprivation (a household performing relatively worse to other households will be readier to send a member abroad) and risk-aversion and risk-minimization of household income (Stark, 2015).

Dual labor market theory

Dual labor market theory, like world system theory, links migration to structural changes in the economy but explains migration dynamics with the demand side. The dual labor market theory posits a bifurcated occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization in advanced economies. Duality unfolds along the lines of two types of organization in the economy, namely capital-intensive where both skilled and unskilled labor is utilized, and labor intensive where unskilled labor prevails (Massey, 2016).

The theory argues that migration is driven by conditions of labor demand rather than supply: the character of the economy in advanced countries creates a demand for low-skilled jobs which domestic workers refuse to take up due to, for example, status. As immigration becomes desirable and necessary to fill the jobs, policy choices in the form of active recruitment efforts follow the needs of the market (Pollard, 2012).

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE VARIABLES

Effect of internal Migration on Agricultural Development

Migration itself can contribute to agriculture and rural development in the countries. Diaspora, migrant networks and return migrants can foster the transfer of skills, know-how, and technology, as well as investments that promote agricultural and rural development, including employment opportunities in the rural areas of origin (Huynh, 2015). Migration-induced changes in the population distribution and, consequently, in the social organization and patterns of production and consumption in both sending and receiving countries and areas and this can considerably affect both the supply of food and the demand for types of food produced and consumed. Rural out-migration also tends to exert a downward pressure on agricultural labour per capita.

Effect of External Migration on Agricultural Development

Migrants are normally young people, and their absence decreases labor productivity. This effect becomes more prevalent in cases absence cannot be substituted by remittances. Remittances transfers help not only to reduce the decrease in labor productivity of migrant households, but they also increase land productivity by supporting the production of other crops than labor-intensive rice crop (Nguyen, 2015).

Whether migration will improve or worsen conditions in these farm households and their communities in the long run is a debate that will not be resolved anytime soon. While some argue that migration can reduce farm labour and subsequently lower agricultural production, others point out that migration can address the critical problem of under-employment faced by many, and, hence, not necessarily lead to a reduction in farm labour input. It is also argued that remittances from migrant workers can be used for labour and non-labour inputs in the farming sector to offset any labour losses.

Effect of seasonal migration on Agricultural development

The effects of migration on rural employment are highly contextual. A wide range of variables interact and influence the cross-effects of workforce loss, financial transfers, investments, asset acquisitions and demographic changes. In densely populated regions, outmigration may be a way to alleviate underemployment in agriculture and protect the livelihoods of the farmers who remain behind. Seasonal migration allows for a better deployment of labour, since those who are underemployed during the agricultural lean season can find work in towns or in other areas, thereby increasing their incomes. On the other hand, more lasting outmigration can deprive rural areas of critical agricultural labour during farming seasons (Beatrice, 2013).

Effect of Immigration on Agricultural development

The arrival of immigrants with little education to fill jobs, many of which are seasonal, raises the prospect of a new era of rural and farm-related poverty, and underlines the importance of research in developing an understanding of the relationships among farm employment, immigration, and poverty. Migration can influence rural poverty in many different ways suggested by the various migration theories examined above. If production does not fall when migrants leave the rural sector, production per capita in migrant-source areas increases with migration. If some migrants come from impoverished households, or if local institutions redistribute the higher per-capita output in favour of the poor, migration may decrease rural poverty (Mansuri, 2012).

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The researcher used a cross sectional survey design method for the study. In this type of research study, either the entire population or a subset thereof is selected, and from these individuals, data are collected to help answer research questions of interest. It is called cross-sectional because the information that is gathered represents what is going on at only one point in time. In a Survey design data is collected using questionnaires. The researcher used the above design to enable him to describe or present a picture of the problem under study. According to (Owens 2002), survey research design is unique as it gathers information not available from other sources as information is collected from respondents. Individual respondents are never identified and the survey results are presented in the form of summaries, such as statistical tables and charts.

Target Population

The target population contains members of a group that a researcher will study (Kothari, 2014). The target population of this study was 134 respondents from Baidoa area. This study was conducted in Baidoa town of Bay region Somalia, the second country's largest agricultural area. This is one of the largest Centers of agricultural activities in the country, with significant percentage of the population in agriculture and it has witnessed massive migration in recent years. It provided a representative sample for the study which was relevant in finding out the impact of human migration on agricultural development in Somalia. The target population of this study included members from the government, farm households and civil society organizations.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The collected data was checked for errors in the entries, outlying values and any unexpected values. The researcher employed descriptive analysis, percentages and frequencies to analyze the results of questionnaire using Statistical

Package for Social Science (SPSS version 22). SPSS is a computer program used for survey authoring, data mining and statistical analysis. The researcher preferred to use this program as it was convenient and simple tool which was available for the researcher. The study used mean and standard deviation analysis for descriptive statistics while correlation and regression analysis was used for inferential statistics.

Regression Model;

$$Y = \beta + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \mu$$

5. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Effect of internal Migration on Agricultural Development

The survey found out that majority of respondents agreed that rural urban migration has created income inequalities between the rural and urban residents. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.95 in table 4.7. Economic growth is accompanied with a transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to an economy dominated by the production of non-agricultural goods and services.

Table 4.1 Statements on the effect of internal Migration on Agricultural Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Rural urban migration has led to shortage of agricultural Labour	100	3.92	.992
Rural Urban Migration has led to decreased agricultural output	100	3.72	.740
Migrants remittances are used in agricultural production	100	3.90	.482
Rural urban migration has created income inequalities between rural and urban residents	100	3.95	.297
Rural urban Migration has led to increased agricultural burden on women	100	3.87	.825

Effect of external migration on Agricultural development

The study investigated the effect of external migration on agricultural development and made the following findings; the study discovered that respondents agreed that External migration takes away the professional labour. This is indicated by a mean response value of 3.81 in table 4.8. Professionals are those with at least a college/university degree, which means that their number cannot be increased quickly unless trained workers who are not employed are induced to rejoin the occupation, such as nurses who are not working or working but not as nurses. Industrialized countries attract professionals from developing countries due to the high wages paid.

Table 4.2 Statement on effect of external migration on Agricultural Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
External migration takes away the professional labour	100	3.81	.526
Diaspora Remittances contribute to agricultural modernization	100	3.85	.821
Illegal Migration takes away the youth labour	100	4.02	.586
Insecurity is the major factor forcing Migration from Somalia	100	3.78	.543
Migrants` Remittances facilitate agricultural investment	100	3.99	.225

Effect of seasonal migration on Agricultural Development

The study investigated the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development of Somalia and made the following findings; the study found out that respondents agreed that Seasonal Migrants are important during harvesting season in Somalia. This is shown by a mean response value of 3.94 in table 4.9. Labour migration has been a feature of Somalis livelihood strategies for many years; Seasonal migration has also long been a major feature of livelihoods in rural Somalia. Village-level respondents painted a picture of Mass male migration, particularly from the hills and mountains in the southern part of the country, with most of the men and older boys leaving the villages after planting the crops and not returning until immediately before the harvest.

Table 4.3 Statement on the effect of seasonal migration on Agricultural development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Seasonal Migrants are important During harvesting season in Somalia	100	3.94	.547
Urban rural migrants increase labour availability in Agricultural areas	100	4.01	.389
Seasonal migration during drought seasons decrease pressure on rural households	100	3.68	.898
Seasonal Migration improves on food security in rural areas	100	4.04	.281
Migration from rural to urban during dry season help families increase incomes	100	4.13	.367

Effect of Immigration on Agricultural Development

The study investigated the effect of immigration on Agricultural Development and made the following discoveries. The study found out that respondents agreed that remittances by returning immigrants solve liquidity problems in rural areas. This is shown by a mean response of 4.18 in table 4.10. Remittances became a significant source of income and financing in Somalia due to the lack of formal financial systems during the times of political instability. Migration remittances can facilitate diversification and provide resources for rural households to invest into nonfarm activities. Migration networks are an important determinant of investment as they provide easier access to resources by households that have family members in other countries.

Table 4.4 Statement on the Effect of Immigration on Agricultural Development

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Remittances by returning immigrants solve liquidity problems in rural areas	100	4.18	.458
Refugee returnees increase market for agricultural produce	100	3.78	.719
Refugee returnees facilitate agricultural job creation in rural communities	100	3.90	.522
Immigrants bring new Skills in agricultural production	100	3.77	.617

Correlation Analysis

In order to determine the significance of the independent variables in predicting the dependent variable, the study conducting a correlation analysis between the independent variables and dependent variable. The correlation analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables but there was no perfect relationship between the independent variables. This fulfils the Gauss Markov assumption which states that there should be no perfect relationship between the independent variables

Table 4.5 Correlation Analysis

		Internal Migration	External migration	Seasonal Migration	Immigration	Agricultural Development
Internal Migration	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	100				
External migration	Pearson Correlation	-.010	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.921				
	N	100	100			
Seasonal Migration	Pearson Correlation	.028	.171	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.780	.090			
	N	100	100	100		
Immigration	Pearson Correlation	.165	.108	.084	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.100	.284	.407		
	N	100	100	100	100	
Agricultural Development	Pearson Correlation	.011	.210*	.033	.041	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.910	.036	.744	.685	
	N	100	100	100	100	100

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis involves determining how the dependent variable responds to changes in the independent variable. Multiple regression analysis is a powerful statistical test used in finding the relationship between a given dependent variable and a set of independent variables. The R squared is used to determine the fitness of the model in explaining the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. R squared is used to explain the percentage of variations or changes in the dependent variable that are explained by the independent variables. From the study analysis the model indicates that the independent variables explain 63 percent of the changes in the dependent variables.

Model Summary

Table 4.6 Model Summary

Model	R	R Squared	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.797 ^a	0.636	.6206	.348

a. Predictors: (Constant), Immigration, Seasonal Migration, Internal Migration, External migration

Regression Coefficients

The regression analysis between the dependent variable and independent variables produced the following results. The analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between internal migration and Agricultural development. This is shown by 0.03 level of significance in table 4.14 which is lower than 0.05. This therefore leads to rejection of the null hypothesis which said that internal migration has no effect on agricultural development.

The regression analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between external migration and agricultural development. This is shown by 0.040 level of significance in table 4.14 which is lower than 0.05. This leads to the rejection of null hypothesis which assumed that external migration has no significant effect on agricultural development.

Table 4.7 Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
			Beta		
	(Constant)	4.581	.774	5.917	.000
1	Internal Migration	.004	.058	.060	.063
	External migration	.225	.111	.208	2.030
	Seasonal Migration	.001	.107	.018	.008
	Immigration	.022	.128	.017	.169

a. Dependent Variable: Agricultural Development

$$Y = \beta + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

$$Y = 4.581 + 0.004X_1 + 0.225X_2 + 0.001X_3 + 0.022X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where Y is the dependent variable (Agricultural development), X_1 is the effect of internal migration, X_2 is effect of external migration, X_3 is effect of seasonal migration and X_4 is the effect of immigration.

6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

Findings from the study indicated that 29 percent of respondents were female and 71 percent were male.

The study investigated the effect of internal migration on agricultural development and the regression analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between internal migration and Agricultural development.

The correlation analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between external migration and Agricultural Development. The study discovered that respondents agreed that External migration takes away the professional labour

The study investigated the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development of Somalia and the regression analysis indicated that there is a significant effect of seasonal migration on Agricultural Development.

CONCLUSION

The study investigated the effect of internal migration on agricultural development and correlation analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between internal migration and Agricultural Development. It is therefore concluded that internal migration has a significant effect on agricultural development.

The study assessed the effect of external migration on agricultural development and the regression analysis indicated that there is a significant effect of external migration on agricultural development. It is therefore concluded that external migration has a significant effect on agricultural development.

The study examined the effect of seasonal migration on agricultural development and discovered that there is a significant relationship between seasonal migration and agricultural development. The study therefore concluded that seasonal migration has a significant effect on agricultural development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the findings on the effect of human migration on agricultural development indicated that migrants' remittances play a significant role in agricultural development of Somalia. To maximize the potential of remittances the study recommends the development of innovative financial products that provide the migrant with control over remittance use as this may help to mobilize migrant remittances for agricultural modernization.

Taking into consideration the strong urbanization trends in Somalia, the potential role of remittances may be regarded as even more promising. It is therefore important for the Somalia government to collaborate with researchers, NGOs, and private sector businesses to rigorously test even further new possibilities for developing mechanisms through which urban migrants can assist in financing agricultural inputs for their origin rural farming family.

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