

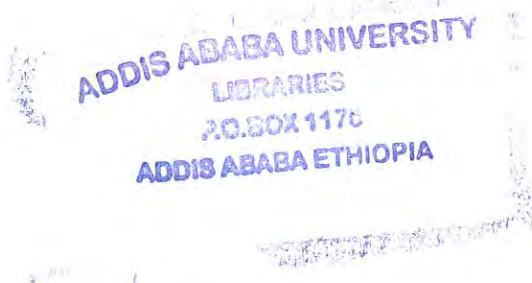
TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO ALERT AREA IN ADDIS ABABA FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

**A Thesis Submitted to
The School of Graduate Studies
Addis Ababa University**



**In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master
Of Arts in Counseling Psychology**

**By
Theodros Bezabih**




**June, 2008
Addis Ababa**

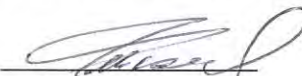
**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
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Abbreviation and Acronyms

- AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- ANPPCAN - African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
- CHADET - Children Aid Ethiopia
- CSA - Central Statistics Authority
- ECPAT -End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- FGD - Focus Group Discussion
- FSCE - Forum on Street Children
- GRIP - Godanaw Rehabilitation Integration Project (GRIP)
- HIV -Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- ILO - International Labor Office
- IOM- International Organization for Migration
- IPEC - International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
- MOH - Ministry of Health
- MOLSA - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
- NGO - Non-Government Organization
- SNNPR - Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
- SCD - Save the Children Denmark
- UN - United Nations
- UNDP - United Nations Development Program
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
- WHO - World Health Organization
- EWLA- Ethiopian Women Lawyer Association
- CEDAW- Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

ABSTRACT—The objectives of this survey study were to assess the prevalence, major pushing and pulling factors, major psychological and health quensequence and to suggest possible recommendations for practitioners, government and policy makers of women and child trafficking for sexual exploitation in some selected area of Addis Ababa. Using the Palermo definition of trafficking and adequate sample from Kebele 02/03 of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City, the present study found that 63.6 % of women and children in this particular area were trafficked from different parts of the country, the majority of them were from Amhara region particularly from eastern part of Gojam. Different pushing and pulling factors including poverty, the search for employment and better life, promise of education and false promises for a better job which fuelled and encouraged them to leave their home and village. Although families and relatives were also involved in trafficking process, friends and local brokers enhanced the illegal act of In-country trafficking. Findings suggest that trafficking of women and children are at risks to the physical, psychological, and social-emotional development. Implications for psychology and social policy, in terms of prevention and psychosocial rehabilitation for children who have been victimized, are also presented. Strategies need to be developed to establish a rehabilitation program for those interested to discontinue prostitution along with effort to minimize trafficking.

CHAPTER ONE

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

It is a widely known fact that women and children are half of a society, tomorrow's responsible citizens of a country, and the future builders of a nation. Thus, appropriate attention and proper care is more than a necessity to protect them from risks and different forms of violence. As a human being, therefore, exercising all rights and freedoms guaranteed under different international and national conventions is not a tip or helping them rather fulfilling the very nature of their demand.

However, inspite of implementing, protecting and undertaking the necessary steps, everyday more and more women and children around the world are subjected to different forms of abuse and exploitation. Worldwide, untold numbers of women and children are being systematically deprived their rights through labor exploitation, prostitution, pornography, and other forms of exploitation (<http://www.un.org>). Moreover, in most communities women and children are perceived like commodities, buying and selling them for profit. As Kilbourn and Marjorie suggest that women and female children are in a serious situation, because they are being seen as 'a commodity to be bought and sold' (Kilbourn and Marjorie, 1998, P.9). As a result, each year, hundreds of thousands of women and children around the world become victims of different forms of violence. Even though the problem and challenges of women and children are complex and multiphase, particularly in developing countries, trafficking of them for sexual exploitation is the worst life threatening problem. Trafficking in its widest sense includes not just exploitation or others forms of sexual exploitation, it also includes forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery or trade in human beings for removal of organs (<http://www.un.org>).

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Since the 1990s, the substantial trafficking conference in human beings, including children, within countries and across international borders has aroused major international concerns (World Report on Violence against Children, p300). In 2001, in his Global Report on Stopping Forced Labor, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Director observed that the newly burgeoning phenomenon of trafficking was a truly global problem, in which most countries of the world were sending, transiting or receiving, or a combination of all of three (ILO,2003).

According to International Organization for Migration (IOM) report, though trafficking women and children is not a new phenomenon, in recent years, it has reemerged as a global problem (IOM, 2006 p.16) and trafficking is now considered the third largest lucrative business of profits behind only drugs and weapons, generating billions of dollars annually (IOM,2006). This trade, which the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called an outrage and a worldwide plague, is conducted throughout the world with near impunity, in many cases carrying penalties far less severe than drug trafficking (<http://www.oas.org>). Moreover, according to World Health Organization (WHO,1996) report the gross violation of children's fundamental rights through sexual exploitation can be seen in every aspect of a sex industry that insists on profiting and benefiting through sexual gratification against those most vulnerable and least able to protect themselves.

Therefore, the problem has gained visibility as a major violation of human rights and it is a priority concern for the United Nations, different governments and Non Government bodies (UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, 2003). Indeed, almost no country in the world is exempt from the new and unacceptable forms of slavery associated with human trafficking. As a result, recognition of the seriousness of the issue has led to have the first Protocol on Trafficking of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UN, 2000).

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Although, trafficking is a global problem that affects hundreds of thousands of people every year, exact figures for trafficking in persons are difficult to determine and estimates vary (IOM, 2006). These difficulties may be attributed to the complexity of the problem, the ambivalence of decision makers and a lack of resources to ensure adequate legislation to permit vigorous strategic interventions for the fight against trafficking of women and children (UN, 2000). Due to these and other interrelated reasons, there are no precise statistics on the extent of the problem and estimates are unreliable. But even using conservative estimates, the scope of the problem is huge. ILO estimated that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year (ILO, 2003). The US government estimates that 600,000 – 800,000 people are trafficked annually worldwide. According to UNICEF, 1 million children are trafficked every year (UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre). The largest number of victims trafficked internationally come from Asia, with over 225,000 victims each year believed to be coming from Southeast Asia and over 150,000 from South Asia (UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, 2002). Another international aid group, Save the Children, says more than 120,000 girls and young women some as young as eight years old, have been forced to take into this industry (SCD, 2004). Some observers estimate that the number may be significantly higher (Agrinet, 2001).

Russia is also now believed to be the largest new source of trafficking for prostitution and the sex industry, with over 100,000 trafficked each year from that region. An additional 75,000 or more are trafficked from Central and Eastern Europe (<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). Over 100,000 come from Latin America and the Caribbean, and over 50,000 victims are from Africa. In addition, a research which was done in Nepal revealed, "Trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation has victimized more than 30 million in Asia alone". It is one of the most devastating and fastest growing problems in the region.

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With regard to Africa, according to the Seventh African Regional Conference on women which was held in Addis Ababa, at the time of the Beijing Conference in 1995, the issue of human trafficking was not an issue of concern for Africans (www.wildaf-ao.org). It was a problem considered as that of the Asians and Latin American people. Almost ten years after Beijing have proved that human trafficking is widespread in the continent and that most West African countries have been found to be source, transit and destination country for women and children trafficking (www.wildaf-ao.org). Although there are no exact figures and data on the number of trafficked women and children in the continent is available, there are indicators to show that the trend is increasing in an alarming rate in the region.

According to the UN report trafficking of women and children also affects every country in Africa either as a country of origin or destination (unicef-irc.org/publications, 2002). The report compiles information from 53 African countries and provides an analysis of the patterns, root causes, and existing national and regional policy responses and effective practices (unicef-irc.org/publications, 2002). The report also indicates that most of the children are under the age of 15 working in labor and different forms of exploitation. In addition, most victims are deceived, coerced or through deceit enticed to leaving their destination by the traffickers or their agents with the hope of better opportunities for their educational or economic empowerment (unicef-irc.org/publications, 2002). These victims are trafficked for domestic work, farm labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The situation is far worse for trafficked children who are usually not part of the decision relating to the transaction to traffic them (UNICEF, 2005). The victims are forced into exploitative labor with the burdensome terms usually determined by the traffickers with heavy repayment bondage (African Women journal, 2003).

In the report a gloomy picture is also painted of the plight of trafficked victims for prostitution. The report says:

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“The international sex industry is a multi-billion dollar industry but trafficked women are not the real beneficiaries. African women lured into the sex trade in Europe and the Middle East see very little of the money they earn. Many of them have to spend much of the little they get on drugs. Some reportedly die before reaching their destinations. Usually when they arrive in the country of destination their travel documents are confiscated so that they cannot escape. They have to pay up to US \$ 50,000 redemption fee to liberate themselves.”

Moreover, trafficking victims experience violence by traffickers, pimps, brothel owners, clients, and police. They are beaten, sometimes with weapons, and severe enough to require emergency room visits (IOM, 2000). They are raped as an introduction to “the business” and they are also injured during rough sex (IOM, 2000). Apart from these, women and children are exposed to physical, psychological and sexual abuse exposing them to risk of HIV/AIDS. Still, however, too little is known regarding trafficking in Africa and this is hindering the adoption and implementation of effective law and policy (UNICEF, 2005).

In Ethiopia, like other parts of the world, the problem is in an increasing manner (IOM, 2006). Ethiopia is mainly a source country and young Ethiopian women are trafficked to Djibouti, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain for domestic labor (IOM, 2006). A local Newspaper (Amharic Reporter Oct. 14, 2002) estimates that Ethiopians (male and female) residing in the gulf state to be 130,000, all of them are labor migrants. Both children and adults were trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for domestic labor and, to a lesser extent, for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor, such as street vending (Mesfin Eshetu, 2003). NGOs estimated that international trafficking annually involved between 20 and 25 thousand victims (Mesfin, 2003, p.23). Moreover, a legal expert of IOM's counter-trafficking unit in Addis Ababa, Alem Brook, said internal trafficking of a child in Ethiopia was one of the highest in the world (<http://www.againstsexualexploitation.org>).

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According to End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) international reports, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is increasing in Ethiopia (<http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat> March 24, 2004). Girls as young as 11 years old have been reportedly recruited to work in brothels. They are also working as hotel workers, barmaids, and prostitutes in resort towns and rural truck stops (US Government report, 2003). Ethiopia is a source country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced domestic and commercial labor. Children are also trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for domestic service, prostitution, and forced labor (<http://www.state.gov>) Although there were no reports of international trafficking of Ethiopian children in 2004, there have been reports in the past that networks of persons working in tourism and trade have recruited young Ethiopian girls for overseas work and provided them with counterfeit work permits, birth certificates, and travel documents (<http://www.state.gov>).

Despite a large number of reports and considerable media coverage on trafficking, very few systematic research studies were conducted on trafficking. The available information on community members' perceptions of trafficking and on the underlying determinants of trafficking, for example, is limited. Similarly, the experiences of organizations working to prevent trafficking and to assist trafficked people have not been adequately documented to identify appropriate interventions for improving the effectiveness of current efforts.

Addis Ababa also fits into this overall picture primarily as a destination city; that is, receives many women and girls trafficked from other regions and rural areas (<http://www.childtrafficking.com>). In relation to other cities of Ethiopia, relatively few Addis Ababa's women and girls are trafficked. Although two types of trafficking, internal and external, in general, Addis Ababa experiences internal trafficking (where both origin and destination lie within the country). In such cases, hundreds of women and children are trafficked from rural communities to the cities (<http://www.childtrafficking.com>).

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Generally the available information indicates that, in Ethiopia, trafficking is a problem in a significant magnitude. Young Ethiopian women and children are trafficked to Djibouti and the Middle East for involuntary domestic labor, and sometimes commercial sexual exploitation. Some men also are trafficked for exploitation as low-wage laborers. Both children and adults are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for domestic labor, and are sometimes forced into activities such as street vending. Poverty, the long and repeated famine in rural area, political and ethnic conflict, social fragmentation, economic collapse, family breakdown, early marriage, the impact of HIV/AIDS, seeking for good job, the weakness of government organizations and policies combined with a sharp rise in organized criminal activity have created a vibrant market in women and child trafficking in the country (<http://www.ilo.org>).

Even though, a large number of women and children trafficked for all for all types of exploitation (non-sex-based exploitation) that includes servitude of different types, domestic labor, industrial labor, agricultural labor, begging, false marriage, etc. this research focuses on trafficking of them for sexual exploitation. Therefore, this study attempts to assess the prevalence, the major pushing and pulling factors and major psychosocial and health consequences of trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation in Addis Ababa.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

With its total estimated more than 80,000,000 (CSI, 2004) people, Ethiopia stands as the second most populous country in Sub Sahara Africa. Studies revealed that Child Prostitution in Addis Ababa indicates that the situation of women and children in Ethiopia deserves serious attention and consideration (UNICEF, May 1993). As available evidences suggest, due to social, economic, political as well as cultural factors, women and children in Ethiopia experience serious challenges that are affecting their survival and development.

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As a result of these challenges they are deprived of access to basic social service such as education, healthcare, etc. that are essential for their wellbeing and development. Moreover, poverty, inadequate educational and employment opportunities, economic disparities within countries, and international migration of women into the labor market provide increased opportunities and channels for trafficking (<http://www.ilo.org>). Furthermore, civil and military conflicts, erosion of traditional family values, and consumerism encourage the sale of women and children (<http://www.unicef-irc-org>).

Moreover, trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation is clearly both a human rights and a development issue (<http://www.ilo.org>). Apart from the human, social and economic costs, trafficking enhances the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), unwanted pregnancy and its consequences, and HIV/AIDS. Thus, it deprives the nation of vital human resources for development. This should be a particular concern in a country like Ethiopia that has an adult population with comparatively low levels of education but a rapidly increasing demand for an educated and skilled labor force.

Therefore, this study aimed to answer the following major questions:

1. What are the major pushing factors of trafficking?
2. What are the major pulling factors of trafficking?
3. What are the major (psychosocial and health) consequences of trafficking on women and children?
4. What is the prevalence rate of trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation?
5. Are the legal provisions sufficient in order to combat trafficking?
6. What kind of care and support do trafficked women and children need?
7. What necessary measures need to be taken to prevent or minimize the problem of trafficking?

1.3. The General Objective

Relatively few studies have been undertaken on trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia, particularly in-country trafficking. The available documents the Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association (FSCE, 2003) and (IOM 2003) both state that most women ending up in prostitution in the country are either trafficked or deceived as to the work they do. More often, women who escape abusive situations of domestic labor end up in prostitution due to a lack of alternatives (EWLA and IOM, 2003). Therefore, this study aims to make a contribution to the understanding of trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation especially in Addis Ababa. It aims to add to the body of research in Ethiopia by exploring the prevalence, the major pushing and pulling factors and the psychosocial consequences of trafficking.

The specific objectives

- To examine factors associated with trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation in Addis Ababa.
- To collect preliminary data to highlight the prevalence, causes and effects of trafficking on women and children in Addis Ababa.
- To suggest possible recommendations for practitioners, government and policy makers.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The present study hopes to contribute the following:

1. It will help policy makers to become more aware of the impact of trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation and the need to prevent it.
2. Since no exhaustive research has been done, at least to the knowledge of the present researcher concerning this area in the country, this research can be a steppingstone for further research.

3. It will also contribute suggestions to the kind of care and support needed for the victims and also the kind of preventive method needed in order to minimize the problem.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

1. Since trafficking of women and children is not a widely studied area, particularly In-Country trafficking, in Ethiopia, there is very little literature available to which to refer. The researcher thus, decided to apply different methods of gathering information, from direct interviews, to local and international reports, making observation in the study area, listening to narrative stories by individuals and groups of people.
2. The mobility of the respondents.
3. The research only covered two kebeles (Kebeles 02/03 of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City) of the City of Addis Ababa. That makes it incomplete and not representative.

1.6. Delimitation of the Study

Moreover, given attention to the sensitivity of the subject and the methodological shortcomings, the data presented here cannot be considered to be representative. The objective was to explore the full range of manifestations of trafficking and sexual exploitation women and children in this particular area of Addis Ababa. Although it can not be a representative, it can serve to generate a first assessment of in- country trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation.

1.7. Ethical Considerations

The study was carried out in line with research ethics that include the need to:

- Give enough information and explanation to all research participants about the research (what it is about, its purpose, objective and methodology, actual and potential benefits to various bodies and including the institutions carrying out the research).

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- Inform all research participants that they have the right not to partake in or to withdraw from the research at any stage;
- Secure the informed consent of all respondents who participate in the research;
- Keep the confidentiality of the respondent the; data is encoded in coding system.

1.8. Definition of Important Terms

For the purpose of this research, the definition of trafficking is adapted from the UN protocol definition (Article 3 or known as the Palermo Protocol) (<http://www.unodc.org>). So that it could be applied to situations involving both women and children.

Thus, **Trafficking** shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. In this study trafficking refers to situations involving both women and female children. (Henceforward trafficking)

Sexual Exploitation (SE)

A practice by which a person achieves sexual gratification, financial gain or advancement through the abuse or exploitation of a person's sexuality by abrogating that person's human right to dignity, equality, autonomy, and physical and mental well-being; i.e. trafficking, prostitution, prostitution tourism, mail-order-bride trade, pornography, stripping, battering, incest, rape and sexual harassment (Hughes, 1999).

Child shall mean female children under eighteen years of age.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The available literature on trafficking mainly consists of reports of studies, conferences and workshops conducted by international organizations, governmental and Non-governmental organizations. Compared with other countries like Asians and Europe, relatively little research has been done on the subject in Ethiopia. However, the literature that does exist on this topic reveals fairly consistent patterns and trafficking trends. The studies show that Women and Children are trafficked mainly for labor and sexual exploitation (<http://projectethiopia.com>). The literature reveals that the last decade has seen a notable increase in the transnational and internal trafficking of women from and in Ethiopia (IOM, 2006). Women and children of Ethiopia are trafficked between regions, from rural parts to major cities of Ethiopia (In-Country Trafficking) and trafficking of them from Ethiopia to Middle East Countries (External Trafficking) (IOM, 2006).

The aims of this review are not merely to summarize the literature about trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation, but also to organize the material into key themes, critically assess the knowledge base and identify gaps and future challenges. Generally, from the literatures desk trafficking takes many different forms. Like many other forms of criminal activity, it is dynamic, adaptable and constantly changing in order to defeat efforts by law enforcement to prevent it. The responses to the problems are also rapidly evolving, in particular since an internationally agreed upon definition was adopted by the United Nations in November 2000. International cooperation is so crucial to the success of most interventions against women and child trafficking. The following are some of the features that the available documents and researches revealed:

3.2. Historical Development of Trafficking

A few sources give brief historical overviews of trafficking at international level. According to IOM research trafficking is often linked with “white slave trade”: white women migrating to Arab and Eastern countries for prostitution, starting around 1900 (IOM 2000: <http://www.iom.int>).

According to the research, at the end of the nineteenth century, feminist activists like Josephine Butler brought involuntary prostitution into the international picture under the term “White Slave Trade”, which became popular and was used in several treaties and laws. The term was used to refer mainly to the trafficking of European and American women for prostitution in western European countries (IOM 2000: <http://www.iom.int>).

The movement against the white slave trade grew out of the so-called abolitionist movement (<http://www.ilo.org>). The abolitionists took up the topic of traffic in women and girls, finding in this reprehensible practice support for their appeal to purify society from the “immoral” connected to prostitution. Their campaigns were strengthened by sensationalist media, which readily took up the topic of women and girls trafficked into prostitution. This media attention resulted in public outrage and an increased awareness of the international traffic in women, which eventually also contributed to the development of several international initiatives to counter trafficking (<http://www.iom.org>). In 1904, thirteen states attended a meeting held in Paris, resulting in an international agreement against white slavery. This agreement was the first of a series of agreements which were superseded by the 1949 United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

For several decades after the 1949 convention there was only limited attention paid to the trafficking of women and children. A renewed interest in trafficking

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took place in the 1980s under the influence of the international developments regarding migration flows, the feminist movement, spread of AIDS, child prostitution and sex tourism (Wijers and Lap Chew, 1997; Doezema, 1998). Though the renewed attention for trafficking remained initially related to prostitution and women, it has shifted its focus from white European and American women to women and girls from Asia, Africa, and Latin America and, most recently, from Eastern Europe. Gradually, more attention was also paid to trafficking for purposes other than prostitution, such as domestic work, marriage, begging and other kinds of exploitative labor and services (<http://www.unodc.org>). Though there has been recognition that trafficking affects not only women, the overall focus of most organizations, groups and networks remains on women and children as they are considered to be most vulnerable to trafficking.

When we come to Ethiopia, according to the joint research done by Addis Ababa Administration Social and NGO Affairs Office, Save the Children Denmark (SCD) and African Network for the Prevention of and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) the historical development of trafficking of women and children link with the Middle age Ethiopian history (<http://www.childtrafficking.com>). One of the characteristic features of Ethiopian life in the middle ages was the Emperor's camp, a vast establishment that moved around the country at the ruler's wish. In the 16th century Alvarez, a Portuguese priest, wrote that, at the camp of Emperor Lebna Dengil, (1508-1540) he saw the tents of the prostitutes whom they called 'comarit' which was defined by an Italian linguist at the beginning of the 20th century as meaning a female minstrel or a dancing girl (<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). When Gondar was chosen as the capital of Ethiopia in 1636, the moving camp tended to give way to a more permanent settlement (Kassahun, 1996 p.37).

The account of Emperor Iyasu I (1662-1706) contains an interesting reference to a fire which is said to have broken out in 1696 in the house of a 'galemota', a

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term defined by the Italian linguist as a prostitute or woman of easy virtue. Another development of the period was the adoption with the similar meaning of the Arabic term 'shermuta' which was also used in parts of the coastal regions, and was also employed in Harari and Gurage languages (<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). Historians say that during the reign of Menelik II with the growth of urban centers and the commercialization of tej (local brew) when some ladies began to sell tej, such places gradually also became places of prostitution, especially in Addis Ababa.

Moreover this practice was also increased by travelers where it was common practice for traders to keep mistresses along the various caravan routes and that the Chen'gerede or denge'tour that follow the noble men from one camp to another were paid in cash or in kind on special occasions (<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). Apart from the occasional payments they were given land by some of the rich nobility, so they deserved to be called prostitutes (<http://www.unicef-irc-org>).

Prostitution in Addis Ababa increased substantially in the decade of the Italian invasion of 1935(<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). The Italian invasion of 1935-36 gave a great push to prostitution in the Italian occupied Ethiopia. The number of prostitutes in the city soon reached considerable proportion (<http://www.childtrafficking.com/>). The coming of the Italians who included hundreds of thousands of soldiers and workers initiated an extensive and highly developed prostitution, which continues in Ethiopia today. This illicit trade got a strong push with Italian invasion of the country. At the time, many young men left their wives and children for the war front. This absence of a "bread winner" deprived the women and the children left behind a source of income. The easiest option for the women was to migrate to towns in hopes of getting employment. Unfortunately, most did not have employable skills, but selling local drinks and food. Due to this they were pushed into sex to meet their needs.

As time goes this became normal practice in the trade as thousands of young women from the countryside fleeing hunger and other difficult circumstances got trapped in the business to survive.

2.3. Definition of Trafficking

Due to the historical development of the issue and overlapping natures of trafficking, and smuggling, there is confusion on how to delineate the two. Therefore, definition of trafficking is often observed in the reviewed literature, as unclear and inconsistent (<http://www.unicef-irc-org>). Frequently, the distinctions between trafficking and smuggling are overlapping and but do have some differences.

A number of notable efforts have been made to address these problems and to come up with a working definition of 'trafficking' that identifies its essential elements and that could lead to a uniform understanding of the problem. For the purpose of this research assessment, the researcher relied on the definition of trafficking in persons that is provided in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000), usually referred to as the Palermo Protocol¹. Article 3 of the protocol reads as follows:

(a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation

¹ The Palermo Protocol "provides the current internationally accepted definition of trafficking developed in consultation with governments and a wide range of international organizations" (ILO, 2002).

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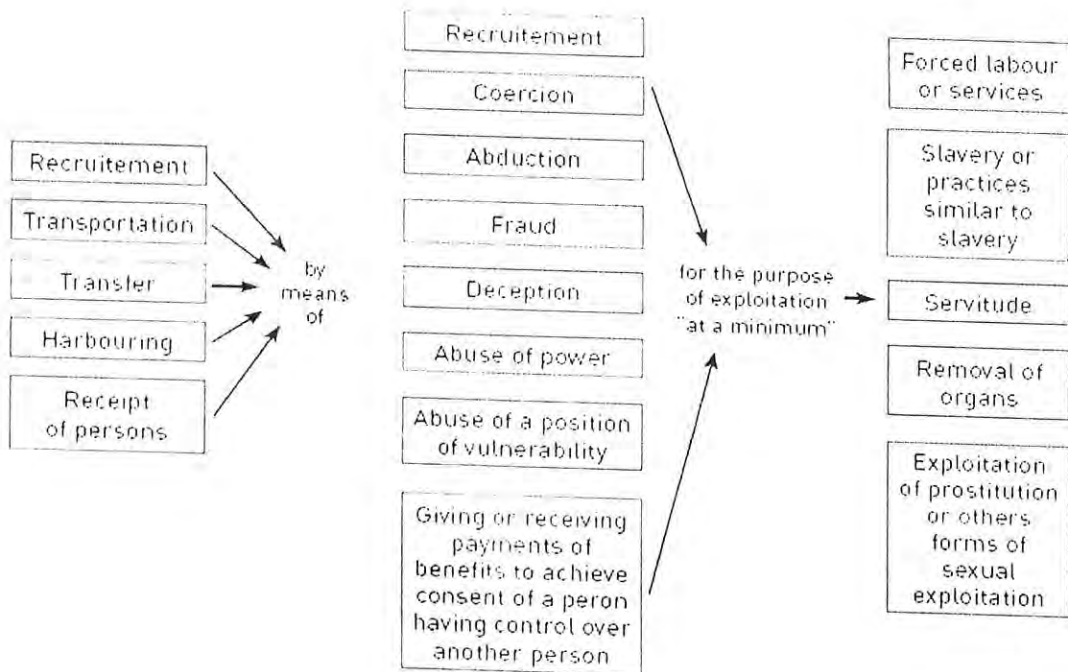
of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) "Child" shall mean any person less than eighteen years of age.

Elements of the Palermo Protocol's Definition of Trafficking



Source: Trafficking in Persons: An Analysis of Afghanistan, IOM Kabul, 2004

According to IOM research (IOM, 2006 Pp 19-21) this definition of trafficking

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identifies the following six elements:

1. *Trafficking is a process that includes the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring of victims:* Trafficking covers the whole process of movement of persons starting at the point of origin to the receipt of victims at the point of destination. Moreover, processes related to transit are also considered part of the trafficking process.
2. *The consent of the victim is not by itself a defining feature of trafficking:* The consent of the victim at recruitment or at the latter stage of the trafficking process does not prevent the act from being one of trafficking as long as consent was acquired through coercion, fraud and deception. Moreover, the abuse of legitimate power over the victim, exploiting the vulnerability of the victim, or, securing the consent of a person having control over the victim through the giving or promise of benefits, including financial benefits, do not prevent the occurrence of an act of trafficking in persons.
3. *The purpose of trafficking is exploitation:* A very important feature of trafficking is its purpose – the exploitation of the victim for the benefit of traffickers. The definition further elaborates on the forms of exploitation as constituting, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude or the removal of organs.
4. *Trafficking can occur within national borders or across international borders:* Although not expressly indicated in the Palermo definition, the trafficking of persons could take place within national borders of one country or across one or more international borders.
5. *Trafficking does not necessarily involve illegal or clandestine movement of persons:* The Palermo definition does not make the use of illegal migration routes and processes a defining element of trafficking in persons. Trafficking

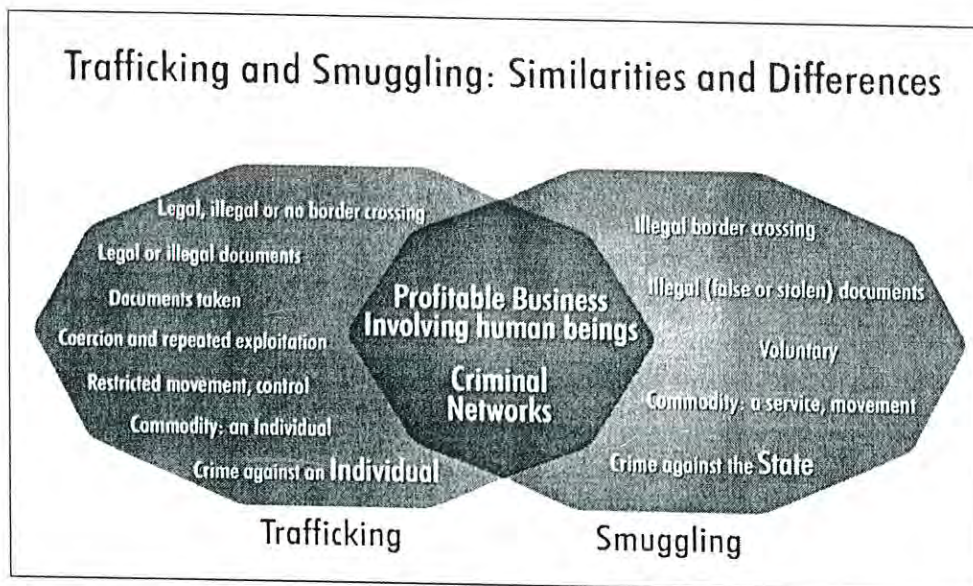
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may not even be clandestine or hidden; it may utilize legitimate processes and procedures for the movement and migration of persons; pervert traditional and customary institutions and practices; or, use legal and accepted employment and other relationships that are not sufficiently protective of the victim.

6. *Women and children are more vulnerable to trafficking in persons:* The Protocol emphasizes the vulnerability and recurrent victimization of women and children to trafficking in persons. This is obvious from the title that emphasizes trafficking in persons “especially women and children”. The Protocol also addresses “trafficking in children” specifically under article 3 (c).

2.3.1 The difference between trafficking and smuggling?

The chart below illustrates some of the differences and similarities of trafficking and smuggling.



2.4. Conceptual Framework

Aside from the lack of consensus on a definition of trafficking, a number of authors have noted that there is no consistent theoretical framework that structures the issue of trafficking. (www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca). Many have confined themselves to the basics in describing the phenomenon, indicating the

traffickers, the routes, the practices, the consequences and the mechanisms for combating it (IOM, 2000 & IOM, 2001). Although they are not exhaustively presented, generally from the literature desk there are four major conceptual approaches that deal with the issue of women and children trafficking.

2.4.1. Anti-Trafficking Framework

The anti-trafficking initiatives tend to focus narrowly on the *process of trafficking* and, as a result, most of the initiatives concern strengthening law enforcement, harmonization of criminal laws and inter-country cooperation among the judiciary, police and border controls (<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca>). Prevention mechanisms tend to be narrow in focus and are usually restricted to information awareness about trafficking and in some instances to research and data collection. Rarely are broader issues of enforcement of socio-economic rights, women's rights and children's rights considered among the prevention mechanisms. Protection mechanisms tend to receive second-tier attention and even then tend to be short-term focused. The trafficking framework is particularly deficient with respect to children, often failing to structure preventions and protection measures around children's particular needs, vulnerabilities and rights.

2.4.2. Sexual Exploitation Framework (<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca>)

The sexual exploitation framework is a broad framework that is used to address all forms of women and child sexual exploitation, including trafficking for sexual purposes. However, the framework is not very well developed and leaves out those children who are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation.

2.4.3. Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Framework

Almost all of the anti-trafficking initiatives include elements of the law enforcement/criminal justice framework. Although criminal justice is a necessary element of a successful anti-trafficking programme, it cannot be the basis on which anti trafficking responses are founded. The International Expert

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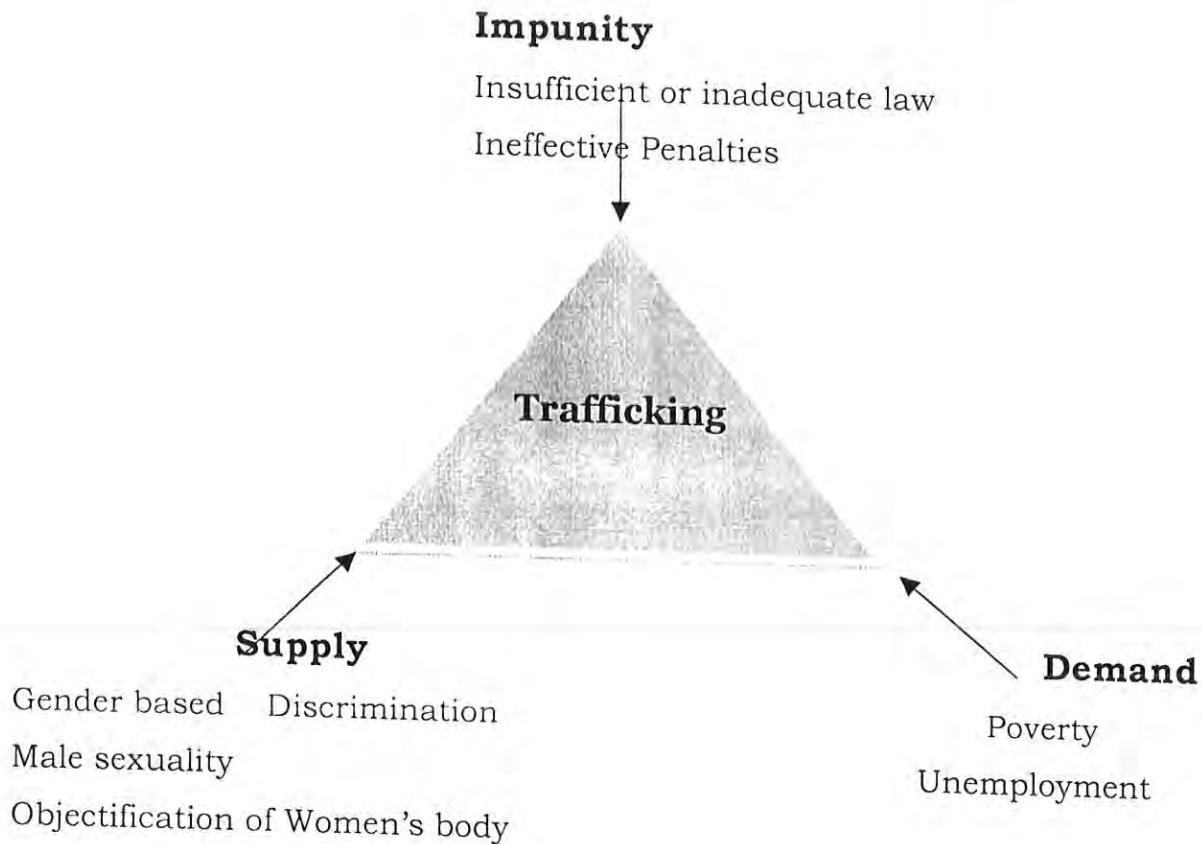
Consultation on Cross Border Movements and Human Rights addressing trafficking primarily through the lens of criminal justice is based on the belief that a criminal justice approach can bring down the incidence of trafficking. However, after more than a decade of aggressive pursuit of criminal justice responses, participants in the field of anti-trafficking are unsure of any reduction in trafficking as the number of traffickers prosecuted under anti trafficking laws is dreadfully low.

2.4.4. Demand and Supply Framework (<http://web.amnesty.org>)

Although trafficking is usually associated with poverty, it is often the wealthier or developed cities (countries) that create the demand for victims for their sex industries. To fully understand and combat trafficking, it is important to identify what is meant by “the demand” and to define and characterize each component so that policies and laws can be created to address it. There are four components that make-up the demand: 1) the men who buy commercial sex acts, 2) the exploiters who make up the sex industry, 3) the states that are destination countries, and 4) the culture that tolerates or promotes sexual exploitation.

The demand side of trafficking is often neglected by trafficking prevention programs. Activities tend to focus only on the supply side with a view to curtailing it, protecting victims, and prosecuting the traffickers. While some of these individuals are fully aware of the mistreatment that occurs, many are ignorant to the severe abuse and exploitation involved in trafficking and is are not aware that the majority of trafficking victims do not choose that lifestyle, but were forced or coerced into it. As a result, most works have been done designed to address the “supply” side of human trafficking by starting into two sides – sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

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2.4.5. Alternative Framework

UNICEF proposed that intervention is required in the area of child trafficking to promote and encourage governments to develop a human rights approach – that is to centre the Woman and Child Rights Convention (<http://www.unicef-irc-org>). The primary concern must be to combat women's and children's exploitation under slavery or servitude like conditions, strengthen the rights of the child and to empower the child not only to face her or his future after being trafficked but also to choose against risky and questionable propositions that often lead to exploitation. The specific approaches to be developed at the legal and policy level should focus on protection, prevention, and empowerment.

Moreover the researcher also proposes the integration and combination of human right approach and demand-supply approach to prevent and minimize the problem of trafficking and its consequences.

2.5. Root Causes of Trafficking

According to the literature the root causes of trafficking are complex and often interrelated (<http://www.iom.int>). Poverty, weak governance, armed conflict or lack of effective protection against discrimination and exploitation are some examples. It is important to understand that each country presents specific factors or different combinations of multiple factors that are unique to each situation (IOM, 2006, p.35). Analyses of causes are generally highlighted into “push factors” and “pull factors”. The following are some of the major pushing and pulling factors that fuel trafficking in Ethiopia.

2.5.1. Pushing Factors:

A. Poverty

Trafficking is rooted in poverty. Poverty is the most frequent explanation cited for the involvement of large numbers of women and children in sex works. Poverty is usually the first answer to this question. Poverty may be a principal catalyst, but it cannot solely explain trafficking. Many children from poor families do not enter the sex trade, while many children whose families are not impoverished do enter the sex trade. Trafficking takes place in both 'developing' and 'developed' countries. When considering what makes women and children vulnerable to trafficking, other factors should be taken into account- gender-based discrimination, the practices of early and forced marriage and abduction which aggravate the problem of trafficking in women and children in the rural areas. People migrate for many reasons: some are seeking better opportunities, while others are in search of safety from gender-based violence. On one hand, the demand for domestic workers, cheap labor (in the traditional weaving small industry) and prevalence of prostitution in urban areas are the major pull factors. Combined, these factors have resulted in a sharp rise in the level of irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

B. Low employment opportunities

In Ethiopia, the scope for employment opportunities and skill development,

seduced into migrating to cities. Once there, they are confined and forced to work for long hours for little or no money at all. They are kept with a potent mixture of hopelessness, fear and a society tolerant of their abusive and exploitative living and working conditions. On the other hand, the demand for domestic workers and cheap laborers, and prevalence of prostitution in urban areas are the major pull factors. Some observations also suggest that the trend is picking up in recent years, masked by increasing rural-urban migration and seasonal movement of labor migrants.

B. False Promises of Traffickers

The literature revealed that most women and children deceived by false promises about the job. Promises of marriage and fake job are discussed as a major pulling factor.

2.6. Trafficking in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, though reliable and comprehensive data on the prevalence of trafficking is not available, different reports and research indicate that the problem of both internal and external trafficking is prevalent (IOM 2006). According to IOM assessment research, Ethiopia is mainly a country of origin (IOM 2006). However, according to the manual prepared for police, reports have shown that in some instances, Ethiopia is also a country of transit for victims of trafficking who have been recruited in Western Africa for the purpose of exploitation in the Middle Eastern countries (IOM Police Manual, 2004).

2.6.1 Internal trafficking

Internal trafficking of women and children is widespread throughout the country and even seems to be tolerated by the society. The main purposes of internal trafficking are for engaging women and children as domestic workers, as weavers in the *shema* industry (FSCE 2006), and as prostitutes in major regional towns and the capital, Addis Ababa (IOM, 2006).

2.6.2 External trafficking

With regard to external trafficking, the trafficking of women from Ethiopia to countries in the Middle East is currently recognized as a major problem. Studies have shown that women are mainly trafficked for the purpose of domestic servitude, and at times for the purpose of prostitution. Widespread poverty, unemployment and the disadvantageous economic and social position of women are the major push factors. Studies have shown that a large number of Ethiopian women who migrate for work to Middle Eastern countries are victims of trafficking. The major reason is the use of illegal and semi-legal routes and processes.

2.6.3 Recruitment

The recruitment of women and children for internal trafficking may take different forms. In most cases, traffickers use intermediaries who are known to the potential victim, and use promises of employment, education at the place of destination to deceive her or the family. Traffickers may be local brokers, friends, relatives or even family. Cross-country bus drivers also recruit women and children for sexual exploitation.

Recruitment by relatives, friends and neighbors residing in urban areas usually occurs when they travel to their place of origin for holidays. Local brokers, known as *delalas*, may also go to rural areas for the purpose of recruitment where the community knows them. These are usually people who have previously migrated from the same area and use versions of their own success to entice potential victims. Bar and hotel owners also travel to the rural areas to recruit women and children for their establishments. The process often involves local brokers who identify and convince women and children with promises of employment. Whoever does the recruitment, the process involves deception, misrepresentation, and even force.

2.6.4 Transportation and trafficking routes

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The most common route for internal trafficking goes from a rural area to an urban area and from a smaller urban centre to a bigger urban centre. However, there are some common patterns of transportation. The first is the one that starts from Gamo Gofa zone in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), and ends in Addis Ababa (MCDP, 2004). Another distinguishable route involves the transportation of women and girl children from rural parts of the Amhara Region to larger regional towns and Addis Ababa (IOM, 2006). Though not well documented, a relatively visible pattern of trafficking of boys and girls has been identified from the Gurage zone of SNNPR to Addis Ababa. Another less documented route involves the trafficking of boys from Wolayita and Sidama zones in the SNNPR to some rural parts of Oromiya, mainly to Arsi and Bale zones to be forced to work as shepherds.

2.6.5 Exploitation

Exploitation is an essential element of internal trafficking. Although abuse usually occurs at the point of destination, victims are also subjected to different forms of abuse during transportation. Victims are usually invisible in the community and frequently abused in many ways. Abuse and exploitation mainly include labor exploitation, physical, sexual and emotional abuse.

The physical and emotional abuse of victims, including punitive work and deprivation of necessities like food, is a common occurrence. Victims work under constant stress, intimidation and threat. The relationship between the victim and the employer is not that of an employer and employee but rather that of a master and servant. The vulnerability of trafficked women and children for sexual exploitation is also high. Most victims are more vulnerable because they live and work in places that remain hidden from the public eye, such as private homes or brothels.

2.6.6 Traffickers

Although, almost all of the literature deals with the issue of traffickers, there is little known about traffickers. Traffickers are difficult for researchers to find and approach. Therefore, primary information is not available. Most of what is known about traffickers is obtained through trafficked women, and is therefore limited. Promises of (non-sex work) jobs, promises of better life and promises of marriage are the most common ways of luring women and children into trafficking situations. Most women and children, therefore, leave their homes willingly, but are tricked, deceived, and forced into sex work. UNDP comments that the style of trafficking is changing during transportation to exploit them and to involve them in the sex industry (UNDP, 2003).

Traffickers are rarely strangers and abductors who forcefully take women and children (though this is more likely to happen to small children than older children and adults). Rather, they are quite often family members, both immediate and distant. Interestingly, traffickers are just as likely to be female as male, and they are reportedly between 18 and 40; men being younger, and women older. Non-family traffickers sometimes establish loose ties with the source villages and cities, such as engaging in casual labor or petty trading, and approaching vulnerable-seeming women and girls directly, or approaching family members about their girls. Traffickers are rarely caught, and prosecution is even rare. Women and children who are bonded to brothels are incapable of contacting police, looking for their traffickers, or testifying.

2.6.7 Current Efforts to Combat Trafficking

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs collaborated with the IOM to hold a workshop for government officials, NGO's, the private sector, and civil society on trafficking of women and children (<http://www.iom.int/en/news/>). The IOM is also working with the Ministry of Education on an anti-trafficking and HIV/AIDS project. With funding from USAID, the Good Samaritan Association

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opened a rehabilitation and reintegration center in Addis Ababa for victims of trafficking (<http://www.unwire.org>). Ten police stations in and around Addis Ababa, in coordination with the Forum On Street Children – Ethiopia, a domestic NGO working with disadvantaged children in Ethiopia, have implemented Child Protection Units staffed by two officers who are trained in children's rights and one social worker (<http://www.ecpat.net>).

Moreover, trafficking has become an important political issue in Ethiopia, largely due to pressure by EWLA and extensive media attention on the plight of abused migrant domestic workers in the Gulf. For example, newspaper headlines have cited 67 cases of 'suicide' of Ethiopian women working in Lebanon between 1997-1999 (*The Reporter*, 1999). Due to this pressure, in June 1999 a National Committee was established consisting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Police Commission, Ministry of Justice, Security, Immigration and Refugee Affairs Authority, Ministry of Information and Culture and the Women's Affairs Sub-Sector in the Prime Minister's Office (WAO) (<http://www.gtz.org>). One of the achievements of the Committee was to establish a Consulate in Lebanon that can assist Ethiopian workers there. Previously, the nearest embassy was in Cairo, Egypt. The most active work undertaken by the Government in relation to trafficking is by MOLSA. WAO published the first research on trafficking in conjunction with IOM in 2000. Various sources indicate however, that WAO is no longer active on trafficking, only in terms of providing more income generating activities for women in Ethiopia.

2.7. Consequences of Trafficking

When a person falls prey to a trafficker, the consequences for the individual are extremely serious. During the trafficking process a victim's basic human rights are repeatedly violated. Trafficked persons may be raped, threatened or beaten. While under the control of the traffickers, victims often do not know where to go for assistance and/or are too scared to seek help. Sometimes victims who do

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escape traffickers are re-victimized by authorities who deport them due to their irregular migratory status, rather than granting victims the protection they deserve. Even when finally free, the physical and psychological consequences related to the abuse and trauma victims have experienced continue to affect their well-being. Stigmatization is also one of the frequent consequences of human trafficking. Victims are often ashamed of what they have been forced to do and do not want their communities to know what they have been through. Families may reject returning victims, jeopardizing or preventing their reintegration into their home communities.

A. Dehumanize Women and Children

Regardless of how they are recruited and transported, most women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation are deprived of at some point the right to liberty, the right not to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude, the right to be free from cruel and inhumane treatment, the right to be free from violence, and the right to health.

To understand the extent of human right's violations in trafficking, one needs to look at how traffickers exercise control (<http://www.unicef-irc-org>). One major method is to restrict victims' movement. Survivors commonly report that traffickers confiscated their travel documents, ID and Passports during or after transport, sometimes selling them back for exorbitant fees (Agrinet, 2001, p 42). This practice leaves the women in a vulnerable position, especially if they did not enter the country legally. In some cases victims are physically imprisoned in brothels or houses. The confinement may be enforced through barred windows, locked doors, posted guards and similar means.

Traffickers also exert control by creating situations of dependence and debt bondage. In a study of trafficking in the USA, a significant proportion of survivors, law enforcement officials and social service providers reported that trafficked women do not have control of their money (<http://www.unicef-irc->

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org). Some women receive just a portion of the fee their purchasers pay the brothel. Traffickers usually charge a transportation fee, informing the victims upon arrival that they must pay the fee through prostitution of some kind. Debt bondage occurs when the traffickers do not allow the women to leave prostitution until the debt is paid. In many cases the original transportation fee is augmented by charges for room and board, or punishment fines. Receiving little or no money, and increasingly indebted, it is difficult for the women to escape debt bondage. The situation leads to dependence on traffickers for money, food, clothes and other necessities.

B. Physical Health

Problems of women and child trafficking are that they may experience beatings and abuse, neglect, and denial of their basic human rights to health care and protection resulting in lasting health problems (ECPAT, 2006a; ILO-IPEC, 2001). Victims of trafficking are further threatened by unsafe sexual practices, heightening risks of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, complications from frequent high-risk pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS (ECPAT, 2006b). HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases are prevalent among women and children who have been trafficked (ECPAT, 2005). Related research has also identified a number of adverse health outcomes for women and children who have been abused, maltreated, and victimized (Agrinet, 2002, p 42).

Generally, the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is accompanied by potentially lifelong and/or life-threatening health consequences. Victims' health is affected by the trafficking process itself and also by sexual exploitation. Clandestine migration often requires sub-optimal means of transportation, putting the victims at risk for starvation, drowning, suffocation and exposure to the elements. Numerous reports of accidents and deaths have caused the International Organization for Migration to identify trafficking as the most dangerous form of migration. Other health risks in transit include exposure to violence and communicable diseases.

C. Educational withdrawal

Educational withdrawal is one of the consequences of trafficking of women and children. Women and children who are trafficked are robbed of the few educational opportunities available to them and, thus, a chance to improve their future economic situation. Related research has identified adverse outcomes of educational deprivation among victims of trafficked women and children. Outcomes include developmental delays, language and cognitive difficulties, deficits in verbal and memory skills, poorer academic performance, and grade retention.

2.8. What Does Ethiopian Law Say about Trafficking?

Ethiopia is a country highly affected by in-country and external trafficking in women and children. Yet, the existing policy framework does not include a comprehensive national policy on trafficking in women and children (IOM, 2006). The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which is the fundamental law of the country, has incorporated pertinent provisions on trafficking. Article 36(e) strictly prohibits exploitative child labor, while under article 35(4), laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited. Apart from these, the Constitution has specifically addressed the issue of trafficking under article 18(2), which reads as follows: "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited." The wording of this article makes it clear that trafficking in persons for whatever purpose is prohibited in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has further ratified most of the general UN conventions as well as several ILO conventions dealing with trafficking and labor exploitation. These are:

- UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949;
- UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966;
- UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966;

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- UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979;
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989;
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1986;
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1999;
- ILO Convention No. 181 on Private Employment Agencies, 1997;
- ILO Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957;
- ILO Convention No. 111 on The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958;
- ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst forms of Child Labor.

These international instruments deal with trafficking in human persons in one way or another. According to article 9(4) of the Ethiopian Constitution, all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are considered as part of the law of the land. Thus, police and immigration officers have a constitutional duty to ensure their observance. The Revised Criminal Code of 2005 and Proclamation No. 104/1998 of Private Employment Agencies further provide for specific provisions. Let look at these legislations more closely taking into consideration the three-pronged approach to trafficking; i.e., punishing traffickers, preventing trafficking and protecting/assisting victims.

2.8.1 The Criminal Code of Ethiopia (2005)

The shortcomings of the 1957 Penal Code related to trafficking were among the issues considered in the revision of the Criminal Code of 2005. In most cases, the new Criminal Code provides for increased penalties and identifies new offences including acts constituting trafficking. However, the definitions provided in articles 597 and 635 of the Criminal Code of 2005 are limited than those provided by the international instruments ratified by Ethiopia.

Articles 597 and 635 of the Criminal Code deal with trafficking in persons. Though the Criminal Code does not include a single and clear definition of trafficking, the two articles read as follows:

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A. Article 597 – Trafficking in Women and Children

(1) Whoever by violence, threat, deceit, fraud, kidnapping or by the giving of money or other advantage to the person having control over a woman or a child, recruits, receives, hides, transports, exports or imports a woman or a minor for the purpose of forced labour, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to twenty years, and fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr.

(2) Whoever knowingly carries off, transports or conducts, whether by land, by sea or by air, the victim mentioned in sub-article (1), with the purpose stated therein, or conducts or aids such traffic, is liable to the penalty prescribed under sub-article (1) above.

B. Article 635 – Traffic in Women and Minors.

Whoever, for gain, or to gratify the passions of another:

- (a) Traffics in women or minors, whether by seducing them, by enticing them, or by procuring them or otherwise inducing them to engage in prostitution, even with their consent; or
- (b) Keeps such a person in a brothel to let her out to prostitution, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Birr, subject to the application of more severe provisions, especially where there is concurrent illegal restraint. In addition, other articles of the Criminal Code and the Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1998 deal with activities – recruitment, transportation and exploitation – that are present in the process of trafficking in persons. Though these provisions do not specifically criminalize trafficking in persons, they criminalize the different activities that are present in the process of trafficking in persons, without requiring that the three elements (*Enslavement, Penalty* and be present and connected. Let's look at some of these articles more closely.

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD

This survey study, on trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation in Addis Ababa attempts to explore the prevalence, major pushing and pulling factors and the major psychological and consequences of trafficking.

3.1. Areas of Investigation

Trafficking is generally categorized into A) *Trafficking for non-sex-based exploitation*, including a vast area of servitude, forced labor, domestic servitude, industrial servitude, drug peddling, begging, adoption, trading in human organs, trafficking for false marriages, and other similar exploitative practices and B) *Trafficking for sex-based exploitation*, i.e. for brothel based and non-brothel based commercial sexual exploitation, pornography, sex tourism and clubs. This research focused and encompassed the areas of *trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation*.

3.2. Study Area

Selection of the study area was made after information collected from Forum Street Children- Ethiopia (FSCE). In 2004 FSCE conducted a baseline research through its child protection program in Addis Ababa. The research identified that the prevalence of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Addis Ababa is high (FSCE, 2004). Most women and children were/are trafficked from rural parts of the country to major cities, particularly to Addis Ababa (FSCE, 2004). The research also identified the destination places of the victims. The major bus station terminal (Autobus tera), Sebategna, and Gojam Berenda are the major destinations of the traffickers for sexual exploitation.

Another assessment research which was conducted by Kolfe Keranyo Sub-city of Kebele 02/03 revealed that trafficked women and children are prevalent and increasing in an alarming rate in this particular area. The research also identified that these kebeles (Alert Hospital back side of Zenebework and in

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(local Areke Bars), whereas the August 2007 census revealed there are 460 local Areke Bars and on an average 4-7 prostitutes are found in each Areke Bar. This shows that the “business” has now changed from Bus station area to Zenebework area. Therefore this place is a key port of entry for many Ethiopians from different rural areas to Addis Ababa. As a result most trafficked women and children are available.

In addition, in Zenebework area more than twelve brokers’ stations are available who are working with these women and children. Moreover, this area is also the place of the Addis Ababa waste disposal area, and it is also a slum area. According to the Kebele HIV/AIDS Social workers most of these women and children are believed victims of trafficking.

Therefore, the researcher decided to conduct the study in Zenebework area purposefully on the basis of the above reasons and availability of clustered local Areke Houses, rural connection, and its identification as high-risk areas by different organizations (FSCE, Kebele 02/03).

3.3. Study Population

The study population is broadly classified into two groups, namely female children 12-17 years of age (148) and women aged 18 years (138) and above (2). All of them are living and working in the described place. They are either a bar servant or a prostitute. All the study populations are women and female children. Owners of the local Areke Houses and Brokers’ were excluded from the study due to their unwillingness and refusal.

3.4. Sample Size and Respondents

Since trafficking is an illegal act, it is not easy to identify directly the trafficked women and children. This is due to fear of violence from traffickers and their current employer, or may wish to keep their activity unknown to their families.

As a result they do not voluntarily come forward. Therefore, the Incidental or Convenience sampling method was utilized to select informants. Children trafficked for prostitution is included.

The sample size for the study was computed considering by the average number of women and children who are working in local Areke Houses and Bars. According to Zenebework area there are about 460 local Areke Houses. In each bar an average of 4 to 7 prostitutes live and work there. When we take the mean (average) 5 in one local Areke House, the population will be 2300. The researcher decided to take a sample size of 15% of the average population found in this area, which means 345 respondents are the participants.

3.5. Data Gathering Methods

This study decided to use a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. And hence, information and data were collected using the following instruments:

- i. Structured Questionnaires for trafficked women and children
- ii. Semi Structured Interview for key informant
- iii. Case study
- iv. One Focus Group Discussion with victims of trafficking

Development of the Questionnaire

A. Description of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was prepared by the researcher and was first developed in English and then translated into Amharic, which is the official local language. Most items, 61 out of 79 (which is 77.2%), are close ended and 18 items (which is 22.8%) are open-ended questions. Before the validation process the questionnaire was in two parts, the demographic part and surveying the trafficking process part. After the validation process the questionnaire was organized into five parts, (a) the demographic part, (b) recruitment process, (c) transportation (d) abuse and exploitation and (e) consequences of trafficking.

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Each part has up to an average of 13 to 17 questions. Since this study is survey study, each item is an independent item.

B. Translation

A person who understands both languages checked the translation.

C. Validation Process

Moreover, 3 faculty members of Department of Psychology, of Addis Ababa University, validated the questionnaire. The first one has Doctorate degree and more than 14 years work experience and of the other two each has a Master Degree and more than 12 years work experience.

Item deleted

Average monthly income of the family?

Do any other members of your family or relatives currently involved in same activity like you?

Item Added

1. By whom did you recruited to involve in this work?
2. How many recruiters are involved?
3. Are you received the money directly?
4. Is there any work agreement with your trafficker?
5. Do you know the person who brought you brings some other women and children to involve in this prostitution work?

D. Pilot Study

After necessary modification took place, based on the validation process, the questionnaires were pre-tested for 38 respondents (more than 10% of the sample size).

3.6 Reliability Process

After validation process was completed, the reliability of this instrument was estimated by performing test re-test reliability method, conducting the same survey with the same respondents at different times. A total of 38 respondents were involved in the first test. After 32 days (the time gap between the first test and the re-test) the second administration was done in the same format and content. To correlate each item, SPSS version 15 data analysis software was applied. Out of 79 items 18 were open ended questions. Therefore, by reducing these 18 items 61 objective items were analyzed by using Pearson 2-tailed correlation method. A correlation of 0.849 was found as the reliability of the instrument including items that had test re-test less than 0.7 (there were 5 items that had from 0.362 to 0.694). After these items were deleted, the reliability of the instrument became 0.879. Even though the above five items had less reliability and affected the overall reliability of the instrument, the researcher decided to include these items in the instrument, because these items are important in the overall survey of the research though the result on these items was treated with caution.

Data Collection

With the prior arrangement of the Kebele 02/03 HIV/AIDS office, 4 data collectors were selected from social workers who are working in this Kebele. Because of the sensitivity of the issue, females with at least 4 years of experience in social work were selected for data collection. The data collectors received a one-hour orientation and explanation about the questionnaire, the purpose of the research and how to use the questionnaire on their role in the study. Data collection was carried out in the day time between 9:00 a.m and 4:30 p.m, Saturday and Sunday were excluded. This is because the respondents were not willing in these days, because these days are the 'most market day' for them.

The semi-structured interview guide was used to fetch information from key informants who are working with trafficked children, focus group discussions with trafficked children and personal narratives' were also conducted to obtain primary data.

Secondary material was also collected from published and unpublished sources. Interaction with some NGOs and law enforcement agencies in different stages also provided a lot of valuable information. Moreover, the research involved critical study of the legal provisions and judicial pronouncements.

3.5. Analysis of Data

Data obtained from the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS version 15-stastical software. Post coding and data cleaning were performed prior to analysis. The interpretation of the primary data was carried out keeping in view the overall objective of the study and by comparing or correlating data, wherever possible. Percentage data analysis methods were utilized. Efforts were made to integrate the data received from the FGD, interview and case study to achieve a harmonious blend of quantitative and qualitative data.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic Character of the Respondent

From 345-sample size a total of 324 prostitute women and female children responded to the questionnaire. 21 respondents did not volunteer to respond to the questionnaire. Through the questionnaire the personal background of the respondents such as present age, place of birth, religion, educational background, marital status before they left their home, their family background and their occupation were identified. Even though, the number of total respondent was 324, not all of them responded to every question asked in the questionnaire. Some missing data is present.

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Table 4.1 Demographic Character of the respondent

Backgrounds of Respondent		Frequency	Percent
Where you came from?	Amhara	242	74.7
	Oromiya	28	8.6
	Tigray	33	10.2
	SNNPR	8	2.5
	Others	13	4.0
	Total	324	100.0
Age at the time of migration	From 10-17	184	56.9
	18 - 25	138	42.5
	26-30	2	0.6
	Total	324	100.0
Age at time of joining prostitution?	From 10- 17	148	45.7
	18-25	174	53.7
	26-30	2	0.6
	Total	324	100.0
Marital Status at migration	Never Married	140	43.2
	Married	85	26.2
	Divorced	92	28.4
	Widowed	7	2.2
	Total	324	100.0
Educational Status	Dropped out	119	36.7
	Illiterate	205	63.3
	Total	324	100.0
Religion	Orthodox	318	98.1
	Protestant	2	0.6
	Others	4	1.2
	Total	324	100.0
Ethnicity	Amhara	250	77.2
	Tigre	25	7.7
	Oromo	43	13.3
	Gurage	4	1.2
	Others	2	0.6
	Total	324	100.0

As indicated in Table 1 the research identified that the majority (74.7%) of internally trafficked women and children was recruited from Amhara region, particularly from Dangila, Mota, Kosober and Merawi. The data may not be nationally representative, but it indicates that the majority of the respondents who were trafficked into prostitution in this research site had originally come from Amhara region particularly from western parts of Gojam. As indicated in

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the literature section, the majority of trafficked women and children destined in major cities of Ethiopia. This study also identified Addis Ababa as a destination for victims of internal trafficking to be employed in prostitution.

Moreover, at the time of they left their home, (56.9%) were children between the age of 10-17 and (42.5%) were women aged between 18-25, there were also a very small number of middle aged women 26-30 accounted for 0.6%. This indicates that children were/are vulnerable to trafficking and easily persuaded by traffickers. As indicated in the literature section, the majority of trafficked women and children are found to be approximately in a similar age range with this typical age group. Possibly this can easily happen, in a country like Ethiopia where there is no strong child and women protection system.

At the time of migration a large majority of the respondents were never married (43.2%) and out of the (54.6%) married respondents (28.4%) had experienced divorce and (26.2%) of them left their marriage and came here (Addis Ababa). As revealed through the FGD most of them came here without the consent of their husband and have one or two children. In relation to their education, out of 324 respondents (63.3%) of them were illiterate and (36.7%) of them were dropout either at the time of trafficking or getting marriage. These show that attendance at school in itself cannot be an indicator of less vulnerability to trafficking and it is not naivety that leads to trafficking, instead the search of job or better life seems to have great pressure on women and children to yield to traffickers (Table 4.4). Moreover, in relation to their religion almost 99.4% of them were Orthodox believers.

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4.2 Family Background

Family Background	No of Respondent	Percent
Is your mother alive?	Yes	279
	No	43
	I don't know	2
	Total	324
Is your father alive?	Yes	237
	No	80
	I don't know	7
	Total	324
If both of them are alive, what is their marital condition?	Live together	162
	Divorced	112
	I don't know	7
	Separated by Death	43
	Total	324
Who has been taking care of you since early childhood?	Mother	81
	Father	27
	Both	184
	A relative	28
	Others	4
	Total	324
Family income	Farmer	297
	Petty trade	12
	Daily laborer	7
	Government employee	4
	Others	4
	Total	324
Family Size	1-5	137
	6-10	180
	More than 10	7
	Total	324

The finding further shows that there is a significant relationship between parental/guardian situation and the vulnerability to be to being trafficked. The responses given by the women migrants, whether their parents live together or not seem to have influences over their migration. Those respondents who have both parents (53.1%) and those who have broken families by death or divorce

were (44.8%) were victims of trafficking. This is similar to researches conducted in Asia, most trafficked migrants come out of broken families and also families who had both (TICSA, 2002). In addition, in the present study other factors such as family income and family size have contributed to their decision for migration. As indicated in Table 2, those migrants who have family size from 1-5 were 42.3% and family size that had more than 6 was 57.7%. These disclosed that most number of migrants were from a big family.

4.3. Magnitude of Trafficking

Though all trafficking involves migration, not all migration is trafficking. Among the 324 survey respondents there were women and children who voluntarily chose to migrate out of their home or village to Addis Ababa. However, migration becomes trafficking if it is accompanied by deception or coercion and results in exploitive working conditions, whether for non-sex base work or for sexual exploitation. To identify trafficked women and children questions about deceptions and coercion were included in the questionnaire in line with the definition of the Palermo Protocol adopted in this study.

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Table 4.3. Signs of Trafficking

Signs of trafficking		No of Respondent	Percent
For what reason did you came here?	For work	297	91.7
	For Education	23	7.1
	Others	4	1.2
	Total	324	100.0
By who were you recruited to involve in this work?	Brokers	133	41.0
	Friends	112	34.6
	Legal Agencies	40	12.3
	Others	39	12.0
	Total	324	100.0
What were the promises that the person gave you who brought you? Education		49	15.1
	I will give you good job	232	71.6
	I will marry you	2	0.6
	I will send you abroad	14	4.3
	Other	17	5.2
	Total	314	96.9
	Missing data	10	3.1
Total	324	100.0	
Did the person keep the promises?	Yes	91	28.1
	No	225	69.4
	Total	316	97.5
	Missing data	8	2.5
	Total	324	100.0
If your answer is Yes for the above question how many of Promises are fulfilled?		2	2.2
	All	87	95.6
	Some	2	2.2
	Missing data	91	100.0
	Total		
Are you disappointed by leaving your home/village?	Yes	294	90.7
	No	23	7.1
	Total	317	97.8
	Missing data	7	2.2
	Total	324	100.0
When did you come here?	1985-1990	15	4.6
	1991-1995	75	23.1
	1996-2000	234	72.3
	Total	324	100.0
Do you believe that you were trafficked by traffickers?	Yes	206	63.6
	No	112	34.6
	Missing data	318	98.1
	Total	6	1.9
		324	100.0

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As shown in the above Table 3 the number of migrants increased from year to year. Even though, few older migrants were available or involved in this study, but as indicated in the literature section migrants became increased from year to year. Based on the above Table 4.3 from 1985 to 1990 was 15 respondents which are 4.6% of the total respondents. When we look at the first five years of the nineties the migrants' number increased five times more to 75 (23.1%) than the last five years of eighties. The highest proportion of the migrants had come the last five years, 234 that were (72.3%). From these consecutive year records one can observe that the prevalence of trafficked women and children became increasing at an alarming rate. According to another study the rate of rescuing of trafficked children has changed little throughout the nineties. Even this is also true that within the conservative social constriction of the country that restricts women's mobility, a substantial number of women were involved in trafficking.

The research also identified that most of the respondents had left their home and family for seeking a better life and job. Out of 324 respondents 297 respondents (91.7%) left their home for seeking a job, whereas they ended up in a trafficked state through recruiting brokers. Of these respondents 206 (63.6%) were trafficked and working now on the 'job' that they did not anticipate before they came here. Women and children who left home seeking work either found the job-offers to be "fake" on arrival or entered into abusive employment environment resulting in a trafficked condition. Once women and children leave home for work, they are exposed to events and influences beyond their control or the control of their family. Therefore the criminal chain can easily take advantage of this unprotected status to trafficking them for exploitation. Moreover, the women and children can easily be employed in domestic servitude conditions and fall into a trafficked state.

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pushing factor of trafficking (www.unicef.org/irc and www.unicef-irc.org)

In addition the study also identified that, to escape abusive home environment (17.3%), denial of schooling (25%), dysfunctional family (15.7%), and to escape early marriage (6.7%) are some of the pushing factors that fuels trafficking of women and children. Other migrations from rural to urban and criminal actors, such as recruiting agents, through the pull factors (e.g. the lure created by traffickers and improper information) are pushing factors.

Pulling Factors

The finding of the survey study revealed that (Table 4.4), 45.4% of the respondents who migrated from rural areas was deceived by false promises about the job. Promises of marriage (27.5%), peer influence (15.4%) leaving early marriage (6.8%), deception by others (2.8%) and unemployment (1.9%) are also among the pulling factors of respondents. From previous studies undertaken in the country (IOM & Addis Ababa City Administration Social and NGO Affairs Office) and discussion made with respondents and key informants the most common form of pulling factor is an offer of marriage or a job in major city. In addition some of them are in a desperate situation and are ready to take any alternatives as long as it brings income.

4.5. The Structure and Perpetrators of Trafficking Chain

The study identified that the traffickers seem to have organized themselves within a network; however the network is not a complex construction of local, national, and regional actors but it is an individual level (See table 4.6 and 4.7). Though it seems at an early stage, however serious attention is necessary to minimize trafficking victims. The trafficking chain includes mostly individuals working from the grassroots to the cities and from source to destination. It includes brokers, friends, drivers, hotel owners, madams and brothel owners, and employers who directly or indirectly receive financial benefits. The trafficking chain also includes parents and guardians, as well as

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the victims themselves. It is important to observe the components of the trafficking chain.

Table 4.5 Involvement in Trafficking Transportation

Who was involved on your transportation?	No.	%
a. By myself	12	3.7
b. Family	47	14.5
c. Relatives	30	9.3
d. Neighbors	12	3.7
e. Merchants	3	0.9
f. Drivers	3	0.9
g. Brokers	60	18.5
h. Friends who are working here	157	48.5
Total	324	100.0

As shown in table 4.5 the study identified a variety of individuals or groups who facilitate trafficking as organizers: family members (14.5%), relatives (9.3%), neighbors, merchants, drivers, brothel owners, brokers (18.5%) and friends who are working here in Addis Ababa (48.5%).

Table 4.6 Trafficking Network

Do you think that your traffickers have an organized network?	No.	%
a. Yes	138	42.6
b. No	143	44.1
c. I don't know	39	12.0
d. Missing Data	4	1.2
Total	324	100.0

In addition, the study also revealed (Table 4.3) another mode of recruitment. Out of 324 respondents 133 of them (41%) came here by brokers (called 'delalas'). As obtained from the FGD most of the brokers (called 'delalas')

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recruit in rural communities in which they are well known and are usually people who have previously migrated from the same areas and use versions of their own success stories to entice potential victims. This is also revealed by other researchers². The mode of recruitment for sexual exploitation can generally be characterized as individual level and non-organized. As shown in Table 4.7 and Table 4.8, although the respondent believes that the brokers have an organized network 138 or (42.6%), the level of networking is at individual level.

Table 4.7 Level of Networking

If your answer is yes, for question Do you think that your traffickers have an organized network? at what level the network is organized?	No.	%
a. Individual level	129	93.5
b. Group level	7	5.1
c. Both	2	1.4
Total	138	100.0

The study has also examined receiving centers or a person who was taking care of the trafficked women and children after they came here or at destination. As shown in the table below (Table 4.8) among 324 the majority were received by friends 34.9% and those received by brokers was 31.2%. The rest were received by hotel or bar owners 7.7% and others (relatives) were 25%.

Table 4.8 Receivers

After you came here who was taking care of you?	No.	%
a. Hotel/bar owners	25	7.7
b. Brokers	101	31.2
c. Friends	113	34.9
d. Others	81	25.0
e. Missing Data	4	1.2
Total	324	100.0

² Interview: with a staff of IOM.

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The proportion of trafficked women and children who were received by brokers and friends were higher than relatives. But, the proportion between trafficked women and children who were received by brokers and friends were relatively almost similar. This result suggests that friends and brokers play the role of trafficking process.

4.6. Abuses and Consequences

4.6.1 Abuses

The findings of the survey also revealed that women and children suffer from various types of human rights abuses. According to the study result, the types of abuse and exploitation inflicted upon women and children by traffickers, hotel and brothel owners include physical, sexual, emotional and economic exploitation.

Table 4.9 Experiences of Abuse

Did you experience any abuse by your traffickers?	No.	%
a. Yes	119	36.7
b. No	195	60.2
c. Missing Data	10	3.1
Total	324	100.0

As shown in table 4.9 out of the total of 324 respondents 119 (36.7%) experienced abuses by their traffickers. Among these abused 48 (40.3%) responded they were physically abused (Table 4.10). Beating with a stick or with other objects was the most frequent type of physical abuse.

Table 4.10 Types of Abuse

If your answer is yes, for question Did you experience any abuse by your traffickers? What kind of abuse?	No.	%
Rape	24	20.2
Sexual harassment	29	24.4
Physical Abuse	48	40.3
Psychological Abuse	15	12.6
Other	3	6.4
Total	119	100.0

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This is in line with by other researches (IOM, 2006), and confirmed by the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and interviews with key informants. According to W/o Assefach Haileselassie the types of abuse and exploitation enacted on trafficked women and children includes physical, sexual, emotional and economic exploitation³. The maltreatment and abuse has damaging effects on the health, social and emotion status of trafficked women and children. Sometimes, an extreme case of physical trauma, death and suicide has also been reported as consequences of the physical, sexual and emotional abuses of women and children.

According to Rakeb "The victims have suffered quite a lot of abuse, often when they identified they are traumatized, depressed, and some have mental-health problems and need some place to stay."⁴ Moreover an assessment on internal trafficking by IOM identified physical abuse and sexual abuse including rape as the most common of maltreatment inflicted upon the victims (IOM, 2006).

In addition, women and children could be sexually abused while being transported to a certain area of destination and at their place of work. As shown Table 4.11 below, almost in all places the abuse was taken place. According to Abiy Kifle study (Abiy, Child Domestic work, 2002, p38) Sexual exploitation often starts when traffickers take a hotel lodge at nighttime during their journey. The research also explained many of the victims who are found by the police responded that they were sexually abused by the traffickers, their employers and their household members. This is also confirmed by most of the FGD participants and personal interviews.

³ Interview: with W/o Assefach IOM/SLM staff.

⁴ Interview: with Rakeb UNICEF staff.

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Table 4.11 Place of Abuse

Where the abuse did takes place?	No.	%
a. On initial place	33	27.7
b. During the journey	42	35.3
c. At destination place	40	33.6
d. In all places	4	3.4
Total	119	100.0

F is a young lady of 21. She is from Debrework, Gojam. Before she came she was a Grade 4 student. Three years before she came to Addis Ababa, at 16 she was married and lived for two years with her husband. They don't have children. Even though, she wants to bear children, she couldn't. As a result her husband kicked her out and divorced her. While she was living in timidity the person she knew came around her village. They met each other during Easter holiday when he visited his family. He promised he would give a job that earned money and that would enable her to live better life. She said, "I was very happy and eager to come here and live better life". Then we came here I started to live with him. After I spent one day he started to have sex forcedly. He did it for not less than ten days. I cried for one and a half days, but I had nowhere else to go...

Finally he brought me here and gave me to one local Areke House owner.

This personal testimony and most FGD participants confirmed the prevalence of sexual abuse and exploitation by traffickers and brokers. As a result they encounter different types of consequences.

4.6.2 Consequences

A. Health Consequences

Out of 324 respondents a total of 166 (51.2%) respondents reported that they had been experiencing sickness. Most participants confirmed that they didn't get any medical treatment and help from their employers. We friends help each other. If they don't get better the employers cast out from our job and their home.

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Table 12 Health Problem

Do you have any health problem for the last two month?	No.	%
a. Yes	166	51.2
b. No	154	47.5
c. Missing Data	4	1.2
Total	324	100.0

Moreover, the trafficked women and children who are working particularly in this area facing extremely high risk of unwanted pregnancy and its consequence and above all sexually transmitted disease (STDs) including HIV/AIDS. This is because of their experiences of unsafe sex. Besides different forms of sexual abuse during the process of trafficking exposes women and children for the spread of HIV/AIDS. In fact, when they were asked whether they use a condom or not during sexual intercourse almost all of 324 (100%) them answered Yes.

Table 13 Uses of Condom

Do you use condoms during sexual intercourse?	No.	%
Yes	324	100.0

But when they were asked the frequency of use the result is as shown below.

Table 14 Frequency of Using Condom

If you use condom at what rate do you use condom during sexual intercourse?	No.	%
a. Always	259	79.9
b. Most of the time	37	11.4
c. Sometimes	24	7.4
d. Missing Data	4	1.2
Total	324	100.0

As shown above in the table 13 out of 324 respondents 259 (79.9%) were/are using condom always. However 61 (18.8%) respondents do not use a condom always. The reason why they do not use a condom always, as shown in the table below (Table 15), 18% of the respondents do not have knowledge, 32.8%

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of them do not use condom regularly to get better money and 31.1% are for the unwillingness of their clients. As one can observe from the above figures most of them are vulnerable to unwanted pregnancy and its consequences, and sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS.

In addition, the survey also identified why they do not use on a regular bases. As result shown in Table 4.15, 11 (18%) of the respondents do not have knowledge of using condom. The other 20(32.8%) of the respondents answered that to get better money they don't use one and 19 (31.1%) of the respondents do not use one because their clients are not willing.

Table 4.15 Reason of Not Always Using

If you do not use it always why is that?	No.	%
a. I do not have knowledge	11	18.0
b. For better money	20	32.8
c. Discomfort me	4	6.6
d. My clients are not willing	19	31.1
e. Other	7	11.5
Total	61	100.0

In addition when the FGD participants were asked whether they used a condom regularly or not, most of the respondents have boy friends. When they have sex with their boy friends they do not use condom. Although the Kebele health center distributes condoms and birth control pills, most of the new comers join late. As a result they may not have the knowledge. Moreover the effort of the Kebele health center and other organizations who are working to minimize the prevalence of HIV/AIDS spread may be diminish by the perception and experiences of the prostitute and their customers.

B. Emotional (Psychological) Problems

In this study any psychological measurement was not employed in its standardized form. However, the researcher tried to assess the major emotional (psychological) problems that trafficked women and children experienced. As a

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result as shown in Table 4.16, out of 324 respondents 186 (57.4%) of respondents experienced anxiety, 43 (13.3%) of them had experienced depression, 39 (12%) of them feel unworthiness and 27 (8.3%) of them have daydreaming.

Table 4.16 Emotional Problem

Do you feel any of the following emotional problems?	No.	%
a. Anxiety	186	57.4
b. Depression	43	13.3
c. Unworthiness	39	12.0
d. Sleep Disturbance	8	2.5
e. Suicidal feeling	13	4.0
f. Day dreaming	27	8.3
g. Other	8	2.5
Total	324	100.0

The result of the survey revealed that a considerable proportion of respondents suffer from anxiety, depression, unworthiness and day dreaming. Moreover FGD participants and key informants also confirmed that the existence of mental disturbance also occurred. Some trafficked women and children end up at Amanuel Hospital.⁵ In fact, this is a more dominant and visible consequences of externally trafficked women and children (AGRINET, 2004).

Table 4.17 Drug Dependencies

Do you have any of the following habits?	No.	%
Alcohol	249	76.9
Cigarettes	20	6.2
Chat	39	12.0
Hashish (drug)	5	1.5
Other	7	2.2
Missing Data	4	1.2
Total	324	100.0

Moreover the respondents become dependent on different drugs. As the survey study revealed that the victims experience alcohol, cigarettes, chewing chat and

⁵ Interview: with Rakeb UNICEF staff.

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hashish. As Table 4.17 shows of 324 respondents 249 (76.9%) use alcohol on a regular bases mainly local Areke and beer, 20 (6.2%) of them experience cigarettes, 39 (12%) of them chew Chat and 5 (1.5%) of them had hashish (drug) experience.

Finally the survey also identified whether or not they want to quit this work. As shown in table 4.18, 305 (94.1%) of them decided to quit if they get another option and 12 (3.7%) of them were undecided and 7 of them said “No”.

Table 4.18 Interest to Dropout this Work

Do you want to dropout this work?	No	%
Yes	305	94.1
No	7	2.2
I don't decided	12	3.7
Total	324	100.0

Moreover when they were asked whether they want to rejoin their family or not, as shown Table 4.19, 129 (39.8%) of them replied “Yes” and 109 (33.6%) of them said “No” and 70 (21.6%) of them “not decided”.

Table 4.19 Interest to Rejoin Family

Do you want to rejoin with your family?	No	%
Yes	129	39.8
No	109	33.6
I am not decide	70	21.6
Missing System	16	4.9
Total	324	100.0

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

The objective of this survey study is to assess the nature, magnitude, causes and impact of women and child trafficking for sexual exploitation in some selected area of Addis Ababa Administration.

The study involves sample subjects of 324 prostitutes who are working and living in this particular area. In order to deal with the basic research questions of this study, primary data for the study was gathered through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. And hence, information and data was collected using structured questionnaires for trafficked women and children, semi-structured interview for key informant, personal life history (narratives) and Focus Group Discussion with victims of trafficking. The primary data collection covered two Kebeles, 02/03, in Addis Ababa. Existing research reports and documents including policy instruments and laws were also reviewed. Based on the analysis, the following major findings were obtained:

- ❖ Using the Palermo definition of trafficking and adequate sample from Kebele 02/03 of Kolfe Keranyo Sub City, the present study found that more than 63.6 % of women and children in this particular area are trafficked from different parts of the country but the majority of them were from Amhara region particularly from eastern part of Gojam, Dangila.
- ❖ Different pushing and pulling factors included poverty, the search for employment and better life, promise of education and false promises a better job which fuelled and encouraged them to leave their home and village. Although families and relatives were also involved in trafficking process, friends and local brokers enhanced the illegal act of In-country trafficking.

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- ❖ The trafficked women and children at this particular place suffered from different kinds of abuses and exploitations. Sexual exploitation, economic and labor exploitations are the major ones. Because of these abuses many of the respondents developed psychological problems and they became dependent on different drugs including chat and hashish (drug).
- ❖ The majorities 94.1% of them are willing to quit as long as they get assistance and another option of job or to be self-supporting. Besides, only 129 of respondent expressed the desire to rejoin their family.
- ❖ Trafficking is a scourge, which requires responses based on respect for human rights, including the best interests of the child and which, as an element of a gender perspective, should seek to empower women and girls. As indicated in the literature section and prevailed in this study the majority of sexually victimized children are found to be approximately in a similar age range with this typical age group.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the findings, the following conclusions are made:

Firstly, prevention strategy should be implemented. It should include all-important actors: Government, NGO's, International organizations and Intergovernmental organizations. The prevention programs should be both short term and long term. They should be addressed both to potential victims and to society at large.

Secondly, the government should establish high-level commissions on status of women and child trafficking. Commissions should be composed of government officials, NGO's, public leaders and experts on women's issues. It is important that such a commission would have clear mandate, vision and be effective. The commission should be financially supported and technically equipped.

Thirdly, most law enforcement and other relevant government agencies are not

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well equipped in terms of human and other resources to properly combat the problem of trafficking. Gathering evidence, filing and information management related to the status of cases and investigative skills need to be strengthened in order for these institutions to be able to discharge their responsibilities efficiently.

Finally, all actions, related to trafficking should be treated as criminal offences: such as aiding, attempting, omission to act and conspiracy to trafficking whether they have been implemented by individual members of a trafficking group or organized criminal group. Laws should have equal action for all and exploitation should also get expression in Penal Code.

The complexity of human trafficking requires a holistic response that is both broad enough to address the problem on multiple levels and specific enough to make sense in the local context. Human traffickers look for existing migratory flows and potential migrant groups that can be exploited. Identifying the local context and the specific mechanisms of trafficking that are taking place within a country is essential to creating a strategic response.

5.3. Recommendations

In fact, there is no easy solution for the problem of trafficking of women and children. However, to minimize the problem and to give care and support to the victims the Ethiopian government, Non Government Organizations, the community, media and family have important roles to play. More specifically, the following recommendations need consideration:

1. Rehabilitation and recovery programme

Trafficking has multiple effects on the victims. It usually results in physical and psychological injuries, therefore rehabilitation and recovery programme is needed for those who are willing to quite this work by providing guidance and counseling, housing and medical services, training and skill upgrading.

2. Opening up job opportunities

Since the root causes of trafficking is poverty, the government and non government organization needs to device more workable and productive ways of opening up job opportunities locally by encouraging technical/vocational trainings for women and by involving civil societies to contribute to the effort

3. Preventive Strategies

To prevent and combat trafficking of women and children requires a comprehensive approach in places of origin, transit and destination. Therefore effort should be made on preventive strategies at grass root level by empowering families of the vulnerable areas, involvement of community leaders and local authorities.

4. Formulation of Relevant Policies

The fact that Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive national policy on trafficking in women and children has created confusion on the role of the intervention activities. Therefore, the researcher believes that to address the problem of trafficking, a comprehensive national policy and guide is necessary to implement the whole effort to combat trafficking in women and children.

5. Reformation of Laws

Though, the revised Criminal Code indicates that increased attention is given to the issue of trafficking, however, the law has not addressed the issue comprehensively. Thus, it would be important to critically assess the legal gaps in such areas and take legislative measures to fill them.

6. Creation of Awareness

Lack of information and awareness on the prevalence, process and effects of trafficking fuels the prevalence of trafficking. Therefore, extensive public awareness activities should be carried out to change this situation. Apart from general public awareness activities, detailed and continuous training should be given to law enforcement officials and other actors.

7. Future Research Priorities

In addition to the recommendations described above, there is a critical need for additional research to more fully understand the patterns and dimensions of trafficking activities in Ethiopia. More information is needed about traffickers' use of their recruitment efforts. Therefore, further research is needed in Ethiopia.

In general, based on the findings whatever strategies are developed to combat the trafficking phenomenon, women's rights need to be at the core of every strategy in all sectors and areas of activity. Unless women are equally situated and valued in terms of their social roles they will remain vulnerable to trafficking and abuse and the struggle to eliminate trafficking in human beings will prove endless.

Finally, all actions, related to trafficking should be treated as criminal offences. Laws should have equal action for all and exploitation should also get expression in Penal Code.

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Appendix A : Questionnaire Filled by Trafficked Respondents

ይህ ጥናት በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በካውንስሊነን ሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል ለማስተርስ ዲግሪ ማሟያ ለሚቀርብ ፅሁፍ የሚካሄድ ጥናት ሲሆን አጥኚው አቶ ቴዎድሮስ በዛብህ ይባላል። ጥናቱ የሚካሄደው በዚህ ትምህርት ክፍል መምህር በሆኑት በዶ/ር ሞሃን የቅርብ ክትተልና ምክክር ነው። የጥናቱ ዓላማ የሴቶችና የህፃናት ለወሲባዊ ብዝበዛ የሚደርግ ዝውውርን በተመለከተ የችግሩን ጥልቀት፣ የመነሻ ምክንያቶች እና የሚያስከትለውን ማህበራዊና ስነ ልቦናዊ ተፅዕኖ ምን እንደሚመስል ለማሳየት ነው። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በዝውውሩ ሃይት ውስጥ ያሚያጋጥሙ ችግሮችን በማውጣት የመፍትሄ አቅጣጫ ያሳያል ተብሎ ታስቧል። ስለዚህ ይህን መጠይቅ የሚሞሉ ሁሉ ማስጠንቀቂያ የሚጠበቅ ሲሆን ስማቸውን መጻፍ አይጠበቅባቸውም።

ስም: _____

1. የተጠያቂው የግል ሁኔታ

- 1.1. ዕድሜ _____
- 1.2. ከየት አካባቢ ነው የመጣሽው?
 ሀ. ክልል _____ ለ. ከተማ _____ ሐ. ቀበሌ/ወረዳ _____
- 1.3. የመጣሽው ከአዲስ አካባቢ ውጪ ከሆነ ወደ አዲስ አበባ መጣሽና በስንት አመትሽ መጣሽ?
 ሀ. መቼ _____ ለ. በስንት አመትሽ _____
- 1.4. ብሄር ሀ. አማራ ለ. ትግሬ ሐ. ኦሮሞ መ. ጉራጌ ሠ. ሌላ _____
- 1.5. ትምህርት ሁኔታ ሀ. አየተማርኩ ነው ለ. አቋርጫለሁ ሐ. አልተማርኩም
- 1.6. እየተማርሽ ከሆነ ስንተኛ ክፍል ነሽ _____
- 1.7. ያቋረጥሽ ከሆነ ከስንተኛ ክፍል አቋረጥሽ _____
- 1.8. ያቋረጥሽበት ምክንያት _____
- 1.9. ወደዚህ ከመምጣትሽ በፊት የጋብቻ ሁኔታሽ ምን ይመስል ነበር
 ሀ. አላገባሁም ነበር ለ. አግብቼ ነበር
 ሐ. አግብቼ ፈትቼ ነበር መ. አግብቼ ባለቤቴ ሞቷል
- 1.10. ሀይማኖት ሀ. ኦርቶዶክስ ለ. ፕሮቴስታንት ሐ. ካቶሊክ መ. ሙስሊም
 ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____
- 1.11. እናትሽም በሀይወት አሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የሉም ሐ. አለውቅም
- 1.12. አባትሽ በሀይወት አሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. የሉም ሐ. አለውቅም
- 1.13. ሁሉም በሀይወት ካሉ የጋብቻቸው ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?
 ሀ. አብረው እይኖሩ ነው ለ. ተፋትተዋል ሐ. አለውቅም
- 1.14. የቤተሠብ የስራ አይነት ምንድን ነው?
 ሀ. በግብርና የሚተዳደሩ ለ. በንግድ ሐ. የመንግስት ሠራተኛ
 መ. የቀን ሠራተኛ ሠ. ስራ አጥ ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____
- 1.15 የቤተሰብ ብዛት ስነት ነው _____
- 1.16. በልጅነትሽ አንቺን ያሳደገሽ ማን ነው?
 ሀ. እናቴ ለ. አባቴ ሐ. ሁሉም መ. ዘመድ ሠ. ሌላ
 ካለ ይገለፅ _____

1.17. ከማከተሉት ውስጥ ከሁሉም ለመውጣት ምክንያት የሆነን የቶ ነው?
 ሀ. ድህነት
 ለ. ስፔሻል ድጋፍ ለማግኘት ጥቃት ለመስጠት
 ለ. ስፔሻል ድጋፍ ለማግኘት ጥቃት ለመስጠት
 ለ. ስፔሻል ድጋፍ ለማግኘት ጥቃት ለመስጠት
 ለ. ስፔሻል ድጋፍ ለማግኘት ጥቃት ለመስጠት

2.1. ወደዚህ ከተማ የመጣው በማን አማካኝነት ነው?
 ሀ. በራሱ
 ለ. በሁሉም አካላት
 ለ. በሁሉም አካላት
 ለ. በሁሉም አካላት

2.2. ወደዚህ ከተማ ስትመጡ ለምን ዓይነት ነገር የመጣኩት?
 ሀ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ

2.3. ወደዚህ የመጣው ለሥራ ከሆነ የቶኛውን ስራ ለመስራት ነገር የመጣኩት?
 ሀ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ
 ለ. ለሥራ

2.4. ለዚህ ስራ የተመለሰሁት ለሥራ የገባኩ ይመስለኛል?
 ሀ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም

2.5. ይህንን ስራ (የሌሎች አዳሪነት) ከመጀመር ስፊት ምን ዓይነት ነገር የምትሠሩ?
 ሀ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ

2.6. ወደዚህ ስራ (የሌሎች አዳሪነት) ውስጥ በሥራ ስራ ስራ ስራ?
 ሀ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ

2.7. ወደዚህ ስራ (የሌሎች አዳሪነት) ውስጥ ለሥራ ስራ ስራ ስራ?
 ሀ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ

2.8. በዚህ ስራ (በሌሎች አዳሪነት) ውስጥ ለሥራ ስራ ስራ ስራ?
 ሀ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ

2.9. ይዘዥ የመጣው ለሥራ የቶኛውን ስራ ለሥራ ስራ ስራ?
 ሀ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ
 ለ. የሥራ ስራ

2.10. ይዘዥ የመጣው ለሥራ የገባኩ (የሥራ ስራ ስራ ስራ)?
 ሀ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም
 ለ. አይደለም

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- 2.11. ለጥያቄ 2.10 መልስሽ አዎ ከሆነ ምን ያህሉን የተገባልሽን ቃል አግኝተሽል?
 ሀ. ሁልጊዜም ለ. የተወሰኑትን ሐ. አንዱንም
- 2.12. መኖሪያ ቤትሽን (መንደርሽን) ጥለሽ ወደዚህ በመምጣትሽ የተታለልሽ ይመስልሻል?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ
- 2.13. አንቺን የመለመለሽና ያመጣሽ ሰው ሌሎች ህጻናትንና ሴቶችን እንደመለመለ ታውቂያለሽ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ
- 2.14. አንቺን ወደዚህ ያመጡሽ ሰዎች የተደራጀና የጠነከረ ግንኙነት ያላቸው ይመስልሻል?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ
- 2.15. ይህ መደራጀት በምን ደረጃ ያለ ይመስልሻል?
 ሀ. በግለሰቦች ለ. በተቋማት ደረጃ ሐ. በሁለቱም

3. ዝውውርና ጥቃትን በተመለከተ

- 3.1. ወደ እዚህ ስፍራ በምን አመጡሽ?
 ሀ. በሀገብ ማመላለሻ አውቶብስ ለ. በእግር ሐ. በከባድ መኪና
 መ. በአህያ ወይ በፈረስ ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
- 3.2. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ ጉዞሽን ያመቻቹ የትኞቹ ናቸው?
 ሀ. ህጋዊ አሰሪ ድርጅቶች ለ. ቤተሰብ ሐ. ዘመዶች
 መ. ጎረቤቶች ሠ. ነጋዴዎች
 ፈ. ሽፌሮች ሰ. ደላሎች ሸ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
- 3.3. በመለመለሽ/ወደዚህ ይዞሽ በመጣው /ሰው ጥቃት ደርሶብሽ ያውቃል?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ
- 3.4. ለጥያቄ 3.3 መልስሽ አዎ ከሆነ የትኛው የጥቃት አይነት?
 ሀ. አካላዊ ለ. ወሲባዊ /ግብረስጋ ግንኙነት/ ሐ. ስነልቦናዊ
 መ. የቃል ዛቻና ማስፈራራት ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
- 3.5. የደረሰብሽ ጥቃት ወሲባዊ /ግብረስጋ ግንኙነት/ ጥቃት ከሆነ፡ ምን አይነት ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ነው?
 ሀ. አስገዳዳ መደፈር ለ. ወሲባዊ ትንኮሳ ሐ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
- 3.6. ጥቃቱ የደረሰብሽ ሀ. ከመነሻ ቦታ ላይ ለ. በጉዞ ወቅት ሐ. መድረሻ ስፍራ
 መ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____
- 3.7. ምን ያህል ቀጣሪ ሰዎች ተሳታፊ ነበሩ?
 ሀ. ወንዶች _____ ለ. ሴቶች _____

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3.8. ምን ያህል አዘዋዋሪ ሰዎች ተሳታፊ ነበሩ?

ሀ. ወንዶች _____ ለ. ሴቶች _____

3.9. ምን ያህል ጊዜ ከሰው ወደ ሰው (ከሆቴል ወደ ሆቴል) ተዘዋወርሽ?

ሀ. 1 ለ.2 ሐ. 3 መ. 4 ሠ. 5 ረ.ከ5 በላይ

3.10. በዚህ ሂደት ውስጥ ተቃውሞ አሳይተሽ ነበር? ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

3.11. መልስሽ አይ ከሆነ ይህንን ተቃውሞሽን ለማስወገድ ምንድን ነበር የተጠቀሙት?

ሀ. አደንዛሻር መርፌ በመስጠት ለ. አካላዊ ጥቃት በማድረስ

ሐ. ምግብ በመክልከል

መ. በቤት ውስጥ ለብቻ በመዝጋት ሠ. የቃላት ዛቻና ማስፈራሪያ በማድረግ

ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____

4. ብዝሃና እስራትን በተመለከተ

4.1. ወይም ከመጣሽ በኋላ ማን ነው የተረከብሽው?

ሀ. ውጭ አገር የሚልኩ ድርጅቶች ለ. የሆቴልና የቡና ቤት ባለቤቶች

ሐ. ደላሎች መ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____

4.2. በአንድ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት (በአንድ አዳር) ምን ያህል ብር ታገኛለሽ? (በግምት) _____

4.3. የምታገኝው ብር በቀጥታ ለአንቺ ይደርስሻል? ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.4. ለጥያቄ 4.3 መልስሽ አይ ከሆነ ገንዘቡን ማን ነው የሚቀበለው?

ሀ. የሆተሉ /ለቡና ቤቱ/ ባለቤት ለ. ደላላው ሐ. ድርጅቱ /ለቀጠረኝ /ይዘኝ ለመጣው/ መ. አላውቅም ሠ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ _____

4.5. ገንዘቡን በቀጥታ የማትቀበይ ከሆነ ለአንቺ ምን ያህል ብር ይደርስሻል(በግምት)? _____

4.6. ከምታገኝው ገንዘብ የመትርጅው ሠው አለ? ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.7. አይ ከሆነ ምን ያህል ብር (በግምት) _____ በምን ያህል ጊዜ _____

4.8. አሁን እየተከፈለሽ ባለው ክፍያ (በምታገኝው ብር) ደስተኛ ነሽ?

ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.9. እዚህ ከመምጣትሽ በፊት ከነበረሽ ኑሮ ጋር ስታነፃፅሪው ተጨባጭ የሆነ የኢኮኖሚ መሻሻል አግኝተሻል?

ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.10. እዚህ ስራ ውስጥ እንድትገቡ ካደረገሽ ሠው ጋር የስራ ስምምነት አለሽ?

ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.11. ለጥያቄ 4.10 መልስሽ አይ ከሆነ ሥምምነቱ የተፈፀመው

ሀ. በቃል ለ. በፅኑኖ

4.12. ስምምነቱ በፅኑኖ ከሆነ ለአንቺ የስምምነቱ ግልባጭ ተሰጥቶሻል?

ሀ. አይ ለ. አይ

4.13. እዚህ ስራ ውስጥ እንድትገቡ ካደረገሽ ሠው ጋር የገንዘብ ስምምነት አለሽ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

4.14. ለጥያቄ 4.13 መልስሽ እዎ ከሆነ ምን ያህል ብር መክፍል ይጠበቅብሻል (በግምት)? _____ በምን ያህል ጊዜ _____

4.15. ገንዘቡን ባትክፍይ ምን ሊደርስብሽ ይችላል? _____

4.16. ደንበኞችሽን የት ነው የምታገኛቸው?
ሀ. በጎዳና ላይ ለ. በቡና ቤቶች ሐ. በደላሎች መ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____

4.17. ምን አይነት ደንበኞች ናቸው በብዛኛው ወደ አንቺ የሚመጡት?
ሀ. ዜግነታቸው 1. ኢትዮጵያውያን 2. የውጭ አገር ዜጎች 3. ሁለቱም
ለ. የደንበኞችሽ የነገር ሁኔታ (በግምት) 1. ድሆች 2. መካከለኛ 3. ሃብታሞች
4. አላውቅም

5. የሚያስከትለውን ውጤት በተመለከተ

5.1. እሁን ወይም ባለፉት ሁለት ወራት ውስጥ የጤና ችግር ገጥሞሽ ያውቃል (አለብሽ)?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

5.2. እዎ ከሆነ ምንድን ነው በሽታሽ? _____

5.3. በግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ወቅት ኮንዶምን የምትጠቀሚ ከሆነ ልምን ያህል ጊዜ ትጠቀሚያለሽ
ሀ. ሁል ጊዜ ለ. ብዙ ጊዜ ሐ. አልፎ አልፎ መ. በፍፁም አልጠቀምም

5.4. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ የትኛው ስሜት ይሠማሻል (አለብሽ)? ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል
ሀ. ጭንቀት ለ. ድብርት ወይም መጫጫን ሐ. ጥቅም የሌለው ሰው
መ. እንቅልፍ የማጣት ስሜት ሠ. ራሴን የማጥፋት ስሜት
ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____

5.5. አንቺን ይዘሽ የመጣው ሰው ወደ ውጭ ሀገር ለስራ እንደሚልክሽ ቃል ገብቶልሻል?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

5.6. አንቺን የቀጠረሽ ሰው ልቅ የሆነ የግብረ ስጋ ግንኙነት ፊልሞችን እንድታይ ያበረታቱሻል?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

5.7. ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ የትኛውን ተጠቃሚ ነሽ?
ሀ. የአልኮሆል መጠጥ ለ. ሰጋራ ሐ. ጫት መ. ሃሽሽ
ሠ. ቤንዚን መሣብ ረ. ሌላ ካለ ይገለፅ _____

5.8. ይህንን ስራ ትተሽ ሌላ ስራ መስራት ትፈልጋለሽ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ ሐ. አልወሰንኩም

5.9. ከቤተሠብ ጋር መቀላቀልና አብሮ መኖር ትፈልጋለሽ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ ሐ. አልወሰንኩም

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5.10. ሴቶች አነጻጻፊዎች አይነት ስራ ለመስራት አካባቢያቸውን ለቀው መሄድ እንዳለባቸው ታስቦ ያለሽ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

5.11. ከአንድ ልምድ በመነሳት ሴቶችን ወደ እንደዚህ አይነት ስራ ውስጥ አንዲገቡ ዋና ዋና ምክኒያት የሚሆኑት ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸው?

5.12. ሴቶችንና ህፃናትን ለወሲባዊ ስራ የሚደረግ ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ምን መደረግ ያለበት ይመስልሻል?

Appendix B: Questionnaire filed by Respondents

**Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Department of Counseling Psychology**

Objective: This study is aimed that assessing the nature magnitude and impact of trafficking of women and children in Addis Ababa. Therefore, this study aimed that to assess the major pushing and pulling factors, the psychosocial and physical consequences of trafficking, the kind of care and support do trafficked women and children need and the necessary measures need to be taken to prevent or minimize the problem of trafficking.

N. B

1. The information obtained is going to be used only for the research purpose and will be kept confidential.
2. If you encounter any ambiguity, it is necessary to ask.

I. Socio - Demographic

- 1.1. Age (present) _____
- 1.2. From where did you come?
 - a. Region _____
 - b. town _____
 - c. woreda (Specific Name) _____
- 1.3. If from other region, when and at what age did you come to Addis Ababa?
 - a. When _____
 - b. At what age? _____
- 1.4. Ethnicity
 - a. Amhara
 - b. Tigray
 - c. Oromiya
 - d. Gurage
 - e. others, specify _____
- 1.5. Religion
 - a. Orthodox
 - b. Protestant
 - c. Catholic
 - d. Muslim
 - e. Other specify _____
- 1.6. Education
 - a. attending
 - b. Drop out
 - c. Illiterate
- 1.7. If you are attending level achieved? Grade _____
- 1.8. If you are drop-out level of drop out? Grade _____
- 1.9. Reason of drop out _____
- 1.10. What was your marital status when you left your home?
 - a. Never married
 - b. Married
 - c. Divorced
 - d. Widowed
 - e. Other (specify) _____
- 1.11. Is your mother alive?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
- 1.12. Is your father alive?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
- 1.13. If both of them are alive, what is their marital condition?
 - a. live together
 - b. Divorced /Separated
 - c. I don't know
 - d. Others, specify _____
- 1.14. Who has been taking care of you since early childhood?
 - a. Mother
 - b. Father
 - c. both
 - d. A relative
 - e. Others, specify _____
- 1.15. Number of siblings if any? _____
- 1.16. Family income?
 - a. Farmer
 - b. Petty trade
 - c. government employee

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- c. Day laborer d. unemployed e. Others, specify _____
- 1.17. Which of the following have you experienced when you were with your family?
a. Physical Abuse (Beating, cauterization, etc.) b. Throwing out of home
c. Denial of schooling d. Other (Specify) _____
- 1.18. Where do you live at present?
a. Rented alone b. rented house in group c. with family
d. Daily or weekly paying for bed e. Any where on the street
f. Others, specify _____

II. Migration

- 2.1. By whom did you come here?
a. By myself b. Family member c. By brokers d. By friends
e. By owners of bar and hotels f. Other _____
- 2.2. After you came here who was taking care of you?
a. Legal organizations b. Owners of bar and hotels c. Brokers
d. Friends e. Others _____
- 2.3. For what reason did you came here?
a. For work b. For education c. to go abroad
d. To live with relatives e. Other _____
- 2.4. From the following which work did you started?
a. Housemaid b. Weaver c. Hotel attendant d. day care
e. Other _____
- 2.5. Are you working now what you think before you come here?
a. Yes b. No
- 2.6. If your answer is no what was your job before you enter in this prostitution work?
a. Housemaid b. Weaver c. Hotel attendant
d. Day care e. Other _____
- 2.7. By whom did you recruited to involve in this work?
a. By Brokers b. Family member c. By Neighbors
d. By friends e. By family member
f. By owners of bar and hotels g. Other _____
- 2.9. Are you engaged in prostitution? a. Yes b. No
- 2.10. At what age did you enter in this prostitution work? _____
- 2.11. What was the main reason for you to involve in this work? More than one option
a. Poverty b. peer pressure c. Deceived by others
d. False promises about the work e. Flee from early marriage
f. Unemployment g. Other _____
- 2.12. What were the promises that the person who brought you gave you?
a. I will educate you b. Good job that earn good money c. Good marriage
d. I will marry you e. I will send you abroad f. Other _____
- 2.13. Did the person keeps the promises a. Yes b. No
- 2.14. How many of promises are fulfilled

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- a. All of them b. Some of them c. None of them
- 2.15. Are you disappointing or regretting by leaving your home/village?
a. Yes b. No
- 2.16. Do you know the person who brought you brings some other women and children to involve in this prostitution work?
A. Yes b. No

III. Transportation and Exploitation

- 3.1. By what kind of transport did they brought you?
a. Public transportation Bus b. By foot c. By truck
d. Horse/Donkey e. Other _____
- 3.2. Who was involved on your transportation?
a. Legal agent's b. Family c. Relative's d. Neighbors
e. Merchants f. Drivers g. Brokers h. Other _____
- 3.3. Did you experience any abuse by your traffickers? A. Yes b. No
- 3.4. If your answer is yes, for Question 3.3, what kind of abuse?
a. Physical Abuse b. Sexual Abuse c. Psychological abuse
d. Verbal e. Other _____
- 3.5. Where did the abuse taken place?
a. On initial place b. During transportation c. At destination place
d. Other _____
- 3.6. How many recruiters are involved? a. Men _____ b. Women _____
- 3.7. How many transporters are involved a. Men _____ b. Women _____
- 3.8. How many times are you transported from person to person of bar to bar?
a. 1 b.2 c.3 d.4 e.5 f. 6 and above
- 3.9. Did you demonstrate rejection during your transportation?
A. yes b. No
- 3.10. If your answer is yes what was the major that the traffickers used?
a. Injecting Sedatives b. Physical abuse c. Abstaining from food
d. House arrest e. verbal threat and fear
f. If any other please specify _____
- 3.11. Do you think or know that your traffickers have organized network?
a. Yes b. No
- 3.12. If your answer is yes for question no 3.11, at what level the network is organized? a. Individual level b. Organizational level c. At both level

IV. Exploitation and Bond

- 4.1. For one sexual intercourse (for one Night) How much money do you earn approximately? _____
- 4.2. Are you received the money directly? A. Yes b. No
- 4.3. If your answer is no who will receive the money?
a. The hotel (bar) owner b. Broker c. For the organization who brought me
d. I don't know e. Other _____
- 4.4. If you are not receiving the money how much do you get approximately? _____
- 4.5. For what reason the money charged? _____

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- 4.6. Is there any person that you are helping from what you get?
a. Yes b. No
- 4.7. If yes how much Birr approximately _____ many times in a year? _____
- 4.8. Are you satisfied by what you get through this prostitution work?
a. Yes b. No c. Good from Nothing
- 4.9. When you compared your life with the life before you came here, is there any significant change in your life?
a. Yes b. No
- 4.10. Is there any work agreement with your trafficker?
a. Yes b. No
- 4.11. If your answer is yes, in what way the agreement is?
a. In oral form b. In written form
- 4.12. If the Agreement is in written document did you received the copy?
a. Yes b. No
- 4.13. Do you have any financial agreement with your trafficker?
a. Yes b. No
- 4.14. If your answer is yes for Question 4.13 how many birr you have to pay?
_____ How many times? _____
- 4.15. If you do not pay the money what will be the quensequence? _____
- 4.16. Where do you get your customers?
a. On the street b. In small bars c. By brokers d. Others, specify _____
- 4.17. On your experience what kind of peoples (customers) come to you?
1. Nationality a. Ethiopians b. Foreigners' c. Both
2. Status of your customers (approximately)
a. poor b. Intermediate c. rich d. don" know

V. Quensequence

- 5.1. Do you have any health problem for the last two month?
a. Yes b. No
- 5.2. If your answer is yes for Question 5.1 what are your compliances _____
- 5.3. Do you use condoms during sexual intercourse? a. Yes b. No
- 5.4. At what rate do you use condom during sexual intercourse?
a. always b. Most of the time c. sometimes d. Never
- 5.5. If you do not use it always why is that?
a. I don't have the Knowledge b. For better money
c. Because of discomfort d. Other _____
- 5.6. Do you feel any of the following emotional problems?
a. Anxiety b. Depression c. Unworthiness d. Hostility
and Anger d. Sleep Disturbance e. Suicidal feeling f. If any
other, Specify _____
- 5.7. Does your broker promised you to take you abroad for another work?
a. Yes b. No
- 5.8. Did your recruiter insist or encourage you to watch pornography movies?

Trafficking of Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation

a. Yes b. No

5.9. Do you have any of the following habits? More than one option

- a. Alcohol b. Smoking Cigarettes c. Chewing Chat
d. Drug (Hashish) e. Sneezing Benzene f. Other _____

5.10. Do you want to dropout this work? A. Yes b. No

5.11. Do you want to rejoin with your family? a. Yes b. No

5.12. From your experience do you think that women's and children should leave their home to work this kind of job? a. Yes b. No

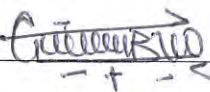
5.13. From your experience, what are the major causes(Factors) that pushes women and children to involve in this work?

5.14. In your opinion, to reduce the movement (transportation) of women and children what major should needs to take?

DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been appropriately acknowledge.

Name Theodros Bezabih Workeneh

Signature 

Date June 2008

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