



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

MAJOR FORMS OF EXPLOITATIONS AND ABUSES
EXPERIENCED BY VICTIMS OF
EXTERNAL WOMEN TRAFFICKING: GONDAR
TOWN IN FOCUS

BY
YEDILFANA ADINEW ALAMIREW



JUNE, 2010

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS
ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE MASTER OF ART DEGREE IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

BY

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JUNE 2010

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to begin by thanking my advisor Ato Mulat Asnake for guiding and commenting the whole work and for his friendly approach during the process.

I want to thank Ato Abebaw Minaye who is one of the kindest and democrat teacher I know in Addis Ababa University, for his un reserved sharing of the necessary materials for the study. Next, I would like to thank my friends for always encouraging me, offering unconditional support and words fail to express my gratitude for their wisdom and loving friendship.

Finally, I want to thank women who were participants of the study and their family members for their voluntary participation.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- ASI** - Anti Slavery International
- CSA** - Central Statistics Agency
- CEDWA** - The Convention on the Elimination of all forms Discrimination Against Women.
- ECPACT** - End Child Prostitution Child Pornography And Child Trafficking
- EWLA** - Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association
- ILO** - International Labor Organization
- IOM** - International Organization for Migration
- MOLSA** - Ministry Of Labor and Social Affairs
- NGO** - Non Governmental Organization
- UNDP** - United Nations Development Program
- UN.GIFT** - United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking
- UNICEFIRC** - United Nations International Education Fund Innocent Research Centre
- UNIFEM** - United Nations Women's Development Fund
- UNODC** - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Control
- USAID** - United States Agency for International Development

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the major abuses and exploitations experienced by women who were victims of external trafficking in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town. It mainly aimed at investigating the psychological and social experiences of women. The study explored the contributing factors for women to migrate, major abuses and exploitations they faced, their psycho social experiences and consequences of being trafficked after released from abuses and exploitations. The study also explored the conditions of legal protection and assisting of victims while trafficked and after released from the abuses and exploitations. A qualitative research methodology was employed for the study. The design chosen for this study was exploratory and descriptive. The data was collected through an in-depth interview with seven women who were victims of external trafficking in one of the Middle East countries; and their family members who have relationship with the victims before and after migration. The results of this study indicated that women who were victims of trafficking experienced different forms of abuses and exploitations. Most of the victims emphasized as they confronted labor exploitation, lack of communication with their families, economic exploitations, physical violence, emotional abuse, spiritual abuse, social and psychological consequences after released from abuses and exploitations. The findings of study implied the collaboration of the government with the destination countries, making the society aware about the problem, working with nongovernmental organizations and enforcement of existing laws will reduce the problem.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Trafficking in human beings is one of the widely spread practices across the world. The origin of this practice goes back to the ancient period in history. In this regard, the root of the practice is strongly associated with the practices of slavery and slave trade of the ancient, the medieval and finally modern periods (IOM, 2006).

The international recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris Conference on Trafficking in Women held in 1895. This was later followed by the convention against “white slavery” (1904), the League of Nations International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children (1921), and the (1949) UN Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others (IOM, 2006).

It was in the mean time that the various negative connotations began to appear and be attached to the concept and practice. Soon the international community began to recognize that the practice of human trafficking, especially women and children, exposes people to various adversities on the transit and at destination countries. However, in spite of the increase condemnation of the practice by the international community, it continued to persist throughout the world and it even began to increase from time to time. (ECPACT, UK, 2007).

Trafficking in women and girls is now the third largest grossing sector of international organized crimes, surpassed only by drugs and arms. According to the United Nations calculations, the profits of the trafficking industry may have surpassed the trade in illegal weapons, generating profits of more than 9 billion dollars annually (Barret and George, 2005).

Worldwide, at least 4 million people are victims of human trafficking each year, or one person every 30 seconds. Not including men, it is estimated that “every ten minutes another human being is trafficked to the United States for slavery—a total of 45-50,000 women and children (Barret and George, 2005).

In the recent decade of this century, there has been an increase in the volume of both external and internal trafficking in Africa. Studies indicate that among the 53 countries in Africa, 45 are affected by trafficking to and from other countries (UNICEF IRC, 2003).

In a similar vain, trafficking in women persisted in Ethiopia. Ethiopian women and children have been and still are trafficked both internally and externally and they are exposed to a number of social, economic, psychological, physical and cultural adversities at the destination countries. Ethiopia is mainly a source of country and young Ethiopian women are trafficked to Djibouti, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain for domestic labors. In spite of the steadily rising magnitude of the practice in different parts of the country, a reliable and comprehensive data on the issue is not available(IOM, 2006).

Gondar town is the one among the most densely populated towns in Ethiopia (CSA, 2007). Amhara region in general and Gondar town in particular, is one of the areas from where women have been trafficked to the Arab world (IOM, 2005). However, the root factor for the problem, the pattern of exploitation, its consequence, and the psychosocial experiences of the returnees from the area is not still studied.

Any sustainable program or project which aims at combating a social problem should be based on a sufficiently accurate understanding of the dimensions and degree of the problem.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the various contributing factors of women trafficking, the major abuses and exploitations victims experienced (mainly the psychosocial experiences) and consequences of being trafficked on the victims living condition.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

A growing problem in Ethiopia, women trafficking is a serious human right abuse that causes our sisters to experience harsh physical and mental problems including death. As IOM (2006) indicates, the practice causes intolerable degradation and suffering for the girls and young women involved, who are treated as a commodity. It presents a risk to their physical and mental health.

As many studies indicate, many women in different parts of Ethiopia are likely to have been trafficked across the country. This confirms that women trafficking is an important social and humanitarian issue as large number of Ethiopian women are exposed to labor exploitation, sex trade and losing their organs by traffickers.

Women trafficked for the purpose of exploitation and prostitution suffer from physical and psychological trauma, lack opportunities, and are likely to experience harsh conditions in the rest of their lives. It is therefore, crucial that trafficking of women from Ethiopia to the different parts of the Middle East countries should be curbed.

Although various researches address the severity of the issue, the number of Ethiopian women migrating to the Middle East and suffering from different forms of abuses and exploitations is increasing from time to time.

In addition, there is still inadequate information in explaining why traffickers in Ethiopia continue in their trade and seem legal and making money at the expense of women. Considering that, human trafficking in Ethiopia was only publicly addressed in recent times; substantial efforts have been taken by the government agencies, organizations with civil societies and individual researchers.

However, there is still very little support from governmental or non-governmental organizations, for women who have been trafficked across Ethiopia and return to their country.

National provision and coordinating mechanisms to address women trafficking and assisting victims of trafficking have not yet been established which would enable our country to fully confirm to the international obligations under the ratified conventions by the international community. Therefore, more actions are needed to allow for effective prosecution of traffickers, making the society aware about the problem and assisting the victims.

As many studies conducted in the area indicate, in Ethiopia, antihuman trafficking initiatives have been largely fragmented and lacking coordination to minimize the problem and assist the victims.

This study aimed at contributing as a means of strengthening awareness on the major abuses and exploitations that trafficked women experienced while trafficked in different Middle East countries. In addition, there is still an urgent need to provide legal protection, safe accommodation and remedial support for women who were victims of trafficking.

Accordingly, the study is designed to answer the following leading questions:

- ❖ What are the major contributing factors for women in Gondar town to be victims of external trafficking?

- ❖ What are the major forms of exploitations and abuses (mainly psychological and social) that trafficked women experienced?
- ❖ What are the psychological and social consequences of being trafficked on women who were victims of external trafficking in Gondar town?
- ❖ Are the legal provisions and assisting of victims sufficient in order to combat external women trafficking?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The overall purpose of the study is to investigate the major exploitations and abuses that victims of external women trafficking in Gondar town experienced while trafficked in the Middle East countries together with the different contributing factors that facilitate the problem and its consequences on victims after released from exploitations and abuses.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The finding of the study will help readers to understand the issues of human trafficking in general and women trafficking in particular. In addition, the findings of this research can help concerned bodies to see the major exploitations and abuses that are experienced by women in Gondar town who were victims of external trafficking in different Middle East countries. Moreover, it also contributes suggestions to the kind of preventive methods needed in order to minimize the problem. Finally, the findings of this study can serve as a benchmark for further studies in the area.

1.5. Delimitation of the Study

The study is restricted in Gondar town due to familiarity of the researcher with the society to easily select participants. The study gives much attention to returnees of trafficked women from Middle East countries. The participants were selected based on the researcher's criteria.

1.6. Operational Definitions

Human trafficking: the international and domestic transport of human beings for the purpose of exploitations and abuses.

Victims of trafficking: women in Gondar town, who have been trafficked across Ethiopia particularly in the Middle East countries and returned to Ethiopia.

External women trafficking: the transport of women across Ethiopia deliberately for the purpose of exploitations and abuses to the Middle East countries.

Exploitations and abuses: the different forms of challenges and problems that trafficked women confronted or the unfair treatments of women by traffickers.

Psychosocial experiences: it refers the social interaction of women with the new environment particularly with the employers and their emotional reaction towards their experience while trafficked.

Effects of abuses and exploitations: the results of working under exploitations and abuses while trafficked.

Overall consequences: the effects of being trafficked after the victims released from trafficking.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

The major limitation of this study was; due to the difficulty of finding the participants in specific area, the number of participants was small, so that generalization was limited. However, despite this limitation, this study hopes to inspire further research that will provide concerned bodies with realistic information and pave the way for future intervention.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Overview

This section presents a review of conceptual issues and empirical studies related to human trafficking in general and women trafficking in particular.

It begins with the definition and meaning of human trafficking and its difference with human smuggling. It also discusses the international dimensions of the problem, root causes of women trafficking, and its consequences.

The second section discusses about assisting victims of human trafficking, profile of traffickers, and international policies concerning human trafficking. In addition, this section deals about an overview of trafficking in Ethiopia, domestic policies, profile of traffickers and service providers for victims of human trafficking.

The final section summarizes all the discussions by way of showing the purpose of the present research with its implications.

2.2. Definition of Human Trafficking

Due to a 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 literature, as unclear and inconsistent frequently, the distinction between trafficking and smuggling are overlapping but do have some differences (<http://www.unicef.org>).

A number of efforts have been made to address the problem and to come up with a working definition of 'trafficking in persons' that identifies its essential elements and that could lead to a uniform understanding of the problem. For the purpose of this research, the researcher relied on the definition of trafficking in persons that is provided in the UN (2000) protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children; usually referred as the Palermo protocol.

Trafficking in persons is defined by article 3 of the optional protocol of the UN Convention on Transnational organized crime as follows:

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 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 persons, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, or the removal of organs (p. 7).

From the above definition of human trafficking, IOM (2006, p.19-21) identified the following six elements:

1. Trafficking is a process that include the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring of victims: trafficking covers the whole process of movements of persons starting at 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 victims 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 who acquired through coercion, fraud and deception.

Moreover, the abuse of legitimate power over 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.

3. The purpose of trafficking is exploitation: a very important feature of trafficking is its purpose. The exploitation of the victim for the benefits of traffickers. The definition further elaborated on the forms of exploitation as constituting, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labor of 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 indicate 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 movement or clandestine of persons: the Palermo definition does not make the use of illegal migration routes and processes a defining element of trafficking in persons. Trafficking may not even be clandestine or hidden: it may utilize legitimate processes and procedures for the movement and migration of persons: prevent traditional and customary institutions and practices: or use legal and accepted employment and other relations 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’s major achievement is its adoption of an agreed definition of trafficking, which differentiates trafficking from other related concepts, like smuggling.

As cited in Agrinet I (2001) the protocol has also specified some means of combating and preventing trafficking in persons especially in women and children. These include cooperation between countries, criminalizing trafficking and imposing penalties, facilitating the return of victims by giving due respect to them, exchanging information to study the methods used by traffickers, training law enforcement and immigration officers for prevention and prosecution, strengthening border controls and ensuring the authority of travel documents to avoid fraud and many others are stated from the articles 5 to 13.

In addition, as cited in UN.GIFT (2008, p.4) Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center summarized the difference between human trafficking and smuggling by the table below.

The difference between smuggling and trafficking

Trafficking		Smuggling
Must contain an element of force, fraud, or coercion		The person being smuggled is generally cooperative
Forced labor and/or exploitation		There is no actual or implied coercion
Persons trafficked are victims		Persons smuggled are violated the law, they are not victims
Enslaved, subjected to limited movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated		Persons are free to leave change jobs etc
Need not involve the actual movement of the victim		Facilitates the illegal entry of persons from one country into another
No requirement to cross an international border		Smuggling always crosses an international border
Person must be involved in labor, services, or commercial, sex acts; i.e., must be working		Person must only be in country or attempting illegal

As summarized in the table human smuggling and trafficking have clear differences. However, one can understand that the smuggling process may change into trafficking at a certain stage.

2.3. International Dimension of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking is a complex, multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon that occurs globally, regionally and nationally and has many dimensions to it.

It is an organized criminal activity operated by intricate criminal networks and has many phases including the organized crime business, immigration, human rights, gender rights, child rights, victims' rights and justice issues (ASI, 2006).

Lindsey (2007, p.24) described the history, its dimension and features of trafficking in persons as:

Trafficking in persons is an ancient phenomenon that has transcended national, regional and continental boundaries. This tragic global evil has gradually become a lucrative trade in human beings with complex illicit networks. It violates basic human rights and it referred to as a contemporary type of slavery. Trafficking in persons, especially for bounded domestic labor and prostitution, has become common practice and usually involves women and children.

As cited in Barret and George (2005 p. 214) according to the United Nations calculations trafficking in women and girls is now the third largest grossing sector of international organized crime, surpasses only by drugs and arms. The profits of the trafficking industry may have been surpassed the trade in illegal weapons, generating profits of more than 9 billion dollars annually. Worldwide, at least 4 million people are victims of human trafficking each year, or, one person every 30 seconds.

2.4. Root Causes of Trafficking

The root causes for trafficking of women and children have been discussed by different scholars, and organizations working in the area.

According to IOM (2006) trafficking in human beings is a social problem emanating from an intricate interaction of various push and pull factors amongst which poverty, unemployment or lack of economic opportunities as well as the low status of women and girls are the principal ones at the individual level. At the country level, low economic conditions, internal strife, draught and famine, political instability, bad governance and unfair trade relations in particular play the major role.

Mair (2006) also stated the major contributing factors for women and children to vulnerability of trafficking, these include poverty, social and civil unrest, domestic violence and lack of educational opportunities. Moreover, UNDP in its (2003) report analyzed causes and generally highlighted them into “push factors” and “pull factors”.

Under the push (supply) factor globalization and feminization of poverty, traditional practices, lack of educational and employment opportunities and conflict are mentioned. As a pulling (demanding) factor demand for cheap and submissive labor, commercialization of the sex industry, poor enforcement of international treaties and legal protection of victims, as well as perception of life better elsewhere with poor information about the risks are listed.

Since the abovementioned causes for vulnerability of trafficking are general and worldwide, it is important to discuss specific factors studied unique to Ethiopian situation.

Tsehay (2003) stated that the major factors contributing to both the migration and vulnerability of Ethiopian women and children to trafficking include unemployment, poverty, lack of prospects, the search for better opportunities and income to support themselves and their families. In addition, Agrinet II (2001) stated that Ethiopian women and children are attracted by the relatively better financial prospects offered by destination countries. Most are employed as housemaids and a few work in other low paying jobs which fail to attract local labor.

2.5. Consequences of Trafficking

2.5.1. Sexual, physical and emotional abuses

Women who are trafficked are subjected to sexual, physical and emotional abuse at all stages of their being trafficked (ASI, 2006). Practices such as gang rape as a means of initiating women into the sex industry are common, as is daily violence and verbal abuse by employers, traffickers, clients and law enforcement officials. As a result, many women feel constant fear, shame, guilt, depression, denial and self-blame (Save the Children, 2002).

2.5.2. Poor working conditions and lack of health care

Trafficked women's work is by definition exploitative. In the desire for maximum profit margins, women may be forced to work up to 20 hours a day and little is spent ensuring adequate food, shelter and safe and reasonable working conditions (ASI, 2006). As an illegal migrant worker, access to medical care is also limited by fear of detection, cost and language barrier. Those who seek medical care find that cost is added to the debt, which keeps them bonded in their labor (UNODC, 2006).

2.5.3. Pregnancy, Abortion and HIV/AIDS

Trafficked women in highly organized commercial settings are typically provided with a daily contraceptive pill. Those who fall pregnant are usually forced to abort (UNDOC, 2006).

Women who have been trafficked are particularly vulnerable to infection as 'clients' often resist or refuse outright the use of condoms, in which case the women have little choice but to comply (ASI, 2006).

2.5.4. Drug and Alcohol Addiction and Reduced ability to reintegrate into society

Many women who have been trafficked are deliberately introduced to drugs as a means of coping and to further bond them by debt (UNODC, 2006) women who have been trafficked and seek to return to their home communities face new difficulties and dangers. It is doubtful that they are ever able to escape irreparable harm from the abuse or they have suffered. They may face rejection by their family and community and be stigmatized as being sexually and morally depraved (UNIFEM, 1999).

Human Rights Watch (1995) also stated that among women who have been trafficked and return to their home community few are able to marry and have children, which is often central to raising a woman's social status. With few formal employment opportunities, women may return to prostitution within their own communities, or, again, seek to migrate as their only means of financial support.

Moreover, Burke (2009) showed that women who have been trafficked and released from the exploitation face many psychological (post-traumatic stress disorders). These include the following:

- ❖ Recurrent nightmares, flashbacks.
- ❖ Recurring and intrusive memories of traumatic events.

- ❖ Psychological reaction to anything that resembles the traumatic event, inability to recall specific details of the trauma.
- ❖ Diminished interest or participation in significant social activities, limited range of emotions, example: inability to have love feelings, poor sleep, and difficulty falling or staying asleep.

Regarding Ethiopia, as studied by IOM (2006), Agrinetll (2001) and Emebet(n.d.); Ethiopian women and children are exposed to various forms of abuse and exploitation in the country of destination. These include prohibition of contact with their families; long working hours, labor exploitation, denial of rest and leave, denial of food, sexual harassment and rape, beatings and imprisonment. As a result, of these abuses, many victims of trafficking suffer serious bodily injuries and mental disorders. In extreme cases, deaths and disappearances of victims are also reported.

2.6. Assisting Victims of Women Trafficking

Working closely with NGOs, government agencies and other international organizations, IOM has been implementing world-wide a large variety of programmes in assisting victims of trafficking, especially women and children, to voluntary return to and integrate into their country of origin, tailoring reintegration according to their individual needs. In this framework, IOM officers in countries of destination and transit of victims of trafficking implement the pre-departure and transit and return assistance, while the officers in the countries of origin/return of the victims focus on the reintegration activities adapted in accordance with local realities and individual needs of victims. When there is no IOM office in the country of origin/return, IOM will co-ordinate with concerned government agencies or NGOs on reception and reintegration assistance for returning victims (IOM, 2005).

According to the International Organization for Migration, voluntary return assistance includes the following services and activities:

A. Pre-departure services

- ❖ Receipt, screening and acceptance of referrals from project partners such as NGO's, police, relevant governmental agencies, international organizations etc
- ❖ Coordination with local police on protection measures for the victims of trafficking referred to IOM.
- ❖ Provision of safe shelter by IOM, or through coordination with NGOs and local government body providing hosting facilities.
- ❖ Provision of medical assistance including general medical, psychiatric and gynecological examination and basic medical needs as recommended, as well as psychosocial support for victims.

B. Post arrival and re-integration Services

- ❖ Referral to NGOs, or government agencies providing shelter when necessary
- ❖ Provision of medical and psychosocial assistance; vocational training and job referral services.
- ❖ Provision of self-employment generation assistance and micro credits to returning victims of trafficking
- ❖ Provision of subsidies to local employers.

C. Accommodation

The aim of accommodation is to offer a protected space to those victims taken into care. They are monitored in a climate of trust and care accompanied as they become more independent.

D. Psychological Support

Psychological support must be provided only up on the victims' request. In order for such support to be effective, it is very important to respect the victims' choice.

Concerning Ethiopia, except very little support by NGO's, still there is no policy or coordinated activity in assisting victims who have been trafficked and return to their home country.

2.7. International Law and Human Trafficking

Instruments that have dealt with human trafficking date back to the abolition of slavery. They include the 1926 provision with slavery convention and supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the 1956 convention on the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery (Vilches, 2005).

Additional tools of international law that includes segments against the trafficking of persons include:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (1966), The United Nations Convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1949), and the convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women (1979), the ILO convention 29 and 105 on forced labor (1930 and 1957). These instruments laid the foundation for the contemporary conventions and efforts to eliminating trafficking. In addition to the November 2000 UN, protocol, there are a number of other relevant international, conventions and protocols as well as national legislations dealing with trafficking in women and children.

2.7.1. Profiles of Traffickers

For a universally condemned, but globally evident issue, surprisingly little is known about human traffickers- those who enable or part take in the trade and exportation of individual human beings. Data and information about how people come to commit trafficking crimes, their respective roles in networks of traffickers, their relationships to other criminals and to victims, and a strong understanding of trafficking modus operandi would help establish means by which actual traffickers can be identified, stopped and prosecuted, as well as

preventing potential traffickers from becoming so
(<http://judiciary.senate.gov/testimony>).

Viable information suggests that the vast majority of traffickers who are active at the many stages of human trafficking do not come into contact with criminal justice system at all. In fighting the crime of trafficking in persons, profiles of traffickers may for instance assist police and border officials in identifying traffickers (and their victims) at the point of entry into or exit from a country (www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/toolkits/tpo601htm).

Traffickers can be men or women. What is the role of traffickers in relation to their gender? The roles played by women trafficking related criminal groups vary. In some criminal groups, women play a significant role in the trafficking process. For example, trafficking in women from Nigeria to Italy appears to be mainly managed by women with relegated to largely secondary functions (UNICRI, 2004, p.222).

Recruiters of victims are often selected for their ability to quickly establish trust with victims they are recruiting; female traffickers were often used to recruit victims who would quickly perceive them as credible and authoritative (UNODC, 2006, p.72).

Studies have suggested that, in some countries, traffickers who sexually abuse their women and child victims are usually male (US Department of State, 2007). Some traffickers are former victims themselves. For instance, in some countries, a 'madam' in a destination country supervises controls and organizes girls and women trafficked for sexual exploitation, coordinate their activities and collects income they make. Many such 'madams' that have been the subject of research started as victims themselves, and once their 'debt' has been paid to their own 'madam' they in turn use the same method to make money (UNODC, 2006, p. 74).

In many cases, it has been found that recruiters are older than those they recruit. This has been attributed to the heightened ease with which an older can manipulate and ultimately recruit a younger person. On the other hand, many children are forcibly recruited into armed conflict as child soldiers by other children (US Department of Justice, 2006).

As cited in the UN. GIFT (2008) report: the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Center offers the following information about recruitment of trafficking victims:

- 6 out of 100 recruitments are done by a close relative.
- 3 out of 10 recruitments are done by a close friend.
- Someone known to the victim does almost half of all recruitments.
- Female recruiters are often better able to appeal to and establish the trust of young female victims; and recruiters often come from the same disadvantaged social and economic background as those the recruit

2.7.2. Relationship between Recruiters and Recruits

A 78- country IOM study conducted from 1999-2006 revealed that almost half of recruiters were known to their victims. Some traffickers also recruit victims from among their own families or acquaintances. Extreme poverty can also drive people to traffic their own family members (UN.GIFT, 2008).

2.7.3. Exploiters

According to UNODC (2006) exploiters comprise a range of actors, from those who exercise control over a victim to exploit them for profit to the 'end user' of the victim who drives the service the person was trafficked to provide.

With regard to the trafficking of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation, there has been an assumption that a trafficker would provide persons to a pimp who would live off the profits from this exploitation. In cases of labor trafficking, an exploiter would be the person who gains the benefit of the exploited persons labor, and in the case of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, the exploiter would be the 'organ broker' who financially benefits from the transaction as well as the recipient of the organ (or body part).

In addition, clients can also be considered as traffickers. The European Convention on Action against Trafficking (2005) under article 19 of that convention concerns 'criminalization of the use of services of the victim'. The article criminalizes the use of services, which are the object of exploitation where the user has knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking.

2.8. An Overview of Women Trafficking in Ethiopia

According to the (2004) US Department of State report, Trafficking in person, Ethiopia is a source country for men, women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation and is placed Tier 2. The report added that, the government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, although the country is making significant efforts to do so.

External trafficking moves victims from Ethiopia mainly to countries in the Middle East. Based on a report by the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA, 2010), the number of Ethiopian women migrated through legal private and public employment services from 2006-2008 to the Middle East countries; is 68020. Among these 32576 were migrated to Lebanon.

A study by IOM (2000); IOM (2008) and Agrinetti (2001) found that most women are trafficked from Ethiopia to the Middle East countries for the purpose of domestic labor. However, there are numerous instances of trafficking for the purpose of prostitution. Girls and women who face abusive situations as domestic workers often end up in prostitution.

Majority of victims of internal trafficking are lured by “brokers” into migrating to towns with offers of employment, education, and foster parents. The major form of exploitation in connection with internal trafficking is prostitution with almost half of the victims subjected to sexual exploitation. One in two victims has no education beyond primary level (Agrinetti, 2001).

The USAID (2001) annual report regarding Ethiopia links trafficking to gender issues: USAID places a high priority in targeting assistance to women in Ethiopia, who continue to face limited access to productive economic inputs and exposure to violence and harmful traditional practices:

Specifically, issues of trafficking, early marriage, female genital cutting, rape, abduction, violence against women, and inheritance laws are being discussed at national and local levels. USAID founded IOM in 2001 to address the trafficking of women, children and men.

IOM in Addis Ababa started its counter-trafficking program in 2001. The program aims to contribute to the Ethiopian Government’s efforts in the prevention of trafficking in human beings. The main components of the program are: a) a counseling service for migrants, potential migrants, and their families, b) basic assistance, training and counseling to victims of trafficking; c) a campaign to create awareness of trafficking.

USAID/Ethiopia staff mentioned that counter-trafficking programs must be designed with a gender perspective. Every year, thousands of Ethiopian women are trafficked to the Middle East to work as domestic servants and often suffer

psychological and emotional abuse, physical and sexual violence, confinement, prostitution, organ harvesting and even death.

One out of thirteen girls who leave Ethiopia to work abroad is under the age of 18. Out of these, four out of five are trafficked. Most have dropped out of school and are orphans. A main reason why trafficking in women and children is prevalent problem in Ethiopia is lack of awareness of the risks of trafficking and the advantage of using legal channels to confront it.

Additionally, USAID/Ethiopia staff stated that, the weak government capacity to formulate legislative instruments, as well as the non-enforcement of existing legal frameworks, seems to leave an open field for traffickers in human beings.

2.8.1. Countries of Destination

The major countries of destination for Ethiopian women and children are Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Yemen with Beirut, in Lebanon, accounting for the highest number (IOM, 2006). The Middle East is a popular destination due to its proximity and high demand for domestic workers. Beirut is the preferred destination, especially for non-Muslim migrants, due to the relative religious freedom and its large Ethiopian community.

Saudi Arabia is also a popular destination for women and children traveling under the pretext of annual religions pilgrimages, Local brokers and travel agencies co-ordinate extensively during the period just before the pilgrimage to send victims to foreign agents in Saudi Arabia where they will be engaged as housemaids or in other activities.

In recent years, the United Arab Emirates has also become popular due to reports of higher paying jobs; local brokers also push potential victims to travel to the United Arab Emirates since the fees are higher for that destination (Taye, 2002).

2.8.2. Profile of Traffickers in Ethiopia

The typical recruiter for external trafficking is a person who has returned from the country of destination, has relatives living in the country of destination, or frequently travels abroad for a legitimate purpose. The person is either known to the victim (or her family) or works through a facilitator known to them.

Traffickers are most often local brokers, relatives, and family members of migrant workers, outside brokers and legally registered employment and travel agencies (Agrinet II, 2001).

2.8.2.1. Brokers

Local brokers (called: Delalas), who operate at the community level and are usually known to the victim and her family, often recruit potential victim for trafficking. Typically, the broker either is a returnee from the country of destination or has relatives there. Many women who work in Middle Eastern countries traffic through their families in Ethiopia (Emebet,n.d.).

A study by IOM (2006) stated that community members are more likely to trust traffickers with family members living and working abroad. This has helped some families to establish a small business trafficking women and children.

2.8.2.2. Facilitators

Brokers usually use facilitators for recruitment and do not directly contact victims and their families. A study by Emebet(n.d.) reported that facilitators are typically neighbors or other persons known to the victim. This can also include close relatives and family members. The study also showed that the main tasks of facilitators in the recruitment process are to seek out potential victims, convince victims and their families of the benefits of working abroad, and arrange a meeting with the broker. Though facilitators present themselves as concerned individuals, they actually receive commissions from brokers for each successfully trafficked women and child.

Working through facilitators benefits the brokers in many ways. Since the facilitators are known and trusted by the potential victims, there is a better chance of engaging the victims while at the same time reducing suspicion of active recruitment. The arrangement also makes it easier for the broker to work in communities where he/she is not known (IOM, 2006).

Additionally, the brokers are not held responsible for the victims' exploitation in the eyes of the community. Even the victims may not hold the broker responsible; since the involvement of a facilitator gives the impression that the victim or her family came to the broker seeking help. The facilitator is also often considered blameless and seen as a good-intentioned neighbor or relative. This arrangement has become the normal modus operandi in trafficking due to the increasingly holistic atmosphere created by publicity of cases of abuse and the increasing attention given by law enforcement agencies to trafficking, especially in Addis Ababa.

Moreover, Tsehay and Atsede Woine (2000), reported that to avoid notoriety and defection by authorities, local brokers do not have established or official places of work. They work from rented houses, neighborhood café's or hotel rooms and do not publicly advertise their services. To avoid being identified, brokers also move from place to place in larger towns and work through multiple facilitators. Even the victims do not know the real names and addresses of the broker who recruited and trafficked them.

2.8.2.3. Travel Agencies and Import-Export Businesses

Unlike in other countries, organized crime groups do not play a significant role in the external trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia. This does not however, mean that organized groups are not involved in the process. Travel agencies and import – export businesses are in a position to make the business of trafficking in persons from Ethiopia more efficient, organized and widespread (Khaled, 2006).

Khaled also showed that their activities create frequent opportunities for travel to destination countries and contact with employment agents and individuals involved in trafficking at the destination side.

In addition, IOM (2006), revealed that not much is known about recruitment methods used by owners and operators of travel agencies and import-export businesses. They do not advertise their services since they are not licensed to arrange employment abroad. Presumably, they work with local brokers and facilitators at the initial stage of recruitment in the manner discussed before. However, in Ethiopia there are also some Agencies that provide effective and sufficient services for their customers and responsible for their citizens instead of making unnecessary profits at the expense of women and girls. For example, according to a local press called Addis Admas (2001, p.14), an Agency named Ethio Gulf institution for migrants, is the one among those which provide effective and sufficient service for Ethiopian women. Owner of the institution also reported that no one is died or injured among the migrant workers who used his agency to travel.

2.8.2.3. The Recruitment Process

Most brokers recruit women and children in an informal manner using a facilitator. The facilitators' first task is to identify a child or women who could be convinced to seek the help of the broker. These are often parents in financial difficulty or with children out of school. The facilitator be friends the potential victim or her family and suggests the possibility of employment in a foreign country as a means of dealing with the family's problems. Once the interest of the victim or parents has been secured, the facilitator offers to arrange a meeting with the broker (IOM, 2006).

The purpose of the meeting is to create a resolve on the part of the potential victim to migrate. The broker reinforces her vision of migration abroad as the solution to her financial problems. The broker draws an attractive picture of life in the destination country and of the promising conditions and terms of employment. He/she reinforces these images with the often-fictional stories of others he/ she has sent to that country in the past.

Once the victim has been convinced to use the services of the broker, the issue of payment for those services is raised. This may be done at the first meeting or in subsequent meetings. In cases where the broker hiding from the authorities or fears exposure, the facilitator may handle all negotiations with the potential victim. The facilitator, who has the trust of the victim, convinces her that the payment set by the broker is fair. The total amount and manner of payment depends on a number of factors. The country of destination appears to be the most significant determinant, though there is substantial variation among specific cases. The victims paid between two and eight thousand Birr.

The highest amount, eight thousand Birr, was paid by returnees from Dubai, while the lowest two thousand Birr, and was paid by returnees from Yemen. Those who traveled to Qatar and Bahrain paid five thousand birr while those who traveled to Beirut paid between three to seven thousand Birr (IOM, 2005).

A study by Tsehay and Atsedewoine (2000) reported that: the agreement reached between the broker and the victim is always an oral agreement that is not witnessed by third parties. Sometimes, brokers use their confidants as witness to create an appearance of formality.

According to IOM (2006), in many cases, parents finance their daughters' migration by borrowing money from illegal loan sharks at exorbitant interest rates. Facilitators and local brokers with contacts with local loan sharks may arrange the loan.

The victims handle all official processes within Ethiopia. Brokers make non-official travel agreements like purchasing tickets and confirming flights. In this way, the brokers avoid contact with any government authority and officially maintain the appearance of sending legitimate migrant who secured employment abroad independently (Tsehay and Atsedewoine, 2000).

2.9. Policy and Legislative Framework and National Efforts to Combat Trafficking

A comprehensive policy on trafficking in women and children is lacking in Ethiopia. Issues of migration and labor are not addressed as independent policy issues. None of the policy documents related to women and children directly address the issue of trafficking revealing a policy vacuum as regards trafficking in women and children in the current policy framework in Ethiopia (IOM, 2006).

Though, Ethiopia lack policy on trafficking in women and children, at the national level, the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1995, the Ethiopian Penal Code, 1957, the private Employment Agency proclamation, 1998, the 1993 labor proclamation, give ample protection. However, all these legal instruments are not effectively enforced for the protection of victims of trafficking, probably because of the desperate economic conditions of the target population, the relentless agents and intermediaries, and limitations among law enforcement agencies.

As cited in IOM (2006) Ethiopia has ratified most of the basic human rights instruments and the major conventions on women and children's rights. It has also ratified several UN and ILO Conventions that directly address the problem of trafficking in women and children.

Generally, previous studies were limited in scope, methodology and mostly addressing the internal trafficking neglecting the external, which is the harshest form that seriously damages Ethiopian women and girls.

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHOD AND DESIGN

3.1. Design

A qualitative research methodology was employed for the study. To investigate the different abuses and exploitations (mainly psychological and social experiences) of women who were trafficked in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gonder town. Including with different abuses and exploitations, the area of victims psychological and social experiences is under represented in the literature; therefore, an exploratory case study was used to collect this data. Qualitative research methodology is developed in the social science to enable researchers to study social and psychological phenomena. Moreover, it is designed to help researchers understand people in their social contexts within which they live. It also allows researchers to view events, actions, norms, values and experiences from the perspective of the people who are participants of the study (Creswell, 2009).

The design chosen for this study was exploratory case. This method was used to gain a better understanding of the different exploitations and abuses that victims experienced while trafficked in the Middle East countries. Including consequences of being trafficked from the victims and their families' point of view.

The qualitative research method was used to allow participants to discuss their unique experiences. A guided open-ended interview style was used to give participants an opportunity to provide information using their own words, thoughts, sentiments and meanings they attached to their personal experiences regarding the different problems they faced while trafficked.

The interviewer was able to probe participants, which allowed for clarification of responses thus allowing new themes to emerge.

3.2. Study Area

This study is based on the data collected from Gondar town, which is found in the Amhara National Regional State, and it is the capital of North Gondar Administrative Zone. It is found in the Northeastern part of Ethiopia, with 722 K/ms away from the city of Addis Ababa.

3.3. Population and Sample

The population of this study is women who were victims of external trafficking in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town. For the purpose of this study, among women who were victims of trafficking across Ethiopia particularly in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town, seven women were chosen to participate in the study. In addition, the researcher as a criterion selected victims who could provide one of their family members as participants of the study. Family members selected as participants of the study were those who have relationship with victims before and after trafficking. The need to participate victims' family members in the study was to triangulate the information given by victims.

Especially, the researcher expected that victims' family members who know victims before and after trafficking could observe the consequences of being trafficked. The sample was recruited through non-probability methods including convenience and snowball sampling. The reason for using convenience and snowball sampling was due to the problem of finding victims together in an area. It was only through convenience and snowball methods that could be possible to find victims.

Victims were recruited using snowball and convenience sampling from the researchers personal contacts with women who were trafficked in the Middle East and currently living in Gondar town while the study was conducted.

3.4. Data Gathering Instruments

The researcher designed the interview guide used. It consisted of two different parts. The first part for victims and the second part for victims family members.

The interview guide consisted of open-ended questions that would elicit detail responses and allow for new themes and concepts that were unexpected. The first portion of the interview for the victims focused on the personal factors that cause them to migrate. In addition, this line of question allowed participants to discuss about the type of transportation they used, the image that victims had for the Arab world before migrating, and whether they decided to migrate by themselves or by others push.

The second set of questions focused on the different forms of abuses and exploitations that victims faced while trafficked. It also focused on the different consequences of being trafficked on victims. The last set of questions consisted of whether the victims got assistance and protection by the destination countries and Ethiopian representatives when they faced different abuses and exploitations including assistances after the victims returned to Ethiopia. It also included general comments if participants wanted to make any additional statements regarding anything that have not been discussed or if they wanted to emphasize areas that were discussed.

The first section of the interview for victims' family members emphasized about the reasons why the women decided to migrate and if they had contribution for the victim to migrate. The second part included questions about the communication with the victim while trafficked, the overall condition of a victim while returned and the perceived consequences of being trafficked on the victims' current living condition.

The final section covered additional comments if victims' family members wanted to emphasize or forwarding something new statements.

3.5. Data Gathering Procedures

The interviews with participants were conducted in person with an interview guide to facilitate the discussion. The participants were asked to sign a consent form regarding their voluntary participation in the study. Confidentiality was clearly explained to participants with an emphasis on how the recorded materials collected would be stored. These interviews took place in settings that allowed the participants to feel comfortable and safe in expressing their ideas freely.

The researcher was able to be flexible in location sites, driving to all meetings, in order to accommodate the schedules of the participants.

Victims and their family members were interviewed in different times and places .First, each of the victims was interviewed in different days in a setting chosen by them. After completing the interview with victims, the researcher arranged the day for interviewing the victims' family members through discussing with the victims .Similarly, the interview with the victims family members were conducted face to face in different days and places for each of them. Due to their interest, most of the victims' family members were interviewed in their own house.

The interviews were between 45 and 60 minutes long. The researcher was given permission to use an electronic device, a recorder, during the interviews. The researcher also took some hand written notes during the interviews.

3.6. Method of Data Analysis

Interviews were all recorded using an audio tape and some hand written notes were also taken. All participants consented to be audio taped and the interviews were transcribed. Since the participants were interviewed in Amharic language, the transcribed interviews were translated into English. The collected data was reduced and organized based on the purpose of the study suitable for analysis and discussion. After the audio tapes were transcribed, translated, reduced and organized; the responses were grouped in to various themes based on the purpose of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. RESULTS

Fourteen persons were participated for this qualitative study. It included seven women who were victims of trafficking in different Middle East countries and seven family members who have relationship with the victim before and after trafficking. All the interviews were conducted face-to-face in an area chosen by the participants. An interview guide was used to collect the data. Victims were first interviewed followed by their family members. The need to participate victims' family members was for triangulation of victims responses.

Victims were first asked questions regarding the causes of trafficking, major abuses and exploitations they experienced including their physical, social and psychological experiences while trafficked. The next section covered the victims' current psychosocial and health condition, the consequences of abuses and exploitations as well as legal protections and assistances. The last section covered any additional comments that victims want to say.

Victims family members were interviewed about the perceived causes of trafficking, victims current social interaction, if they had communication with the victim when the victims were abroad, and perceived consequences of trafficking on the victim. Finally, victims' family members were also asked to provide additional comments.

4.1.1. Demographic characteristics of the Participants

The demographic data of the victims consisted of gender, age at the time of trafficking, marital status, religion, family socio economic background, how long they spent in the Arab world, the process and type of transportation they used and the form of trafficking. The demographic data of victims' family members consisted of the kind of relationship with the victim, gender, age, religion, family socioeconomic background and highest level of education.

4.1.1.1. Demographic Data of Victims

As indicted in the topic all of the victims were female. Their age at the time of trafficking ranges 21 to 30. Five of the respondents were not married and two of them were divorced before migrating to the Middle East.

Five of the participants were from the low socioeconomic background and two of them were from the medium socioeconomic background. Four of the victims were Muslims and three of them were orthodox Christians. Regarding their highest level of education, three of them were high school dropouts and four of them had completed high school during the previous policy. They were trafficked for about two and half up to ten years. The countries that they were trafficked are Lebanon, Qatar, Yemen, Dubai, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Among the seven, two of them were in Lebanon. When asked about the type of transportation they used most of the respondents (5) used the legal agents and two of them used the illegal way. Finally, all of them were working as a housemaid.

4.1.1.2. Demographic Data of Victims Family Members

Four of the respondents were female and three of them were male. Their age ranges between 27- 45. The kind of relationship with the victims was mother, sisters and brother. In their highest level of education, three of the respondents had completed high school. A single participant was high school dropout and one participant was 10+2 completed. One, among the victims' family members was illiterate.

Regarding their religion, four of them were Muslims and three of them were orthodox Christians. Five of them were from the lower socio economic background and two of them were from the medium socio economic background.

4.1.2. Causes of Trafficking Reported by Victims and Their Family Members

All of the victims shared their personal reasons that cause them to migrate and to be victims of trafficking. Moreover, victims' family members also shared the perceived causes for a woman to be trafficked.

The causes mentioned by victims and their family members were generally related to economic, social and the perception that life is better elsewhere out of Ethiopia. However, it was the economic factor that majority of the respondents stressed. The purpose of their migration was to earn better wages so they can send remittances home to their families in Ethiopia. An incident leading to the aggravation of financial problems, like the death or separation of parents were identified as the determining factors in the decision to migrate. One among the victims stated her reason to migrate as it was due to the death of her father. She said that:

I am the eldest of two brothers and three sisters. My father was taking care of us and life was relatively good. However, when my father died the family faced series financial problems and we worried about our future survival. We agreed that I should migrate and work in one of the Arab countries with a loan from relatives. We were hoping that I would be able to send money to support the family.

Her sister confirmed the victim's response, that the victim's reason to migrate was the death of her father and its financial consequence.

Another victim identified that her separation with her husband and the subsequent financial problems with her old age mother and three children in the family as the major cause driving her to migrate:

My family with my mother and other three children had a good life with the money that my husband gets. After sometime, I was divorced with my husband up on our separation, my husband who was the only source of income for the family, gave up supporting us. Since I was responsible for my three children and old age mother, I decided to migrate abroad and support my family.

Her response to migrate was repeated by her younger brother.

Among the social factors that pushed women to migrate, violence against women was reported by the participants. A victim who was in Dubai shared her reason to migrate as it was an accidental rape and its consequences.

She said:

I was a grade 9 student. A boy in our village raped me and I was married to him by the influence of my family. Due to the influence of my husband, I stopped learning. After a year we divorced each other. Due to this, I decided to migrate and work in one of Arab countries.

Moreover, similar with her, a victim's brother shared his perceived reason for his sister to migrate:

She was a clever student. When migrating she was grade 9. As to me, the reason for her to migrate was the rape by a boy in our neighbor. She was married to him and he forced her not to learn. After a year, she was divorced with him and became morally deteriorated. Therefore, she decided to migrate.

A returnee from Saudi Arabia with family of better financial income reported as she decided to travel and work abroad in search of better life out of Ethiopia.

She said:

My parents have a good income. My father is a medium merchant who has his own business. There is no problem in our house. The only reason that I decided to migrate was to change my own life and back to Ethiopia. In addition, I expected Saudi Arabia as a comfortable country to work and change my life.

Coinciding with the victims report, her mother reported the perceived cause that pushed her daughter to migrate:

We have our own source of income that can feed the whole family. There was no problem in our house when she decided to migrate. She forced and convinced us that she has to migrate and change her life.

Another victim reported that she decided to migrate by the influence of a girl who was her neighbor came from Saudi Arabia. She said:

I was completing grade 12 and living with my family without a job. In our neighbor a girl who came from Saudi Arabia, seem changed in her life. She advised me to migrate and can easily change my life, rather than living with the family without having a job.

When asked about the image that they had for the Arab world before migrating. Four of the seven victims expected it as a comfortable place to change their life and their families' life. However, three of the respondents reported as they expected some problems to face but their living condition here in Ethiopia forced them to migrate.

4.1.3. The process and type of Transportation

When asked about the process and type of transportation they used two of the respondents reported as they used the illegal process to travel. Five of the victims reported as they used legal agents to migrate. One respondent who migrated through illegal way described the process:

I went to Yemen through illegal way. The reason to prefer the illegal way was its lowest price and minimized procedures. I traveled from Gondar to Asseb by lorry. From Asseb to Yemen, with other 49 persons we travelled by boat. During the process the boat was felt functioning and we spent 9 days without food and water in an island between Asseb and Yemen called 'Mersa Fatuma'.

Another participant who traveled through legal agents by contract expressed the process:

After I decide to migrate, my sister, living in Addis Ababa facilitated the process. A woman that my sister knew played the role to contact me with agents. It was for only two years contract I went to Lebanon.

Moreover, a victim, who was in Saudi Arabia reported as she traveled under the pretext of annual Muslim religious pilgrimage (Hagiumra). She also reported that all the processes in Saudi Arabia were facilitated by her cousins who lived in Saudi Arabia.

4.1.4. Major Exploitations and Abuses

Major exploitations and abuses reported by victims include labor exploitation, physical violence, economic exploitation, emotional (psychological) abuse, sexual abuse, prohibition from contact with their families and spiritual abuse.

4.1.4.1. Labor Exploitation

The major exploitation that all of the victims emphasized was over work. A returnee from Lebanon described the labor exploitation as:

I wake up in the morning and work until I finished all of the daily orders by the female employer. I sometimes work the whole day and night when I must serve my employers relatives late at night.

Another participant who was in Qatar described the labor exploitation by the employers and agents as:

Here in Ethiopia my agents told me as I would work in a family of only husband and wife. However, when I reached Qatar, I found six family members. In addition, when I completed work in the main family (the employers), I was forced to work in the employers relatives. The time that I spent in sleeping was not more than four or five hours a day.

4.1.4.2. Physical Violence and Emotional Abuses

The most common forms of physical abuses that victims reported were beatings, and corporal punishments inflicted by the female employer and the security police, mostly inflicted by the female employer at the work place. Deprivation of food by the female employer was also reported by victims.

A victim who was in Dubai described the physical abuse that she experienced by the female employer:

The female employer, always shouted at me, beating me, deprived me to eat. When I couldn't perform my job due to hunger.

Another victim who was in Kuwait stated the physical violence inflicted by the female employer:

Because I had language problem, I was communicated with the employers through sign language. When I misunderstood her order, the female employer beat me with the nearest object around and shouted at me. Sometimes, as a punishment for the mistakes I committed, she deprived to eat or gave me not enough food.

Another returnee who was also in Lebanon shared the physical violence that she experienced by the security polices of Beirut during the period when she was in prison. She also shared a story of other Ethiopian women who spent two months in prison with her; whose face was burnt with a hot iron (ካወ.ያ) by the female employer. All of the respondents (victims) also reported, as they had no right to get medical care, recreate when they feel tired and unhealthy.

The most common forms of emotional or psychological abuse reported by victims include insult, ridicule based on our poverty, belittling and not considered as a human being by the employers and the police. They also reported death threats by the employers as well as insults resulting from suspicion of sexual relations with the male employer. To avoid this suspicion, female employers segregated victims within the household not to be seen by the male employer and to create inferiority on women.

A victim who was in Yemen shared the emotional abuse that she experienced by the female employer as:

Due to suspicion of sexual relationship with her husband, the female employer insulted and isolated me. Until her husband left the house, she locked me in a class and ordered me to work there.

Another victim who was in Saudi Arabia reported her unique experience while working in royal families' house .She said:

I was employed in the house of a person who is a royal family of Saudi Arabia. He was addicted with drugs and drinking alcohol day and night. He has his own guards bringing him different girls for sexual purpose in different days .When I observed the practices of the man I was disturbed and feel helpless to escape .Sometimes he forced me to use drug and drinking alcohol .Fortunately, by the help of a guard working in the house I was able to escape. Mostly women who are employed in the house of Saudi Arabian royal families called 'Amirs' are exposed to suffer from different problems and even death. This is because the royal families believe as they will not be legally punished for their crime.

Furthermore, a victim who was in Qatar reported that the female employer insulted her whenever she ordered her to work.

4.1.4.3. Social Experiences

To see the social experiences of victims while trafficked, the researcher includes questions regarding the interaction with their employer and the communication with their families in Ethiopia.

Concerning the social experience with their employers, most of the victims (5) reported, as they had no good interaction with the employers. In addition, they also reported, as their social experience was limited within the household of their employers. To show how she was segregated from communicating with the employers a participant who was in Dubai described her social experiences:

To your surprise, except the female employer, who ordered me daily what to do and how to do, I had little instances to see other family members.

Another victim who was in Lebanon shared her social experiences by saying:

All of the materials that I used were put in an isolated place and my employers set me aside. This made me to feel inferior and disturbed.

As presented under the emotional abuses before, a woman who was in Yemen reported her social experience as she was working in a class locked over her like a prisoner.

This was done by the female employer due to suspicion of sexual relationship with the male employer.

Unable to speak Arabic language was reported by the participants that made their social interaction worst. Particularly, a victim who was in Lebanon stressed language as a major barrier for her interaction with the employers:

For a long period, I was communicated with the employers through sign language. It was difficult to ask what I needed and expressed what I felt.

Furthermore, victims were asked if they had contact with their families in Ethiopia when they were abroad. Three of the victims who were in Qatar, Yemen and Lebanon reported as they had no any contact (communication) at all with their families living in Ethiopia.

Even, those who reported as they had contact with their families living in Ethiopia, they also reported that their contact with their families was rarely and mostly when sending money. Victims family members were also confirmed the victims' response, as they had no enough communication with the victims when they were abroad.

4.1.4.4. Sexual Abuses

When asked about the major problems they faced while trafficked, four of the women mentioned sexual abuse as one of the different abuses they faced. The forms of sexual abuse that women reported are verbal sexual harassment, facial and trial of sexual contact by the male employer. Though three of the respondents reported, as they had not suffered sexual abuses, they reported, as it is the common form of abuse that many Ethiopian women faced in the Middle East. A woman, who was in Saudi Arabia, stated the sexual abuse that she experienced:

Once at a time, the male and female employers with their children went for a recreation and I stayed in the house lonely. After a while, the male employer accidentally came home. He showed me unusual face and tried to initiate me. Finally, when he touched my breast I tried to escape...

Another victim, returned from Qatar, also reported as she experienced sexual harassment by the male employer when the female employer was out of the house.

A victim, who was in Yemen, described the sexual abuse that she experienced by the male employer:

The male employer sometimes tried to make sex by force when his wife went out. If I refused, he threatens me by saying that he would kill me.

Finally, a participant who was in Lebanon prison reported as sexual abuse is a common practice by the police on women prisoners.

4.1.4.5. Economic Exploitation

As mentioned earlier, all of the victims were working as a housemaid. All of them reported as they faced economic exploitation by their employers from delaying to denial of their salary at all. They also reported as it was the worst form of exploitation that made them hopeless and helpless.

Directly or indirectly, all of them reported that it was the economic factor that pushed them to migrate. A victim who was in Lebanon stated that:

For about two and half years, I was not paid my salary at all. When I asked them to pay me, they convinced, as they would pay me. Sometimes they threaten, as they would report to the police and deport me. When I remembered my three children and aged mother that I have to support; I became crazy and claim to die.

Another returnee from Qatar shared the economic exploitation that she confronted:

It was poverty that pushed me to migrate, when the employers denied the salary that I worked for about 2 years; I became disturbed and quit my job. Then, the female employer reported to the police as I have a mental problem and should be deported to Ethiopia. Except the cloth that I wore, the female employer confiscated all of my properties.

Moreover, other participants shared similar experiences that they were not received their salary on time to sent for their families in Ethiopia. Two of them among the victims reported as they spent in prison before deported to Ethiopia. This was because their visa was expired by the employers deliberately. They also reported as they experienced many in human actions in the prison. A participant, who spent three months in Lebanon prison, described her experience:

In the prison I faced many challenges which were worst than the challenges that I faced by the employers. In the prison, most of us had no daily cloth to wear. We ate once in a day. After, three months miserable life in prison I deported to Ethiopia.

4.1.5. Consequences of Trafficking

4.1.5.1. Effects of working under abuses and exploitations

In the present context, the term “effect” refers to the consequences of different abuses and exploitations while trafficked.

As indicated before, victims reported as they experienced different abuses and exploitations by the employers and the prison. Victims were also asked about the effects of abuses and exploitations while trafficked. The information about the effects of exploitations and abuses is based on the testimony of the victims themselves.

When asked about their psychological (emotional) condition while trafficked, majority of the victims reported as they suffered from persistent feelings of sadness, stress, excessive crying, fear, inferiority, homesickness, anger or irritability, hopelessness, helplessness, claiming suicide and health problems.

A returnee from Yemen said that:

Due to over work, beatings, lack of communication with my families in Ethiopia; I thought as I was in Prison and feel helpless and confused.

A victim who was in Lebanon also described her psychological condition:

In all of the days that I was there, I was not happy, crying day and night, and claiming to die. This is because I was not supporting my family and communicate with them.

Another victim who was in Lebanon prison reported as she was mentally sick due to the abuses and exploitations that she experienced, specifically, when she was denied her salary.

She said that:

Until they denied my salary, I tolerated all of the situations that I have experienced. However, when they denied my salary and reported to the police I became crazy and wanted to die.

When asked about their health condition while trafficked, most of the victims reported, as they feel unhealthy. Victims also reported that even if they were facing health risks they did not get medical treatments.

Majority of the respondents stressed that the above mentioned effects were resulted due to physical violence, overwork, denial of salary, lack of communication with their families, sexual violence and other abuses and exploitations most of the time done by the employers and sometime by the security police.

Victims also reported as they experienced spiritual abuses by the employers. Two of the participants stated as they were forced to change their religion, names, wearing styles and perform the Muslim ritual acts.

4.1.5.2. Overall consequences of being trafficked

The effects of abuses and exploitations on victims while trafficked were presented before as reported by victims themselves. In the present context, “overall consequences” refers the effects of being trafficked after the victims escaped from it. The information about the overall consequences of being trafficked was gained by asking victims themselves and their family members who know victims before and after trafficking. Victims were asked questions regarding their current psychological, social and physical health conditions during the time this study was conducted.

Similarly, victims’ family members were also asked questions about the perceived psychological, social and physical health conditions of victims. Most of the victims reported as they have good interaction with their families and the society.

However, victims reported as they feel irritated, hopeless, worried, inferior, and addicted with ‘chat’, smoking ‘Shesha’ and drinking alcohol.

When victims’ family members asked to state the victims perceived physical and mental condition while returned: majority of them (5) mentioned as the victims were suffering from serious mental and health problems. Two of the victims family members reported as the victims were normal while returned.

Brother of a victim, his sister returned from Lebanon stated the condition of his sister while returned:

More than a week she was not able to speak. For about a year she was with a serious mental problem. After we took her to different religious places for 'tebel' she became normal.

He also added that her mental problem sometimes arises when she upsets with a certain situation.

The sister of a victim, that her sister was in Yemen reported as her sister was in a good physical and mental condition during the time she came back. However, she also reported as the victims character was changed after a while. She said:

We were happy when she came back and there was no any observable damage on her. However, after a while she became isolated, crying excessively and stop communicating with the family. This might be because of coming without money.

The victim's sister also reported as her sister is addicted with chewing 'chat', smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

Furthermore, a victim's mother that her daughter was in Saudi Arabia reported as her daughter was in a good physical and mental health condition while returned. However, the mother of a victim stressed as her daughter was not changed economically though she spent 5 years abroad.

A victim's mother said:

She was healthy and seems changed while she came and I expected as she had at least twenty or thirty thousand birr. However, except with some clothes for the family, she came without money.

The victim's mother also reported that her daughter is currently working in their own café.

Victims were also asked about the consequences of being trafficked on their current living condition. Moreover, the victims' family members were asked about the perceived consequences of being trafficked after the victims released from abuses and exploitations.

All of the victims reported that being trafficked has negative consequences on their current living condition. Health, psychological and social consequences were stressed by the victims. Similarly, victims' family members were also mentioned health, social and psychological consequences of being trafficked on the current living condition of the victim.

A victim returned from Lebanon reported the health effects of being trafficked on her current health condition. She said:

I was working more than 16 hours a day without getting rest. This resulted in problems in my leg. Still, when I work without getting rest, the pain arises.

With the same token a victim who was in Qatar reported that being trafficked and working for long hours left her with a serious headache that she couldn't treat it medically until I interviewed her for this study.

Moreover, another participant returned from Lebanon shared as being trafficked resulted in her with a hearing problem. She said:

I was working with an ear conditioner for about 3 years. This resulted in an ear damage existing still.

On the contrary, she also reported being trafficked has positive effects on her current living condition. She believed that being trafficked made her hard worker. She said:

Though, It has many negative effects on my life, it has also positive consequences. I saw all miserable conditions abroad both in Lebanon and Sudan. This made me to be strong and hard worker here in my own country.

The above mentioned consequences of being trafficked on the victims' current living condition reported by victims themselves were repeated by the victims' family members.

In addition, a victim's mother that her daughter was in Saudi Arabia stressed the social consequences of being trafficked on her daughter's current living condition. She said:

My daughter is 32 years old by now. However, she is not married and has no child still. Her younger sisters are married. This is because she spent her time in the useless migration. Sometimes I observed her feeling irritated and inferior.

4.1.6. Legal Protections and Assisting victims

When experienced different abuses and exploitations by the employers and the prison, all of the victims interviewed in this study reported as they were not assisted or protected by the government of the destination countries or Ethiopian government representatives. In addition, after returned to Ethiopia, none of the victims reported as they were helped by the governmental or non-governmental organizations.

A victim who spent 3 months in prison expressed her objection to Ethiopian representatives who are working in the destination countries by saying:

Ethiopian representatives in the Middle East know that many Ethiopian women are experiencing different abuses and exploitations including death by the employers and governmental bodies; but they have no care for them. They only want to maintain their political relationship with the countries.

The participants also shared using legal agents to migrate and work can't protect women from being abused and exploited. They considered that using legal agents to migrate is useless and not different with using illegal processes.

A participant, who was in Kuwait, stressed that migrating through relatives and persons who are living in the destination country is the best alternative than using legal agents.

4.1.7. Additional Comments

Finally, the participants of this study were asked to make any additional comments regarding anything that may have not been discussed about the issue or if they wanted to emphasize areas that were discussed.

Most of the victims and their family members emphasize on how to mitigate women trafficking and the need to create awareness on the society about the problem. Others stressed the need to work with the government on how to control agents who are one of the actors for Ethiopian women to experience different abuses and exploitations. One participant who was a victim's family member said:

The Medias should work better to minimize the problem. Girls should know about the problem in schools and different places where women are available. In addition, the government should work more in controlling agencies that are making business on the life of women.

Victims stressed how much life in the Middle East was harsh and advised other girls not to claim migrating.

One victim said:

Women who claimed to migrate should know as they will confront many problems including long lasting health problems and losing their life. They should try all of their alternatives and be hard worker here in their own country.

Another victim also stressed how much her experience in the Middle East was bad by saying:

The years that I lived in Lebanon were the lost years in my life.

4.2. DISCUSSION

In this study, attempts were made to investigate the major abuses and exploitations (mainly psychological and social experiences); that women who were victims of external trafficking confronted while trafficked in one of the Middle East countries including the causes and consequences of trafficking on women.

The results obtained through an in _depth interview with the victims and their family members: who have relationship with victims before and after migrating are presented earlier under different themes based on the purpose of the study. The results presented before under various themes are discussed and analyzed below:

4.2.1. Profile of Trafficked Women

As presented in their demographic characteristics, the majority of the victims were young at the time of trafficking and they were from the low socio economic background family. Their highest level of education was also not above high school completed and all of them were not married while the study was conducted.

Two of them were divorced before migrating. Similar with this study's finding, Maier (2006) stated that the major factors to vulnerability of the problem are poverty, social and civil unrest, domestic violence and lack of educational opportunities.

Regarding the process and type of transportation the victims used, majority of the respondents (5) used legal agents and two of them used the illegal process to migrate. However, all of the participants experienced different forms of abuses and exploitations whether they used legal or illegal processes.

As indicated in UN Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (2000) using legal agents to migrate is not a guarantee for not to be victims of trafficking. The Palermo definition does not make the use of illegal migration routes and processes a defining element of trafficking in persons. It emphasized that “Trafficking does not necessarily involve illegal movement or clandestine of persons”. Similarly, a returnee from Saudi Arabia stated:

Using legal agents cannot protect women from facing the different types of abuses and exploitations by the employers. Rather, having a nearest relative in the destination countries can protect and minimize the challenges that women will face.

4.2.2. Causes of Trafficking

Economic, social and the perception that life is better out of Ethiopia are the major contributing factors that caused victims to migrate as reported by victims themselves and their family members. However, majority of the participants stressed the economic factor as an immediate cause to migrate. The purpose of their migration was to earn better wages so they can send remittances home to their families.

IOM (2006) conducted one of the few literature reviews on identifying the major reasons for Ethiopian women to migrate and to be victims of trafficking in the Middle East countries. IOM found that poverty and lack of employment opportunities were the major contributing factors. Maier (2006) also stated the major factors to vulnerability of the problem are poverty, social and civil unrest, domestic violence and lack of educational opportunities.

In addition, a research conducted by Emebet(n.d.)affirmed that: though there are different factors contributing for Ethiopian women to be victims of trafficking in the Middle East countries, poverty is the major and the underlined factor.

Among the social factors divorce, violence against women and the death of parents were also reported by the participants as an aggravating incident to migrate.

When asked about the image that they had to the Middle East countries before migrating: most of the participants expected better living standard than in Ethiopia. Moreover, two of the victims were from the family of better financial background. They decided to migrate in search of a better standard of living. This was consistent with UNDP's (2003) report that mentioned perception of better life elsewhere and poor information about risks as a pulling factor for women to be victims of trafficking. The report added that: many women remain unaware of what trafficking is and the risks involved in taking the chance of "a better life" elsewhere. This is in part fueled by the increased presence of marketing and advertising in even the most provincial regions. Those who are aware often feel they have little choice but to take their chances.

UNDP's (2003) report mentioned lack of educational and employment opportunities as a pushing factor for women to migrate. It was found out that as a result of the interplay of poverty and cultural factors, girls are often prevented from enjoying the right to an equal education. If there is little money for education, it is more likely to go towards the education of male child, who is seen as the future primary supporter of the family. Coinciding with UNDP's (2003) report the victims' highest level of education was not above high school completed.

4.2.3. The Process and Type of Transportation

Victims used both legal agents and illegal processes to migrate. In addition most of the victims were migrating through their relatives or persons who know themselves. One victim returned from Saudi Arabia also shared as she was migrated under the pretext of annual Muslim religious pilgrimage (Hagiumra).

A research conducted by IOM in 78 countries from 1999 up to 2006 affirmed that traffickers can recruit victims among their own family members. In addition, a study conducted by IOM (2006) found that most often in Ethiopia traffickers are local brokers, relatives, and family members of migrant workers and legally registered employment and travel agencies.

Whether they used legal agents or illegal process to migrate each of the women that were interviewed endure at least physical violence, economic exploitation, overwork and psychological abuses. Therefore, their migration through legal agents couldn't protect them from facing different abuses and exploitation. One victim who was in Saudi Arabia shared:

To minimize or avoid the different abuses and exploitations when migrating to the Middle East countries, it is better to have relatives who are living there and know all about the country. They can easily facilitate the process and protect women from facing challenges than using the so-called legal agents.

A research conducted by Khaled(2006) also revealed: unlike in other countries, organized crime groups do not play a significant role in the external trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia. However, travel agencies and import export businesses are in a position to make the business of trafficking in persons from Ethiopia more efficient, organized and widespread.

4.2.4. Major Exploitations and Abuses

The major exploitations and abuses reported by victims include over work, physical violence, economic exploitation, emotional (psychological) abuse, sexual abuse, prohibition from contact with their families and spiritual abuse.

4.2.4.1. Labor Exploitation

The major exploitations that all of the victims faced were over work, poor working condition, starvation and denial of medical care. Previous research has shown that labor exploitation of victims of trafficking working as a housemaid is the most commonly reported type of abuse. Similar with the victims report Anti-Slavery International (2006) stated that trafficked women's work is by definition exploitative. In the desire for maximum margins, women may be forced to work up to twenty hours a day and little is spent ensuring adequate food, shelter and safe and reasonable working condition.

As an illegal migrant or worker, access to medical care is also limited by fear of detection, cost and language barriers. Those who seek medical care find that cost is added to the debt, which keeps them bonded in their labor. Concurred with Anti-slavery (2006) report one victim returned from Qatar shared:

Here in Ethiopia my agents told me as I would work in a family of only husband and wife. However, when I reached Qatar, I found six family members. In addition, when I completed work in the main family (the employers), I was forced to work in the employers relatives. The time that I spent in sleeping was not more than four or five hours a day.

All of the victims also reported that access to medical care was unthinkable when they feel unhealthy.

4.2.4.2. Physical violence and Emotional Abuse

Most of the victims reported as they experienced physical violence and emotional (psychological) abuse inflicted by the female employer and the police. The most common forms of physical violence that victims reported were beatings and corporal punishments for minor mistakes.

The most common forms of emotional abuse that victims experienced include insult, ridicule based on our poverty, belittling, not considered as a human being by the employers and the police. Victims also reported death threats, as well as insults by the female employer resulting from suspicion of sexual relations with the male employer. Supporting the victims report Burke (2009) stated that physical violence and physical exhaustion are among the methods used by the traffickers or the employers to control the trafficked women.

Similar with Burk (2009), Miko (2004) indicated that traffickers use brutal and manipulative methods to exert control over the women; and it serves to break the women down both physically and psychologically. Moreover, IOM (2006) affirmed that Ethiopian women and children trafficked to the Middle East suffer from recurrent physical and emotional abuse by employers and the police. Employers resort to intimidation and physical abuse routinely as a way of reviving the attention of an overworked house maid and as a punishment for minor mistakes. Women employers attempt to disfigure the face of house maids to discourage imagined or actual sexual attentions of male employers.

In addition, IOM reported that trafficked Ethiopia women and children are exposed to various forms of abuse and exploitation in the Middle East countries. These include prohibition of contact with their family members, long working hours, labor exploitation, denial of rest and leave, denial of food, sexual harassment and rape, beatings and imprisonment. As a result of these abuses many victims of trafficking suffer serious bodily injuries and mental disorders. In the extreme cases deaths and disappearances of victims are also reported.

Furthermore, Agrinet I (2001) ,that conducted a research on Ethiopian women in the Middle East countries indicated as they suffer from extreme physical and mental abuse, including rape, torture, starvation, imprisonment and physical brutality.

In a study by IOM (2006), a returnee from one of the Middle East countries reported that the wife shouted at her not to touch any of her children, she was not even allowed to take meals with cups, spoons or trays that the family used. The wife had set aside a spoon, a cup and trays that she could use to have her meals which the owner kept separately in the bath room.

Also, she reported that the female employer called her prostitute whenever she spoke to her. Other participants of the IOM (2006) study have also reported incidents where members of the employing family remarked that their employees eat too much because they had nothing to eat while in Ethiopia.

Supporting the above statements, a victim who were in Lebanon prison shared a story of another Ethiopian women who spent two months in prison with her, whose face was burnt with a hot iron by the female employer.

In addition, a returnee from Saudi Arabia reported as she was forced to use drugs and drink alcohol while she was employed as a housemaid in one of the Saudi Arabian royal families; she also stressed that working in the house of royal families is more dangerous and will expose women for different problems. She said;

I was employed in a house of a person who is a royal family. He was addicted with drugs and drinking alcohol day night .He has his own guards to bring him different girls for sexual purpose for different days .When I observed the practices of the man I was disturbed and helpless to escape .Sometimes he forced me to use drugs and drink alcohol...

4.2.4.3. Social Experiences

Majority of the victims reported that their interaction with the employers was not good. Their social experience was also limited within the employers house hold. The victims' right to contact with their families in Ethiopia was also violated by the employers. Three of the victims were reported as they had no contact with their families in Ethiopia at all while trafficked.

Others reported as they rarely contact their families while trafficked. Isolation from the family members, working in a locked room like prisoner, was also reported by victims. Unable to speak Arabic language was identified as a cause that made victims social experience worst.

One victim returned from Dubai shared:

To your surprise, except the female employer, who ordered me daily what to do and how to do, I had little instance to see other family members.

The victims' family members affirmed the victims report that they had no contact with the victims while trafficked.

Consistent with the victims' social experience, Jones et al., (2007) stated that traffickers can use numerous tactics from confiscating their visas and other forms of identification to emotional, social and physical violence to control their victims.

Moreover, spiritual abuses by the employers were reported by victims. Two of the victims shared as they were forced to change their religion, name, wearing style and forced to perform the Muslim religious rituals. Similarly, the annual journal of Ethiopian women lawyers Association (2008) report showed that spiritual abuse is one among the different abuses that trafficked women experienced in the Middle East countries.

4.2.4.4. Economic Exploitation

All the participants of this study who were victims agreed as they faced economic exploitation from delaying to denial of their salary at all. Most of them also shared that it was the worst form of exploitation that made them hopeless.

Directly or indirectly as most of the victims and their family members affirmed it was the economic factor that pushed them to migrate. Schauer & Wheaton (2006), indicated that victims of trafficking often become vulnerable in their attempt to provide a better life for their families. Therefore, their failure to accomplish this goal, coupled with their trafficking experiences, results in psychological and mental problems.

A participant returned from Qatar shared:

It was poverty that pushed me to migrate, when the employers denied the salary that I worked for about 2 years, I become disturbed and quit my job. Then, the female employer reported to the police as I have mental problem and should be deported to Ethiopia. Except the cloth I wore, the female employer confiscated all of my properties.

4.2.4.5. Sexual Abuses

Though, all of the participants were working as a housemaid, among the major abuses that victims experienced sexual abuse was identified as the one. Most of the victims (4) experienced sexual abuse by the male employers while trafficked. The forms of sexual abuse reported are verbal sexual harassment, facial and trial of rape. Three of the respondents who reported as they had not suffer sexual abuse stressed that sexual abuse is a common form of abuse that many Ethiopian women face in the Middle East. Consistent with the victims report in a study conducted by AgrinetI(2001) showed that among the participants of the study who were returnees from the Middle East countries; forty three percent of the respondents reported sexual abuse in the work place. The respondents also reported instances of rape. Male employers were identified as the usual sexual abusers. Moreover, Burk(2009) concludes these methods serve to break the women down her personal autonomy.

Then, the women learn to accept anything. A victim who was in Lebanon prison shared as she observed sexual abuse by the police on women prisoners. In her study Tsehay(2005) showed that 10,000 Ethiopian women in the Gulf states are engaged in prostitution. However, most of them were migrating before as a housemaid and other related jobs.

4.2.5. Consequences of Trafficking

4.2.5.1. Effects of working under exploitations and abuses

In the present context, the term “effect” refers to the results of different forms of abuses and exploitations on victims social, psychological and health conditions while trafficked. Majority of the victims reported that due to the different forms of abuses and exploitations they faced while trafficked they were suffer from persistent feelings of sadness, stress, excessive crying, fear, homesickness, anger or irritability, hopelessness, helplessness, claiming suicide and health problems.

Ethiopian women and children who are trafficked in the Middle East are exposed to different forms of abuses and exploitations. These include prohibition of contact with their family members, long working hours, labor exploitation, denial of rest and leave, starvation, sexual harassment and rape, beatings and imprisonment. As a result of these abuses, many victims of trafficking suffer serious bodily injuries and mental disorders. In extreme cases, death and disappearances of victims are reported (IOM, 2006).

Similar with IOM’s (2006) report one victim returned from Lebanon shared:

Until they denied my salary, I tolerated all of the situations that I experienced. However, when they denied my salary, I escaped and became imprisoned.

4.2.5.2. Overall Consequences

In the present context, 'overall consequences' refer the effect of being trafficked after the victim released from different abuses and exploitations or, after the victims returned to Ethiopia (Gondar). As indicated earlier, the information about the overall consequences of being trafficked was gained through asking victims themselves and their family members who know victims before and after trafficking. Victims' family members were asked to report the perceived consequences of being trafficked on victims living condition after the victims released from exploitation. Mostly, victims were asked to report their health, social and psychological conditions after returned. They were asked if being trafficked has social, psychological and health effects in their living condition after returned.

Most of the victims reported as they have good interaction with their family members and the society after returned from migration. However, victims reported as they feel irritated, sorry about their fate, worried and feeling inferior and guilty in not achieving their goal; which was helping their families by working abroad. Two of the victims also reported as they are addicted in chewing 'chat' smoking 'shesha' and drinking alcohol. According to them it is due to anger and irritation in not achieving their goal. They also reported as they are working in 'chat' Bets to fulfill their needs.

The researcher was also able to observe when the victims chew 'chat' and smoking 'shesha'. Similar with the victims report, Schauer and Wheaton (2006) stated that victims of trafficking often become vulnerable in their attempt to provide better life for their families therefore their failure to accomplish this goal, coupled with the disgrace of their trafficking experiences, results in feelings of sadness, depression, sometimes become mentally sick and addicted with different drugs. Moreover, Miko (2004) showed that women who have been trafficked and released from the exploitation and abuses face many psychological (post-traumatic) disorders.

Consistent with the above idea a victim's brother shared:

More than a week, she was not able to speak, for about a year she was with a serious mental problem...

The sister of a victim also reported as her sister was experienced nightmares, could not eat enough food, and deteriorated physically while returned. Also, a victim's sister reported as her sister was treated in Gondar hospital for about two weeks.

Health consequences existing currently while the study was conducted were also reported by victims. These include headache; physical problem, and hearing problem. A victim who was in Lebanon shared:

I was working longer hours without getting rest. This resulted in a problem with my leg.

Another participant shared:

I was working with an ear conditioner for about 3 years. This damaged two of my ears and left in a hearing problem existing still.

Supporting the victims' experience, IOM (2006) reported that due to the different abuses and exploitations many victims of trafficking suffer serious bodily injuries and mental disorders.

Moreover, as cited in Emebet(n.d.), according to a local newspapers statistics from quarantine office at Addis Ababa International Airport show that 67 bodies of Ethiopian women, who allegedly committed suicide, arrived from Middle Eastern countries between 1999-2005. The official cause of death in all cases was suicide by means including hanging, jumping from buildings, and using firearms. Similarly, AgrinetI (2001) reported as there are reports of disability and severe injury. Also, the working and living conditions suffered by many victims of trafficking may push them to prostitution.

Majority of the victims believed that being trafficked has negative effects in their life after released from the exploitations and abuse. The overall consequences reported by victims themselves were health, social and psychological. On the contrary, a victim returned from Lebanon reported that being trafficked for about 10 years in the Middle East has positive effects in her later living condition. She believed that being experienced harsh situations abroad made her hard worker after released from the exploitations and abuses. She also reported as she had her own Restaurant gained through hardworking. She said

Though, it has many negative effects in my life, it has also positive consequences.....

Most of consequences of being trafficked reported by victims themselves were repeated by victims' family members. In addition, a victim's mother that her daughter was in Saudi Arabia stressed the social consequences of being trafficked on her daughters living condition.

She said:

My daughter is 32 years old by now. But she is not married and has no child still. Her younger sisters are married. This is because she spent her time in the use less migration. Sometimes, I observed her feeling irritated

Supporting a victim's mother report Human Rights Watch (1995) reported that among women who have been trafficked and released from exploitations few are able to marry and have children which are often central to raising a women's social status. With few formal employment opportunities women may return to prostitution within their own communities, or again seek to migrate as their only means of financial supports. Furthermore, Burke (2009) stated that women who have been trafficked and released from the exploitation show

diminished interest or participation in significant social activities, limited range of emotions, example; inability to have love feelings, poor sleep, difficulty falling or staying asleep.

4.2.6. Legal Protections and Assisting Victims

When experienced different abuses and exploitations by the employers and the prison, all of the victims interviewed in this study reported as they were not assisted or protected by the government of the destination countries or Ethiopian government representatives.

While returned to Ethiopia, none of the victims reported as they were helped by the governmental or nongovernmental organization. For those who traveled through legal agents, they were asked whether they accused their agents in Ethiopia after released from exploitations and abuses; majority of the victims were not quite aware of the legal processes.

USAID/Ethiopia staff reported that counter trafficking programs must be designed with a gender perspective. Every year, thousands of Ethiopian women are trafficked to the Middle East to work as domestic servants and often suffer psychological and emotional abuse, physical and sexual violence, confinement, prostitution, organ-harvesting and even death. Out of thirteen girls who leave Ethiopia to work abroad one is under 18, out of these four out of five are trafficked. Also, USAID reported the main reasons why trafficking in women and children is prevalent problem in Ethiopia are lack of awareness of the risks of trafficking by the society, the weak government capacity to formulate legislative instruments, as well as the non-enforcement of existing legal frame works seem to leave an open field for traffickers in human beings.

Similarly, IOM (2006) argued that, though Ethiopia lacks policy on trafficking in women and children, at the national level, the constitution of the Democratic republic of Ethiopia, 1995, the Ethiopian Penal code, 1957, the private employment agency proclamation, 1998, the 1993 labor proclamation, give ample protection. However, all of the legal instruments are not effectively enforced for the protection of victims of trafficking, probably because of the desperate economic conditions of the target populations, the relentless agents and intermediaries, and limitations among law enforcement agencies. Supporting IOM's (2006) report victims also agreed that using legal agents to migrate and work cannot protect a woman from being abused and exploited. They believed that using legal agents is useless and not different with using illegal processes. Corresponded with the victims report, in an Ethiopian FM Radio broad cast (98.1) weekly program called "Teguwaze Nekash' (ጥገዋሯ ነቅሻ) prepared by Kassa Ayalew, women trafficking was discussed on line to the people for about a month. In the discussion, many returnees (victims) from Middle East countries, who were participants of the discussion, condemned the use of legal agents. Even some of them called the names of the Agents they used while migrated.

As presented in the literature part, research has affirmed that victims of human trafficking need legal, psychological and social assistances. In Ethiopia, nominally there are few nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing legal advice, shelter, counseling and income generating activities. However, they are all restricted in the capital and not provide ample service for the victims. IOM (2006) reported that the scale of trafficking of young Ethiopian women and children mainly to the Middle East is difficult to estimate. The Ethiopian government like many others does not collect specific data on trafficked persons. Anecdotal accounts however show that trafficking for the purpose of engaging victims as housemaids is on the increase. The extent of abuse usually forces the victims to run away or be dropped since they are usually treated as

criminals in breach of immigration laws. The deported victims may face stigmatization at home where very few, if any support services exist to assist them with reintegration. In effect, the same conditions of poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities that led to their initial vulnerability await them. Coupled with the trauma of their ordeal, these factors may push them to be trafficked.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Summary and Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to explore the major abuses and exploitations that women who were victims of trafficking in different Middle East countries and currently living Gondar town experienced while trafficked.

This study mainly examined the psychosocial and health challenges victims encountered while trafficked including its consequence.

A qualitative method was selected for this study to gather data. Specifically, an in-depth interview was conducted with fourteen participants. It included seven women who were victims of trafficking in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town. Other seven participants of the study were victims' family members who know victims before and after trafficking.

The expectations of this study was that the results would offer a better understanding of victims psychological, social and health experiences with its causes and consequences from the testimony of victims themselves and their family members.

This study was conducted in Gondar town on victims of external women trafficking particularly in the Middle East countries. A qualitative research methodology was designed to gather information regarding victims psychosocial and health experiences with its causes and consequences. Among women who have been trafficked in the Middle East countries and living in Gondar town currently, seven women were chosen to be participants of the study. The victims' family members who have relationship with the victims before and after trafficking were also chosen as participants of the study. The information gained via in depth interview revealed:

The major contributing factors for women to be victims of trafficking are economic, social and the perception that life is better elsewhere out of Ethiopia. However, the economic factor (poverty) was emphasized by majority of the victims and their family members.

The major abuses and exploitations that victims experienced while trafficked are over work, physical violence, economic exploitation, starvation, emotional (psychological) abuse, prohibition from contact with their families, denial of access to medical care and spiritual abuse. Due to the different abuses and exploitations, victims were suffering from persistent feelings of sadness, stress, fear, homesickness anger or irritability, claiming suicide and health problems.

Moreover, the study revealed that being trafficked has social, psychological and health consequences on the victims living conditions after released from trafficking.

Finally, though most of the victims used legal agents while migrated; all of them reported as they experienced exploitations and abuses. The victims also stressed that using legal agents cannot protect women from being trafficked. When experienced different abuses and exploitations, all of them reported as they were not assisted or protected by the government of the destination countries or Ethiopian government representatives.

5.2. Implications

From the findings of this study one can consider that:

Though there are many contributing factors for Ethiopian women to be victims of trafficking; instead of suffering many abuses and exploitations with long lasting consequences including death; it is better to try other work alternatives here in their own country.

In addition to illegal brokers legal agents are also the major actors for Ethiopian women to be victims of trafficking. This indicates that the government need to make strong laws regarding trafficking at the national level and enforcing it effectively. It is also better if the government works in collaboration with non-governmental organizations in assisting and reintegrating victims and making the society aware. It is necessary to establish good relationship with the destination countries to create a suitable work environment for Ethiopian women in the Middle East.

Finally, further investigation is needed in collecting information about returnees, and the living standards of Ethiopian women who are victims of trafficking in different Middle East countries with identifying the real number of women who are migrated to the Middle East and the type of work they are engaged in.

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ካሳ አያሌው። (አዘጋጅና አቅራቢ)። 2002ዓ.ም ከመጋቢት 13-ሚያዝያ 10 በሳምንት አንድ ጊዜ። ተጓዥ ነቃሽ። ህገ ወጥ የሴቶች ዝውውር። አዲስ አበባ። ፋና ኤፍ ኤም 98.1።

Appendix -A

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Consent Form to participate in the study

My name is Yedilfana Adinew and I am a candidate for a master of Social Psychology degree from Addis Ababa University. I invite you to participate in this study focusing on: the different abuses and exploitations (mainly the psychological and social experiences) of women who were trafficked in different Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town experienced while trafficked.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the major abuses and exploitations (mainly the psychological and social experiences) of women who were trafficked in different Middle East countries confronted while trafficked; including the causes for their migration and consequences of being trafficked on victims living conditions.

If you agree to participate in the study, you will be asked to take part in a face-to -face interview that will last between 45 and 60 minutes. This interview will be audio taped; as such, you have the right to access, review and edit the tape. In order to maintain confidentiality, your name will not be used during the interview; instead a pseudo name will be used .In addition recorded tapes would be kept properly. If you would prefer not to be taped, your responses will be hand written.

Your participation in the study is completely voluntary. You may refuse to answer and still remain in the study. You may also withdraw from participating in the study, or stop the interview at any time without any consequences. There are no direct benefits to you from participating in the study.

Thank you very much for your consideration to participate in this study. If you agree to participate in the study, put your signature below on the space provided.

Yedilfana Adinew.

I understand the procedures and conditions of my participation. I agree to participate in this study.

Signature

Date

Appendix-B

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Psychology

Interview guideline for victims

Instruction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the major abuses and exploitations experienced by women, who were trafficked in the Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town. It is mainly to investigate their health, psychological and social experiences. Identifying the consequences of being trafficked on victims is also the purpose of the study. Since your responses are important for the study you are required to give genuine responses.

Thank you

Back ground information

1. sex
 - A. Male
 - B. Female
2. Age (at the time of migration) _____
3. Martial Status
 - A. Married
 - B. Not married
 - C. Divorced
4. Family social economic Background
 - A. High
 - B. Medium
 - C. Low
5. Religion
 - A. Christianity
 - B. Muslim
 - C. Other

6. Highest level of Education

A. Illiterate

B. Primary School completed

C. High school completed

D. Above _____

7. Name of the country

That you were trafficked _____

8. The kind of transportation

A. Legal

B. Illegal

9. For how long have you been

Trafficked? _____

10. The kind of trafficking

A. House maid

B. sex worker

C. Other _____

11. What was your reason when deciding to migrate?

12. When you decided to migrate, did you decide by yourselves? Or, by others?

13. Before migrated, how was your image for the Middle East countries? And how did you find it?

14. How was the process to travel and the kind of transportation?

15. When you were in the Middle East how was your physical and mental health? How many hours did you spent in working within a day? How was your interaction with the employers?

16. Did you have the right to get rest, access for medical care and to receive your salary on time?

17. When you were in the Middle East, did you have the right to communicate with your families in Ethiopia?

18. was there any exploitation or abuse that you experienced by the employers or other bodies while trafficked? If yes specify the kind of exploitation and abuse?

19. When did you return to Ethiopia? And why did you decide to return?

20. Currently how is your physical and mental health condition? How is your interaction with your family and the society?
21. Do you have a job? If yes specify the kind of job?
22. Do you think that being trafficked in the Middle East has consequences on your current living condition? If yes, how it affects your life?
23. If you experienced abuse and exploitations while trafficked, did you announce the problem for the concerned bodies? If yes, for whom? And how was the response?
24. When you came back to Ethiopia, did you get help from the government or non-governmental organizations? If yes, what was the kind of help?
25. If you have additional comments regarding the points what we have discussed or, about the points that you think important concerning the problem, you can forward.

Thank you

Appendix-C

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Psychology

Interview for victims family members

Instruction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the major abuses and exploitations experienced by women, who were trafficked in the Middle East countries and currently living in Gondar town. Mainly it is to investigate their health, psychological and social experiences while trafficked. Identifying the consequences of being trafficked is also the purpose of the study. The need to choose you as a participant of the study is due to the expectation that you better observe the consequences of being trafficked on the victim after the victim returned from migration. Hence your responses are important for the study you are required to give genuine information about the victim.

Thank you!

1. Sex

A. Male

B. Female

2. Age _____

3. Religion

A. Christianity

B. Muslim

C. Other

4. Family social economic Background

A. High

B. Medium

C. Low

5. Highest level of Education

A. Illiterate

B. Primary School completed

C. High school completed

D. Above _____

6. The kind of relationship with the victim
- A. Mother B. Father C. Sister
D. Brother E. other _____
7. What do you think was the reason for her to migrate? Did you support or refuse her? If you refused /supported, why?
8. Did the victim have any contact with the family when she was in the Middle East?
9. While returned to Ethiopia, how was the victim's health and mental conditions? Have you observed any problem? If yes, what was the problem?
10. Does the victim has her own job currently? If yes, what is it?
11. Currently how is the victim's physical and mental health condition? How is her interaction with the family and the society?
12. Did the victim share you any challenges that she faced in the Middle East? If yes, what are they?
13. Do you think being trafficked has consequences on the victims current living condition? If yes how it affected her life?
14. If you have comments regarding the points that we have discussed or additional points that you think are important you can forward.

Thank you

Appendix-D

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኝነትን መጠየቂያ ቅጽ

ስሜ የድልፋና አድነው ይባላል። በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ሳይኮሎጂ (ማህበራዊ ስነልቦና) ሁለተኛ ዓመት የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ነኝ። እርስዎን የዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ እንዲሆኑ የመረጥኩዎት ለመመረቂያ ጽሁፌ ማሟያ ለማድረገው ጥናት ነው። የጥናቱ ዋና ዓላማ በጎንደር ከተማ በተለያዩ መንገድ ወደ አረቡ አለም ተሰደው የተለያዩ ችግሮችና ብዝበዛዎች ደርሶባቸው የተመለሱ ሴቶችን የደረሱባቸውን የተለያዩ ችግሮች እና ብዝበዛዎች ማጥናት ነው። በተለይም ማህበራዊና ስነልቦናዊ ልምዶቻቸውን ማጥናት የጥናቱ ትኩረት ነው።

በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ ከ45-60 ደቂቃ ሊወስድ በሚችል የፊት ለፊት ቃለ መጠይቅ እንዲሳተፉ ይጠየቃሉ። ቃለ መጠይቁም በመቅረፅ ድምጽ የሚቀረፅ ይሆናል። የተቀረፁትን ቃለ-መጠይቅ የመስማት፣ እንዲቀረጽ ያልፈለጉትን ድምጽ የማስተካከልንና የማስወጣት መብት አለዎት። ሚጥራዊነትን ለመጠበቅ ያህል በቃለ-መጠይቁ ወቅት ትክክለኛ ስምዎ አይገለጽም በፋንታው ሌላ ስም (የውሸት ስም) ይሰጥዎታል። የተቀረጹት ቃለ መጠይቅ ሌሎች ሰዎች በማያገኙት መንገድ በአግባቡ ይቀመጣል። በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ድምጽዎን በመቅረጽ ድምጽ ለመቅረጽ ፈቃደኛ ካልሆኑ ቃለ ምልልሱ በእጅ ጽሁፍ ይሰጥራል።

በጥናቱ ላይ የእርስዎ ተሳታፊነት ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ለመመለስ ያልፈለጉዎቸውን ማንኛውንም ጥያቄዎች ያለመመለስ መብት አለዎት። በተጨማሪም በማንኛውም ሰዓት በጥናቱ ተሳታፊነትዎን የማቆም መብት አለዎት። በጥናቱ ተሳታፊ በመሆንዎት ምክንያት ቀጥተኛ የሆነ ጥቅም አያገኙም።

በጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ለመሆን ከተስማሙ እባክዎን ፊርማዎን ለፊርማ በተዘጋጀው ባዶ ቦታ ላይ ያስፍሩ።

የድልፋና አድነው

በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ የሰፈሩትን ሃይቶችና እና ሁኔታዎች በትክክል ተገንዝቤያሁ። ስሆንም በጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ለመሆን ተስማምቻለሁ።

ፊርማ

ቀን

Appendix-E

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት

የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የቃለ መጠይቅ ለችግሩ ስለባዎች

መመሪያ .

የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ዋና አላማ በጉንደር ከተማ በተለያዩ መንገድ ወደ አረቡ አለም ተሰደው የተለያዩ ችግሮችን እና ብዝበዛዎችን አሳልፈው ወደ ኢትዮጵያ የተመለሱ እና በጉንደር ከተማ እየኖሩ ያሉ ሴቶችን በአረቡ አለም በነበራቸው ቆይታ የገጠሟቸውን የተለያዩ ችግሮች እና ብዝበዛዎች በተለይም አካላዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊ እና ማህበራዊ ልምዶቻቸውን በጥልቀት ማጥናት ነው። በተጨማሪም በአረቡ አለም ያሳለፉት የስደት ህይወት አሁን ላሉበት የኑሮ ሁኔታ ያሳደረባቸውን ተጽእኖ ማየት የጥናቱ ሌላኛው አላማ ነው። ስለዚህም በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ለማቀርብልዎት ጥቃቄዎች እርስዎ የሚመልሷቸው ትክክለኛ መልሶች ጥናቱን ታማኝ ያደርጉታል። የምጠይቅዎት ጥቃቄ ግልጽነት የጉደለው እና ያልገባዎት ከሆነ ማብራሪያ የመጠየቅ መብት አለዎት። ለምጠይቅዎት ጥቃቄ ትክክለኛውን እና የሆነውን ነገር በመመለስ ትብብር ያደርጉልኝ ዘንድ በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ።

የግል መረጃ:

- ጾታ: ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት
- ዕድሜ (በስደት ወቅት) _____
- የጋብቻ ሁኔታ
 ሀ. ያገባ ለ. ያላገባ ሐ. የፈታ
- የቤተሰብ የኑሮ ደረጃ
 ሀ. ከፍተኛ ለ. መካከለኛ ሐ. ዝቅተኛ

5. ሐይማኖት

ሀ. ክርስቲያን ለ. ሙስሊም ሐ. ሌላ _____

6. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. ምንም ያልተማረ ለ. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ

ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ መ. ከዚያ በላይ

7. በስደት የቆየሽበት ሀገር ስም _____

8. የጉዞው አይነት

ሀ. በህጋዊ መንገድ ለ. በህገወጥ መንገድ ሐ. ሌላ _____

9. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ በስደት ቆየሽ?

10. በስደት እያለሽ ትሰራው የነበረው የስራ አይነት

ሀ. የቤት ሰራተኝነት ለ. ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሐ. ሌላ _____

11. ወደ አረቡ አለም ለመሰደድ ምክንያትሽ ምን ነበር?

12. ወደ አረቡ አለም ለመሰደድ የወሰንሽው በራስሽ ነው? ወይስ የሌሎች ሰዎች ጫና ነበር?

13. ከመሔድሽ በፊት ስለምትሔጅበት አገር የነበረሽ ግምት እንዴት ነበር? እንዴትስ አገኘሽው?

14. የጉዞው ሂደትና ሁኔታ በዝርዝር እንዴት ነበር?

15. በስደት ላይ እያለሽ አካላዊና ስነልቦናዊ ጤንነትሽ እንዴት ነበር? በቀን ምን ያህል ሰዎች ትሰራ ነበር? ከአሰሪዎችሽ ጋር የነበረሽ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነትስ ምን ይመስል ነበር?

16. በስደት እያለሽ ሲያምሽ የህክምና አገልግሎት የማግኘት፣ ሲደክምሽ የማረፍ፣ የመዝናናት መብት እና ደሞዝሽን በሰአቱ የመቀበል መብት ነበረሽ ወይ?

17. በስደት እያለሽ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ካሉ ቤተሰቦችሽ ጋር በተለያዩ መንገዶች የመገናኘት አጋጣሚ ነበረሽ ወይ?

18. በስደት እያለሽ በአሰሪዎችሽ ምክንያት ወይም በሌሎች አካላት የደረሰሽ ጉዳት ነበር ወይ? አዎ ከሆነ መልስሽ የጉዳቱ አይነት ምን ነበር?

19. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ እንዴትና ለምን ልትመለሽ ቻልሽ?

20. በዚህ ስዓት አካላዊ እና ስነልቦናዊ ጤንነትሽ እንዴት ነው? ከቤተሰቦችሽ ጋር ያለሽ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነትስ ምን ይምስላል?
21. በአሁኑ ስዓት የምትተዳደረበት ስራ አለሽ ወይ? ካለሽ የስራው አይነት ምንድን ነው?
22. በአረቡ አለም በስደት ያሳለፍሽው ህይወት አሁን ላለሽበት የኑሮ ሁኔታ ያሳደረብሽ ተጽእኖ አለ ወይ? ካለ እንዴት እና በምን መልኩ ነው ተጽእኖ ያሳደረብሽ?
23. በአረቡ አለም በስደት እያለሽ ችግር ደረሱብሽ ከሆነ ችግሩን ለሚመለከተው አካል አላሳወቅሽም ወይ? አሳውቀሽ ከሆነ ለማን ነበር? እርዳታስ አገኘሽ ወይ?
24. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ተመልሰሽ ስትመጪ እርዳታ ያደረገልሽ መንግስታዊም ሆነ መንግስታዊ ያልሆነ ድርጅት ነበር ወይ? አዎ ከሆነ የእርዳታው አይነት ምን ነበር?
25. እስካሁን በተወያየንባቸው ጥያቃዎች እና ችግሮች ዙሪያ መነሳት አለበት ብለው የሚያስቡት ተጨማሪ አስተያየት ካለዎት ይግለፁ?

አመሰግናለሁ።

Appendix-F

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የቃለ መጠይቅ ችግሩ ከደረሰባቸው ሴቶች ጋር የቅርብ ዝምድና ላላቸው ሰዎች መመሪያ

የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ዋና አላማ በጉንደር ከተማ በተለያዩ መንገድ ወደ አረቡ አለም ተሰደው የተለያዩ ችግሮችን እና ብዝሃነቶችን አሳልፈው ወደ ኢትዮጵያ የተመለሱ እና በጉንደር ከተማ እየኖሩ ያሉ ሴቶችን በአረቡ አለም በነበራቸው ቆይታ የገጠሟቸውን የተለያዩ ችግሮች እና ብዝሃነቶች በተለይም አካላዊ፣ ስነ-ልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ልምዶቻቸውን በጥልቀት ማጥናት ነው። በተጨማሪም በአረቡ አለም ያሳለፉት የስደት ህይወት አሁን ላሉበት የኑሮ ሁኔታ ያሳደረባቸውን ተጽእኖ ማየት የጥናቱ ሌላኛው አላማ ነው። የእርስዎ በዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ የሆኑበት ምክንያት በተለይም በስደት መቆየቷ በልጅቱ ላይ ያሳደረባትን ተጽእኖ በበለጠ ሊያስረዱን ስለሚችሉ ነው። የምጠይቅዎት ጥያቄ ግልጽነት የጉደለው እና ያልገባዎት ከሆነ ማብራሪያ የመጠየቅ መብት አለዎት። ስለሆነም ለምጠይቅዎት ጥያቄ ትክክለኛውን እና የሆነውን ነገር በመመለስ ትብብር ያደርጉልኝ ዘንድ በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ።

የግል መረጃ:

1. ጾታ: ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት

2. ዕድሜ _____

3. ሐይማኖት

ሀ. ያገባ ለ. ያላገባ ሐ. የፈታ

4. የኑሮ ደረጃ

ሀ. ከፍተኛ ለ. መካከለኛ ሐ. ዝቅተኛ

5. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. ምንም ያልተማረ

ለ. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ

ሐ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ያጠናቀቀ

መ. ከዚያ በላይ

6. ከተገኝው ጋር ያለው ዝምድና አይነት

ሀ. እናት ለ.አባት ሐ.እህት መ. ወንድም ሠ ሌላ —

7. ልጅቱ ወደ አረቡ አለም ለመስደድ ምክኒያቱ ምንድን ነበር ብለው የስባሉ? ለመስደድ ስትወስንስ የልጅቱን ውሳኔ ደግፈው ነበር ወይ? ወይስ ተቃውመው ነበር? ደግፈውም ሆነ ተቃውመው ከነበር ለምን?

8. ልጅቱ በአረቡ አለም በስደት እያለች በስልክም ሆነ በደብዳቤ ከቤተሠብ ጋር የመገናኘት አጋጣሚ ነበራት ወይ?

9. ልጅቱ ወደ ኡተዮጵያ ስትመለስ የጤንነት ሁኔታዎ ምን ይመስል ነበር? በፊት ከነበራት ጤንነትም ሆነ ባህሪ የተለወጠ ነገር ነበር ወይ? አዎ ከሆነ የጉዳቱ አይነት ምንድን ነበር?

10. በዚህ ሰዕት የራሷ የሆነ መተዳደሪያ አላት ወይ? ካላት የሰራው አይነት ምንድን ነበር?

11. በአሁኑ ሰዕት አጠቃላይ አካላዊ እና ስነልቦናዊ ጤንነቷ ምን ይመስላል? ከቤተሰብም ሆነ ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር ያላት ማህበራዊ ግንኙነትስ እንዴት ነው? ወደ አረቡ አለም ከመሔዷ በፊት የተለወጠ ነገር አለ ወይ?

12. በአረቡ አለም እያለች ያጋጠሟትን ችግሮች ለእርስዎ የማካፈል አገጣሚ ነበራት ወይ? አዎ ከሆነ እንዴት ነበር?

13. ልጅቱ በአረቡ አለም በስደት ያሳለፈችው ህይወት አሁን ላለችበት የነገር ሁኔታ ያሳደረባት ተፅእኖ አለ ወይ? አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልኩ ነው ተፅእኖ ያሳደረባት?

14. እስካሁን በተወያየንባቸው ጥያቄዎች እና በችግሩ ዙሪያ አልተነሱም ብለው የሚያስቡት ተጨማሪ አስተያየት ካለዎት ይግለፁ።

አመሰግናለሁ።