

Pulled or pushed out? Causes and consequences of youth migration from densely populated areas of rural Kenya

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FEED THE FUTURE

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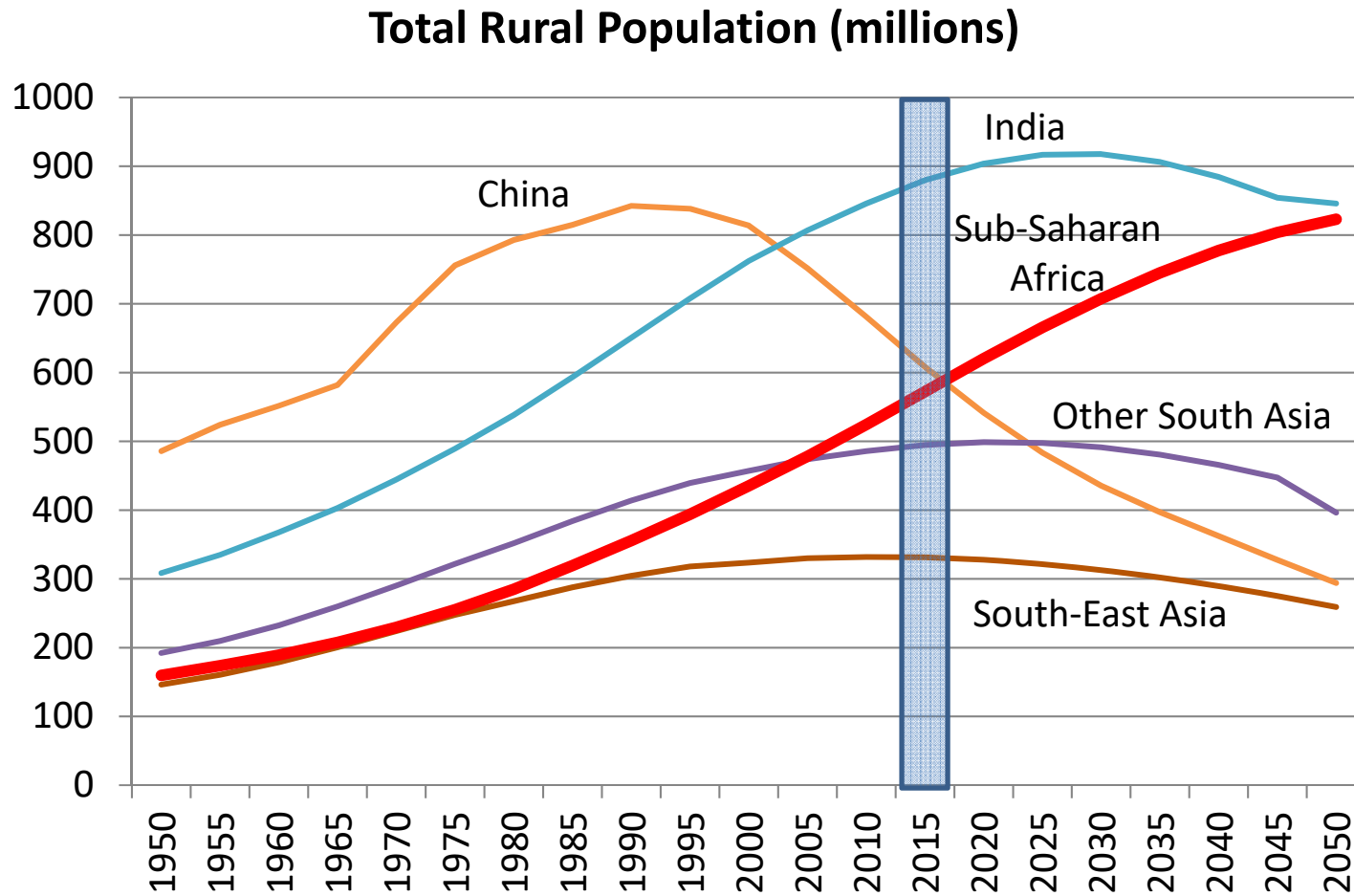
Africa in the 21st Century



*Africa is beyond bemoaning the past for its problems. The task of undoing that past is ours, with the support of those willing to join us in a **continental renewal**. We have a new generation of leaders who know that we must take responsibility for our own destiny, that we will uplift ourselves only by our own efforts in partnership with those who wish us well.*

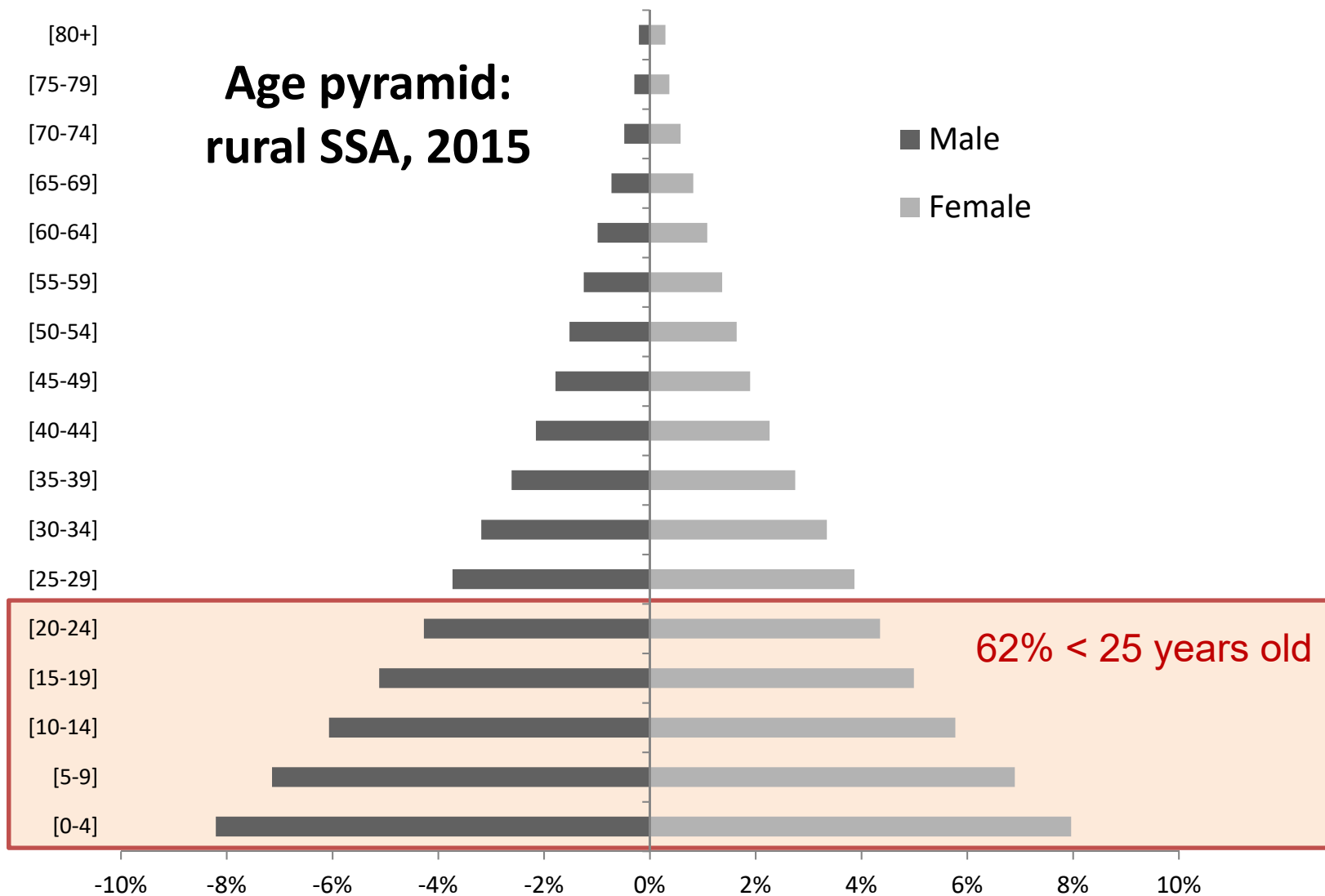
-- Nelson Mandela

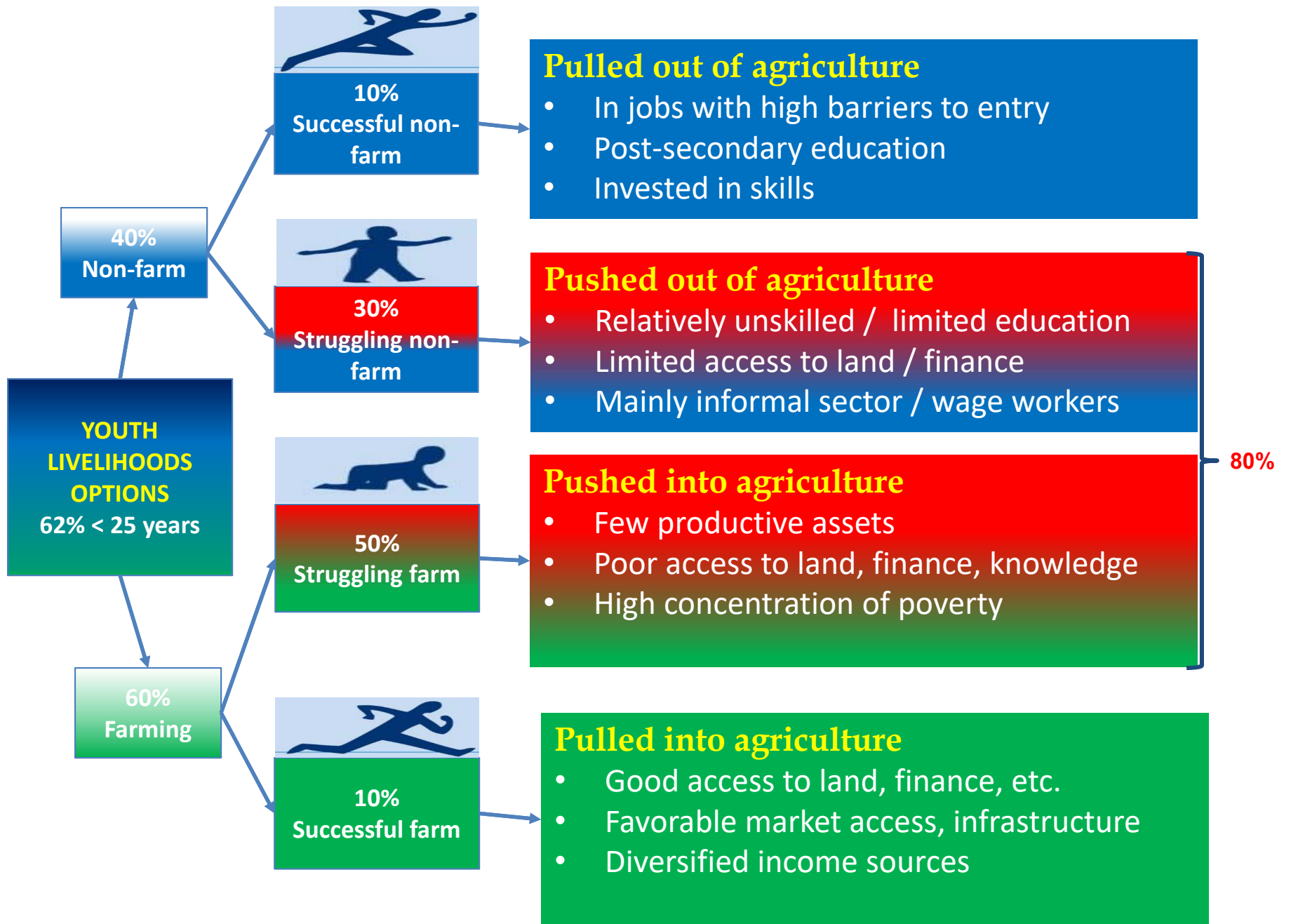
Sub-Saharan Africa: only region of world where rural population continues to rise past 2050



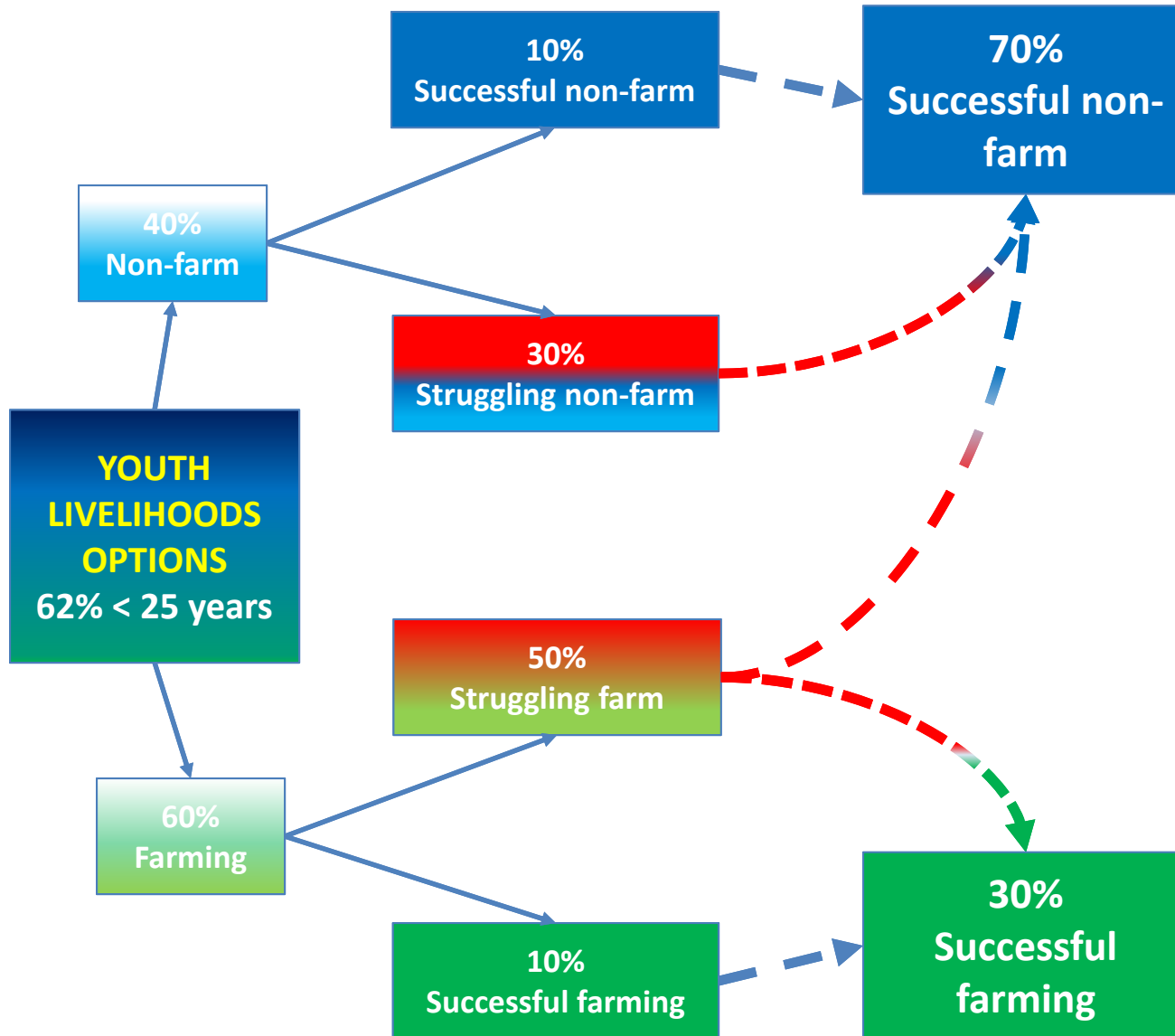
Source: UN 2013

Looming employment challenge in SSA





Structural transformation pathway



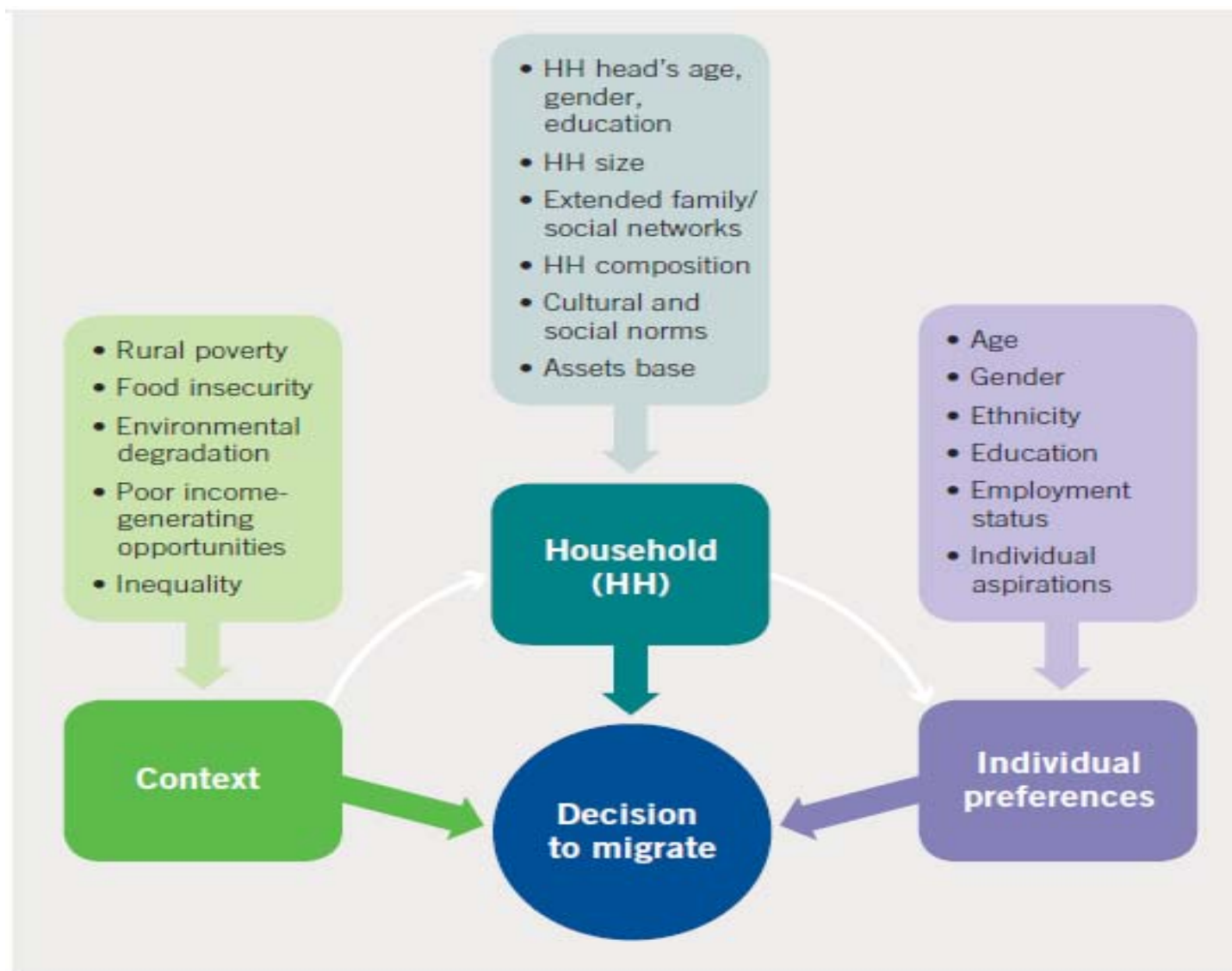
Study objectives

- This study investigates youth access to agricultural land, and how land access influences youth migration (seasonal and permanent) in the densely populated areas of rural Kenya
- Specifically, the study examines factors explaining youth access to land and the extent to which youth access to land in turn influences permanent and seasonal youth migration

Definition of terms

- **Youth**: Defined as persons aged between 15 and 30 years.
- **Permanent residents**: Youth that stayed in their homes through the panel period
- **Permanent migrants**: Those that migrated permanently
- **Seasonal migrants**: Those that stayed away from the family for a period exceeding one month during the last 12 months

Conceptual framework: Determinants of youth migration



Source: Deotti and Estruch (2016)

Data source [I]

- This study uses a six surveys panel data spanning 17-year period (from 1997 to 2014)
 - which makes it possible to detect long-term trends that are likely to influence youth access to land and migration

Data source [II]

- Identified households about **650 households** residing in locations above the 500 persons per km² population density from the panel.
- 767 members were **youth** (aged between 15 and 30 years)
- 63% (489) of them were **permanent residents**
- 27% (205) of them **migrated permanently**
- 10% (73) involved in **seasonal migration**
- About 68 percent of the permanent migrants moved from **rural** to **urban** areas.
- Of the rural to urban migrants, 72 percent migrated to **major cities**

Table 5b: Reasons for migration and current occupations of the migrants

		Current economic occupation				
		Started business	Informal employment	Formal employment	Job seeking	Permanent migrant sub-sample
Reason why individual migrated to this particular destination	Business opportunity	33.3%	16.7%	41.7%	8.3%	24 [100.0%]
	New job/posting	3.8%	7.7%	88.5%	0.0%	26 [100.0%]
	Land availability	30.2%	49.1%	17.0%	3.8%	53 [100.0%]
	Relatives in the area	15.9%	26.8%	45.1%	12.2%	82 [100.0%]
	Friends in the area	0.0%	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	205 [100.0%]

Table 6: Transition matrix of migrants' occupations immediately after migration and current occupation

		Current main occupation				Permanent migrant sub-sample
		Started business	Informal employment	Formal employment	Job seeking	
Main occupation immediately after migration	Started business	88.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	24 [100.0%]
	Informal employment	9.8%	82.4%	5.9%	2.0%	26 [100.0%]
	Formal employment	5.6%	5.6%	88.7%	0.0%	53 [100.0%]
	Job seeking	12.1%	27.6%	34.5%	25.9%	82 [100.0%]
Permanent migrant sub-sample		18.5%	30.2%	43.4%	7.8%	205 [100.0%]

Table 8a: OLS regression results on determinants of youth land access

	Increase
Member attributes	
Gender (1=male)	0.066
Education attainment (years)	0.010
Family history	
Land owned by father to initial head before subdivision (ha)	0.114
Number of sisters to household head	0.054
Initial landholding by head (ha)	0.073
Land inherited by initial household head from his father	0.028
<i>Main occupation by household head (base=agriculture)</i>	
_salaried employment	0.054
_business	0.126

Table 8b: OLS regression results on determinants of youth land access

	Decrease
Member attributes	
Age (years)	-0.011
Household and household head attributes	
Marital status (base: monogamous)	
_polygamous	-0.153
_divorce/widow/separate	-0.101
Household members aged 15-55 years	-0.020
Family history	
Household migrated into the current settlement (1=yes)	-0.102
Father to initial household head alive (1=yes)	-0.237
Number of brothers to household head	-0.059
<i>Main source of family land (base: inherited)</i>	
_landless	-0.240
Community level variables	
Population density ('00 persons/km ²)	-0.088
Net primary production (NPP) '000	-0.013

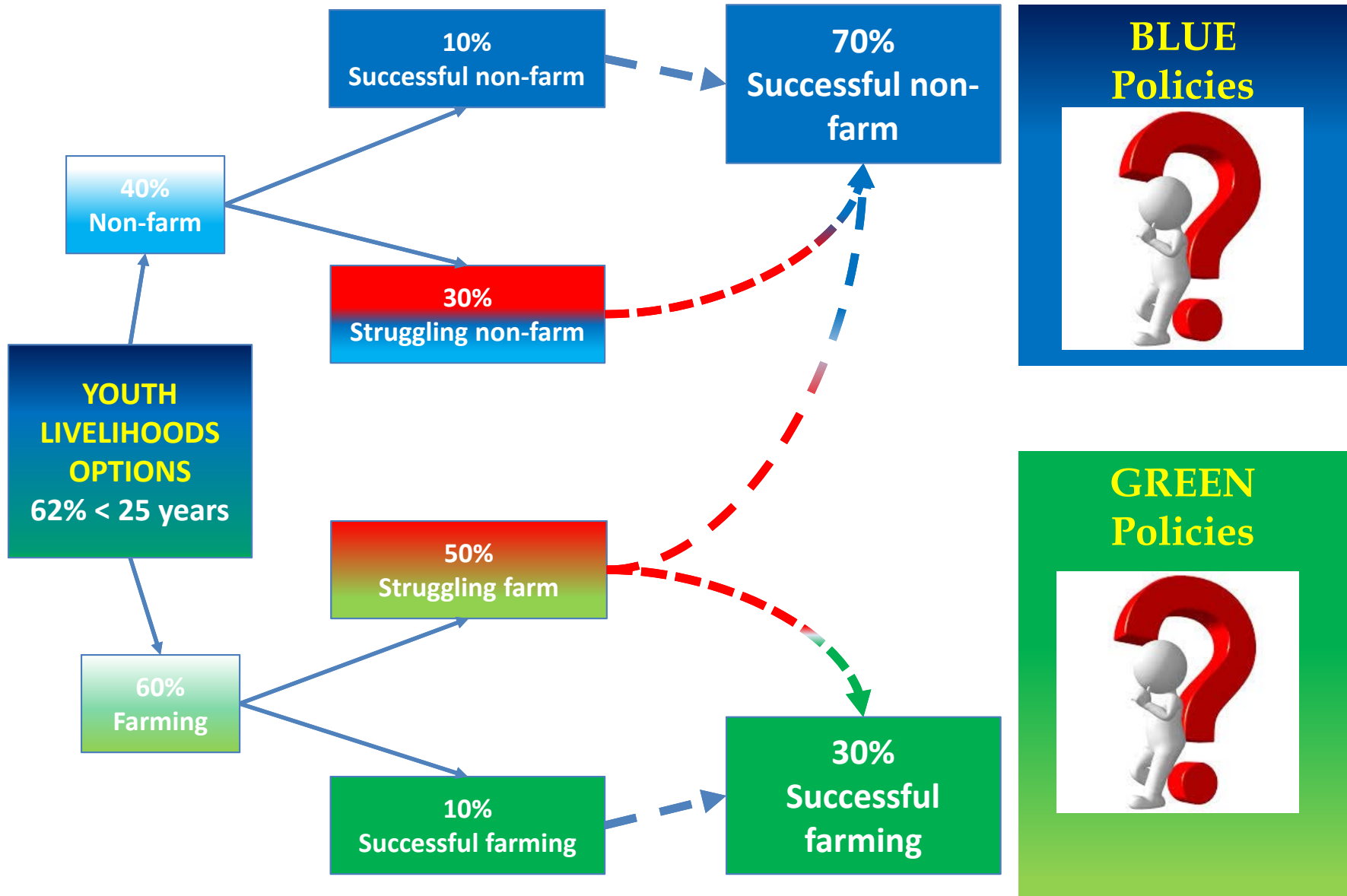
Table 9: Second stage probit regression results of determinants of permanent youth migration

	Coef.	P>z
Member attributes		
Land access (owned or controlled) (ha)	-0.086	0.00
Age (years)	0.041	0.00
Gender (1=male)	0.122	0.00
Education attainment (years)	-0.007	0.00
Household and household head attributes		
Household members aged 15-55 years	0.049	0.05
Gender of hh head (1=male)	-0.053	0.02
Physical assets and livestock ('million KSh)	0.216	0.00
Community level variables		
Value of farm production 'million KSh/ha planted	-0.090	0.01
Population density ('000 persons/km ²)	0.214	0.02
Net primary production (NPP) '000	0.080	0.01
Village wage rate ('00 KSh/day)	-0.075	0.00
Village land rent ('000 KSh/ha)	0.019	0.00

Table 10: Second stage probit regression results of determinants of seasonal youth migration

	Coef.	P>z
Member attributes		
Age (years)	0.009	0.00
Gender (1=male)	-0.043	0.00
Education attainment (years)	-0.003	0.01
Household and household head attributes		
Community level variables		
Distance to nearest motorable road ('0 km)	0.036	0.08
Value of farm production 'million KSh/ha planted	-0.064	0.00
Population density ('000 persons/km ²)	-0.277	0.00
Net primary production (NPP) '000	-0.131	0.00
Slope degrees	0.093	0.00
Village wage rate ('00 KSh/day)	-0.162	0.00
Village land rent ('000 KSh/ha)	0.040	0.00

Policy implications



What should government do?

- Central plank of a comprehensive youth employment strategy: interventions to raise **agricultural productivity growth**
 - Create new opportunities in farming
 - Multiplier effects: performance of farming will influence the pace of growth in non-farm jobs
- Agricultural sector policies must **anticipate** and **respond** to:
 - Resources needed for youth to succeed in farming (e.g. access to land, finance, etc.)
 - Distinguish between “**trying to keep youth in agriculture**” vs. “**giving youth viable choices**”
- “Crops” to grow people NOT people growing “crops”

Strategic policies include [GREEN PATH]

- Invest in R&D and institutional capacity building to generate new knowledge
- Develop robust and effective extension systems to facilitate access to productivity enhancing technologies
- Improve coverage and quality of physical infrastructure (energy, road, communication, etc.)
- Develop youth-centered programs to make farming profitable for young people
- Facilitate access to productivity enhancing inputs (e.g. fertilizer), market, and resources (e.g. land, finance, labor-saving technologies)
- Promote mentoring by successful farmers (youth mentors)

Strategic policies include [BLUE PATH]

- Invest in **education** and **skill** development to upgrade skills of the labor force
 - Prepare youth to “**spot**” and take advantage of new job opportunities
 - Regular update of **educational curriculum** and approaches
 - Invest in **actionable research** to address the data gaps on labor market issues and impact evaluation, what works well and how?
- Strengthen **youth voice** on decisions concerning them

We cannot always build the future for our youth,
but we can build our youth for the future

– Franklin D. Roosevelt –

Thank You

