



**THE DETERMINANTS OF INTERNAL
MIGRATION: CASE STUDY OF THREE
DISTRICTS IN LESOTHO**

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Makhahliso Mamolise Evodiah Nokana
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Members of the examining committee:

Dr Jan Van Heemst
Dr Peter De Valk

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Inquiries:

Postal address: Institute of Social Studies
 P.O. Box 29776
 2502 LT The Hague
 The Netherlands

Location: Kortenaerkade 12
 2518 AX The Hague
 The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 70 426 0460

Fax: +31 70 426 0799

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List of Acronyms

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
LDC's	Less Developed Countries
LNDC	Lesotho National Development Corporation
UN	United Nations

Abstract

Migration particularly from rural to urban areas is often alleged to be a factor which leads to problems such as congestion, pollution, and increase in crime rate and shortage of resources such as water and electricity in urban areas. This study was carried out to analyse the factors that determine rural to urban migration in Lesotho, using both primary and secondary data from sample survey, censuses and published reports. The results indicated that the major factors determining rural to urban migration include lack of services in rural areas, better infrastructure and employment opportunities in urban areas. Policy interventions which arose from carrying out the study include government intervention in the provision of infrastructure such as better roads throughout the country to ease mobility and improve economic development of Lesotho.

Relevance to Development Studies

UN estimates highlight that rapid urbanisation is now occurring in Asia and Africa such that by 2030, more than half of all people in these regions will live in urban areas. An imperative and challenging question is how the LDC's urban areas will cope economically, environmentally, socially and politically with such massive concentrations of people. The paper attempted to get an understanding of motives of migration in order to get a clue on what type of policies could be devised to attain development in conjunction with issues raised, as little attention has been paid to internal migration in Lesotho.

Keywords

Internal Migration, Rural and Urban Areas, Employment, Infrastructure, Lesotho.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This paper seeks to find out what determines rural to urban migration in Lesotho. Migration occurs when people move from one place to another within a specified period of time either within a country or outside. The study will commence with a general idea of the study which consists of background of the study to show what really motivated the study, the problem statement, relevance and justification, research questions, hypothesis, methods and data sources engaged in carrying out the research, scope and limitation of the study and finally how the paper is structured.

1.1 Background of the Study

Deshingkar and Grimm (2005) in book titled 'Internal Migration and Development: A global perspective' highlighted that mobility seems to have increased almost everywhere but to a large extent this is unrecognized by policy makers mainly due to the inadequacy of official statistics. Goldstein(1976) predicted and showed that 'Today's demographers are facing new research challenges and opportunities presented by three developments in the world: a rapid population growth, especially in less developed countries; a dramatic reversal in population redistribution patterns in many of the more developed societies; and a sharp increase in the size of the urban population in less developed nations'. Globalization can also be suspected to be an important force that drives migration. Some authors like Salvatore (1981 pg v) argued that 'Labour migration can harm or enhance the development prospects of the area of emigration and can increase or reduce regional differences, depending on the circumstances under which it takes'. In relation to this , (Boyd et al, 2006; p51), as a result emphasized that to successfully achieve sustainable development , the community of nations must stop the unfavourable impacts of rural to urban migration in developing countries, consider renewable energy issues, and promote regional and international cooperation.

A report by FAO (2007) indicated that Lesotho is experiencing substantial internal migration from the rural areas, particularly the mountains, to the lowlands where the most economic activity takes place, which essentially can be attributed to factors such as unemployment and population pressure on agricultural land in rural areas. Another view on migration within the country is by Watson and Hall (2003, p4) who showed that 'internal

migration [in Lesotho], both lifetime and periodic, is also common but here it is women who predominate. In particular women move to three main lowland towns where there are clothing factories causing a drop in the populations of mountainous rural areas. For instance, the female population of Maseru, the capital is growing by about 9.5% a year whilst that in Mokhotlong (a remote District) is falling by 11.3%. There is a similar pattern for men but on a smaller scale \pm 5.9% for Maseru and $-$ 6.4% for Mokhotlong'. The suspicion is that intense rural to urban migration in Lesotho is as a result of employment opportunities provided by manufacturing firms.

The table below shows that urban share of the total population has been increasing over years, while the rural share has been decreasing. The percentage contribution of urban areas to total population rose from around eleven percent in 1976 to twenty four percent in 2006. It can as well be shown that there has been a decrease of rural population from around ninety percent in 1976 to seventy six percent in 2006. This means that as urban population is growing the rural population is declining. This could be a result of demographic changes including migration.

Table 2.2. Population by Urban and Rural residence				
Percentage distribution of the de jure population by Urban and Rural residence: 1976 – 2006				
Residence	1976	1986	1996	2006
Urban	10.5	11.8	16.9	23.8
Rural	89.5	88.2	83.1	76.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Bureau of statistics (2006 census)

For the fact that de jure population method was applied it implies that mine workers were included in the figures. They normally go to South Africa and still come back to Lesotho as residents of the latter country. International migration experience is dominated by male who migrate to mines in South Africa. A de jure approach lists all persons who “usually” reside in the household. Thus, persons temporarily absent are listed while temporary visitors and guests living in the household are excluded. The alternative, a de facto approach, lists only those persons who are residing in the household at the time of

survey. (Oberai,1984:140). Population is a notion in which individuals are recorded or attributed to a certain geographical area. This suggests that reduction in rural figures could come as a result of increase in the net mortality rates and net migration to urban areas within the country or to abroad.

1.2 Problem Statement

Currently, urbanization has become crucial in contemporary development issues. Tacoli (2007; 11) defines urbanization as the proportion of the national population of a given country living in centres classed as urban. FAO (2007) has shown that rapid urbanization leads to problems such as proliferation of informal settlements, insecurity and environmental degradation. Hence, migration is alleged to be a factor leading to congestion, pollution, increase in crime rate, shortage of access to water and electricity in the cities. In Lesotho this was supported by Gibbs *et al.* (2002), that the consumption of water in industrial sector in Maseru was one third of water of the city; where sometimes there were cut-offs to water supply for residents in Maseru. On a similar note, (May, 2001:232) emphasized that uncontrolled expansion of urban settlements around Maseru is encroaching on arable land. As a result, this call for investigation of what factors really cause people to migrate in order to avoid problems stated above, by trying to observe which policy issues should governments intervene and if so with what type of interventions? This is also a view of (Lall *et al.*, 2006). One line of intervention might be to stop people from migrating; hence a need to know about the factors causing people to migrate.

1.3 Relevance and Justification

In Lesotho many studies have been carried out on the international migration (see Maloka, 1997, McDonald *et al*, 2000, Mochebelele, 2000, Ulicki *et al*, 2000). To my knowledge, no study on internal migration focusing on the urban areas has been done. The country is one of the smallest countries in Africa but, manages to attract foreign direct investments which engage in the manufacturing sector mainly led by Taiwanese. It could be that, as a result of these manufacturing firms that movement to urban areas is occurring at a high rate. The study will attempt to observe whether this is the case.

There is a belief that it is not worth studying the determinants of internal migration because there is nothing new as many studies have been done on the issue from different areas. The assumption is that migrants from different areas are homogeneous; that is they have the same socio-economic and demographic characteristics. A detailed study of migration is necessary in this era of globalization where things are completely different as compared to the last six decades. Some studies were carried out in previous decades ago in different countries. In the context of a small country like Lesotho, it could be helpful to explore whether the same factors or patterns pertaining to migration decisions in relation to other countries are the same and what implications they could have on economic development of Lesotho. It is through empirical investigation that some of the questions would be answered. This point may show that until one does a thorough study of the situation one would not be in a position to argue or conclude what is happening in a certain place. Therefore, this highlights why some issues cannot be generalized as a result of heterogeneity of situations. Chant (1998) has shown that ‘making more meaningful sense of macro-level patterns, however, requires taking into account detailed micro-level research which examines more closely who moves, where they migrate to, for how long and most critically, the basis of their migration decisions’. In same view as this author, a thorough study to get broad knowledge and understanding of the determinants of internal migration would be undertaken. The study could help to shed light in the formulation of development policies within the country. That is, to get a remedy of something one must know the causes.

1.4 Research Questions

On the basis of what has been argued above, I come to the formulation of my main research question. This question is:

- Why do people migrate from rural to urban areas in Lesotho?

The sub –questions related to this main question are:

- Who migrate?
- Which factors influence rural to urban migration?

1.5 Research Hypothesis

Factors affecting the decision to migrate vary from society to society; and normally it is very difficult to generalize them. Migration process affects individuals with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics and different factors may vary accordingly between nations and regions. Hence the following two hypotheses have been made in this research:

- Intense rural to urban migration in Lesotho is mainly a result of employment opportunities provided by textile and garment industries.
- There is a tendency of international migrants to return home and reside in cities or small towns due to lack of job opportunities and lack of facilities in rural areas.

1.6 Methods and Data Sources

To answer the research questions data collected through questionnaires in three districts of study would be engaged. In addition data from censuses, published reports and available data on internal migration would be used to study the conditions of both rural and urban areas in Lesotho.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In three districts which are Maseru, Leribe and Mafeteng there are several migrants whereby it was impossible to interview all of them within a period of four weeks. Due to some constraints such as cost and time, the study managed to self-administer only forty six questionnaires through stratified and systematic sampling techniques, in order to get motivation of migration from the residents of new settlements in those urban areas. These residents from these three districts were asked some questions through questionnaires for a period of a month which is July 2009. Unit of analysis was member of household who could be regarded as a person of responsibility, as cases were very distinctive. The advantage in self-administering the questionnaire was that I was able to explain anything that needed clarification. Challenges met were that people were reluctant to give their time in giving information without some form of incentive. They asked how they were going to benefit since they had always given information to the government without any benefit; making them reluctant to provide information. Consequently, I spent a lot of time explaining the objective of the research; however, it improved their cooperation.

1.8 Organisation of the Study

This paper has five chapters. Chapter one has introduction of the study. Chapter two is devoted to literature review and theoretical framework. This chapter covers relevant theories and empirical findings for the study. Chapter three is about rural-urban linkages with macro-economic perspective in Lesotho. Chapter four deals with description of procedures followed in the process of data collection during survey. This part also deals with an analysis of what determines rural to urban migration based on primary data from survey, where case studies were carried out in Lesotho. The last chapter, which is chapter five summarises the conclusions drawn from the analysis and presents some policy implications of the study.

Chapter 2

Theoretical Frameworks and Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present theories of migration related to the research. There would be an attempt to provide definitions of terms that would be utilised in the study. There would be some conclusions and implications of those theories for my research from point of view of Lesotho. The chapter will also give an overview of empirical studies about internal migration in different countries. The empirical studies covers studies relevant to the research topic and, finally a conclusion of the chapter would be provided.

2.2 Definitions

Migration has been given much recognition and studied from different perspectives. Migration is internal if movement takes place within the boundaries of a country. (Population Census, 1996) had shown that it can be permanent or temporary depending on the length of stay as defined by a specific country. Grosh and Glewwe (2000, p53) has shown that the United Nations manual on measuring internal migration defines a migrant as 'a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration defining area to another'. They indicated that migration defining area can be taken to be an administrative unit such as a province, district, country, township, or village. Anyone who, within a specified time, changes his or her usual residence across the boundary of such a unit is defined as migrant. Using (shryock and Siegel, 1976, p349) definition migration is defined as 'a form of geographic or special mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units'.

Internal migration which involves population movement from one urban area to another is termed urban- urban migration and from rural to urban is called rural -urban migration. Migration which involves shift from urban to rural areas is termed urban- rural migration, and finally from rural to rural areas is known as rural-rural migration. The interest of this paper would be on internal migration particularly rural to urban migration. This study will seek to find out what drives people to move from rural to urban areas in Lesotho.

2.3 Theories

There are several theories to explain rural to urban migration. Ernest Ravenstein (1885) is one of the first migration theorists. His paper on 'laws of migration' states that primary cause of migration was better external economic opportunities. Many theorists followed there after, who among them the prominent ones for the study are Lewis –Fei-Rani (1954), Everett Lee (1966) and Harris-Todaro (1970). They are underlined below as follows:

2.3.1 *Lewis-Fei-Ranis Model*

The model was originally formulated by *Nobel* Laureate W.Arthur Lewis in 1954, and was formalized in 1961 by professors Gustav Ranis and John Fei. Lewis proposed a framework that put the movement of labour from traditional to modern sectors as the transformation of a traditional sector into modern sector. The primary focus of the model is on both the process of labour transfer and the growth of employment in the modern sector. Both labour transfer and urban employment growth are brought about by the output in the modern sector (Todaro, 1992). In this model there is an idea of a dual economy. The traditional sector, in this theory is viewed as a supplier of labour, whereas the role of the modern sector is to soak up this supply. The fundamental assumption is that labour is unlimited in supply and that surplus labour in the traditional sector of the economy can be removed at little or no cost.

A traditional sector is characterised by very low productivity and has surplus labour while the modern sector is characterised by high productivity. The assumption was that agricultural sector is of a subsistence nature with characteristics of low productivity, low incomes, low savings and extensive unemployment while the industrial sector was advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban setting. The mechanism was that modern industrial sector would attract workers from the rural areas. Industrial firms would offer wages that would warrant a better life than in the rural areas. People who moved away from rural to urban areas would earn high incomes and this according to Lewis generates more savings. This would in turn generate aggregate demand and provision of funds for investment in the economy. For the author increase in investments meant more growth. This growth implied jobs for surplus rural labour. Additional workers in urban areas implied increase in output, incomes and profits. This implied that rural –urban migration would yield a self generating growth.

This theory was originally referring to a closed economy. In reality economies are open. An open economy is an economy in which people can freely engage in international trade in goods and capital (Mankiw, 2007). It might not necessarily happen that in the economy there is a constant demand for labour in the industrial sector. There is a possibility that industries could prefer to use capital intensive techniques rather than labour. This would mean that the demand for labour would fall. For instance, it can also happen that rural to urban migration is larger than the industrial sector. This may imply that the ability of the modern sector to absorb surplus labour could depend on the speed of investment and accumulation of capital. In some countries as well as Lesotho it has been pointed out that if surplus labour fail to be soaked by the formal sector these people normally engage in informal sector for living.

2.3.2 Lee's General Theory of Migration

In a journal titled 'A general theory of migration' Lee reformulated Ravenstein's theory in pointing out that the migration process is selective because matters such as age, gender and social class can affect how persons respond to push-pull factors. He showed that factors such as a person's education, knowledge of destination population and family ties can facilitate or retard migration. The emphasis on this theory points that factors associated with migration can be classified under four categories which are:

- Factors associated with the area of origin
- Factors associated with area of destination
- Intervening obstacles
- Personal factors

The author in his paper showed that in every area there are countless factors which act to hold people within the area or attract people to it. He emphasised that we can never specify the exact set of factors which push or prohibit migration for a given person. In relation to factors associated with origin and destination, the argument was that the same factor could have different functions for different people. Examples of intervening obstacles include distance, physical barriers, and immigration laws. As of intervening obstacles the belief was that different people are affected in different ways by the same set of obstacles; what may be trivial to some people may be prohibitive to others. Ultimately in relation to personal factors all positive or negative factors in both origin and destination could affect migrants differently depending on difference of people and personalities. Given an example

of a good school system, it might affect a household with young children positively while it can also affect household without children negatively. If they pay tax it would benefit the former household.

Hein de Haas (2008) indicated that the Lee migration is related to individual characteristics. He is among the authors who accused the model of being descriptive rather than a method which can be used for analytical purposes. It is shown to have ad-hoc explanations which bring ambiguity leading to difficulty in conducting empirical tests.

The theory at least offers a starting point in trying to analyse the migration mechanism. Nevertheless, the existence of gaps between societies such as place of origin and destination does not automatically cause people to migrate from one area to another. Factors such as policies in a country and lack of restrictions of movement matter. In this model, issues such as environment and demographic changes were not in consideration.

2.3.3 Harris-Todaro Migration Model

The model's proposition is that migration occurs as a result of differences in rural and urban expected earnings rather than the actual earnings. The fundamental assumption is that migrants consider the various labour market opportunities available to them in comparison of rural and urban sectors, and chose the one which maximizes their 'expected' gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by:

- The difference in real incomes between rural and urban work; and
- The probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job.

In this model the view is that formal urban sector pays high wage to workers and it is this high wage that creates urban unemployment. Migration in this model is seen as a response to the significant wage gap that prevails between the two sectors; which are modern urban sector and the traditional rural sector. The assumption of this model is that members of the labour force, both actual and potential, weigh against returns and costs of migration. Migration occurs if expected incomes for a given time horizon in the urban sector exceed the prevailing average rural incomes.

The model assumed existence of full or near-full employment. In a full employment situation the decision to migrate can come as a result of securing the highest paid job wherever it becomes possible. In economic sense, this point out that migration has possibility to lead to reduction in wage differentials through the interaction of the forces of

supply and demand, both in areas of origin and final destination. This issue just mentioned in the context of less developed countries may not hold. Based on data from Lesotho in Table 2.1 in the subsequent chapter where there are serious unemployment problems; there is no guarantee of highly paid urban jobs. There is a possibility of unemployment and underemployment in the urban setting. The significance of this model depends on the development stage of a country. There could be a case whereby firms or companies in the urban formal sector deliberately pay wages that exceed levels found anywhere so that they can attract workers of the best quality. The implication of the model could be that more job creation in the urban sector raises hope of probability of getting jobs such that more rural migration would be encouraged.

2.4 Empirical Studies

Baylies and Wright (1993) did a study titled 'Female Labour in the Textile and Clothing Industry of Lesotho'. These authors have shown that in the case of Lesotho, textile and garment industries hire more women workers than men. The statement may be supported by table 3.3 in chapter 3 to follow. The table shows that 9.5 percent of labour force falls under manufacturing and textile while male counterparts make up only 3.1 percent. Turning a cloth into a finished garment is women related work such as sewing and ironing. There are no much physical activities for unskilled men. The dependence on female labour in the manufacturing industry leads to high level of female migration to the urban areas within the country. Lesotho would then appear to have an extra-ordinary high level of female involvement in these industries, certainly in comparison with selected neighbouring countries but this is a challenging issue simply because the concentration of these females is in sectors; where both skills and wages are low (see appendix 3).

A paper of (Quisumbing and McNiiven, 2005) demonstrated that in Philippines, the family's short-run need of income motivates unmarried female migrants to seek jobs that would help them earn wages. The parents do not matter about long term stability of their daughters since they expect remittances would decrease when the daughters get married. They value benefits in present time than in future. This could be in line of views of Gueney (1995) and Lee (1966) theory. Gurney has shown that 'on the positive, the migration helps to reduce pressure on agricultural land and food supplies, provides opportunities for the rural unemployed and underemployed, and is associated with rising living standards and livelihood prospects at the household and community levels in urban as well as rural areas.

On the negative side, new imbalances in both origin and destination areas are created. In most of urban Asia, Africa and Latin America, this is manifested in high unemployment and growing social unrest, while in rural areas it translates into declining agricultural output (at least for subsistence crops), growing pauperization (particularly among women), and a disruption of traditional family and social structures. Guerny views above leads to motivation to carry out this study, to find out what factors influence movement decisions.

A study by Goldsmith et al. (2004) done in Senegal revealed that while the industrial sector continues to grow, the wage disparity between urban and rural areas exacerbates migration problem causing more urban poverty. They showed that in Senegal rural to urban migration continues despite high levels of unemployment or underemployment in the urban economy. They proposed that to be effective, policy designed to address urban poverty problems need to involve rural policy issues in order to reduce rural urban migration. The point stressed out here is that rural –urban migration has an important aspect in development arena. They argue that their estimates suggest that investment targeted at key areas in agriculture can reduce migration. They implied that a policy narrowing the income differential between the rural and the urban sectors through agricultural investment can accomplish reduction of migration to urban areas. In addition, they further argued that the policy of targeting agricultural investment is preferred not only because it decreases the variation in marginal productivities, but also because the urban economy is not distorted. However, they noted that this response depends on the successful transmission of effects from investment, through production, to the wage differential.

2.5 Analytical Framework

Theoretical models mentioned in this chapter under section 2.3 for rural to urban migration need some modifications so that they can be applied to the context of developing countries. In chapter one it has been shown that the objective of the study is to have clue of what drive people to move continually from rural to urban areas in Lesotho. This is an aspect which has been given less attention in Lesotho. Based on what is stressed out above, all the three theories will be adopted in analysing the data to answer the research questions.

Table 2.1: Employment and Unemployment Rates in Lesotho during 1996, 1999, 2001

Employment Rate		1996	1999	2001
	Males	78.1	79.2	41.7
	Females	73.4	65.8	20.6
	Total	76.5	72.7	30.9
Unemployment Rate	Males	21.9	20.8	15.6
	Females	26.6	34.2	14
	Total	23.5	27.3	15

Source: Adapted from Bureau of Statistics Lesotho (Statistical Report No: 19, 2007)

As revealed above by table 2.1, in Lesotho unemployment rate both in rural and urban is very high. This was also supported by Global Policy Network. The paper indicated that 'high rate of unemployment in Lesotho continues to escalate, the unemployment problem is compounded by a number of factors, the most prominent being diminishing employment prospects in the agricultural and government sectors, a small industrial base and the retrenchments of South African mining industries.' The trend of employment figures from South African mines is shown in Appendix 1.

In relation to theory of Lewis, further transfer of labour to the urban sector would not raise the market determined wage in that sector. Wages may be set independently of the market. As shown in Appendix 3, Government sometimes intervene in setting minimum wages in viewpoint of imperfect markets. In Lesotho most employment opportunities are in the urban sector such that people do not consider issues of probability as envisaged by Harris Todaro model, but their situations compel them to shift towards where there is better living. If they do not get formal employment they normally engage in informal sector. Theories of Lewis and Todaro are necessary but not sufficient in explaining some issues from developing countries. In case of Lesotho, scope of employment is very narrow as depicted by table 3.3 in the next chapter because private sector is very small. It is not feasible to have efficient wage rates as there are issues of unemployment such that demand is not equal to supply of labour.

2.6 Conclusion

Migration seem to be a complex phenomenon, as a result one theory is not enough and unable to systematically explain the migration process. Therefore these theories may complement each other to give sense of the whole world. Nonetheless, theories of migration are of paramount significance because they can serve as benchmark in understanding population dynamics within a development spectrum which are issues now.

Chapter 3

Rural -Urban linkages in Lesotho (Macroeconomic Perspective)

3.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to provide a link of agricultural sector to growth of the manufacturing sector in particular, that of textile and garment sector in Lesotho. This chapter will also attempt to give a clue of general push and pull factors of migration in Lesotho based on published data.

3.2 Overview

Development had been equated to industrialisation (Lipton, 1978). From this came an opinion that industrialisation is the only way for developing countries to eradicate the problems of poverty and low incomes. Despite the relative neglect of agriculture in the development strategies, the role of agriculture to economic growth is worth consideration. This is because agriculture is often the dominant sector in most less middle developed countries such as Lesotho, in terms of survival. Hence the performance of the sector could crucially determine the overall performance of the economy in terms of employment creation and poverty alleviation.

It can be argued that agricultural development alone or industrialisation alone may not enhance economic development, though proponents of unbalanced growth also argue that it is not possible to establish many things simultaneously. Contrary to this is the theory of balanced growth. This theory entails simultaneous development of several number of industries in all sectors and regions of the economy. The argument is that the development generates a market for one another. The idea behind unbalanced growth view is that lack of physical and human capital and other complementary inputs needed in expanding industries makes it impossible for many less developed countries. Unbalanced growth models, therefore put more emphasis on sectors that perform well. The argument is that investing in non -performing sectors is a waste of resources; that is a low productivity sector may be ignored.

Wason and Hall (2003) study carried in Lesotho on poverty highlighted that the division between urban and rural areas in Lesotho has heightened overtime, with the rural agricultural sector stagnating while the urban industrial sector thrives. This was supported by Tsietsi

(1995) on the study titled ‘The effects of the migrant labour system for fertility in Lesotho’. She indicated that ‘in cases whereby international migrants return home, they have tendency of residing in big cities/small towns, due to lack of job opportunities in the rural areas. Even the skills they may have acquired from abroad or from the urban areas, they cannot apply them in the rural areas, due to lack of facilities in these areas. Their residing in the urban areas, contribute to the already overcrowded and slum areas, putting more pressure on the limited arable land areas which result in the increase in the prices of housing; due to high demand for housing. When the demand for housing increases, it follows that prices for other commodities follow similar pattern’. All these points imply that migration in some way can influence economic development of a country.

Around 80 percent of population in Lesotho rely on agriculture and informal sector activities as the primary source of income (FAO, 2007). However, agriculture performance keeps on deteriorating each year as shown by the figures below:

Table 3.1 Contribution of sectors to GDP in percentages

	1982	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Primary sector	21.7	19.0	20.3	14.1	15.2	14.3	16.4	14.7
<i>Agriculture</i>	18.7	18.8	20.3	13.9	15.2	14.3	16.2	14.5
<i>Crops</i>	11.1	10.2	11.7	8.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	8.7
<i>Livestock</i>	6.1	7.4	7.6	4.5	4.9	4.1	5.1	5.3
<i>Agric services</i>	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
<i>Mining & quarrying</i>	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Secondary sector	21.5	22.2	23.0	30.6	32.2	37.0	35.8	37.9
<i>Construction</i>	12.4	11.6	10.6	17.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	8.7	10.1	11.6	11.5	13.6	14.2	14.7	17.7
<i>Food & beverages</i>	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	0.0
<i>Textiles, clothing, footwear</i>	0.7	1.2	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.1	6.1	0.0
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	0.0
<i>Electricity & water</i>	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	6.5	5.1	4.4
Tertiary sector	44.6	45.9	40.9	38.6	39.5	37.9	38.8	38.1
<i>Wholesale & retail</i>	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.4
<i>Hotels & restaurants</i>	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
<i>Transport & communication</i>	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3
<i>Transport & storage</i>	3.3	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.0
<i>Telecommunications & post</i>	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
<i>Financial services</i>	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.3	2.6	4.2	3.9
<i>Real estate</i>	13.9	12.9	10.9	7.1	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.8
<i>Owner occupied</i>	11.7	10.8	9.0	7.0	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.3
<i>Other services</i>	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.1	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5
<i>Government services</i>	14.6	15.5	14.0	13.9	15.0	15.8	16.6	15.3
<i>Health services</i>	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
<i>Education</i>	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5
<i>Other services</i>	7.4	8.0	7.0	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.3	6.3
<i>Community services</i>	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indirect taxes	12.2	12.9	15.8	16.7	13.1	10.8	9.0	9.4
GDP at purchaser prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net primary income ex territory	42.4	37.5	36.3	30.9	25.9	20.5	17.4	0.0
Net transfers	5.9	13.1	12.1	12.9	15.1	15.2	11.9	0.0
GDP as % of GNI	51.7	49.4	51.6	56.3	59.0	64.3	70.7	100.0
GNI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: adapted from Central Bank of Lesotho reports from 1997-2004.

From table 3.1 above one could observe that in 1982 agriculture contributed 18.7 percent of Gross Domestic Product(GDP) until in 2003 when it was contributing 14.5 percent. From appendix 5 It can also be observed that average sectoral growth rate of agriculture declined from 2.4 to -0.9 in 2003. It should be noted that while agricultural sector is lagging, manufacturing sector performance is relatively impressive. According to Lesotho Central Bank reports as depicted by table 3.1 above it contributed 8.7 in 1982. It increased to 17.7 in 2003. Besides, it contributed 12 percent in 1983 and was increasing overtime as depicted by Appedix 5. This appendix also shows that manufacturing sector growth rate is around four percent in 2003 from approximately eight percent between 1983 and 1993,

which illustrates that though it declined it still outweigh agriculture; where majority survive. Both table 3.1 and appendix 5 present the same picture even though they are from different sources. There are still some discrepancies in figures because they are different sources. It should be noted that in appendix 5 growth rates figures under the structure of the economy in the year 2003 in terms of GDP¹ contribution are estimates and not the actual figures.

3.3 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture in Lesotho like most developing countries still manifests most of typical symptoms of peasant agriculture. Farming activities are carried out with traditional technology. Relative to other sectors agricultural sector appears to be the lagging sector in terms of its contribution to the economy because majority are engaged in this sector. Earlier growth models such as that of Lewis(1954) viewed agriculture primarily as a source of surplus labour² for non-agricultural sectors of the economy during the structural transformation process. According to this model, such labour transfer is of mutual benefit to both sectors in labour surplus countries. Labour transfer from the farm to the industrial and services sector reduces pressure on the agricultural land. In the case of Lesotho, this is not what is happening because agricultural sector does not experience even one percent increase in terms of annual growth while industrial sector is relatively performing better. At the moment agricultural sector production is declining each year.

Majoro (2006:5) argued that though many reasons such as climatic variations, deterioration of soil quality, soil erosion, stock theft and disappearance of land due to use for building purposes(for residence), have been highlighted for poor performance in agriculture he viewed the reasons as only “proximates”. He pointed out that the fundamental reason could be the land tenure system which is designed to protect equity of land against alienation in the nation and sale to foreigners. He stressed that until real reforms were undertaken, agriculture’s role in the economy will continue to decline, thereby exacerbating food insecurity. My view on the issue is that I hope not only one factor can be attributed to stagnation of this sector. Factors such as institutions³ within the country may play a role.

¹ GDP refers to Gross Domestic Product.

² In Lewis two -sector model, surplus labour is defined as workers whose marginal product is zero.

³ According to Todaro (2009) institutions refer to Norms, rules of conduct and generally accepted ways of doing things. They can be categorised as Social, Political and Economic institutions.

3.4 Industrial Sector

Nel et al (2004) showed that before independence Lesotho had no industrial base except for a few cottage industries. Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) was established through the LNDC Act no 20 of 1967 to initiate, promote and facilitate the development of manufacturing and processing of industries and mining, to raise level of income and employment. The garment manufacturing industry was established in 1980 and became significant in early 1990s. These industries are based only in the urban areas of Lesotho. They are mostly situated in Nyenye industrial Area, which is based in Maputsoe, Thetsane and Ha Hoohlo which are found in the city and were recently established in Mafeteng district. The textile and apparel industry is the largest formal employer in the country. This can be shown by table 3.3 below:

Table 3.2: Employment contribution of industries in Lesotho

Industry	1994		1999		2004	
	Workers	% share	Workers	% share	Workers	% share
Textiles & Footwear	8551	86.8	20173	93.83	41275	96.49
Food & Beverages	640	6.5	651	3.03	761	1.78
Building Materials	173	1.76	184	0.86	189	0.44
Other	487	4.94	492	2.29	552	1.29
Total	9851	100	21500	100	42777	100

Source: Adapted from Lesotho National Development Corporation data

During early 1990s manufacturing sector specifically textiles has employed a reasonable high rate relative to other industries as depicted by the table 3.2 above. The employment contribution is from 86.8 to 96.49 in 2004. This is also reinforced by appendix 4.

The economy of Lesotho since 2001 relied on exports to the United States ensuing from the introduction of African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other trade agreements. Despite the fact that the firms have been shown to contribute to shortage of water supply and pollution as highlighted by (World Bank, 2004) they contributed to improvement in the growth of the economy(see appendix 5 under Trade). They get supply of labour from rural areas as emphasised by Lewis. Though migration have been seen to have problems such as informal settlements, congestion and other problems including environmental degradation it cannot be ignored that it also have positive aspects such as boosting industrialisation through supply of labour. According to Todaro (2009) currently Lesotho is no more

classified as less developed country but has gone up to the next level as less middle developed country. The reason is as a result of those industries which mostly utilise women from rural areas where they were not productive.

Table 3.3: Labour Force by Industry and Gender (percent)

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Forestry	6.5	3.6	5.2
Construction	9.5	3.9	6.7
Education	2.2	7.4	4.5
Electricity, gas, and water	1.0	0.2	0.6
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.8	0.6
Health and social work	0.4	1.6	1.0
Hotels and restaurants	0.3	2.6	1.3
Manufacturing and Textiles	3.1	9.5	5.9
Mining and quarrying	3.1	0.5	1.9
Other community, social, and personal services	0.7	1.1	0.9
Private household activities	0.6	10.5	5.0
Public administration, defence, and social services	1.8	2.3	2.1
Real estate, renting, and business activities	1.1	2.0	1.5
Subsistence farming	59.1	41.5	51.3
Transport, storage, and communications	4.3	0.6	2.6
Wholesale, retail, trade, and repair	5.8	12.6	8.8
Total	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey 1997.

From the above figures one observes that the contribution of labour force participation of manufacturing and textile sector in late 1990's for both male and female have been very significant relative to other sectors following wholesale. I consider manufacturing and textile to entail composition shown in table 3.2. The data in table 3.3 above was compiled more than a decade ago and it is possible that categorisations may have some limitations. However it still offers basis for analysis as it is the available data for the country from Bureau of Statistics of Lesotho.

A huge decline in employment was encountered in 2004 as a result of massive appreciation in value of local currency, which is called Loti. The loti is pegged to South African Rand. One Loti is equal to one Rand. This implied that when rand was appreciating Lesotho's exports became more expensive and lost competitiveness. Bennet (2006) alleged

that in spite of the recent shocks to the industry, there are more people employed by garment and textile manufacturers than are employed by the government of Lesotho as civil servants. The author claimed that in early 2005 there were 36,710 people employed as civil servants. He showed the first in terms of employment is mining industry in South Africa which was estimated to have employed 47,122 Basotho (citizens of Lesotho) migrants even though recently they are massively retrenched.

3.5 Conclusion

The aim of the chapter was to explore sectoral patterns in terms of contribution to the economy. There is a tendency of activities taking place in certain sectors and areas, as a result of geographical location; where production is possible due to availability of roads, electricity and water. Lesotho has both lowlands and highlands. Urban areas are in the lowlands, where issues such as power and water are accessible. In the highlands, where most rural places are found neither of the mentioned things is available. Budget speech of Lesotho 2009/2010 on point 30 p 8 supported the issue. The starting point to deal with migration is that one should understand the structure of the economy so that if there is any need of restructuring within the economy, which ought to be taken it would be done with proper knowledge of the linkages of sectors in an economy. The next chapter will try to establish an explanation of what could be the source of a current increase in flow of migration within the country.

Chapter 4

The Sample Survey

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on methodology and findings of the sample survey. The methodology includes primary data collection methods used in carrying out this study and describes data collection techniques and sampling procedures followed. It also presents the results of the survey, which are subsequently analysed. Finally it gives the conclusion of the whole chapter.

4.2 Methodology

This section comprises description of survey area, sampling techniques, data collection instruments and procedures and finally sample size.

4.2.1 Description of Survey Area

Map 1: Map of Lesotho showing administrative districts



Source: www.mapsofworld.com

The interest of this study is on three districts which are Maseru, Mafeteng and Leribe. They can be viewed in map 1 above. Maseru is the capital city. Leribe has important towns, which are Hlotse and Maputsoe. In case of Leribe the study was done in Maputsoe. This place is on the northern part of the country while Mafeteng is on the southern part. Lesotho is divided into ten administrative districts, which are Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Berea, Maseru,

Mafeteng, Mofale-Hoek, Quthing, Qachas-Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka. They differ in terms of size, topography, climate and stage of development. This diversity has resulted in some districts receiving significant number of in-migrants while others suffer from a devastating loss of their inhabitants. (Population Census, 1996). Three districts are of interest because problems such as congestion and high crime rate have been perceived and these three districts are the only three districts in the country which have manufacturing firms. For policy relevance and because of constraints such as time and finance the concern was on only three mentioned districts. The focus was on the new settlements areas of these urban areas because there is a guarantee that internal migration occurred.

4.2.2 Sampling Techniques

This section presents techniques used to obtain data of interest. It is often difficult to collect information from the whole population unless if it is through censuses, which are normally carried out in every ten years in Lesotho. Information on reasons of migration is not available from census and published data. As a result, methods of sampling were employed to obtain relevant data. The term sampling indicates a process of extracting only a fraction of the population of phenomenon a research intends to study.

The basis of who is a migrant will be based on the definition to follow. (HDI, 2009) defines migrants as individuals who have changed their usual place of residence, either by crossing an international border or moving within their country of origin to another region, district or municipality. The migrants were interviewed to find motives of migration. The assumption was that migrants were homogeneous as relates to the fact that they have all moved, despite the fact that they may have different socioeconomic or demographic characteristics. Stratified and systematic techniques were used. Stratified method guaranteed that three districts under study would at least be represented. Systematic sampling was applied to have variety of reasons. Systematic sampling entail arrangement of population⁴ according to some ordering and select elements at intervals through ordered list. It involves a random start and then proceeds with the selection of population size or sample size⁵. As long as the first starting point is randomised, systematic sampling is a sort of probability sampling. The unit of analysis was a member of household who could be regarded as a

⁴ Population refers to complete set of units about which generalisations are to be made.

⁵ Sample size refers to the total number of units selected from the population.

person of responsibility as cases were very distinctive. Stratified sampling involves division of target population into strata (distinct categories). If we divide the population into sub populations, called strata we get stratified sample. A stratified sample was more convenient to administer and to lower cost for the survey. (Law et al, 2007)

Systematic sampling was considered representative because in Lesotho houses are not located according to any pattern. Therefore, from a stratum (singular of strata) there was a minimal possibility of having migrants which can fall within one category of income and standard of living. Due to poor data compilation on internal migration in Lesotho strata were done based on knowledge of the researcher and observable variable such as location. New settlements are visible as they are newly build houses.

4.2.3 Data Collection Instruments

To find the motives of migration in Lesotho primary data was generated through questionnaires, which I self administered. Lesotho is a country which does not have different ethnicities and has one common language which is Sesotho. A copy of the questionnaire administered to the migrants in Lesotho is attached as annex 5. It included both open-ended and closed questions. The questionnaires were written in English and answered in Sesotho and responses were then translated by the author to English. The advantage was that I asked people using local language and translated their views to English so that language would not be a barrier. Some of the questions required information on respondent⁶ background to answer a sub question which is the following: who migrate? This question was asked bearing this in mind; are those who move are young, skilled, married or not? The main question from the questionnaire to answer my research question was an open question which was as follows: why did you leave your previous place? The objective of this question was to get reasons of migration.

4.2.4 Data Collection Procedures

Initially the study was hoping to have at least sixty migrants as a sample .The objective was to obtain at least 15 from Maputsoe, 15 from Mafeteng and thirty from Maseru. Maputsoe was the first place where research was carried out. The study managed to get information from 17 respondents from this place. After getting information from the 17 respondents the

⁶ Respondent is someone who responds (takes part) in an interview, questionnaire, or other research activity.

research proceeded to Mafeteng. The research managed to gather information in Mafeteng from 15 respondents. The houses in Mafeteng were spatially dispersed and not densely located like in Maputsoe. The process was a little bit slow in Mafeteng because the respondents were asking a lot of questions and wanted more clarification on how they would benefit from the study. The worst case in Mafeteng was the one that took 1 hour 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The research managed to get only 14 respondents in Maseru district despite the fact that it is the city. Time was a problem while another problem was that in the city people were very busy and did not have any time to waste. It was then difficult to get information. Therefore, in total the research managed to get 46 respondents. Even though in Maseru district research did not manage to get many respondents, with the few the study managed to have there was a lot of variation of reasons for migration. This suggests that further research can even concentrate on one district to do a thorough study.

4.2.5 Sample Size

Table 4.1 Composition of the Sample of Respondents.

Area	Male	Female	Total
Maputsoe	3	14	17
Mafeteng	2	13	15
Maseru	3	11	14
Total	8	38	46

Source: Author's Compilation⁷

The 46 respondents were comprised of 8 male and 38 female. The gender seemed to be unbalanced because some of the heads of households are working in South African mines. Most male counterparts are predominantly working in South African mines with some minority working in different types of firms and other forms of employment in South Africa. In the case of Lesotho it is difficult to conclude whether women or men predominate in migration. The reason being that majority of the respondents highlighted that they migrated with the whole family; that is husband, wife and children. In some cases, some migrated with the siblings but that was not common.

⁷ Author's Compilation implies collection based on responses from survey questionnaires of this research.

4.3 Results and Analysis

This section presents the study's findings on the motives of migration in Lesotho based on the sample survey. The first component will deal with the characteristics of respondents in the sample to aid in answering a sub question of who migrate in chapter one. The composition of this part will also include migration history, duration of migration and finally analysis of the results in relation to which factors influence migration and finally a conclusion of the chapter on what data revealed.

4.3.1 Characteristics of Respondents in the Sample

Table 4.2: Respondents Demographic Characteristics

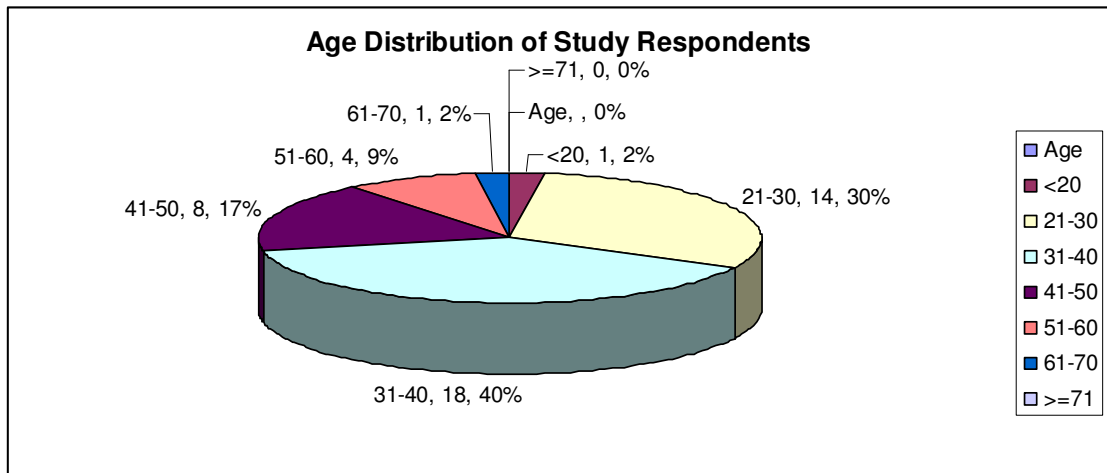
Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
	(n=8)	(n=38)	(n=46)
Age			
<20	0	1	1
21-30	1	13	14
31-40	3	15	18
41-50	3	5	8
51-60	1	3	4
61-70	0	1	1
>=71	0	0	0
Marital Status			
Never Married	0	2	2
Married	8	28	36
Widowed	0	7	7
Divorced/separated	0	1	1
Education			
Tertiary	1	10	11
High School	1	6	7
Secondary	2	9	11
Primary	3	12	15
Never	1	1	2

Source: Author's Compilation

The respondents in the study had varying demographic characteristics ranging from younger generation to older generation. The bulk of the respondents were in the range 31-40 as 18 respondents fall in this category; which is 40 percent of the respondents as depicted by figure 4.1. They were followed by range 21-30 which had 14 respondents making 30 percent.

When looking at a broader picture one can deduce that most respondents fell in the range 21-50. Among the entire sample of respondents only one person was less than 20 years and had one child which constitutes only 2 percent of the respondents. There was also one person in the range 61-70. In the range 41-50 there were 9 and, only 4 in the range 51-60. This is shown by the figure 4.1 below:

Figure 4.1: Age Distribution of Respondents

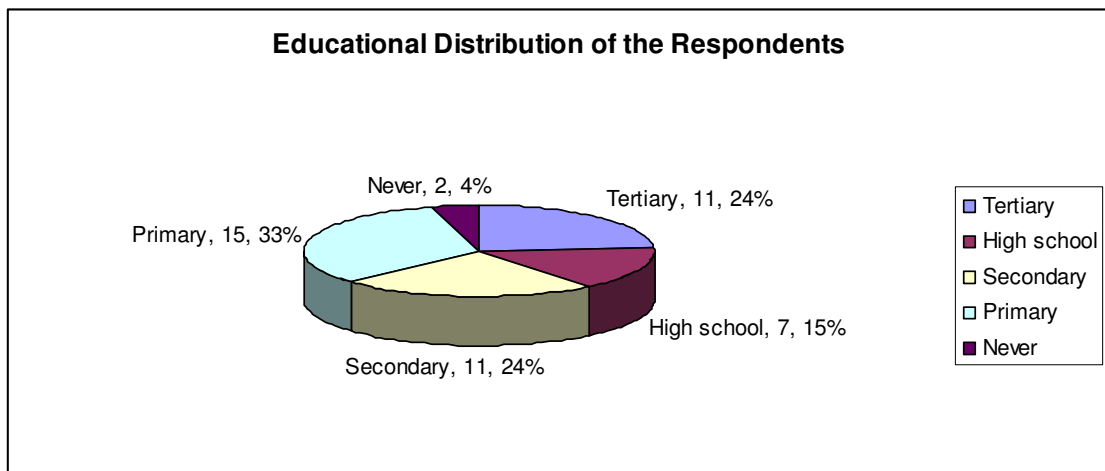


Source: Author's Compilation

Table 4.2 shows the majority⁸ were married which were 36 respondents while only 7 people were widowed. Only one person was either divorced or separated. Figure 4.2 below indicates that primary education was the highest level of education attained by 33 percent of the respondents while 24 percent attained both secondary and tertiary level. It should be noted that one cannot attain tertiary without going through both secondary and high school. 15 percent attained high school while only 4 percent never went to school.

⁸ Majority means a larger number of respondents from the sample survey.

Figure 4.2: Educational Distribution of the Respondents



Source: Author's Compilation

Derek Byerlee (1974) in his study has shown that African migrant exhibits characteristics which are similar to other regions such as U.S., Asia and Latin America. The author showed that they are younger, better educated and generally chooses a destination where relatives and friends are already present. In case of Lesotho to a certain extend the above statement is supported when looking at the figures above. They showed that migrants were young even though sample size was very small. At least the sample offers a picture. This also supports (De Haan and Rogally, 2002) that 'migration mainly concerns young adults who are more likely to have positive net expected return on migration due to longer remaining life expectancy.' Nevertheless, in Lesotho HIV is a major threat as due to this disease life expectancy at birth is as follows:

- Total population: 40.38 years
- Male: 41.18 years
- Female: 39.54 years (2009 EST.)

(Source: 2009 CIA World Fact book)

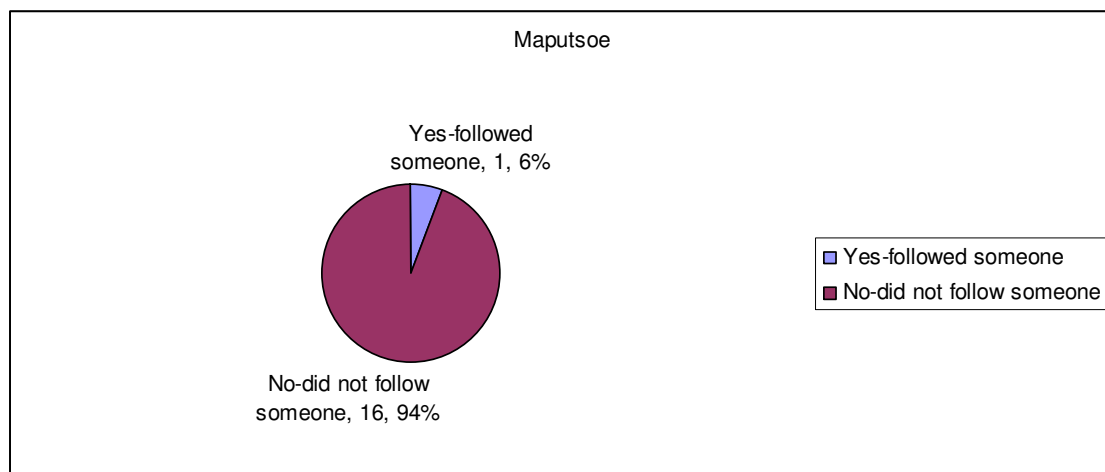
HIV/Aids disease in Lesotho is killing this young generation which means that the country is very vulnerable because of this disease. There should be a lot of hard work to

achieve millennium development goal number six⁹. As relates to education one could not generalise that migrants were educated but at least among the sample of respondents the literacy rate was high as always shown in profile of Lesotho that it is one of the countries that have high literacy rate(percentage of a population that can read and write).

4.3.2 Migration History

This section intends to give an overview of migration history. There is a notion that migration normally occurs because migrants normally follow relatives from place of origin. Here a presentation on the history of migration in case of Lesotho is offered.

Figure 4.3: Migration History of Maputsoe Respondents

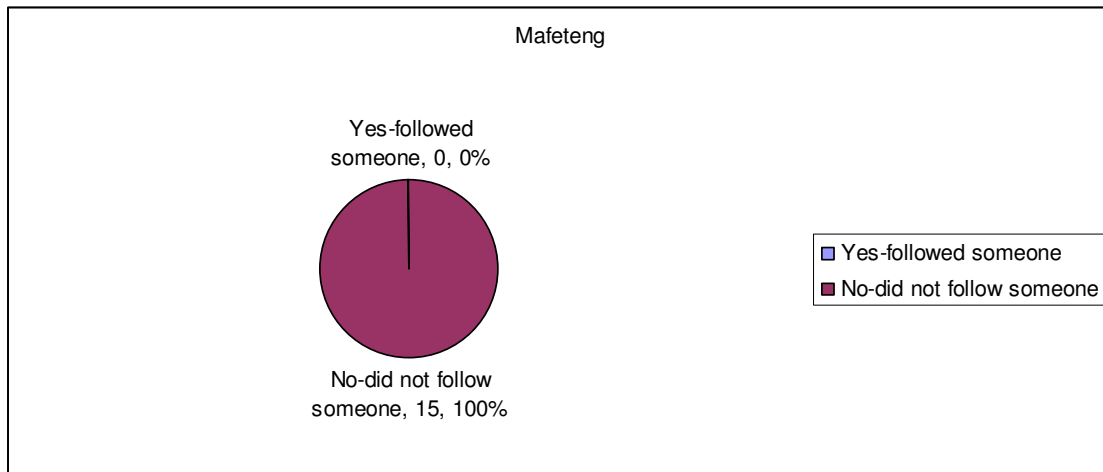


Source: Author's Compilation

Figure 4.3 above imply that in Maputsoe migration did not come as a result of families following relatives. 94 % of the respondents showed that they moved not because they were following someone. One person which is 6% indicated that he/she followed someone. This can highlight that maybe there are some other factors beside relatives.

⁹ It says combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

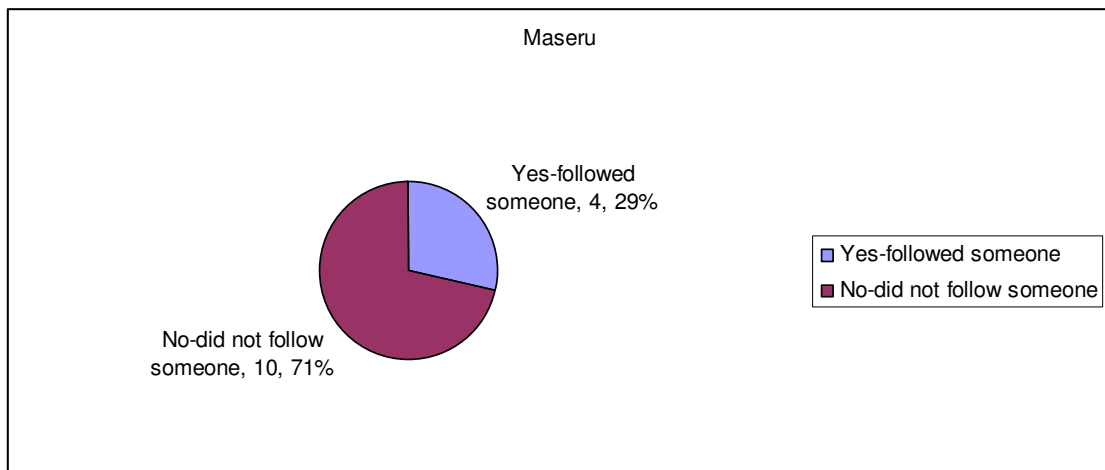
Figure 4.4: Migration History of Mafeteng Respondents



Source: Author's Compilation

In Mafeteng districts all the respondents indicated that they did not follow someone to their new destination as depicted by figure 4.4 above. This implies they had their own reasons to move.

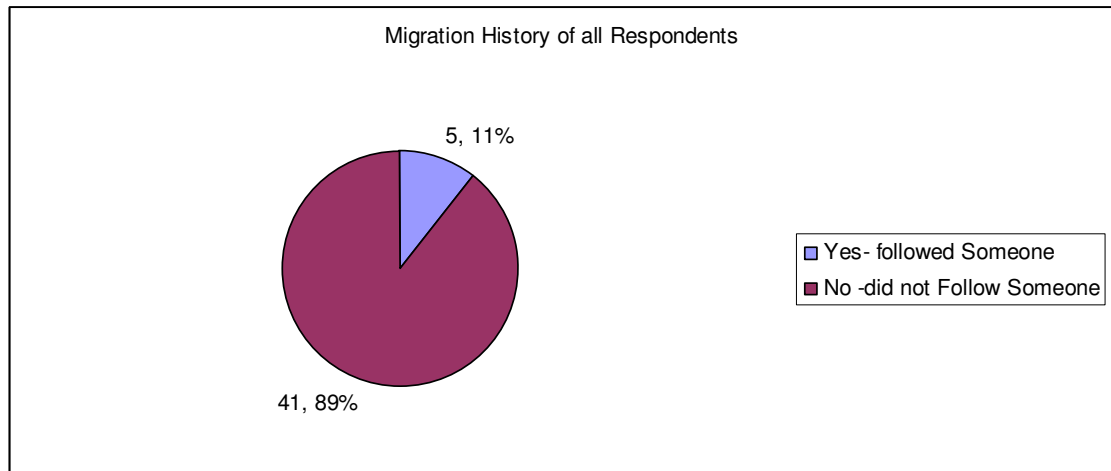
Figure 4.5: Migration History of Maseru Respondents



Source: Author's Compilation

In Maseru district 71 percent appear not to have followed someone while 29 percent indicated to have followed someone. Relative to Maputsoe and Mafeteng this district has some variation of views.

Figure 4.6: Migration History of all Respondents



Source: Author's Compilation

Taking a broad picture of migrants a small percentage which is 11 percent indicated that they followed relatives. This is indicated by figure 4.6 above. It shows that majority which is 89 percent did not follow relatives. It could be that there are other reasons beside relatives contrary to what Byerlee highlighted. It would become visible in the subsequent sections what reasons caused the movement of migrants from their areas.

4.3.3 Duration of Migration

Table 4.3: Duration of Migration in places of Survey

Duration	Mafeteng		Maputsoe		Maseru		Total of Respondents	
	Absolute	Percentages	Absolute	Percentages	Absolute	Percentages	Absolute	Percentages
year<	9	60	6	35	1	7	16	35
1 to 5	6	40	8	47	4	29	18	39
6 to 10	0	0	1	6	5	35	6	13
>10	0	0	2	12	4	29	6	13
Total According to Place	15	100	17	100	14	100	46	100

Source: Author's Compilation

In Mafeteng district, majority of the respondents, which is 60 percent as shown by Table 4.3 above have been staying in their current places less than a year. Nine respondents which make up 40 percent of the respondents have been staying between one year and five years. In both Maputsoe and Maseru no generalisations could be made in terms of which duration dominates. Looking at all migrants, majority of the respondents stayed for a period between

a year and five years because they make 39 percent comprised of 18 migrants. This is the highest figure in terms of respondents. Beside the fact that no generalisations could be made on duration of migration, Maseru and Maputsoe are the only places in the country which have borders that operate 24 hours for trade facilitation. Closeness to the borders makes commuting of mineworkers to South Africa very easy. This piece of information may suggest that operation of borders might have some influence on movement of the people.

4.3.4 Analysis

This section involves discovery of what data collected reveal. This will be done through examination of data relationships and comparisons. The first part will show origin of migrants according to their districts. The analysis will also fit in reasons of migration. They will be summarised in a form of pie charts, which will have an explanation of categories and calculation procedure.

4.3.4.1 Origin of Migrants

Table 4.4 Migrants according to Districts of Origin.

District	Maputsoe	Maseru	Mafeteng
Butha-Buthe	0	0	0
Leribe	10	1	0
Berea	4	0	0
Maseru	0	3	0
Mafeteng	0	5	12
Mohales -Hoek	0	2	1
Quthing	0	1	0
Qachas Nek		1	0
Mokhotlong	1	1	0
Thaba-Tseka	2	0	1
Other	0	0	1
Total	17	14	15

Source: Author's Compilation

The observation indicated by table 4.4 above highlights that within district migration was observed in both Maputsoe and Mafeteng. In Maputsoe, even though it was within the

same district, the dominant one was from rural areas to the urban areas. Urban –urban was encountered only in Maputsoe and Maseru though that was minority of the respondents. It was a negligible percentage. In Mafeteng, within migration was almost rural to urban migration. The reason of subject above could be because rural areas have fewer employment opportunities and minimal socio-economic hope. These imply that urban areas have an advantage of providing people with infrastructure and services. They are therefore more vibrant in generating economic activity and income. In the case of Maseru, which is the capital city the respondents were almost from all districts of Lesotho. There was no single district which seemed to dominate with out – migrants to Maseru. The diversity of all migrants from everywhere in the city could suggest that more people are attracted to the place probably because of many activities happening in such a place which are unavailable in rural areas. For example a form of entertainment such as night clubs and movies can only be found in urban areas.

4.3.4.2 Reasons of Migration from a sample of Respondents

This part presents reasons of migrants for moving to Maputsoe; Mafeteng and Maseru. Some respondents provided more than one reason for moving as a result, the reasons would be more than the number of the respondents as shown by appendix 7. Absolute numbers show the frequency¹⁰ of a category in the areas of survey. A frequency of a number is a certain category over total number of reasons multiplied by 100 percent to get percentages which are reflected in the pie charts. For example in figure 4.7 below 30 percent was computed in the following manner: $(9/30)*100\%=30\%$. The information in figure 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10 is calculated in the same manner.

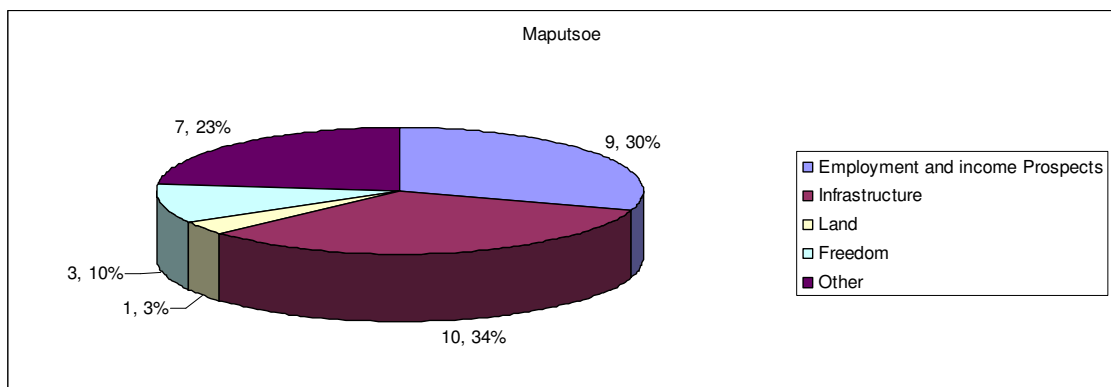
The reasons are summarised using categories. They are as follows:

- Employment and Income Prospects: These elements include reasons such as to be near employment, reduce costs by being near employment, and being near job opportunities.
- Infrastructure: This portion includes 1) availability of roads and transport in urban areas 2) Lack of water, electricity and pills in clinics in rural areas 3) No services in rural areas 4) accessibility of services in urban areas.

¹⁰ In this study frequency refers to number of times a motive occurred in a study assuming variables are discrete.

- Land: This includes availability of site in a place. The availability is not referring to desire to possess because one may want to have a place but if it is not accessible one would not have.
- Freedom: This is comprised of 1) To own place, 2) To be away from big (extended) families 3) To be independent.
- Other: consists of Education matters, following relatives, being in a place because of marriage, environmental factors, acquaintance with the place, security, to change place, and prestige.

Figure 4.7 Categories of Reasons of Migration in Maputsoe.



Source: Author's Compilation

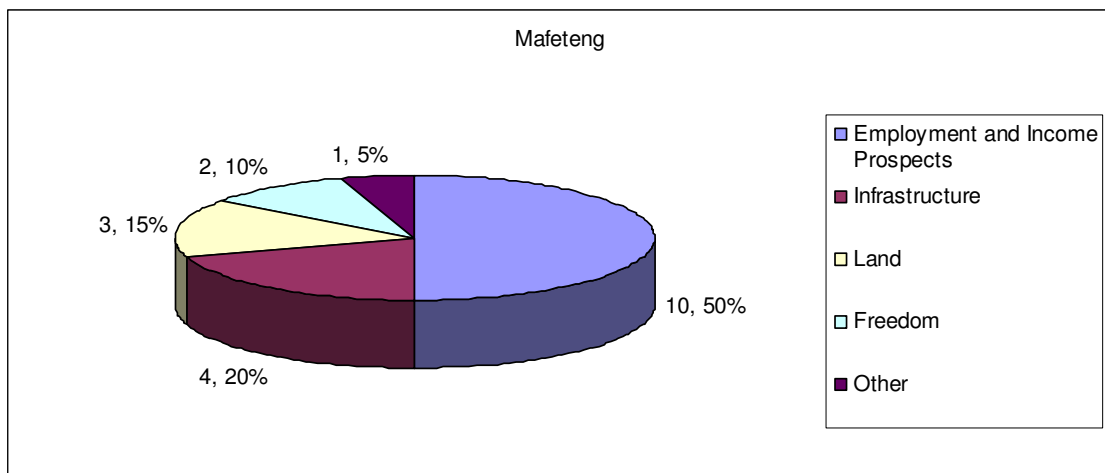
Motivations of migration in Maputsoe, in Leribe district implied difference in perceptions of life. Not only economic factors¹¹ influenced their decisions to migrate but several factors seemed to have played a role. Other factors constitute 23 percent as shown by figure 4.7 above. Some respondents in Maputsoe seemed to value independence or freedom¹², which constitutes 10 percent. Some respondents indicated that they moved to new settlements because they wanted to be away from extended families while others

¹¹ Economic Factors include factors such as employment, income, and businesses

¹² Freedom in this case refers to the power to act, speak or think without externally imposed restraints; having self esteem. Independence implies the ability to stand alone.

highlighted that they moved to a new environment where no one would be familiar with them. Types of Infrastructures available in urban areas of Maputsoe have also played a role in their movements. It accounts for 34 percent of responses of motives as has been depicted by figure 4.7 above. Some of the motives of movement were that life in rural areas was not a suitable way to live. One of the respondents showed that she moved to a new place because of security reasons. She indicated that she moved to avoid walking long distances in the fields of rural areas where her life was in threat; by walking through fields in darkness either morning or evening because she was commuting for work.

Figure 4.8: Categories of Reasons of Migration in Mafeteng.



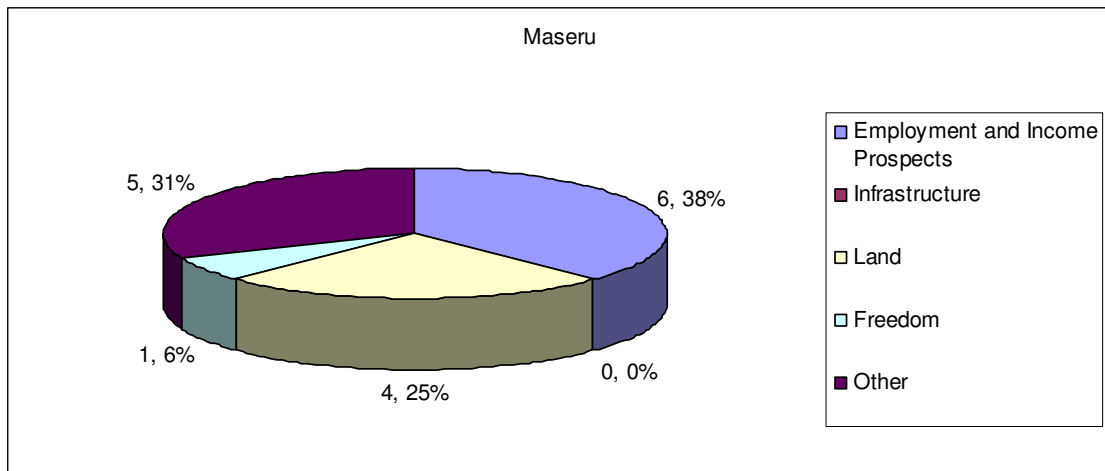
Source: Author's Compilation

From Mafeteng district motives of the respondents for migration were dominated by the economic factors in nature. They indicated that they aspired to be near job opportunities. Some showed that in order to reduce costs such as transport and rent, they decided to move near jobs to avoid mentioned costs. Among other important economic factors, they showed that in the rural areas prospects for business were not good; hence they decided to be near town in favour of a good location for business. Another socio-economic factor which seemed to be a main cause was that in rural areas there were no infrastructures¹³. It

¹³ Infrastructure refers to basic facilities, services and installation such as transportation, communication systems, water and power lines and public institutions including schools, post offices, clinics, etc.

constitutes 20 percent from figure 4.8. They gave an example that some clinics in rural areas do not have enough medication such as pills, which they perceived to be health hazard. They therefore, decided to be near hospitals which are well equipped in urban areas.

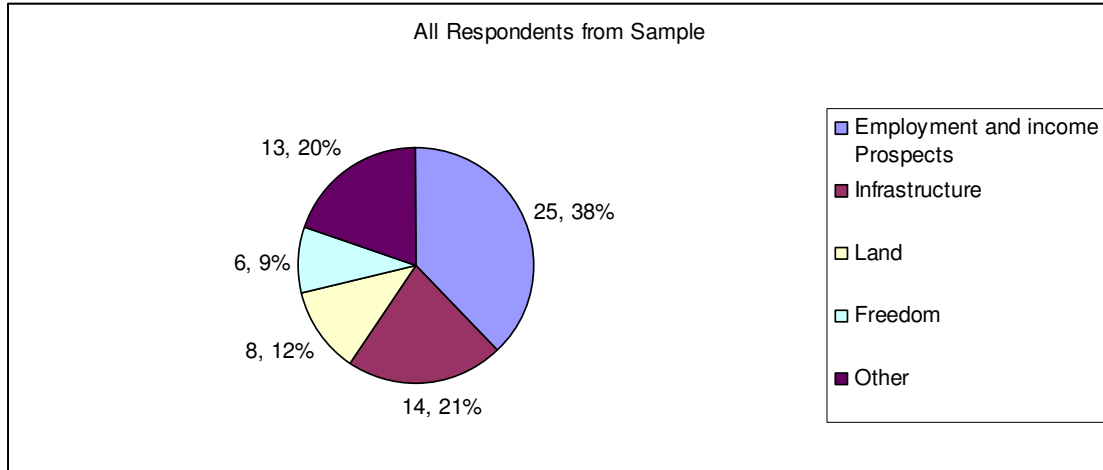
Figure 4.9 Categories of Reasons of Migration in Maseru.



Source: Author's Compilation

Maseru district has a lot of variation hence it is difficult to generalise and to observe any pattern. Environmental factors were only observed from this district. One of the respondents highlighted that she had to locate to the urban area because the river wiped off her house and all the belongings, as such the son made a decision for her to stay in that urban area. In this district, one respondent showed that educational factor contributed to her movement as her objective was to be near tertiary school she was attending. Several factors such as availability of land were mentioned as reasons for being in the urban areas. In this district as well, most respondents emphasised economic factors to have influenced their decision to migrate. The aim was to be near employment in order to reduce unnecessary expenses. Employment and income prospects from figure 4.9 above constitute 38 percent which is the highest share. In this district no one mentioned infrastructure to have influenced migration decision as shown by both figure 4.9 and appendix 7.

Figure 4.10 Categories of Reasons of Migration by all Respondents from Sample



Source: Author's Compilation

Figure 4.10 above shows basis for migration combining all respondents from a sample survey. This should be interpreted with caution because the sample sizes from three districts were different. However since the percentages were computed on frequencies of reasons it could somehow have less biases because every one in the sample was free to give as many reasons as possible. Based on this argument, it can therefore be valid to interpret the figure above in the following manner. Employment and income prospects have the highest proportion which is 38 percent. It is followed by infrastructure category with 21 percent. It was very beneficial to first start by looking at reasons according to various places first. It is important because it was observed that Maputsoe and Mafeteng respondents valued infrastructure while Maseru respondents did not. But from figure 4.10 above we would not be able to identify that. By so saying it means that broad picture is important but can also give a different picture.

4.4 Summary and Conclusions

The chapter was interested in details about motives of people to migrate. Though the sample size was very small to generalise for the whole country, at least the results from survey give a clue of what drives people to move from rural to urban areas. The field work findings demonstrated that the three districts under study had varied results. It was therefore very

difficult to generalize issues in as much as internal migration in all places was to urban areas. The widespread matter was that in all the three districts the respondents mentioned employment factor to have had significance in their decisions. This implies that Economic factors seemed to have played a major role in their motives. Nonetheless, it was found that migration does not come out as a result of lack of full employment in the rural sector, as perceived by Lewis model. With level of urbanisation at a fast pace nowadays, migration can not only be seen as transferring surplus labour from rural areas to urban areas as shown in the model of Lewis.

Most or completely, all migrants indicated that they moved with the whole family. There were no incidences found whereby a man or woman migrated leaving a spouse behind. This implies there are strong social network within families who were sampled. South area-Mafeteng was the place where families were staying with some members of extended family. This implies that the findings were somehow in conformity with Lee's theory as it was not easy to predict what factors could motivate migration.

The hypothesis of rural to urban migration to be a result of employment opportunities is confirmed. As relates to hypothesis of a tendency of international migrants returning home and residing in cities or small towns due to lack of job opportunities and lack of facilities in rural areas was either proved or disproved. The study failed to get the answer because of composition of the sample. The sample was comprised of more female who were not in a position to provide an answer of whether the situation really happens. Male counterparts are the ones which engage in international migration to South Africa and not females. The females in Lesotho migrate to South Africa as domestic workers but this was not the focus of the study.

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Policy Implications

In this paper the aim was to identify the determinants of internal migration specifically from rural to urban areas in Lesotho. The limit was on only three districts in Lesotho namely Leribe, Mafeteng and Maseru. All conclusions are based on primary data collected from these districts, secondary data and publications related to the study. The theories and empirical studies presented in this paper would serve as important devices for policy validation. Policy options in this chapter are presented to generate debate and possibly for concluding whether internal migration should be or not encouraged in Lesotho.

Results revealed that in Lesotho people migrate because of the following reasons:

- For employment and income prospects in urban areas.
- To avoid conflicts among extended families and members of a villages under study. Most related families in Lesotho stay in the same area whereby ultimately some families ended going to new places to be away from relatives as a result of clashes of neighbours or relatives.
- Unavailability of roads which leads to difficulty in mobility within the country.
- Most services are found in urban areas only. This compels people to leave their places and go near those services. The implication is that only people with income can manage to do so. Individuals who are poor fall in what is normally called “poverty trap”. In most rural areas there is no access to clean water and electricity. If people do not have access to clean water, for example are liable to get sickness such as cholera.

In support to the findings presented above that rural areas do not have facilities are studies about Lesotho by [Sembajwe et al, (1992) and World Bank, (2004)]. The studies were not concerned with internal migration to urban areas but they contain a wealth of information about infrastructure issues in Lesotho. The provision of roads, water, electricity, schools and improved health services is not merely a matter of wellbeing but is also important to the advancement of the quality of life needed to sustain economic growth. This might suggest that people leave rural areas due to push factors (those which force a person

to move). They normally include drought, famine, and lack of employment opportunities, overpopulation and conflicts. There are also pull factors (those that encourage a person to move). These include a chance of a better job, better education and improved facilities.

The study was concerned with the determinants of internal migration in Lesotho and found employment to play a major role. The Harris- Todaro model assumed existence of full employment or near –full employment such that in a full employment situation the decision to migrate can come as a result of securing the highest paid job. The implication of the model could be that more job creation in the urban sector raises probability of getting jobs, such that more migration from rural areas would be encouraged. In the case of Lesotho there are serious unemployment problems denoting that there is no assurance of highly paid urban jobs. This model can serve as a basis for answering the hypothesis that intense rural to urban migration in Lesotho is mainly a result of employment opportunities provided by textile and garment industries. I can say the hypothesis is confirmed because more female people are employed by this industry and besides internal migration is dominated by females as shown by [Sembajwe et al, (1992), Baylies et al, (1993) and Watson et al, (2003)]. But there should be a caution that females comprise a bulk share of internal labour force. Further research can concentrate on the capacity of these urban areas to absorb labour because available published statistics highlight that unemployment rate in both urban and rural is very high. Alternatively, studies on identification and policy options for agricultural sector prospects in Lesotho should be undertaken.

The argument which had been put by Sembajwe and Makatsjane, as early as 1982 that agriculture in Lesotho is performing badly because of absence of males and dependence on females in the economy. This reasoning raise some ambiguity because the argument maybe why is it that since mineworkers are massively retrenched that the performance does not increase; because these men can now engage in the agriculture sector to increase production? The issue highlighted above could be put together to imply that in order to have successful growth a location needs to be rich in resources. In Lesotho, there is a tendency of urban bias because industries are only found in urban areas as is also the case in Lesotho. The justification for this could be to have ready access to markets, skilled labour, utilities and services.

It has been shown in chapter 1 that migration is alleged to lead to problems, for example congestion and rise in crime rate in urban areas. The question to be asked is this: Is

migration a problem for people or for government or both? Based on this question the paper would then argue that a serious planning in which employment opportunities, services to attract and hold migrants and infrastructure can be considered together. The problem with this approach could be that simultaneous provision of adequate infrastructure in both places, to encourage growth could be expensive for the government of Lesotho. This has been shown by World Bank (2004) paper titled 'private solutions for infrastructure in Lesotho'. An answer seemed to be foreign aid to supplement the inadequate government finances. The challenge also is whether development and population policies exist in Lesotho because if there are no movement restrictions, people will obviously move regardless of problems such as environmental degradation and scarcity of supply resources in the urban areas.

The paper will then adopt Simmons et al (1977, 103) policy suggestions to consider which strategies are best for Lesotho from my point of view. The author proposed the following: 1) Stop the flow of migrations at the source by encouraging the people to stay on the farm through land reform or other mechanisms. 2) Redirect the flow of migrants to rural frontier areas. 3) Redirect migrants to intermediate urban growth poles (industrial estates) and new cities. 4) Return the rural –urban migrants to their hometowns or otherwise discourage them from staying in the city. 5) Accommodate existing patterns of rural –urban migration by an attempt to provide services and programs that will improve the wellbeing of migrants.

The study would opt for option 5 because it has been shown in chapter 3 under section 3.4 that migration has boosted industrial sector by utilising women from rural areas. I anticipate that an intervention of stopping people from moving from rural areas could be difficult especially if there are no population policies to be enforced by law. It can also hamper the economic development of Lesotho as exports are mainly from garment and textile industries. A study carried by Goldsmith et al (2004) highlighted that migration continues despite high levels of employment in the urban economy. Also Quisumbing et al (2005) demonstrated that family's short run need of income motivates unmarried female migrants to seek jobs to earn them wages. These two studies offer a basis to argue that stopping people from going to urban areas may trap households into poverty in rural areas. This may also apply in Lesotho based on these two empirical studies done in Senegal and Philippines respectively. However, countries are heterogeneous and have different

specifications and definitions about rural and urban areas, since different countries may have different population sizes, administrative status and economic developments. Therefore, generalisations on factors or patterns pertaining to migration decisions in relation to other countries and implications ought to be treated with care. But at least they offer some basis.

To conclude I would say an issue is how to choose sectors in the economy for government support in order to get desired economic development in Lesotho with scarce resources. For policy makers, recognising the links between rural and urban people in an economy is an important step to understanding how policies from national strategies and distribution of investments to infrastructure development can contribute to rural and urban poverty reduction. Rural areas at present have fewer employment opportunities and minimal socioeconomic aspirations. Therefore, mobility is a strategy that citizens adopt to improve their lives. As have been indicated before, in Lesotho most employment opportunities are in urban areas and people do not consider issues of probability as envisaged by Harris Todaro model, but their situations compel them to migrate where there is better living. In regard to Lewis theory migration can not only come up as a result of surplus labour from rural areas. There could be other factors which are unpredictable as put by Lee's theory. Therefore, one theory is not capable of explaining the migration process. Hence there should be complementarities between these theories in understanding the phenomenon of migration. In the end, the theories used for this study helped by offering starting point to get factors which cause people to move.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Number of Mineworkers, their Deferred and Remittances Payments in Thousands Maloti (Currency of Lesotho) from 1996-2005.

Year	Average Number Employed	Deferred Payments	Remittances Payments
1996	101262	264624	174676
1997	95913	169418	127386
1998	80445	131263	894470
1999	68604	136911	887172
2000	64907	38334	47320
2001	61412	152877	102797
2002	62158	182479	112496
2003	61416	208450	118333
2004	56357	293334	131793
2005	52450	169229	167386

Source: Adapted from Bureau of Statistics of Lesotho (Statistical Report No: 19, 2007)

Appendix 2

Definitions according to the preceding Tables:

Currently active population (Labour force): comprises of persons of any sex who during the short reference period (one day, one week) were either employed or unemployed and available for work

Economically active population (Labour Force) comprises of persons of any sex who during the reference period were either employed or unemployed and available for work.

Employed population refer to persons of working age who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, or profit or family gain and are paid in cash or in kind.

Participation rate measures the proportion of the country's working age population that engages actively in economic activity, either by working (employed) or not working but available for work.

Population 6 years and above (national) is the eligible age range for participation in the labour market adopted for the purpose of the 2008 ILFS in order to capture child labour.

Population 15 years and above (standard) is the international eligible age range for participation in the labour market.

Population 15-64 years is the age-range in which people are generally expected to be economically active.

Subsistence farming refers to farming intended for household consumption purposes.

Urban areas definitions are explained according to the Land Act declaration of urban areas, legal notice number 14 of 1980.

Usually active population (Labour force) comprises of persons of any sex who during the long reference period (one year) were either employed or unemployed and available for work.

Unemployed population comprises of working age population who during a specified reference period (one week or one year) were without work, were not in paid employment or self employment, or currently not available for work or seeking for work..

Table L.1: Population aged 15 years and above by employment status, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	38,412	95,668	77,611	134,365	63,233	53,440	32,463	23,437	32,040	37,628	588,297
Female	38,780	104,960	84,323	158,520	67,993	58,492	37,564	26,951	35,396	40,691	653,670
Total	77,192	200,628	161,934	292,885	131,226	111,932	70,027	50,388	67,436	78,319	1,241,967
Economically active											
Male	27,957	69,047	54,772	96,854	47,011	39,340	22,497	17,214	24,655	27,796	427,143
Female	18,449	57,002	48,606	95,202	37,316	31,967	20,458	14,989	15,681	21,728	361,398
Total	46,406	126,049	103,378	192,056	84,327	71,307	42,955	32,203	40,336	49,524	788,541
Employed											
Male	2,1695	53,436	43,964	75,202	36,677	31,900	17,007	14,326	20,557	21,955	336,719
Female	13,811	42,090	37,791	71,829	27,155	23,675	14,294	12,237	12,588	16,963	272,433
Total	35,506	95,526	81,755	147,031	63,832	55,575	31,301	26,563	33,145	38,918	609,152
Unemployed											
Male	6,262	15,611	10,808	21,652	10,334	7,440	5,490	2,888	4,098	5,841	90,424
Female	4,638	14,912	10,816	23,373	10,161	8,292	6,164	2,752	3,093	4,765	88,966
Total	10,900	30,523	21,624	45,025	20,495	15,732	11,654	5,640	7,191	10,606	179,390
Labour force participation rate %											
Male	72.8	72.2	70.6	72.1	74.3	73.6	69.3	73.4	77.0	73.9	72.6
Female	47.6	54.3	57.6	60.1	54.9	54.7	54.5	55.6	44.3	53.4	55.3
Total	60.1	62.8	63.8	65.6	64.3	63.7	61.3	63.9	59.8	63.2	63.5
Unemployment rate, %											
Male	22.4	22.6	19.7	22.4	22.0	18.9	24.4	16.8	16.6	21.0	21.2
Female	25.1	26.2	22.3	24.6	27.2	25.9	30.1	18.4	19.7	21.9	24.6
Total	23.5	24.2	20.9	23.4	24.3	22.1	27.1	17.5	17.8	21.4	22.7

Table L.2: Urban population aged 15 years and above by employment status, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	6,623	19,073	20,337	62,169	9,775	7,791	3,647	4,294	2,836	1,217	137,763
Female	8,316	24,373	26,236	82,221	13,084	10,046	4,661	5,378	4,843	1,488	180,647
Total	14,938	43,447	46,574	144,390	22,859	17,837	8,309	9,672	7,679	2,706	318,410
Economically active											
Male	4,872	13,805	14,609	45,653	6,464	5,538	2,680	2,958	2,158	897	99,634
Female	4,731	15,232	16,628	53,454	8,068	5,911	2,675	3,351	2,533	962	113,545
Total	9,603	29,037	31,237	99,107	14,532	11,449	5,355	6,309	4,691	1,859	213,179
Employed											
Male	3,739	11,135	11,916	35,330	5,021	4,758	1,972	2,534	1,732	754	78,891
Female	3,661	12,397	12,605	41,241	5,923	4,492	1,794	2,696	1,773	752	87,334
Total	7,400	23,532	24,521	76,571	10,944	9,250	3,766	5,230	3,505	1,506	166,225
Unemployed											
Male	1,133	2,670	2,693	10,323	1,443	780	708	424	426	143	20,744
Female	1,070	2,835	4,023	12,213	2,145	1,419	881	655	760	210	26,211
Total	2,202	5,505	6,716	22,537	3,589	2,200	1,590	1,079	1,186	353	46,955
Labour force participation rate %											
Male	73.6	72.4	71.8	73.4	66.1	71.1	73.5	68.9	76.1	73.7	72.3
Female	56.9	62.5	63.4	65.0	61.7	58.8	57.4	62.3	52.3	64.7	62.9
Total	64.3	66.8	67.1	68.6	63.6	64.2	64.4	65.2	61.1	68.7	67.0
Unemployment rate, %											
Male	23.3	19.3	18.4	22.6	22.3	14.1	26.4	14.3	19.7	15.9	20.8
Female	22.6	18.6	24.2	22.8	26.6	24.0	32.9	19.5	30.0	21.8	23.1
Total	22.9	19.0	21.5	22.7	24.7	19.2	29.7	17.1	25.3	19.0	22.0

Table L.3: Rural population aged 15 years and above by employment status, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	31,789	76,595	57,274	72,196	53,458	45,649	28,816	19,143	29,204	36,411	450,536
Female	30,464	80,587	58,087	76,299	54,909	48,446	32,903	21,573	30,553	39,203	473,025
Total	62,253	15,7182	115,360	148,495	108,368	94,096	61,720	40,716	59,757	75,614	923,561
Economically active											
Male	23,085	55,242	40,163	51,201	40,547	33,802	19,817	14,256	22,497	26,899	327,509
Female	13,718	41,770	31,978	41,748	29,248	26,056	17,783	11,638	13,148	20,766	247,853
Total	36,803	97,012	72,141	92,949	69,795	59,858	37,600	25,894	35,645	47,665	575,362
Employed											
Male	17,956	42,301	32,048	39,872	31,656	27,142	15,035	11,792	18,825	21,201	257,828
Female	10,150	29,693	25,186	30,588	21,232	19,183	12,500	9,541	10,815	16,211	185,099
Total	28,106	71,994	57,234	70,460	52,888	46,325	27,535	21,333	29,640	37,412	442,927
Unemployed											
Male	5,129	12,941	8,115	11,329	8,891	6,660	4,782	2,464	3,672	5,698	69,680
Female	3,568	12,077	6,793	11,160	8,016	6,873	5,283	2,097	2,333	4,555	62,755
Total	8,697	25,018	14,908	22,489	16,907	13,533	10,065	4,561	6,004	10,253	132,435
Labour force participation rate %											
Male	72.6	72.1	70.1	70.9	75.8	74.0	68.8	74.5	77.0	73.9	72.7
Female	45.0	51.8	55.1	54.7	53.3	53.8	54.0	53.9	43.0	53.0	52.4
Total	59.1	61.7	62.5	62.6	64.4	63.6	60.9	63.6	59.6	63.0	62.3
Unemployment rate, %											
Male	22.2	23.4	20.2	22.1	21.9	19.7	24.1	17.3	16.3	21.2	21.3
Female	26.0	28.9	21.2	26.7	27.4	26.4	29.7	18.0	17.7	21.9	25.3
Total	23.6	25.8	20.7	24.2	24.2	22.6	26.8	17.6	16.8	21.5	23.0

Table L.4: Employed population aged 15 years and above by sector, sex and district

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Subsistence agriculture											
Male	8,308	19,034	17,530	21,113	15,998	13,279	7,535	6,587	12,320	13,920	135,624
Female	6,294	14,174	15,785	16,400	13,736	11,540	6,844	6,839	7,355	12,667	111,634
Total	14,602	33,208	33,315	37,513	29,734	24,819	14,379	13,426	19,675	26,587	247,258
Government											
Male	1,486	1,843	2,309	5,645	1,079	1,166	513	748	1,219	1,189	17,197
Female	823	1,591	2,811	5,853	1,080	1,210	811	716	887	766	16,548
Total	2,309	3,434	5,120	11,498	2,159	2,376	1,324	1,464	2,106	1,955	33,745
Parastatals											
Male	941	1,152	784	1,527	612	261	189	24	580	62	6,132
Female	275	508	588	1,455	655	105	53	39	207	0	3,885
Total	1,216	1,660	1,372	2,982	1,267	366	242	63	787	62	10,017
Private sector											
Male	6,690	19,892	16,489	28,670	11,428	9,943	4,994	4,290	3,073	3,788	109,257
Female	2,211	13,279	11,074	30,093	5,221	4,232	2,444	2,142	1,255	1,660	73,611
Total	8,901	33,171	27,563	58,763	16,649	14,175	7,438	6,432	4,328	5,448	182,868
Private households											
Male	4,269	11,601	6,868	18,254	7,644	7,240	3,801	2,677	3,559	3,157	6,9070
Female	4,208	12,452	7,517	18,021	6,379	6,599	4,117	2,501	2,690	1,709	66,193
Total	8,477	24,053	14,385	36,275	14,023	13,839	7,918	5,178	6,249	4,866	135,263
Total employed											
Male	21,694	53,522	43,980	75,209	36,761	31,889	17,032	14,326	20,751	22,116	33,7280
Female	13,811	42,004	37,775	71,822	27,071	23,686	14,269	12,237	12,394	16,802	271,871
Total	35,505	95,526	81,755	147,031	63,832	55,575	31,301	26,563	33,145	38,918	609,151

Table L5: Population aged 10-14 years by employment status, sex and district

	Botha- Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe- teng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho- tlong	Thaba- Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	6,261	15,611	10,809	21,652	10,334	7,440	5,490	2,888	4,098	5,842	90,425
Female	4,638	14,912	10,816	23,373	10,161	8,292	6,164	2,752	3,093	4,765	88,966
Total	10,899	30,523	21,625	45,025	20,495	15,732	11,654	5,640	7,191	10,607	179,391
Employed											
Male	411	1,575	305	799	930	940	701	333	1,482	971	8,447
Female	108	267	149	108	174	111	41	-	180	39	1,177
Total	519	1,842	454	907	1,104	1,051	742	333	1,662	1,010	9,624
Subsistence agriculture											
Male	241	1,178	227	367	677	361	497	264	1,187	677	5,676
Female	80	267	73	49	174	111	25	-	88	-	867
Total	321	1,445	300	416	851	472	522	264	1,275	677	6,543
Other sectors											
Male	170	397	78	432	253	579	204	69	295	294	2,771
Female	28	-	76	59	-	-	16	-	92	39	310
Total	198	397	154	491	253	579	220	69	387	333	3,081

Table L6: Population aged 6-9 years by employment status, sex and district

	Botha- Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafe- teng	Mohale's Hoek	Quthing	Qacha's Nek	Mokho- tlong	Thaba- Tseka	Lesotho
Total											
Male	5,925	14,527	9,623	17,175	9,461	6,963	4,717	4,288	5,901	7,747	86,327
Female	5,013	11,989	10,183	16,657	7,918	7,038	4,615	3,756	5,642	7,627	80,438
Total	10,938	26,516	19,806	33,832	17,379	14,001	9,332	8,044	11,543	15,374	166,765
Employed											
Male	66	439	39	222	-	24	172	89	360	279	1,690
Female	31	48	39	98	82	36	-	62	-	-	396
Total	97	487	78	320	82	60	172	151	360	279	2,086
Subsistence agriculture											
Male	66	345	-	222	-	24	172	89	204	237	1,359
Female	31	48	39	52	82	36	-	62	-	-	350
Total	97	393	39	274	82	60	172	151	204	237	1,709
Other sectors											
Male	-	94	39	-	-	-	-	-	155	42	330
Female	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Total	-	94	39	46	-	-	-	-	156	42	376

Source: Bureau of Statistics (2008 Integrated Labour Force Survey)

Appendix 3: Minimum wages in Lesotho

Basic minimum wages in Maloti/U.S. dollars

Occupation	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Domestic servant	210/32	53/8	11/2
Small business	466/71.86	116/26	25/4
Messenger	621/96	155/24	33/5
Operator – hammer mill	621/96	155/24	33/5
Sewing machine			
– Training six months	643/99	160/25	34/5
– Trained	686/106	172/27	36/6
Weaver			
– Training six months	643/99	160/25	34/5
– Trained	686/106	172/27	36/6
Shop assistant	684/105	171/26	36/6
Unskilled labour			
– heavy physical	684/105	171/26	36/6
– light physical	621/96	155/24	33/5
Waiter	703/108	176/27	37/6
Copy typist	732/113	183/28	39/6
Junior clerk	732/113	183/28	39/6
Machine attendant	732/113	183/28	39/6
Receptionist	732/113	183/28	39/6
Telephone operator	732/113	183/28	39/6
Ungraded artisan	790/122	198/31	42/6
Driver (light)	849/131	212/33	45/7
Machine operator	849/131	212/33	45/7
Watchman	863/133	216/33	45/7
Driver (heavy)	1191/184	298/46	63/10

Note: Currency conversion used 1 Maloti = 0.1542 U.S. dollar.

Source: Lesotho Central Bank, February, 2005.

The minimum wage of 2005-2006 was not increased and the inflation rate for August 2005 was 3.5%.

- The Schedule to the Labour Code Wages (Amendment No.2) Order 2003 is deleted and substituted with the following-

SCHEDULE BASIC MINIMUM WAGES

Sector	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
A. CLOTHING, TEXTILE AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING SECTOR			
(i) Textile General Worker	660/102	164/25	35/5
(ii) Textile Machine Operator	710/109	177/27	37/6
(iii) Textile Mach Op Trainee	660/102	164/25	35/5
B. CONSTRUCTION			
(i) Construction Machine Operator and Certificated (Bricklayer, Carpenter, Steel Fixer, Welder, Electrician)	1442/222	341/53	78/12
(ii) Construction Worker	818/126	205/32	43/7
C. RETAIL			
1. <u>Wholesale Retail</u>	781/130	196/33	41/7
(i) Wholesaler			
(ii) Bakery			
(iii) Supermarket			
(iv) Furnisher shop			
2. <u>Retailers</u>	760/127	191/32	41/7
(i) Mini-supermarket			
(ii) Café			
(iii) Food caterer			
D. HOTELS			
(i) Motels	781/130	196/33	41/7
RESTAURANTS	760/127	191/31	40/7
E. SERVICES SECTOR			
(i) Security			
(a) Trainee Security guard	800/123	200/31	42/6
(b) Trained Security guard	982/151	245/38	52/8
(ii) Funeral parlour			
(a) With less than 12 months service	810/125	202/31	43/7
(b) With more than 12 months service	818/126	205/32	44/7

12 months with same employer

F. SMALL BUSINESS	466/78	116/19	25/4
G. DOMESTIC WORKER	221/36.8	56/9.3	12/2
H. GENERAL MINIMUM WAGE	673/112	169/28	39/6.5

Minimum Wages

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 5, an employee who earns average set out in the Labour Code Wages (Amendment No.2) Order, 2003 shall not be paid below the amount and a person whose occupation is not listed in a sector in this schedule shall not be paid less than the General Minimum Wage." [Legal Notice No.153 of 2004]

Due to the government's lax enforcement of collective agreements and its promotion of low wages as a way to attract Asian investment in the textile and leather sectors, workers are generally paid the minimum legal salary. This is done despite the fact that Lesotho has ratified the relevant ILO Conventions.

The minimum wages in the textile industry was increased by 3.5% for the General worker and 5.5% for the trained Machinist for the 2005-2006.

Percentage distribution of employment and Wages and Salaries

	Employment	Wages and Salaries
Manufacturing of food/beverages	5%	16%
Manufacturing of textiles and clothing	79%	66%
Manufacturing of leather and footwear	11%	11%
All other manufacturing	5%	7%
Total		100% 100%

This means that the average wages and salaries paid to workers in the textiles and clothing industry are below the average in manufacturing, while wages and salaries are above the average in the food and beverages and all other manufacturing industries

[Bureau of Statistics, Lesotho Report No 21:2003 February 2004 Manufacturing 1997-2003, 3rd quarter]

Source: Global Policy Network

<http://www.gnp.org>

'Highlights of current labor market conditions in Lesotho'

Appendix 4: Employment contribution by companies in Lesotho

Company	Year	Origin	Product	Number of Workers			Markets	Estate
Loti Brick	1978	Lesotho	Bricks	155	150	153	RSA/Lesotho	Thetsane
Basotho Cannery	1979	Lesotho	Agro-Products		0		Lesotho	Masianokeng
Lesotho Milling	1980	RSA	Agro-Products	235	182	188	Lesotho	Maputsoe
Lesotho Brewing Co.	1980	Lesotho	Beverages	340	336	330	Lesotho	Maseru
Lesotho Umbrella	1981	RSA	Umbrellas	84	84	84	RSA/EU	Maputsoe
Lesotho Steel	1984	Lesotho	Structural	20	20	20	RSA/Lesotho	Maseru
Lesotho Motor Engine	1985	RSA	Auto parts	20	16	17	Lesotho	Maseru
Sotho Development	1986	Israel	Engines				RSA/Lesotho	Thetsane
Poltex	1986	Hong-Kong	Jeans			50	RSA	Thetsane
Maseru Clothing	1986	RSA	Sportswear				RSA	Maputsoe
Lesotho Haps	1986	Taiwan	T-Shirts	1400	1400	1410	RSA	Maputsoe
Gatti Ice Cream	1987	RSA	Confection			0	Lesotho	Maseru
CGM	1987	Taiwan	Jeans	1888	3300	3200	USA	Thetsane
LPC	1987	Lesotho	Pharmaceutical	100	98	98	RSA/Lesotho	Mafeteng
Lesotho Bakery	1988	RSA	Bread, Conf.	136	133	122	Lesotho	Thetsane
Lesotho Sandstone	1989	Italy	Blocks				Lesotho	Maseru
Super knitting	1989	Taiwan	T-Shirts	806	890	872	USA	Maseru
Kiota Electronics	1989	RSA	TV's	285	282	288	RSA	Thetsane
C&Y Garments	1990	Taiwan	Jeans	1950	2200	2130	USA	Thetsane
Supreme Bright	1991	RSA	Jeans				RSA	Nyenye
Sun Textiles	1994	Taiwan	Pants/T-Shirts	1014	920	889	USA	Thetsane
Springfield Footwear	1995	RSA	Shoes	1276	1298		RSA	Maputsoe
Evergreen Textiles	1995	Taiwan	T-Shirts		0		RSA	Thetsane
United Clothing	1996	Taiwan	Jeans	1811	1871		USA	Thetsane
J&S Fashions	1996	Taiwan	Skirts/T-Shirts	580	585		USA	Thetsane
Vogue Landmark	1996	Taiwan	T-Shirts	1142	1400		USA	Nyenye
BA Tex	1997	RSA	Kids wear	272	235		RSA	Nyenye
LMA	1997	Lesotho	Knitwear		0		Lesotho	Maseru
Pioneer Plastics	1997	Lesotho	Plastics		0		Lesotho	Maseru
Carca Footwear	1997	RSA	Shoes	597	360		RSA	Nyenye
Teboho/Shinning.cent	1997	Taiwan	T-Shirts	1100	1494		USA	Maseru
Lekim Textiles	1997	Singapore	T-Shirts		0		USA	Thetsane
Maluti Textiles	1998	Taiwan	Jeans	500	620		USA	Thetsane
Mu Plastics	1998	Taiwan	Plastic	8	12		Lesotho	Maseru
CeeBee	1999	Lesotho	Jeans	332	0		RSA	Maputsoe
Heritage	1999	Namibia	Jeans		0		RSA	Maseru
Lekokoaneng sandstn.	1999	Lesotho	Sandstone	14	14		Lesotho	Berea
Precious Garments	1999	Taiwan	T-Shirts	3878	3600		USA	Maseru
Presitex Clothing	2000	Taiwan	Jeans	2700			USA	Thetsane
Reflex Footwear	2000	RSA	Shoes	353			RSA	Nyenye
Tai Yuan	2000	Taiwan	T-shirts	945			USA	Thetsane
Hong Kong Int Knitters	2000	Taiwan	T-shirts	1049			USA	Nyenye
Hippo Knitting	2000	Taiwan	T-shirts	1300			USA	Maseru
Nien Hsing	2001	Taiwan	Jeans	2295			USA	Thetsane
Chainex	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	70			USA	Maseru
Export Unlimited	2001	RSA	T-shirts	307			RSA/USA	Nyenye
E-River	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	416			USA	Maseru
Maseru E-Textile	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	430			USA	Thetsane
N River	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	562			USA	Maseru
C River	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	805			USA	Maseru
King-Ang	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	900			USA	Nyenye
P & T Garments	2001	Taiwan	T-shirts	2695			USA	Mafeteng
Humint Jeanswear	2002	RSA	Jeans	249			RSA/USA	Nyenye
Global Garments	2002	Taiwan	Jeans	1790			USA	Thetsane
Lesotho Carton	2002	Taiwan	Paper carton	55			Lesotho	Maseru
Wonder Garment	2002	Taiwan	T-shirts	330			USA	Maseru
Raytex Garments	2002	China	T-shirts	520			USA	Nyenye
Santi Kon	2002	Taiwan	T-shirts	700			USA	Thetsane

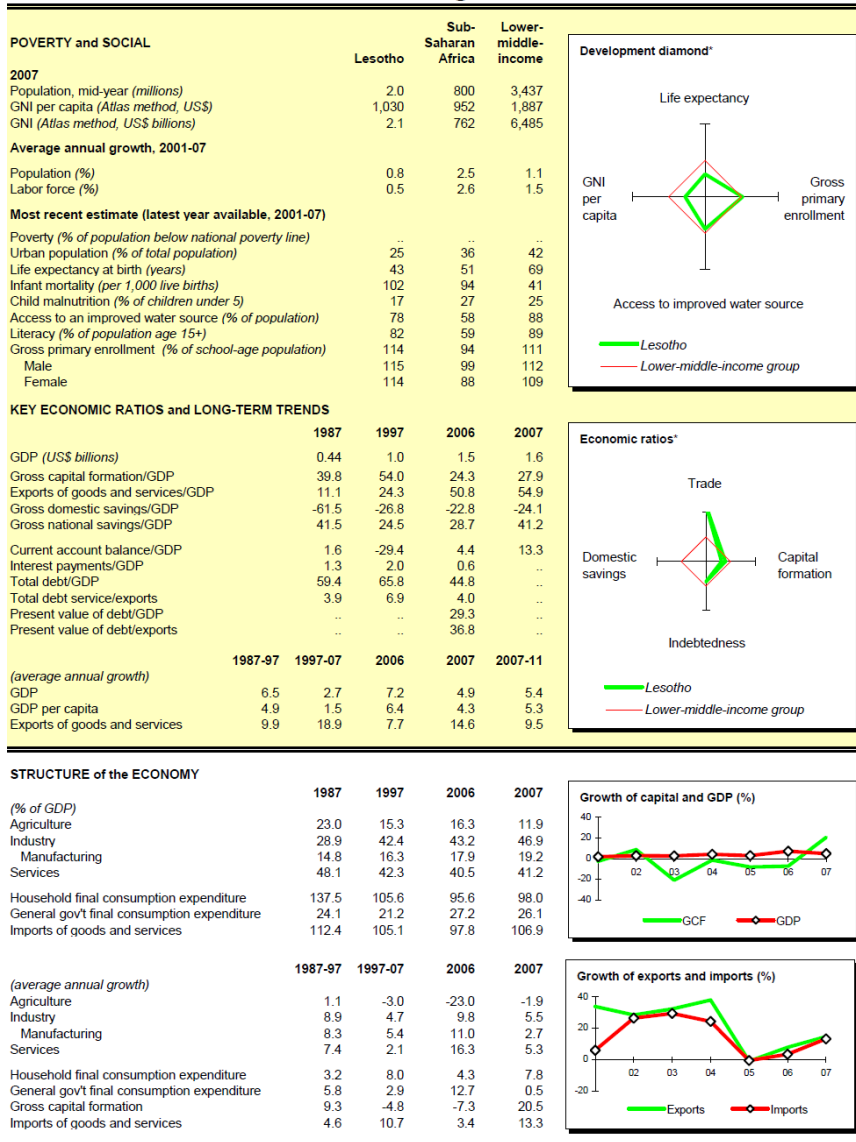
TW Garments	2002	Malaysia	T-shirts	833			USA	Nyenye
Five-Eight	2002	China	T-shirts/sweaters	220			USA	Maseru
JW International	2002	RSA	Work wear	240			USA/RSA	Nyenye
Astoria Bakery	2003	RSA	Confectionery	50			Lesotho/RSA	Maseru
Sweatsun	2003	Mauritius	Garments	370			USA	Maseru
Alley cat Lesotho	2003	RSA	Jeans	650			USA	Maputsoe
Baneng Lesotho	2003	Singapore	T-shirts	600			USA	Thetsane
Ever Unison Garments	2003	Taiwan	T-shirts/pants	1400			USA	Nyenye
Tzicc	2000	Taiwan	T-shirts	1975			USA	Maseru
TOTAL WORKERS				42777	21500	9851		

Source: LNDC

Appendix 5: Data on indicators in Lesotho

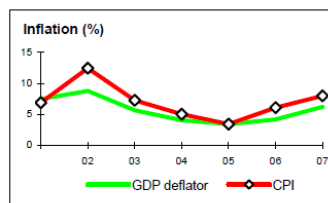
Lesotho at a glance

9/24/08



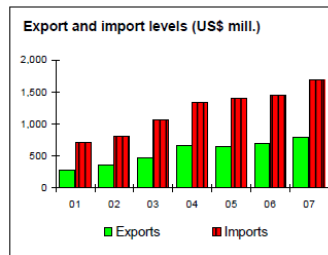
PRICES and GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	1987	1997	2006	2007
Domestic prices (% change)				
Consumer prices	11.7	7.3	6.1	8.0
Implicit GDP deflator	15.7	-1.9	4.2	6.2
Government finance (% of GDP, includes current grants)				
Current revenue	31.8	46.5	58.4	60.7
Current budget balance	2.3	16.8	19.3	20.9
Overall surplus/deficit	-18.8	-1.6	12.3	10.3



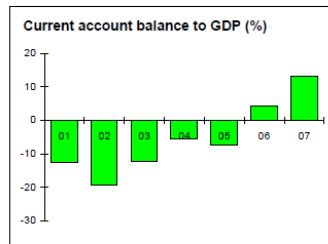
TRADE

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total exports (fob)	44	196	699	803
Clothing and other goods	3	15	20	101
Machinery and other equipment	..	..	91	164
Manufactures	40	181	567	517
Total imports (cif)	488	1,073	1,457	1,705
Food	..	..	363	424
Fuel and energy	..	..	60	103
Capital goods	..	..	164	191
Export price index (2000=100)	59	75	89	90
Import price index (2000=100)	87	107	86	88
Terms of trade (2000=100)	68	70	104	102



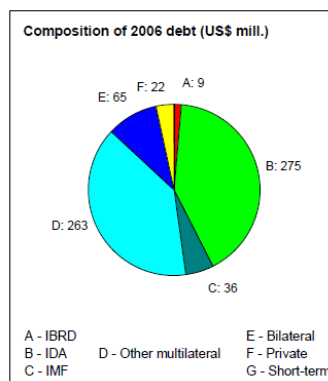
BALANCE of PAYMENTS

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Exports of goods and services	48	249	759	879
Imports of goods and services	489	1,076	1,462	1,710
Resource balance	-441	-827	-703	-831
Net income	336	324	380	417
Net current transfers	112	202	389	627
Current account balance	7	-301	66	213
Financing items (net)	-2	390	125	52
Changes in net reserves	-5	-89	-191	-265
Memo:				
Reserves including gold (US\$ millions)	60	584	627	1,006
Conversion rate (DEC, local/US\$)	2.0	4.6	6.8	7.0



EXTERNAL DEBT and RESOURCE FLOWS

	1987	1997	2006	2007
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	259	673	670	..
IBRD	0	58	9	4
IDA	81	163	275	293
Total debt service	15	48	47	..
IBRD	0	6	4	4
IDA	1	3	7	8
Composition of net resource flows				
Official grants	47	39	44	..
Official creditors	29	23	-1	..
Private creditors	12	22	-8	..
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	6	268	78	..
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	0	0	0	..
World Bank program				
Commitments	0	0	18	4
Disbursements	9	20	11	13
Principal repayments	0	4	9	10
Net flows	8	16	2	3
Interest payments	1	5	3	3
Net transfers	8	11	-1	1



Source:<http://devdata.worldbank.org>

Appendix 6

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is part of academic research for fulfilment of Masters Degree in Development Studies. The main purpose of the questionnaire is to get information on the determinants of urban migration in Lesotho. Your response will be of great help and information provided will be dealt with confidentiality and would only be used for the purpose stated above. Your cooperation would be highly appreciated.

General information

- Questionnaire number.....
- Place of survey.....
- Survey Date.....
- Signature.....

Respondents Background

- 1) Gender
 - i. Male
 - ii. Female
- 2) Age
 - Less than 20
 - 21-30
 - 31-40
 - 41-50
 - 51-60
 - 61-70
 - 71 and above
- 3) Marital Status
 - i. Married
 - ii. Widow
 - iii. Separated
 - iv. Divorced
 - v. Single
 - vi. Other (specify).....
- 4) Religion
 - i. Muslim
 - ii. Christian
 - iii. Traditionalists
 - iv. Other (specify).....
- 5) What is your clan?
.....
- 6) Occupation.....

7) Highest level of Education attained:

- i. Never went to school
- ii. Primary
- iii. Secondary
- iv. High School
- v. Tertiary
 - Certificate
 - Diploma
 - Degree
 - Masters
 - Doctorate
 - Professor
- vi. Other (specify.....)

8) Birth Place (Districts)

- i. Butha-Buthe
- ii. Leribe
- iii. Berea
- iv. Maseru
- v. Mafeteng
- vi. Mohales-hoek
- vii. Quthing
- viii. Qachasnek
- ix. Mokhotlong
- x. Thaba Tseka
- xi. Other (specify).....

9) Why did you leave your previous place?

.....
.....

10) Where were you staying before you live here?.....

11) When did you leave your previous place?

11) What is your (head of family) place of birth?

.....

13) For how long have you been staying in this place?

- i. Days.....
- ii. Months.....
- iii. Years.....

14) Did you follow somebody from the previous place of residence?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

15) If yes, how do you relate to that person?

.....

16) Before you moved to live here, did you have any information about employment/work opportunities in this place?

I. Yes

II. No

If yes, what was the main source of this information?

- i. Relatives
- ii. Friends
- iii. Newspaper
- iv. Radio
- v. Television
- vi. Visited the place before

III. Other (specify.....)

17) Before you moved to live here, did you have any information about living conditions or facilities here such as schools, hospitals, access to water, electricity, etc?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

18) Do you engage in any agricultural activity?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

Provide reasons for the answer given above.

.....
.....

19) Do you own/owned fields either at the current place or the previous place?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

20) Did somebody moved with you from the place of previous residence?

- i. Spouse
- ii. Children
- iii. Parents
- iv. Brothers/sisters
- v. Other (specify.....)

21) Who made decision for you to move in this place?

- i. Myself
- ii. Spouse
- iii. Children
- iv. Parents
- v. Other relatives
- vi. Other (specify.....)

22) How would you compare your income here with that in your previous place of residence before you moved to live here?

- I. better
- II. About the same
- III. worse
- IV. Other(specify)

23) How would you compare your living conditions here with those in your previous place of residence before you moved to live here?

- i. Better
- ii. About the same
- iii. Worse
- iv. Other (specify.....)

24) How often do you visit your previous place of residence?

- I. Weekly
- II. Monthly
- III. Once a year
- IV. Other (specify.....)

25) What advice would you give to your friends or relatives in previous place of residence/origin regarding migration to this area?

- i. None
- ii. Encourage them to move here
- iii. Discourage them to move here
- iv. Other (specify.....)

26) For the answer provided above; what is the main reason for giving such advice?

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General characteristics of household members

27) How many are you in your family.....

28)

Members Of household	Relationship	Place of birth	Date of Birth	Education	Religion	Health (Physical disability)

Appendix 7: Table from which figures on categories of reasons of migration are extracted.

Area	Employment and Income Prospects	Infrastructure	Land	Freedom	Other	Total Number of Reasons
Mafeteng	10	4	3	2	1	20
Maseru	6	0	4	1	5	16
Maputsoe	9	10	1	3	7	30
All Respondents from Sample	25	14	8	6	13	66