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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF TRAFFICKING
WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO URBAN CENTERS: THE
CASE OF ADDIS ABABA**

**By:
HABTEMARIAM GEBRU**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE
STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN POPULATION STUDIES**



June, 2008

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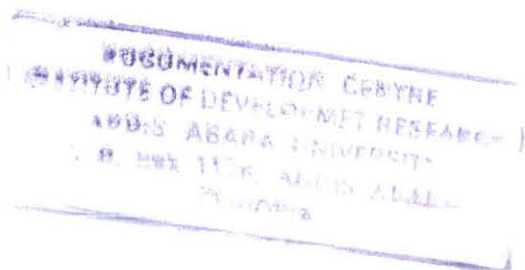
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***Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and
Children to Urban Centers: The Case of Addis Ababa***

By
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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CCBDTA	Cross Country Bus Drivers and Ticketers Association
EWLA	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSCE	Forum on Street Children Ethiopia
GRIP	"Godanaw" Rehabilitation Integrated Project
GOs	Governmental Organizations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MPRCD	Migration Policy Research and Communication Department
MTCDP	Multi-purpose Community Development Project
MTCH	Mother Teresa Charity Homes
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPRIFS	Organization for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children
SNNRP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections

Abstract

Trafficking in human beings, especially in women and children for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation has become an issue of global concern because of its rapid growth in recent years. Ethiopia is among the countries highly affected by both domestic and international trafficking. In-country trafficking in women and children from rural to urban center is widespread in Ethiopian. However, the causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children are not well documented.

The primary objective of this study was to identify the major socio-cultural, economic and legislative causes and consequences of trafficking on the victims in Addis Ababa. To this end, a total of 140 trafficked women and children were identified through non-probability sampling techniques and were interviewed by using an interview schedule containing close ended questions. In addition, 30 key informants were selected from different governmental, non governmental and private institutions and participated in the in-depth interviews. A total of four focus group discussions were conducted with community workers and victims of trafficking engaged in various activities. Efforts were also made to assess the role of law enforcement bodies in accordance with the country's legislative framework. The study involved the use of both quantitative and qualitative data, with more reliance on the latter.

The research identified that low level of education compounded by lack of information exposed women and children to deceptive promises and motivations of brokers, friends, and relatives that were involved in the trafficking process. In most cases, the disparity in economic opportunities between rural areas and major cities like Addis Ababa had contributed to the trafficking of women and children by attracting them. Harmful traditional and cultural practices such as early marriage, discrimination against women and gender based violence pushed women and children to leave their origins to urban areas. The study revealed that the major causes of internal trafficking in women and children were economic factors; unemployment and poverty being the major ones. The capacity to implement the laws by law enforcement bodies was found to be limited. This in turn has contributed to the prevalence of the longstanding and deep rooted problem of internal trafficking in the country. The study indicated that trafficking victims experienced various forms of physical as well as psychological abuses. As a result, they suffered from severe forms of emotional disturbances and personality disorders. The study disclosed that trafficking victims engaged in domestic services, commercial sex work and traditional weaving industry were highly vulnerable to the worst forms of economic exploitations. The forms of exploitations include long hours of work, overburdening with work, work with no leaves, low wage, and denial of payments.

Empowerment of women and children, strengthening poverty reduction interventions in the rural areas, improving the capacity of law enforcement bodies, launching awareness raising campaigns, establishing more rehabilitation and reintegration projects, strengthening the fight against harmful traditional and cultural practices were recommended to combat the problem. It is also suggested that conducting further researches in different aspects of trafficking and establishing a national council are vital for mitigating the problem.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Migration from the country side to towns and cities and from one country to another has throughout history been a significant form of population movement. Voluntary migration is the movement of people across political boundaries with out any overpowering force to do so. On the other hand, involuntary migration takes place when people are impelled or forced to move from one place to another by crossing boundaries (Bilsborrow et al., 2001).

Human trafficking is an aspect of migration. The problem of trafficking in persons is not new--it is in many ways a modern-day form of slavery, which has persisted into the twenty-first century. Over the past decade, trafficking in human beings has reached epidemic proportions. No country is immune. The search for work abroad has been fuelled by economic disparity, high unemployment and the disruption of traditional livelihoods (UNODC, 2005).

In the developing world where the majority of people barely get sufficient means of existence slavery and human trafficking have the law of supply and demand. A slave market flourishes to export human beings as cheap labor force, men for the agriculture and women as domestic servants or prostitutes. Around the world it is estimated that twenty seven million people are living in slavery, and human trafficking has become a \$12 billion a year global industry. Today there are twice as many people enslaved than were enslaved in the African slave trade that lasted centuries (King, 2004).

Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings to and from Africa, as well as within the continent. As in the rest of the developed and developing world, trafficking is one of the largest profit making business for organized crime in Africa. Most forms of trafficking take place in Africa. Men, women and children are trafficked for farm labour and domestic work. Women and girls are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation; young girls are sold as child brides; children are trafficked to be used for various activities as child soldiers and are also trafficked for use in ritual sacrifice. These patterns of trafficking take place both within and across countries (Eye on Human Trafficking: Issue 7, 2005).

As in the rest of Africa trafficking and practices similar to slavery have persisted in Ethiopia until today. Women and children are trafficked to urban centers and suffer from various forms of exploitations and abuses. Existing studies indicate that trafficking in women and children from rural to urban areas is a prevalent and steadily increasing practice in the country (Mesfin, 2003).

Studies conducted in the major regional towns and Addis Ababa also reveal that a substantial proportion of women and children working as prostitutes, domestic workers, beggars, weavers in the traditional weaving industry as well as children living in the streets are victims of trafficking. The capital city Addis Ababa stands out as the principal destination point for trafficked victims (AGRINET, 2003; Elias, 2004; FSCE, 2004).

This research has various implications. Since it is conducted to identify the root causes and the consequences of trafficking in women and children to urban centers with a particular emphasis in Addis Ababa, it will be useful to provide empirical findings about the demographic, social, economic and legislative factors that aggravate the problem of trafficking and the resulting physical, psychosocial and economic harms on women and children. It is from this perspective that the study is designed to pinpoint the aforementioned factors as causes and the resulting harms of trafficking on women and children as consequences of domestic trafficking.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The trafficking of women and children has evolved into one of the most tragic features of contemporary global migration with as many as two million people estimated to be trafficked across nations every year (IOM, 2001). It is also a growing and profitable transnational crime next to drug and arms dealing. In the year 2004, the US government estimated that approximately 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year; the vast majority of them are women and children. A report released on March 5, 2004 by Amnesty International reveals that 50,000 women and children were trafficked out of Africa each year between 2001 and 2002. Another research conducted in 53 African countries, by UNICEF's Innocenti Research Center (launched on April 2004), shows that 89 percent of African countries are affected by trafficking.

Ethiopia is among the countries highly affected by both domestic and international trafficking. In-country trafficking of women and children from rural areas to urban centers is widespread in

Ethiopian. A study conducted in six major urban centers of the country (Addis Ababa, Drie Dawa, Jimma, Dessie, Bahir Dar and Awassa) revealed that a substantial number of women and children (24.4%) from the total 459 respondents were trafficked. The study further indicated that 17.9 % of women and children involved in the study from Addis Ababa were trafficked (AGRINET, 2003).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported, in 2004, that trafficking was "increasing at an alarming rate." The number of women and children who are becoming victims to trafficking seem to grow rapidly from year to year in Ethiopia. In response to this, the government of Ethiopia and other concerned organizations such as IOM, USAID, FSCE, EWLA and others are putting their effort together to combat trafficking and educate migrating workers specially women and children about the dangers of trafficking and detect cases of women and child trafficking within and out of the country. However these limited intervention efforts are directed mainly towards labour migration and trafficking in women and children to the Middle East.

Despite its rising profile in many parts of the world, the extent and characteristics of trafficking in Ethiopia remains largely not well documented although the problem is known to exist. The complex, criminal and underground nature of the problem creates a general paucity of data on the scale, trend, causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children in Ethiopia. This in turn contributes to the lack of a coordinated approach to combat the problem.

Cognizant of the seriousness of the problem and the scarcity of information especially about in-country trafficking, this study has attempted to identify the major socio-cultural, economic, legislative, and demographic causes of trafficking and its consequences on women and children in Ethiopia with particular reference to Addis Ababa.

The root causes of trafficking in Ethiopia are many and varied. Many of these causes are associated with Ethiopia's poverty trap which involves a range of mutually reinforcing economic and social ills. People become part of the human trafficking chain because of various reasons that are either push or pull factors. The major push factors include poverty, persistent unemployment, deteriorating living conditions, prevalent discriminatory gender structure, limited access to social services such as education in rural areas, harmful socio-cultural practices and lack of legislative and policy frameworks, while demand for domestic workers, prevalence of prostitution, and

demand for cheap labour in urban areas act as major pull factors (Yoseph et al., 2006 and AGRINET, 2003).

The recurrent forms of abuse and exploitation experienced by victims of internal trafficking in women and children were identified as labour exploitation, physical and emotional abuse, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation. Trafficking victims working as housemaids are recurrently overworked, subjected to corporal punishment, and sexually abused by employers and their family. Children recruited in the weaving industry are often forced to work for long hours under harmful working conditions. Trafficked women and children living in prostitution suffer sexual, physical and emotional abuse in the hands of community members and are exploited by landladies and bar or hotel owners through free labour and sharing of income. Moreover, women and children trafficked in to the sex industry are also exposed to deadly diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Women and children tend to be the most vulnerable to human trafficking as they often carry the burden of poverty (Elias, 2004; AGRINET, 2003; Yoseph et al., 2006).

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Trafficking in human beings, especially in women and children for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation has become an issue of global concern because of its rapid growth in recent years. As in any part of the underdeveloped world, trafficking in women and children is a serious problem in Ethiopia.

The detailed picture of the many causes and consequences of trafficking is not well drawn. Empirical data on the various demographic, socio-cultural, economic and legislative factors that accelerate trafficking is inadequate. Hence, the information which will be gathered and analyzed in this study will provide useful empirical findings on the root causes and consequences of trafficking within Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa. The findings of the study are believed to indicate the areas of possible intervention which need coordinated efforts to alleviate the problem of trafficking in person. The study may also be used by other interested researchers to conduct further study. Moreover, the findings and recommendations of the study could serve as inputs for developing strategies on intervention programs that will address the problem of trafficking in women and children within Ethiopia.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objective

- The main objective of the study is to map out strategies and measures for fighting the problem of trafficking in women and children in Ethiopia.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To identify the major social, cultural, economic and legislative causes of trafficking in women and children.
- Identify the consequences of trafficking on the victims.
- To come up with problem solving recommendations for possible intervention programs.

1.5 Research Questions

To come up with the intended results and attain the objectives of the study, the following research questions were addressed by the researcher in the process of the research.

- What are the major social, cultural, economic and legislative causes of trafficking in women and children?
- What are the physical, psychological, social and economic consequences of trafficking on the victims of trafficking?

1.6 Limitations of the Study

There are a number of problems, which make researching human trafficking difficult. Among the major constraints, lack of literatures on the field is the crucial one. Getting books dealing with trafficking in women and children in Ethiopia is a great problem. There are no previous similar studies about the causes and consequences of in-country trafficking in a similar setting. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the results with other studies conducted in the country. Furthermore, it should be noted that victims of trafficking are 'hidden groups' that are difficult to access. This is not only true for the victims still living in exploitative conditions but also for those who were previously victimized women and children found in different corners of Addis Ababa.

The absence of clearly agreed up on and conventionally accepted scientific standard procedures in studying trafficking was one of the limitations that the researcher has faced. Lack of incentives to compensate the time spend during the interview was also a problem due to the limited financial resources available for the study. This has forced the researcher to include small number of trafficked commercial sex workers and street children in the study.

been part of the tradition in this region. The purposes include sexual exploitation, adoption, begging and other forms of bounded labor (Kvinnoforum , 2002).

South Asia is considered as the most vulnerable region for trafficking because of its large population size, large-scale rural-urban migration, large populations living in conditions of chronic poverty, and recurrent natural disasters (Khah, 2001). In some communities in India and Nepal, the commercial sexual services have religious and cultural links, which makes the scenario even more complex. South Asian children compose a large group of those being trafficked. In Sri Lanka, the majority of the children that offer sexual services are boys (Miko, 2004).

Tens of thousands of Latin American and Caribbean women and children are believed to be trafficked for sexual exploitation each year. Impoverished children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for prostitution. Victims from Latin America and the Caribbean are trafficked to Western Europe and the United States. The Central American countries and Mexico are also transit countries for trafficking to the United States (Ibid).

Migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean are also reported to be high and increasing in their incidence. The number of trafficked women in Europe alone is estimated at 500,000 (IOM- MPRCD, 2005).

Poverty, sexism and lack of security in Africa have led to an epidemic of trafficking throughout the continent. The devastation of poverty is a primary push factor for trafficking in persons. Poverty leads people into accepting unsafe situations and persuades parents to sell their children into slavery. However, poverty is not the only cause. Societal discrimination against women leads to their increased vulnerability, as social and cultural prejudices and the prevalence of gender violence present additional challenges to their effective protection from trafficking. Women are left economically vulnerable through widowhood, and divorce, separation, or abandonment, and often are forced to migrate in search of wage labor where they must accept substandard employment in order to survive (UNICEF, 2003).

It is estimated that up to 200,000 children (10-18) are trafficked annually in West and Central Africa. The main source countries are currently Senegal and Nigeria, while Ghana is a well traveled transit route. In Mozambique women are trafficked locally and sold as 'wives' to migrant mine workers and with the large numbers of regional conflicts, it is also common place that

women are sold to rebel commanders as sexual slaves. This has also been the trend in Sudan (UNCIF, 2002).

According to Pearson (2003), trafficking in East Africa occurs on two levels. Firstly, there is the internal trafficking of children and young women from rural to urban areas for domestic work and prostitution. Secondly, on an international level, there is trafficking of women to other African countries, the Middle East and Europe for prostitution, and to the Middle East predominantly for domestic labour. There is wide scale trafficking of women especially from Ethiopia to the Gulf - in Lebanon alone, there are an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Ethiopian domestic workers, a significant number of whom are trafficked (Pearson, 2003).

2.2 The Situation of Trafficking in Person in Ethiopia

As stated in the previous preceding sections Ethiopia is among the countries that are highly affected by both domestic and international trafficking in women and children.

The U.S. State Department report disclosed that Ethiopia is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Young Ethiopian women were trafficked to Djibouti and the Middle East, particularly Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain for involuntary domestic labor. A small percentage was trafficked for sexual exploitation to Europe via Lebanon. Fewer numbers of men were trafficked to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states for exploitation as low-skilled laborers. Both children and adults were trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for domestic labor and, to a lesser extent, for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor, such as street vending. NGOs estimated that international trafficking annually involved between 20 and 25 thousand victim (U.S. State Department Trafficking in persons report, June, 2006).

A study conducted on child trafficking in Bahir Dar town also indicated that 42.8% of the total 42 respondents were trafficking victims as a result of a number of intricate push and pull factors (Woldekidan, 2003). According to Emebet (2001), women in Ethiopia have less opportunity to receive education than men do. As a result, women also have less opportunity for employment. It is not surprising that the trend of migration among women is higher than that of men. Feminizations of poverty, lack of access to resources and the growing rates of unemployment and insecurity have expanded the pool of recruits for trafficking. Global restructuring, an expansion of the services sector, a rising female labor force participation rate and an aging population in the

receiving countries have been listed as factors increasing the demand for overseas workers (Emebet, 2001).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported in 2004 that trafficking was "increasing at an alarming rate." A 2004 study by AGRINET on the magnitude of trafficking of women and children confirmed that the problem was pervasive. Using the definition of trafficking and by taking adequate samples from Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, it was found out that 72 percent of Ethiopian women and children were trafficked to these countries were trafficked (AGRINET, 2004).

Studies conducted by various NGOs also revealed that a large number of women and children suffer from different types of inhuman abuses and exploitations as a result of trafficking within Ethiopia. They indicate that trafficking in women and children from rural to urban areas is a prevalent and steadily increasing practice in the country.

A base line survey report on child trafficking concluded that considerable numbers of children are being trafficked to Addis Ababa to engage them in various activities that impede their physical and psychological development. The report further estimated that hundreds of young children are being trafficked for sexual and/or economic exploitations (FSCE, 2004).

According to Mesfin (2003), large number of women and children are brought from rural and small towns to urban centers being deceived and/or forced by traffickers. Trafficking of these vulnerable sections of the society within the national border kept on growing with time (Mesfin, 2003).

The few recent studies in this area indicate that trafficking in women and children within and out of Ethiopia is widespread and on the rise. However the extent and character of the problem remains largely undocumented and there is a dearth of research and information on which to base counter-trafficking activities. Considering these problems this research will attempt to fill the gape of information on the causes and consequences of trafficking in Ethiopia particularly by focusing on women and children trafficked to Addis Ababa.

choices available to "consumers" and permit instant and nearly undetectable transactions. Trafficking is also driven by the global demand for cheap, vulnerable, and illegal labor. For example, there is great demand in some prosperous countries of Asia and the Gulf for domestic servants who sometimes fall victim to exploitation or involuntary servitude (Ibid).

Trafficking is a violation of human rights, and has various consequences at the individual, family, community and country levels. It is also pertinent to note that the women and children are the most vulnerable to being trafficked thus putting a gender dimension to the issue.

According to a study in Bangladesh victims are deprived of education, are stigmatized, and are alienated from their communities of origin. Victims of trafficking work under conditions which are hazardous to their mental and physical health. Perhaps, because of the link between trafficking and the sex industry, the singular most frequently reported health consequence is the role of trafficking in HIV epidemics. The trafficking of young women into prostitution has a formidable impact on HIV transmission (Khan, 2001).

In Latin American countries, the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is accompanied by potentially lifelong and/or life-threatening health consequences; it prevents victims from attaining the highest possible level of physical, mental and social well-being. Victims' health is affected by the trafficking process itself and also by sexual exploitation (Phinney, 2001).

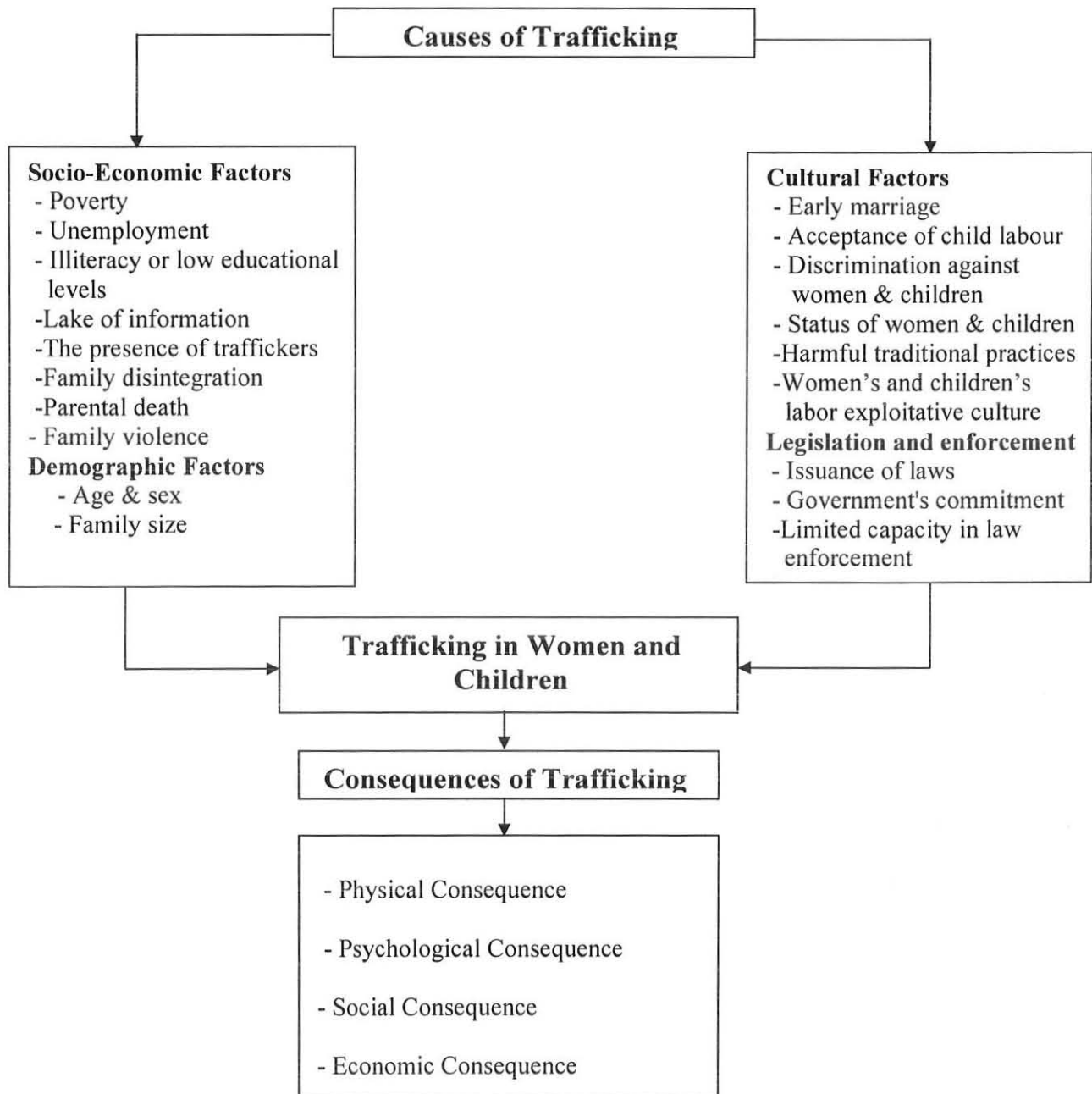
In Bangladesh trafficking may be associated with psychosocial consequences that are commonly linked to victims of violence. Results of research suggest that victims of violence often suffer from depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms, compulsive and obsessive disorders, low esteem, eating problems, sexual dysfunction, and post-traumatic stress disorders (Khan, 2001).

A study in the Americas further indicated that numerous factors associated with trafficking (e.g. violence, isolation, betrayal) can have damaging effects on victims' mental health. These conditions can provoke feelings of hopelessness, helplessness and low self esteem. Depression and suicidal thoughts/attempts are reported by victims. Substance abuse is a common coping mechanism in the sex industry (Phinney, 2001).

Studies in East Africa also show that many women and children are kept in highly exploitative conditions of work (prostitution or domestic labour) suffering non-payment (or under payment) of wages, sexual and physical abuse, long hours and no day off. Women and children trafficked

for prostitution frequently suffer rape, physical abuse, are not paid or underpaid by their exploiters, live in poor conditions and work long hours soliciting for clients. Some are abducted by clients. In addition they suffer harassment from police and local community guards, unplanned pregnancy and risk of HIV/AIDS and STIs (Pearson, 2003).

2.4 Conceptual Framework



Source: Developed by the author from various literatures

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1 Study Design

As the study is aimed at finding out the overall picture on the root causes and consequences of trafficking by taking the cross-section of the trafficked population over a specific period of time, the study is cross sectional in design.

3.2. Data Sources and Instruments of Data Collection

The research design involved the use of both primary and secondary data with a heavy reliance on the use of the former collected from field and the selected target population of the study.

Primary data was collected through structured and semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews which enabled the researcher to gather in-depth information about the causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed to generate the required primary data. It was collected from 140 women and children trafficking victims through interview schedule.

In addition to this, qualitative data were collected through FGDs and in-depth interviews. A total of 30 key informants which include, local brokers, local bar and hotel owners, cross country bus station guards, room renters, cross country bus drivers & their assistants, community workers, employees of relevant GOs and NGOs, such as Panos Ethiopia, ELWA, MoWA, FSCE, MoFA, MoLSA, OPRIFS, GRIP, MCDP, sub city police commands, Addis Ababa Police Commission, Federal First Instance court and Higher court prosecutors have participated in the in-depth interviews. A total of four FGDs with victims of trafficking that were engaged in domestic services, prostitution, street children and community workers were conducted with each group having six up to ten members. The interviewers, supervisors and the researcher served as FGD facilitators. A standard and pre-tested discussion guide was used to conduct the four FGDs.

Secondary data were generated from documents, mass media, NGOs, government publications, and earlier researches done by various institutions and individuals.

Within the pre-coded interview schedule, information on personal background of the respondents such as age, sex, place of birth, ethnicity, religion, marital status, occupational status, educational

background, and causes(socio-cultural, and economic) and consequences of trafficking, family background including their survivorship, marital status, educational level, occupational status, estimated monthly income, family size, were incorporated. The FGD check lists and the interviews were designed in English language and translated into Amharic (the local language) to capture the required information. To ensure consistency the translated interview schedule and the results of the FGDs and the in-depth interviews were translated back to their original format (English version) during data processing.

3.3. Sample Size Determination

One of the important tasks in designing research project is determining the required number of cases or the sample size for the study and this had to be determined before the commencement of the actual data collection. Considering the characteristics of the study population, the resources available and the accessibility of respondents due to the criminal or underground nature of the trafficking information, the researcher had decided to focus on a limited number of informants to gather detailed information. Hence, the sample size was arbitrarily fixed. At first a total of 100 respondents 50 percent women and 50 percent children were considered as adequate size of samples for the study, but latter on when some additional grant was found the sample size was raised by 40 percent with the believe that the larger the sample the more representative ,diversified and reliable information could be gathered.

The above figure does not include all key informants from the different GOs, NGOs and the private sectors, who had close information and contacts with trafficking victims and traffickers. There fore a totally 170 participants were involved in the study.

3.4. Samples of the Study and Selection Procedure

The study population in this research is broadly classified into two groups, namely, children (less than 18 years of age) and women aged 18 and above. All of them were among the women and children who were victims of internal trafficking in Addis Ababa. Questions related to deception, fraud, coercion and others that enable to identify trafficking victims were included in the interviews. Participants were asked those questions prior to their participation in the interview and the FGDs. Non-random (non probability) sampling strategies were employed in this study. By using judgmental or purposive sampling data collection areas were identified as places where

trafficked women and children could be available. Both quota and snowball methods of sampling were used to select trafficked women and children to be interviewed in the study.

Since it is very difficult to easily access trafficked individuals on regular bases, special arrangements were made in the selected data collection areas with NGOs and GOs such as, rehabilitation centers, children protection units, kebeles, and sub city police commands working in the selected areas. Letters of cooperation were prepared and prior contacts were made with the 'kebele' officials, sub city police commands and NGOs working in the selected areas before the commencement of the actual data collection.

3.5. The Study Area (Field Organization)

The study was carried out in various places of Addis Ababa where the trafficked women and children were available. Some of these places were centers established to provide rehabilitation and reintegration support for trafficked persons. "Godanaw" Rehabilitation Integrated Project (GRIP), Mother Teresa Charity Homes (MTCH), and Organization for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS), and temporary shelters of Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (FSCE) established in ten of the sub city police commands found in Addis Ababa and in the cross country bus terminal located in Addis Ketema sub city were places where internal trafficking victims in Addis Ababa were found. With careful identification procedures trafficked women and children were also found in the ghettos of "Arat kilo", "Merkato", "Sebategna", "Cherkos", "Ledeta", "Kolfe", "Shiromeda", "Mesalemia", "Amanuea l" ,housemaids from residential areas, street vendors from the streets and from the informal employment agencies that work on certain stations in Addis Ababa. The other areas include places in Addis Ababa where any of the victims were available with the help of informants. Interviews were conducted when victims of trafficking were willing to be interviewed based on information given to the researcher and the supervisors.

3.6. Recruitment and Training of Data Collectors and Supervisors

The fact that interviewers and supervisors occupy the central position in this study, special attention was given to their recruitment and training. To collect the required primary data from the study population, a total of 6 interviewers and 2 supervisors were recruited. As the interviews contained sensitive information on various forms of abuses and exploitations on the victims of trafficking (especially women and girls) female interviewers were selected. The recruitment

criterion for the data collectors was based on their academic qualifications with minimum qualification of 12th grade and work experience related to data collection particularly issues like trafficking. The researcher provided two days training for both the interviewers and supervisors. The recruited interviewers were given explanations on the objective, expected outcome of the study, meaning, clarity and appropriateness of the questions incorporated in the interview and how to administer the interview to get reliable and valid information from the respondents. Clear guideline or manual was made available to the interviewers to keep as much as possible uniform understanding of the questions in the interview. One interviewer was assigned to gather information in one data collection area and by doing so the six of interviewers completed their assignments of collecting the data from the selected enumeration areas. The researcher and supervisors made an intensive supervision during the actual data collection process.

3.7. Data Processing and Analysis

The analysis of data started from the field while collecting data. A tabulation plan was developed during the course of the study so as to enable the researcher investigate the interactions among variables and speed up the process of analysis. Key informant interviews and FGD results were transcribed, organized, coded, and categorized with the help of session summary sheets. Various techniques of qualitative data analysis such as constant validity check, presenting qualitative data using quotes, content analysis, and triangulation were applied.

The analysis of quantitative data collected was used to describe some of the characteristics of the respondents. The questions in the interview schedule were pre-coded appropriately before data collection. The collected data were edited and entered into a computer. Furthermore, to describe the characteristics of the study population and to address the research questions, descriptive statistics including frequency distribution with percentiles and cross tabulation of variables was made with the help of SPSS software. Microsoft office packages were also used for report writing and presentation of data.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

As the respondents were victims that might have gone through a lot of physical and psychological abuses and exploitations great care and special treatments were made at the time of contacts and during the actual interview. Great caution was taken during the interview concerning sensitive information not to cause any harm on the respondents.

After the careful identification of the trafficked women and children, each of the selected respondents was given detail explanations about the objectives and significance of the study before the interview. All the selected respondents were informed that they had the right to decline to be interviewed. Thus, interview was administered on voluntary basis after getting their consent. The information provided by the respondents was kept anonymous. Confidentiality of the information was kept after the completion of the interview and will not be transferred to any other third party. It will not be used for any other purpose except for the objectives of this study.

CHAPTER IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

A total of 140 trafficked women and children found in different places in Addis Ababa responded to the interview schedule. Although the total number of respondents was 140, not all of them responded to every question asked during the interview. For example, respondents such as prostitutes were not asked some of the questions as most of them did not live in the employers' house.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

As can be seen from Table 4.1, 47.9% (67) of the respondents are within the age group of 16-20. The second largest group of the respondents were children aged 11-15 who make up 22.1% (31) followed by women aged 21-25 comprising 17.1% (24) of the respondents. The vast majority of the respondents that is 74.2% (104) were brought to Addis Ababa when they were age 14 and less. Among these, the age group 10-14 was 52.1% (73), while those aged 5-9 make up 22.1% (31) of the total respondents. The age group 15-19 was also 25% (35) of the respondents. About 75% of the trafficking victims who responded to the interview were women and girls while boys (male children) constituted 25% of them. The vast majority of the respondents (93.6%) were never married before coming to Addis Ababa, while only 5.0% (7) were ever married and 1.4% (2) divorced.

As can be seen in Table 4.1, the majority of the respondents were trafficked to Addis Ababa when they were in the age group 10-14 consisting 52.1% of the victims. The other most important age group is children in the age group 5-9 who make up 22.1%. In general, 95.7% of the respondents were trafficked at age of 17 and below. Children below 17 years of age particularly 5-14 were highly exposed to trafficking because of various reasons. The larger proportion of the trafficked came from family size of 5-8 which make up 53.6 % of the respondents. About 20.7% of the respondents also came from a family size 9-12 which is very large. In general 77.1% of the respondents came from a family size of 5 and above.

Table 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

Current age of the respondents	Frequency	Percent
6-10	13	9.3
11-15	31	22.1
16-20	67	47.9
21-25	24	17.1
26-30	5	3.6
Total	140	100.0
Age at the time of being trafficked		
5-9	31	22.1
10-14	73	52.1
15-19	35	25.0
20-24	1	.7
Total	140	100.0
Sex of the respondents		
Male	35	25.0
Female	105	75.0
Total	140	100.0
Marital status before coming to Addis Ababa		
Never married	131	93.6
Married	7	5.0
Divorced	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0
Family size		
1-4	32	22.9
5-8	75	53.6
9-12	29	20.7
13-16	3	2.1
17-20	1	.7
Total	140	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table 4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents.

Place of birth	Frequency	Percent
Urban	38	27.1
Rural	102	72.9
Total	140	100.0
Place of birth by region		
Tigray	4	2.9
Afar	1	.7
Amhara	58	41.4
Oromia	28	20.0
Somalia	2	1.4
Gambela	3	2.1
SNNP	44	31.4
Total	140	100.0
Religion		
Muslim	15	10.7
Orthodox Christian	106	75.7
Protestant	17	12.1
Catholic	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0
Occupational status before coming to Addis Ababa		
Employed	39	27.9
Unemployed	101	72.1
Total	140	100.0
Attendance of formal education		
Ever attended formal education	88	62.9
Never attended formal education	52	37.1
Total	140	100.0
Literacy status		
Literate	50	35.7
Illiterate	90	64.3
Total	140	100.0
Grade levels completed		
1-8	87	98.9
9-12	1	1.1
Total	88	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents.

As can be seen from Table 4.2, 72.9 % (102) of the respondents were born in rural areas while the rest 27.1 % (38) were born in small towns found in different regions. The largest group of respondents were born in three different regions namely Amhara, Oromia and SNNP each of them consisting 41.4%, 20.0% and 31.4% of the respondents respectively. Orthodox Christians make up the largest proportion of the respondents that is 75.7 % (106). The other religions followed by the respondents were Protestant and Islam comprising 12.1% (17) and 10.7% (15) respectively.

Furthermore, 72.1 % (101) of the trafficking victims were unemployed before they came to Addis Ababa. With regard to education, 62.9% (88) of them had attended formal education while the remaining 37.1% (52) never went to school. The majority of the respondents i.e. 64.3% (90) were not able to read and write in their language. From the total of 88 respondents who attended formal schooling, 98.9% (87) had attended primary education up to 8th grade, of which 83% of them completed 6th grade and less.

Only 7.9% (11) from the total of 140 respondents were currently attending night schools while working during the day. The rest 92.1 % (129) were dropped out and/or did not go to school at all for various reasons. Some of the major reasons mentioned by the respondents were refusal of parents (33.3%), refusal of employers (58.1%), being busy (45.7%), lack of support (62.8%) and working to support themselves (36.4%).(See Table 4.3 below).

Table 4.3 Reasons for being Dropped out and/or not Going to School

Reasons for being dropped out and/or not going to school	Frequency	Percent	Total
Parents /guardians/ did not want me to go to school	43	33.3	129
My employers do not want me to go to school	75	58.1	
Busy with other chores	59	45.7	
No one to support me	81	62.8	
Working to support myself	47	36.4	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

4.3. Family Background of the Respondents

As it is indicated in Table 4.4, both parents of 47.9% (67) the respondents were alive where as 22.9% (32) of the respondents have lost both of their parents. About 29.3% (41) of the respondents were single orphans. While 12.9% (18) had lost their mothers, 16.4% (23) had lost their fathers. In general, the larger proportion of the respondents, i.e. 52.2% (73) were either single or double orphaned. Furthermore, from the total of 67 respondents' parents that are alive, 61.2% (41) of them are living together. Out of the remaining 33.8 % (26) of those respondents' parents that are not living together 53.8% (14) are divorced and 34.6% (9) are separated.

Table 4.4 Family Situation of the Respondents

The situation of parents/guardians/ at the place of birth	Frequency	Percent
Both parents/guardians/ alive	67	47.9
Both parents/guardians/ died	32	22.9
Only father/male guardian alive	18	12.9
Only mother/female guardian	23	16.4
Total	140	100.0
Situation of those whose both parents/guardians/ are alive		
Parents living together	41	61.2
Parents not living together	26	38.8
Total	67	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table 4.5 shows that 70.1 % of the respondents' parents (both parents alive) earn an average monthly income below 500 birr. With regarded to education, 54.1% of the respondents' fathers (male guardians) alive and 68.9% of their mothers (female guardians) that are alive did not go to school at all. Moreover, 50.6% of fathers (male guardians) and 70% mothers (female guardians) who are alive are illiterates. All these indicate the level of socio-economic conditions the families of trafficking victims are in. The poverty level added on low level of education could have contributed to the trafficking (migration) of women and children to urban centers such as Addis Ababa.

Table 4.5 Economic and Educational Status of Respondents' Parents (both parents alive)

Family income of those whose parents /guardians/ are alive	Frequency	Percent
Less than 100 birr	7	10.4
101-300 birr	23	34.3
301-500 birr	17	25.4
501-700 birr	3	4.5
Greater than 700 birr	4	6.0
Do not know	13	19.4
Total	67	100.0
Fathers'/male guardian'/ attendance of formal education		
Ever attended formal education	39	45.9
Never attended formal education	46	54.1
Total	85	100.0
Fathers'/male guardian' literacy status		
Literate	42	49.4
Illiterate	43	50.6
Total	85	100.0
Mothers' /female guardian'/ attendance of formal education		
Ever attended formal education	28	31.1
Never attended formal education	62	68.9
Total	90	100.0
Mothers' /female guardian' literacy status		
Literate	27	30
Illiterate	63	70
Total	90	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

CHAPTER V

THE CAUSES OF TRAFFICKING

5.1. Social Factors

5.1.1. Social Push Factors

There are a number of social factors that push or motivate victims of trafficking to look for a means to go out of their homes. Seeking to escape frequent maltreatments (abuses) by their parents, they search for individuals who can help them flee from home or they may run away from their place of origin to any where they think they could be free. It is in these kinds of moments i.e. when they are desperate that traffickers get them and recruit them for labor and sexual exploitation purposes.

The findings of the study showed that around two-third of the respondents have experienced different types of maltreatments or abuses in their family before coming to Addis Ababa. The main types of maltreatments include emotional abuses, physical abuses, denial of food and schooling and throwing out of home. Some of the maltreatments faced by the respondents are presented in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 The Types of Maltreatments or Abuses Experienced by Respondents in the Their Family

The types maltreatments or abuses experienced by respondents	Frequency	Percent	Total
Emotional abuses (insult, threat etc)	76	81.7	93
Physical abuses (beating, cauterization etc)	83	89.2	
Denial of food	45	48.4	
Denial of schooling (removal from school)	71	76.3	
Throwing out of home	49	52.7	

*Multiple responses possible Source: Field survey, 2008

Key informants have also indicated that most children who came to Addis Ababa by themselves are children who had encountered frequent abuses by they step mothers or step fathers. In addition to the insult, threat, beating, denial of food and denial of schooling they are frequently thrown out of their homes. Sometimes they are given a lot of heavy work, and if they failed to do that they are told to go out of the house and help themselves. A seventeen years old participant of

FGD with housemaids who was trafficked from Awash Arba elaborated this fact by telling her own story as follows:

“I had a cruel step mother who always gives me a tough job and if I can not do it, she always insults me and beats me with things in her hand. I was the one who brings (fetch) water from a near by river and sometimes men (boys) in the village will make us stop and try to harass me and create a lot of trouble on me. When this happens I may delay a little and tell her the reason frankly, but she always thinks that I wanted the boys and it was my fault. Finally I told what was happening to my father, but she convinced him that it was my fault, and it was because I didn't want to fetch water from the river that I mentioned the harassment. After that both of them started beating me. While I was tired of living with them I found a man and asked him to take me to Addis Ababa for work and I came with him.”

Stories of such kind were told by many of the FGD participants. According to them it was not only by the step parents that maltreatments were occurring but it was also by most parents who believed in corporal punishment to mould children's behavior.

The results of the study revealed that more than 90% of the respondents were pushed by various socio-cultural factors to migrate to Addis Ababa. Four out of five respondents mentioned various forms of family related problems as their cause for leaving their place of origin. Some of the major socio-cultural factors that forced the respondents to migrate to Addis Ababa include family violence, (38%), parental death (42.6%) and family disintegration (25.6%). (See Table 5.2 below)

Table 5.2 Social Factors that Pushed the Respondents

Social factors that pushed the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Total
Divorce	4	3.1	129
Escape from unhappy marriage	3	2.3	
Family violence	49	38.0	
Parental death	55	42.6	
Family disintegration	33	25.6	
Lack of basic infrastructural facilities (schools, hospitals, road)	10	7.8	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

These family related problems are also exacerbated by lack of basic infrastructural facilities such as school, road, potable water and others as push factors that contributed for their migration. An 18 year old girl from Gonder expressed this intertwined situation by saying:

“Our school and the ditch where we bring water were very far from my home. When my parents were alive my mother and sometimes my big brother used to bring water from there. But when both of our parents died my big brother controlled every thing in our house and he started to give order to my big sister and me. We were afraid to go to school and the ditch because they were very far. We also used to fear the abuses of men on the road. One day my big sister came to our house being beaten and raped by a man in our village. There was nothing we could do. Later on my sister runs away to the town of Gonder with out our notice. After that I stopped going to school and started doing household chores, but my brother kept on giving me orders to bring water from that very far and dangerous watercourse, when I refuse to go he always beats me. Then one day my friend, who lived in the neighborhood, who came back from Addis Ababa from work told me that she can help me if I go with her; I agreed and came with her to Addis Ababa.”

Key informants from NGOs working on trafficking victims and street children have also confirmed parental death (orphanhood) and family breakdown as the major cause of rural-urban migration of most women and children. Family disintegration could be the result of divorce, family violence or death of one or both of the parents and creates a huge problem on the children. These kinds of situations force women and children to look for options as a means of survival in the nearby towns and big cities like Addis Ababa.

A study conducted in Nazareth town on street children indicated that 36.9 % of the children came from rural or nearby towns because of family poverty, parental death, and unfavorable home environment such as family violence, abuses, etc. (FSCE, 2003). A study by AGRINET (2003), has also confirmed that there were a greater number of trafficked women and children from separated and divorced parents.

5.1.2 Social Pull Factors

A number of factors attracted the rural women and children to come to Addis Ababa. The study findings indicated that 79.3% of the respondents were attracted by the modern life in Addis

Ababa. About 23.6% of them had the purpose of starting or continuing education in the cities. The stories told by their friends and the promises of the brokers also attracted 26.4% and 31.4% of the trafficked women and children to come to Addis Ababa respectively. (See Figure 5.3 below)

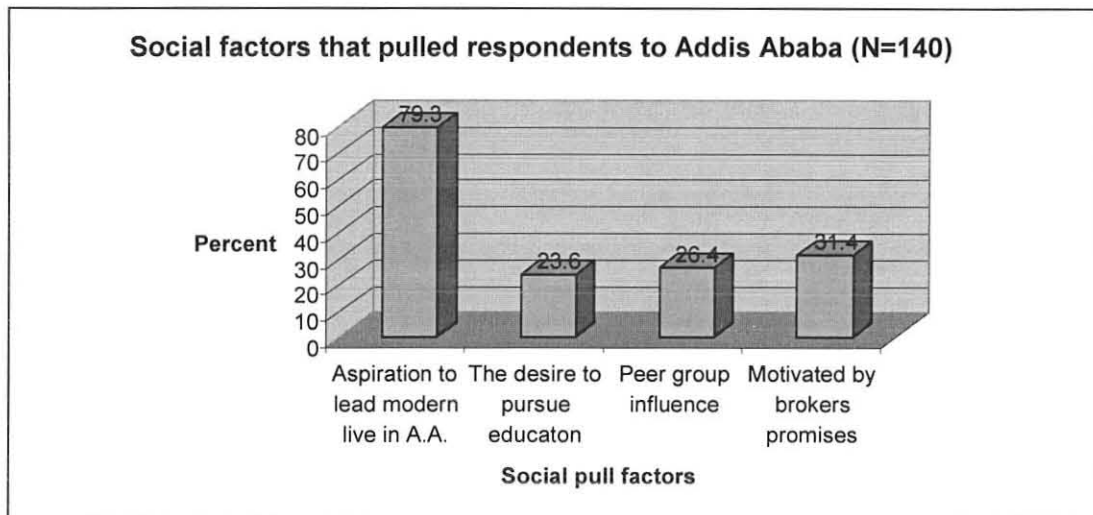


Figure 5.1 Social Pull Factors * Multiple responses possible Source: Field survey, 2008

A key informant working in cross country bus transportation said:

“ during holidays like Timket and Meskel large numbers of formerly trafficked women working as housemaids, babysitters, waitresses, cooks and even as prostitutes go back to their homes with some amount of money and wearing beautiful clothes to visit relatives. These women and brokers go to most of the Amhara region with the purpose of recruiting the women and children in their localities. They are seen well dressed with some money to recruit and motivate their friends and others. These women tell a lot of lies about life in Addis Ababa. By doing so, they win the consent of the children and women in their localities. When they come back, we see most of them holding one or more victims with them. We usually notice this during “Timket” holiday in Amhara region.”

FGD participants working as community workers with people engaged in “shema” making further indicated similar practices in southern part of Ethiopia. The difference is that the holiday is “Meskel” and the victims brought to Addis Ababa are boys. The boys and the traffickers who are going there in the holidays are well dressed holding some amount of money to deceive the

children. They usually tell them that life is so different in Addis Ababa and promise them to get educational and “shema” training opportunities. Some may come without informing any one being stolen, while others negotiate and arrange payments of money with their families.

5.1.3 Intermediate Social Factors

5.1.3.1 The Presence of Traffickers

The findings of the study revealed that different kinds of individuals are involved in trafficking women and children to Addis Ababa. Out of the 140 trafficked women and children respondents, only 3.6 % (5) of them came to Addis Ababa by themselves. The rest 96.4 % (135) were brought by various agents.

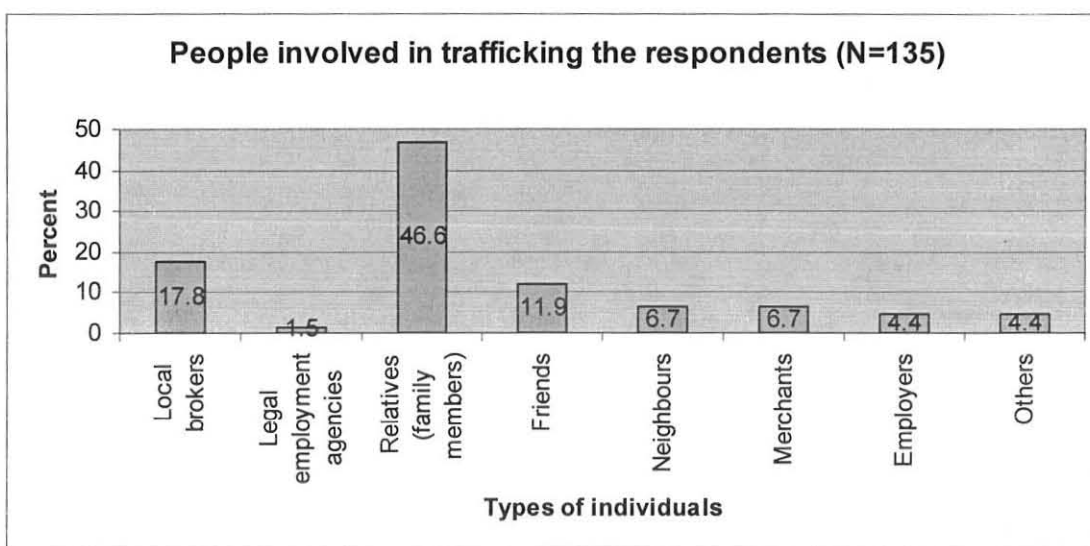


Figure 5.2 Types of People Involved in Trafficking the Respondents to Addis Ababa

As per the information from Figure 5.2, different kinds of individuals are involved in trafficking women and children to Addis Ababa. The largest proportion of the victims (46.6%) were brought to Addis Ababa by their own close relatives and family members. The second largest group of people involved were local brokers, i.e. 17.8% followed by friends consisting 11.9% of the traffickers. The remaining 23.7 % came through employment agency, neighbours, merchants, employers and others.

The possible explanation for this could be the benefits they get by exploiting the victims and the result of the lack of awareness on the crime nature of trafficking. Relatives and friends may also participate in the process of trafficking unknowingly, thinking that they are helping victims to get

employed. This also shows the lack of awareness that exists in the society as a whole. Brokers who earn a lot of benefits by recruiting and engaging the victims to employers also bring many women and children to Addis Ababa. Formerly trafficked women who are engaged in various activities in Addis Ababa also recruit their friends in rural areas during their visit.

According to a key informant from Addis Ababa Police Commission almost all kinds of individuals could be involved in trafficking women and children knowingly or unknowingly. Even parents, brothers, sisters, law enforcement bodies, drivers, priests, sheiks and others are involved in the trafficking process, but they all do it out of ignorance about the crime and thinking that they are helping the victims.

In a study conducted by AGRINET, it was confirmed that in most cases, the recruiter is known to the potential victim. It is disclosed that a large number of recruiters are local brokers followed by friends and relatives (AGRINET, 2003).

Traffickers also use various deceiving methods to bring the victims to their destinations. According to the study findings respondents were pledged different kinds of promises to make them come to Addis Ababa. According to Table 5.3, single or a multiple of promises were given to get the consent for migrating. Educational, training, employment opportunities and sending money to the victims' families were among the deception mechanisms used by traffickers in this study. The majority of the respondents (43.3%) were promised to be provided with educational and employment opportunities.

Table 5.3 Types of Promises Given to the Respondents

Types of promises given	Frequency	Percent
Promised employment	30	23.6
Promised payments to parents/guardians/family members	4	3.1
Promised to start or continue education	22	17.3
Promises of employment and education	55	43.3
Promises of employment and sending money to their parents	3	2.5
promises of employment ,education and sending money to parents	13	10.2
Total	127	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

From the 127 respondents who were given promises, 82.7 % (105) said none of the promises given to them were fulfilled. Furthermore, when asked if they had made any kind of agreement regarding payments, types and conditions of work before and after coming to Addis Ababa, 82.9% (116) of the respondents said they never made or signed any agreement.

Another study confirmed these promises by stating some of the promises given. The methods recurrently used to persuade the trafficked respondents to migrate to towns include job offers, promises of education (training), and promise of foster parent arrangement. Sometimes recruiters target parents or guardians to coerce the potential victim (Yoseph et al., 2006).

Key informants and FGD participants also stated the presence of such deceptive promises. These kinds of promises made by traffickers were also pointed out by a 17 year old girl FGD participant trafficked from Ambo area at the age of 11 stated:

"When my mother died I started to live with my grand mother. When she could no more support me my aunt came from Addis Ababa to visit us. She easily understood our situation and asked my grand mother's permission to take me to Addis Ababa. She promised to take care of me, and send me to school like her own children. I was very happy and agreed to come with her. But after I came here, I was supposed to do work at home. She even fired her housemaid. I was always busy while her children go to school. I asked my aunt when she will send me to school. She always says next September, but she never did it. When I stopped hoping I told her to get me another job and she found me one as a daily laborer. My aunt received my salary and promised to send it to my grand mother but she never did this too."

Most of the stories of trafficked women and children from the Amhara Region and some of those from Oromia and SNNP are similar to the above story. The stories are similar in terms of the people involved in trafficking and the types of promises given that have never been kept.

5.1.3.2. Low Level of Education

As can be observed from the background characteristics of the respondents in chapter four the educational status of the respondents and their parents showed that, very large percentage of them did not go to school at all. Most of those who went to school are even below 6th grade level, showing their low capacity to analyze and understand the false promises of brokers, relatives and

friends. The majority of the parents were also illiterates who can not analyze the information they get about Addis Ababa and protect their children from traffickers.

Few studies conducted on internal trafficking also agree with the findings of this study. According to them the educational background of internally trafficked women and children is generally low. Illiterate women and children constitute the largest group of trafficking victims. Less than one-tenth of the victims had post primary education. Most of the trafficked women and children have barely started or finished their primary education, which may not allow them to make informed decisions about their migration and trafficking. The studies further indicated that 1 out of 6 trafficked children have completed basic elementary education. It is worth noting that a large majority of these children were initially lured to the city with promises of better education and training opportunities (Yoseph et al., 2006 and AGRINET, 2003).

5.1.3.3 Lack of Information about Addis Ababa

In addition to their low level of education that increases the respondents susceptibility to the risk of being deceived easily by the traffickers false promises, the largest proportion of the respondents had no information about Addis Ababa .The findings of the study depicted that out of the total 140 respondents participated in the study, nearly a quarter of them had information about Addis Ababa before leaving home. The vast majority of the respondents around three-fourth had no information about Addis Ababa.

5.2. Cultural Factors

There are various kinds of harmful traditional and cultural practices (such as early marriage, abduction, child labour exploitation and others) that push women and children to leave their places of origin. From the findings of the study the role of cultural factors in trafficking appears to be low compared with the economic factors. One possible explanation for this could be the smallness of the sample in the study. The other could be the effects of the campaigns that are being conducted in the eradication of various harmful cultural and traditional practices in different parts of the country. However, both early marriage and discrimination against women are mentioned as push factors by 28.7% of the respondents who admitted the presence of socio-cultural reasons for their migration. More than half of the respondents (54.3%) claimed the prevalence of children and women's labor exploitative culture in their localities. About one-fifth

of them said they feared the gender based violence prevalent in their localities. (See Table 5.4 below)

Table 5.4 Cultural Push Factors

Cultural and traditional factors that pushed the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Total
Abduction	9	7	129
Early marriage	37	28.7	
Discrimination against women	37	28.7	
Gender based violence (rape, harassment etc)	26	20.2	
Traditional harmful practices (Female genital mutilation)	5	3.9	
Children's and women's labor exploitative culture	70	54.3	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Key informants in MoWA and various studies have indicated that early marriage is a wide spread practice especially in the Northern part of Ethiopia, particularly in most parts of the Amhara region. According to the informants many girls flee from their homes in fear of “child marriage” and other forms of gender based violence such as rape, harassment, abduction etc.

Almost all of the FGD participants who were employed as housemaids admitted the prevalence and their fear of the aforementioned harmful traditional and cultural practices in their localities. Some of them said that their parents know these days that all these practices are crimes and they could be held responsible for it, but they continue doing it because every body is doing it and nobody is going to expose them to the law enforcement bodies. A 16 year old girl, trafficked by her neighbor from Gonder at 13 years of age, explained the combination of such factors as follows:

“In my home it was only my sisters and my mother who were expected to do all the jobs in the house and some on the farm. My brothers were also given work, but you can never compare that with the work we were supposed to do. The worst job that I had was fetching water from a very far watercourse. I fear the place because I heard a lot of stories about it. Many girls were abducted, raped and harassed, by men in that place. Some times it is from these places that men abduct the girls they want to marry. Most of

the girls in my village were married at their childhood. I always waited for my turn. My friends used to tell me that Mister X or Y is planning to marry you and I used to fear all men."

Key informants from Forum on Street Children also explained the prevalence of child labor practice in most parts of the country and its special nature in Arbaminch, Wolita and Gurage areas:

"Engaging children at work in childhood is almost a common cultural practice. If a boy reached 8 years of age he is supposed to help his family by working in the house or somewhere else. He has to learn some kind of work and bring income to the family. This is a highly accepted culture. It is not because of other factors such as land (soil) infertility or absence of school or others; the land is fertile; there is rain 13 months, the climate is good; the school is there built by missionaries long ago; but it is the culture of engaging children at work from their early age. The practice is believed and accepted by the society. Therefore if someone be it a close family member or a distant relative if he/she asks to take the child to teach him or to make her/him work most parents give their children happily."

The presence of such cultural factors was also stated in the findings of a study conducted by AGRINET. Cultural factors, particularly those related to gender equality exacerbate the situation by denying women a say in matters that are related to marriage, child bearing and domestic decisions. The impact of these factors is apparently expressed in family violence and distress in marital life both of which encourage migration. The study further underlined the importance of combating conditions which promote violence, discrimination and the abuse of women and children at home to properly address the problem of trafficking (AGRINET, 2003).

5.3 Economic Factors

The findings of this study revealed that the most powerful factors that aggravated the vulnerability of the victims to trafficking were economic in nature. A multiple of economic factors have forced over 90% of respondents to migrate to Addis Ababa. The major economic factor that pushed over 80% of the respondents was poverty (lack of subsistence), while unemployment (lack of employment opportunities) was the reason for 73.8% of them. Exploitation of children's and women's labor was also among the main economic factors that exposed more than half of the respondents to trafficking. (See Table 5.5 below)

Table 5.5 Economic Push Factors

Economic factors that pushed the respondents	Frequency	Percent	Total
Unemployment (lack of employment opportunities)	96	73.8	130
Poverty (lack of subsistence)	106	81.5	
The desire to change economic activities	16	12.3	
Problems related to access to credit and its availability	2	1.5	
Children's and women's labor exploitation	70	53.8	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

On the other hand, about 79.3% respondents were attracted by the employment opportunities in Addis Ababa. The presence of better economic opportunities found in Addis Ababa had also pulled over three-fourth of them. The hope of better income with gainful jobs had attracted 36.4% of the respondents. (See Figure 5.3 below)

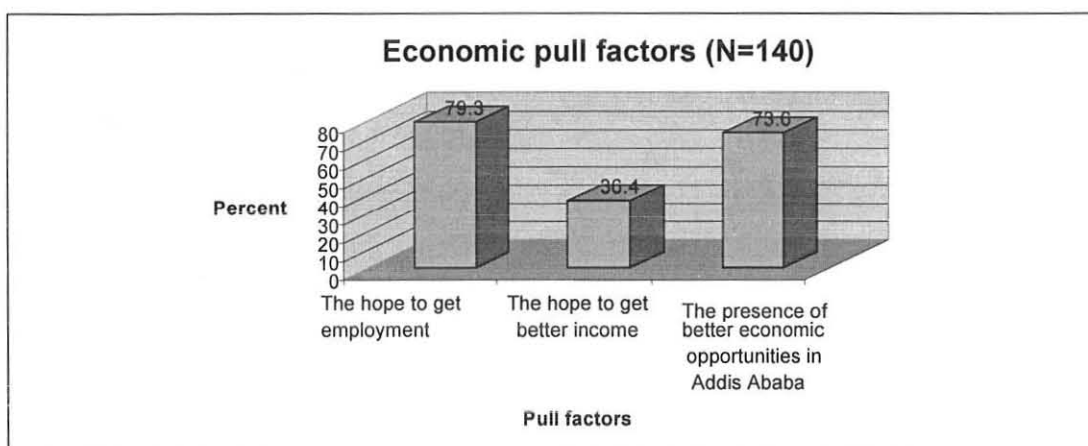


Figure 5.3 Economic Pull Factors * Multiple responses possible Source: Field survey, 2008

These findings are also consistent with the type of promises given by traffickers to bring the victims to Addis Ababa in this study. According to a study conducted by AGRINET, most of the reasons for leaving home are related to the social and economic factors. However, it is the economic factor that is most compelling. The majority of the trafficked women and children leave their homes and migrate in search of employment opportunities. Apparently poverty is the major push factor (AGRINET, 2003).

A study by IOM also stated that most of the trafficked women and children came from poor families, even though poverty is not the only factor of vulnerability to trafficking (Yoseph et al., 2006).

Key informants interviewed from various NGOs and GOs also stressed on lack of subsistence (poverty) and lack of employment opportunities as main push factors for most of trafficking victims that come to big towns.

FGD participants working as housemaids, prostitutes and street children also indicated that most of them are from very poor families that can't even afford to buy materials for learning. Most of them said that their parents could not buy them clothes and can't afford even to give them enough food. They claimed that there are no jobs available to supplement their families' income in their localities. Therefore, most of them migrate to get a means of income to support themselves and help their families. They said while coming to Addis Ababa they hoped for a lot of economic opportunities including gainful jobs.

5.4 Demographic Factors

The demographic factors that contributed to the trafficking of women and children are related to the vulnerability of both groups as a result of various intertwined economic, social and cultural issues (factors). Age, sex and family (household) size are among the demographic factors that contribute to the trafficking of victims or increase the risk.

Various studies conducted on trafficking indicate that the vast majority of trafficking victims all over the world are women and children. In Ethiopia too, the fact that women hold lower economic and social status than men exposes them to different kinds of socio-economic problems that increase their risk of being trafficked.

According Table 4.1, over 50% of respondents were trafficked to Addis Ababa when they were in the age group 10-14. About one out of five children were in the age group 5-9. The other most important age group is children in the age group 5-9 who make up 22.1%. In general, 95.7% of the respondents were trafficked at age of 17 and below.

These facts show the high age preference of traffickers. Children below 14 years of age particularly 5-14 are highly exposed to trafficking because of various reasons. Firstly most of them are likely to be in their primary education or might not go to school at all. These children

are usually uneducated and their knowledge about their environment is limited. Combined with many social economic and cultural factors discussed in the other sections these children are highly vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers can easily give them false promises and distorted information about their destination or even give them shiny things that can easily capture their attention and motivate them to migrate.

FGD participants working as community workers with “shema” makers disclosed that traffickers purposely bring children at early ages like 6, 7 or 8 for various reasons. For one thing, these children do not know anything other than food, clothes, shoes and candies and can be deceived easily. The other is that after they brought them here as they are very small they can easily learn “shema” making with fresh mind. They are also obedient and fear their bosses. They don’t even ask for money and complain. They can give them a bread to work the whole day. Children at early age do not know other language than that of their community. The same thing is true for the girls who are brought to work as housemaids and babysitters from other regions.

Again the findings of the study show that most of the respondents came from a family size of 5-8. One out of five respondents also came from a family size of 9-12 which is very large. In general over two-thirds of the respondents came from a family size of 5 and above. (See Table 4.1) This large family size compounded by poverty and other aggravating factors could be a major demographic factor that push children to leave their homes and expose them for the risk of being trafficked.

A study conducted by Forum on Street Children has also confirmed in its findings that large family size against limited farmland holdings and the inability of families to meet the basic needs of their children has contributed to children’s migration (Elias, 2004).

A key informant from FSCE explained the situation of the Gurage area as follows:

“In Gurage area there is a very high density of population, which is a result of large family size and small landholdings. The population is growing while landholdings are getting smaller. The culture of going out of home to work and support oneself in Gurage areas is the result of the population density. It is a common practice to go out for work even at early childhood. It is surprising to see a mother herself, bringing her child to Addis Ababa for work or to give him/her to somebody and collect her payments every 6 months or more.”

5.5. Legislative Framework and Law Enforcement Efforts

5.5.1 An Assessment of National Efforts and Capacity to Address the Problem of Internal (Domestic) Trafficking in Women and Children.

In examining the various factors that aggravate the problem of trafficking in Ethiopia, it is important to consider the vital role the different concerned bodies should play and the instruments that the country uses to combat the problem of trafficking.

In doing so, the study looked at the international instruments, Ethiopians' legislative framework, the efforts of law enforcement bodies in combating and eradicating trafficking in women and children within Ethiopia.

5.5.1.1 Ratification of International Instruments Regarding Human Trafficking.

At present, there are a number of international instruments that have been adopted by the UN and the ILO dealing with trafficking in persons. Among the UN conventions, the most recent and comprehensive instrument concerning trafficking in persons is the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially of Women and Children. The protocol was adopted in December 2000, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. It was the first international instrument that deals comprehensively with the issue of trafficking in persons. The protocol addresses the crime of trafficking in persons on a transnational level and defines trafficking in persons broadly.

According to the US State Department report of June 2006 and a key informant from MoFA, Ethiopia is one of the countries that did not ratify the Palermo Protocol as well as its parent instrument, the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. In addition to that the country has yet to ratify other relevant international conventions that are vital to combat trafficking in person.

The ratification of those conventions and protocols has a great importance in incorporating the issues dealt in the conventions within the country's law. Article 9(4) of the 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia allows (puts) all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia to be considered as an integral part of the law of the land. Thus, those UN and ILO conventions ratified by Ethiopia are considered to have been issued by the Ethiopian legislature and can directly be applied with in the country.

Therefore, the ratification of all other relevant international instruments is primarily an expression of commitment on the part of the government to the standards contained in the provisions and its effort to eliminate the trafficking in women and children in and from the country.

5.5.1.2 Domestic Laws Concerning Trafficking

Another essential tool in combating trafficking in women and children within and from the country is the placement of a functional and clear legal framework that addresses the problem of trafficking in the country. In this regard, Ethiopian governments had achieved a remarkable progress by incorporating pertinent provisions concerning trafficking in the constitution and penal codes of 1957, 1960 as well as 2005, although the country lacks a single and comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation.

a) The FDRE Constitution

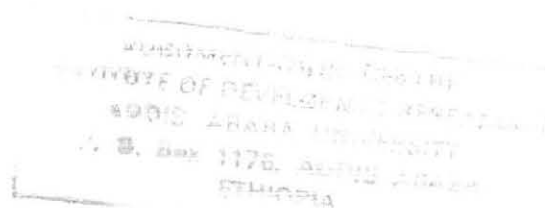
The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is the fundamental law of the country. The Constitution has incorporated pertinent provisions on human rights. Among the relevant articles dealing with the issue of women and children are article 35 and 36. Article 36 (d) and (e) strictly prohibit children from exploitative practices of work that are hazardous or harmful to his/her health. It also protects children from corporal punishment or cruel and inhuman treatment. Under article 35 (4), laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited. In addition to these general provisions on the rights of women and children, which could be used as instruments in combating trafficking, the constitution has specifically addressed the problem of trafficking under article 18. Article 18 (2) reads as follows:

“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.”

All the above articles are important provisions that enable the country to draw more detailed legislations to effectively address the issue of trafficking in women and children.

b) The Labor Proclamation No. 377/2003

In consistent with the ILO minimum age convention No. 138 of the year 1973, Article 89 (1) and (2) of the Labor Proclamation No. 377/2003 identifies young workers as persons between the ages of 14 and 18 and prohibits the employment of persons under fourteen years of age.



Moreover, article 89 (3), provides the general nature of work for which the employment of young workers is prohibited, and reads as follows:

"It is prohibited to employ young workers which on account of its nature or due to conditions in which it is carried out, endangers the life or health of the young workers performing it."

The proclamation also provides for normal, night and overtime work by young workers. Article 90 elaborates this condition as follows: "The normal hours of work for young workers shall not exceed seven hours a day," and Article 91 of the Proclamation prohibits the employment of young workers for night work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., over time work, work on weekly rest days and on public holidays.

In addition to the above provisions Part Seven of the Labor Proclamation No 377/2003 contains matters related to occupational safety, health, and work environment. Article 92 (1-8) elaborates the obligations of the employers that are necessary to safeguard adequately the health and safety of the workers. Chapter Two of Part Seven also dictates the liability of occupational injuries and puts the responsibilities of the employers and the employees in articles 96, 97 and 98, regarding liability irrespective of fault, occupational accident and occupational diseases respectively.

Furthermore, in all other matters concerning the relationship between the young workers and employers, the Labor Proclamation accords the young workers similar protections as the adult workers. The Labor Proclamation also puts penalties for contravention of its provisions by the employer under articles 184-187 of Part Twelve of the Proclamation. Article 184 (1) (a) & (b) from the above provisions address two important acts of offences by the employers. These are violations related to maximum working hours, and violation of provisions on weekly rest days, public holidays or leaves which could be applied to the violation of articles 98 and 91 respectively.

Despite the presence of such Labor Proclamation with a number of provisions that govern the relationships between young workers and their employers and protect children from various forms of exploitations and abuses, several boys (in the weaving industry) and girls (as housemaids and nannies) that are victims of trafficking suffer from extreme labor exploitation by their employers (traffickers) within Addis Ababa.

c) The Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1998

The other very important instrument relevant to our discussion is the Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104 /1998 which was proclaimed right after the ratification of the ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention No. 181 of the year 1997. This proclamation does not define trafficking as an offense. However, it does have penalty provisions that can be used against traffickers. It has a number of articles that protect employees from being victims of illegal employment agencies and local brokers which are traffickers.

According to article 18 (1) of the proclamation, a person who performs employment services without having obtained a license in accordance with the proclamation is punishable with imprisonment for three years to five years and a ten thousand birr fine.

This proclamation has a vital role to play in filling the gap of the provisions of the criminal codes of both 1957 and 2005. Unlike the Criminal Codes, the proclamation punishes any person who performs employment services within Ethiopia without having a license. What needs to be proved in such case is the absence of license. Any case of trafficking in women and children, which is not clearly covered by the criminal code, can be persecuted based on the penalty provision of article 18 (1) of the proclamation regardless of the nature and the way the act performed. Therefore, it makes the prosecution of traffickers easier as the prosecutor and police are only required to prove that the accused has performed the employment service without having a license.

d) The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2005)

The most important and recent instrument that Ethiopia currently has in combating and elimination of trafficking in women and children is the Criminal Code of FDRE-2005. The criminal code provides various provisions to address the problem of trafficking in women and children for labor as well as enslavement. It has also made some amendments on the wordings, and has introduced new offenses including acts constituting trafficking.

Article 596 of this criminal code deals with enslavement including slavery in a disguised form. The other relevant articles that attempt to address the problem of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of forced labor exploitation and prostitution are articles 597 and 635 respectively. Article 597 (1) which deals with trafficking in women and children reads as follows:

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

The introduction of this new article in the criminal code of 2005 was an important step made in the fight against trafficking for labor exploitation. The other relevant article which is included in the criminal code with some amendments is article 635 and reads as follows;

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

- a) *traffics in women or minors, whether by seducing them or enticing them, or by procuring them or otherwise inducing them to engage in prostitution, even with their consent, or*
- b) *keeps such a person in a brothel to let her out to prostitution, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Birr, subject to the application of more severe provisions, especially where there is concurrent illegal restraint.*

In addition to the above provisions, article 636 and article 637 of the criminal code have also attempted to address issues related to the aggravation of the crime and organization (involvement and arrangement of others) of trafficking in women and minors respectively. Both articles have identified the nature of the criminals, the victims, their relations with the criminals, the methods used to traffic, consequences on the victims and the participatory nature of the crime, and rigorous penalties of imprisonment and fine.

In examining and comparing the two most important articles (article 597 and 635) in light of the definition of trafficking provided in the Palermo Protocol we can easily identify the following shortcomings. According to articles 597 and 635 for trafficking in women and children to be a crime, the purpose should be either for prostitution or forced labor. Purposes other than prostitution and forced labor which could possibly hold various forms of exploitations including removal of organ are not included.

Moreover, article 635 seems to forget that trafficking is an organized crime that might involve a number of individuals or groups in the different stages of trafficking. The words that show involvement at various stages such as recruits, receives, hides, transports, or imports are totally excluded. This adds a huge problem on the prosecutors, police, judges and other concerned bodies in enforcing the laws.

5.5.1.3 Efforts of Law Enforcement Bodies (Police & Prosecutors) to Combat Trafficking

In examining political factors or the government's commitment to combat trafficking in women and children, assessing the activities and the role of various concerned bodies engaged in executing the law was a major task to be done by the researcher. It is important to assess the extent of the involvement by the concerned government agencies in addressing the problem and the limitations they face in discharging their responsibilities.

As fighting against trafficking in women and children requires a strong professional commitment on part of the police and prosecutors to aggressively investigate and prosecute traffickers, examining the role played by these bodies was an integral part of this research. In doing so, five of the ten sub city police commands, Addis Ababa Police Commission, First Instance Criminal Court prosecutors and the Federal Higher Court Criminal Bench prosecutors were interviewed concerning reporting, investigation and prosecution of internal trafficking cases.

As discussed in the previous sections, the Ethiopian Criminal Laws and other available legal provisions cover the main concerns related to trafficking in women and children within Ethiopia. Persons involved in the trafficking of women and children from rural to urban centers like Addis Ababa for the purpose of prostitution, engaging them as housemaids and in the domestic weaving industry are criminally liable under the law. The laws provide legal basis for the prosecution of persons involved in internal as well as external trafficking in women and children. The relevance of adopting criminal law provisions that address problems related to trafficking in women and children can be of practical use only when they are enforced. The provisions demand law enforcement agencies with capacity to effectively and efficiently identify, investigate and prosecute individuals and groups involved in trafficking in women and children.

To determine the status of law enforcement efforts (by the police and prosecutors) to address the issue of trafficking and identify the problems faced in the implementation of the criminal law provisions through prosecution, attempts were made to gather data through interviews.

One of the problems faced by the researcher in the course of data collection through interviews was to get relevant and systematically compiled data and information from the concerned institutions. Current and systematically organized data aggregated by status indicating the number of cases reported, investigated, and prosecuted within a time frame, were not readily available. This mainly emanates from lack of awareness about trafficking and limitations related to their capacity.

The police keep recorded reports in several offenses. It even puts the crimes categorically in a list that depicts the various types of criminal acts. However it is very difficult and rare to find cases of internal trafficking in the list of the categories. Although they were not found written clearly, five of the ten sub city police commands claimed that they had cases of investigations in their hand and estimated the number of cases they entertained in the past three years. The following table shows the estimates of reported cases of trafficking by the sub city police commands.

Table 5.6 Estimates of Trafficking Victims Reported by Sub City Police Commands

Sub City Police Commands	Cases Reported from 1997-2000 (E.C)
Yeka Sub City	3-4
Addis Ketema Sub city	8 starting from 1996
Gulele Sub city	5
Arada Sub city	2
Lideta Sub city	0

Source: Interview with trafficking and child protection units of sub city police commands, 2008

The sub city police commands were selected based on the information found on the prevalence reports from a baseline survey report from FSCE (2004).

As can be seen from Table 5.7, the reports of trafficking cases even by estimates are very low compared to the estimated prevalence of trafficking victims in the above mentioned sub cities. This shows the huge capacity problems that police have in discharging its responsibility, i.e. enforcing the criminal law provisions. This in turn contributes to the low status of prosecution. According to police, as trafficking cases are usually accompanied by other offenses like rape, bodily injury, labor exploitation, denial of salary and others. The police usually register even

clearly trafficking cases under the titles of other crimes. The most frequent reason mentioned by the sub city police commands for this huge mistake was lack of evidence.

In addition to the aforementioned problems, there are also some indications that the status of prosecution of trafficking cases in Addis Ababa is poor and compounded with a number of problems. According to key informants in the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association and officials of the Federal Prosecution Unit, apart from the problem of lack of evidence, problems related to witness accommodation and protection, there is huge lack of awareness & understanding and negligence of the case of trafficking not only in the police but also among the prosecutors, judges and the public in general. This is due to the lateness of the issuance of the provisions concerning trafficking for the purpose of forced labor, i.e. in the year 2005.

Examples of lack of proper understanding of trafficking cases were found from the files of the Federal Prosecutors Unit. Several pure trafficking cases were charged with penalties of provisions with other offenses.

Example 1

“Charged with the violation of article 32 (1) (a) and article 589 (1) of the Criminal Code of 1996(Ethiopian Calendar). The first defendant committed the crime in collaboration with the second defendant on Aug 8, 2008 (Ethiopian Calendar) at 6:30 A.M. in the place called Gundeberet. The first defendant brought the victim child Zenebu Tekliye who is 11 years of age to Addis Ababa by deceiving her saying, "Instead of keeping the harvest from monkeys here, I shall take you to school in Addis Ababa." Then he made her his servant for 8 months making her wash his children's clothes and carry water with heavy jerry can. After passing her to the second defendant, the second defendant made her employed in one family as housemaid. Both defendants are sued for stealing a child.”
(Translated by the author and the names of individuals used were examples)

Prosecutor's file No 212/2000

Bole sub city police investigations file number 666/2000

(Charge in progress)

Example 2

“On the date 18/12/99 (Ethiopian calendar) around 10:00 A.M. in Kolfe sub city, keble 07 in an area locally known as Yeshi Debelie Pilot Project, the accused with the intention of unlawful gain deceived and took the daughter of Ato Tsegaye Kidane, child Mihiret Tsegay. The accused has been charged with the crime of deceiving and keeping a minor unlawfully. (Translated by the author and the names of individuals used were examples)

Prosecutor's File Number 26/2000

Kolfe Sub city Police Investigation File Number 2008/2000

(Charge in progress)

As can be seen in the first example the crime was committed in group. The method used was deception and the purpose was for labor exploitation. All these elements of the crime clearly confirm that the case was trafficking in child. While the defendants should have been sued with the provisions under article 597, the prosecutors used another provision. There are a number of files of trafficking that are charged with other provisions in similar ways. All these show the lack of understanding among the prosecutors even in Addis Ababa.

CHAPTER VI
THE CONSEQUENCES OF TRAFFICKING

6.1. Physical Consequences of Trafficking on the Victims.

6.1.1 Physical Abuses

Victims of trafficking are highly exposed to exploitations and abuses in the different stages of trafficking. In this study a very large percentage of the respondents (89.3%) have experienced various kinds of maltreatments or abuses. These maltreatments include physical abuses such as beating, overloading with work denial of food and forced jobs against the will of the respondents.

Table 6.1 Physical Abuses

Physical abuses victims encountered	Frequency	Percent	Total
Frequently beaten	87	69.6	125
Over burdened with work (household chores)	84	67.2	
Enough food is not given (starved)	68	54.4	
Forced to do things (work) that I don't like to do	104	83.2	

*Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

As can be seen from Table 6.1, nearly 70% of the respondents, who claimed to experience physical abuse, had been frequently beaten. More than half of them (54.4%) were abused by refusing food, where as a little over two-third were overburdened with work deliberately by their employers. Over 80% of the respondents were forced to do things they did not want. Consequently, a very large percentage of them suffered from fatigue (89.2%) and pain (70.8%) during work.

Key informants from police have also disclosed that the victims of trafficking face various kinds of physical abuses which have serious health consequences. They confirmed the presence of all sorts of physical abuses and their consequences mentioned above. According to police it is when the physical abuse became more frequent and fatal that the victims escape and usually report to the police.

A key informant from Addis Ketema Sub city Police Command said:

“We do not usually investigate and find trafficking victims under normal situations. It is when people find them on the streets or in one corner crying that they bring them to report to us. When they bring them, we observe all sorts of physical abuses on them. They have wounds, scars, inability to move body parts, broken bones and others. As a result of the work load and the hunger, they have become very thin and look old. They are usually dressed with rugged dirty clothes. Some are covered with skin diseases. Mostly we find out that they have been trafficked, when we investigate their stories. Most of them can not locate or identify where their abusers are found in Addis Ababa.”

A community worker participated in the FGD also expressed the physical abuses on the children engaged in “Shema” making as follows:

“A child is given a bread to work the whole day. He is expected to make one or more big cotton “shema” in three or four days. It is a very difficult job for children. If they refuse to be fast they will be beaten like donkeys. If they cannot finish on time they will not get bread and some rest. As the work is difficult for children they have pain and stress on their hands and their backs. In the middle of the night they became highly exhausted and sleep on the floor, where they were working. The place is dusty and dirty. When you look at their body, it is covered with dust and dirt. They are infected with various types of skin diseases. Generally these children are treated like animals. As they have undergone through a lot of abuses they look very old while they are very small children.”

FGD participants involved in prostitution had also indicated their repeated experience of beating by their customers who wanted to have sexual intercourse without payments. An 18 year old girl from Gojjam stated her experience as follows:

“It is usually the intoxicated (drunk) men who usually want to have sex without condom and with little or no payments that always beat me, when I refuse to go out with them. One day one customer came drunk and asked me to sleep with him. I agreed to sleep with him with a good price and he started to invite me food and drink. Finally when he wanted to take me I told him that I have to pay money to my boss the so called “baluka”. He insisted that he does not have the money in his pocket and promised to

give me at his place. When I told him that I can not go out with out paying exit fee to the "baluka," he broke the glass on my head. I was bleeding to death and taken to the hospital."

Key informants from EWLA also indicated as they have encountered an employer who destroyed her housemaid's eye and another who burnt her maid's body with fire. The key person said *"we pressed charges on the one who destroyed her maid's eye and she was punished for it."* Another key informant working as a commission agent around "Megenegna" also stated his experience of a housemaid who got a job with an illegal broker and elaborated that she was beaten to death and had her hair cut off by the employer's wife.

Various kinds of physical abuses were also found in the studies conducted by IOM, AGRINET and Forum on street children (See Yoseph et al., 2006, Elias, 2004, AGRINET, 2003, FSCE, 2004, and others).

A study conducted by IOM disclosed that housemaids are often seen as inferior members of the employer's household who should obey the commands of the employer and members of his family. They are routinely emotionally and physically abused and may be subjected to different forms of punishment including corporal punishment. In some cases, the employer or male members of the employer's family may even abuse them sexually. Trafficked women and children living a life of prostitution also repeatedly experience pronounced forms of physical and emotional abuse. Such abuse is aggravated by the living and working conditions as well as socio-cultural factors that make them more vulnerable (Yoseph et al., 2006).

Another study disclosed that more than four-fifth of respondents engaged in different forms of commercial sex works were victims of physical abuse (FSCE, 2003).

According to AGRINET the forms of physical abuse faced by women and children engaged in prostitution range from slight injury to serious injury that may result in disability and even death. About one third of the trafficked girls and women were left with scars as a result of the physical violence while 14% were maimed. Girls living and working on the streets admitted that they were frequently exposed to physical abuses, particularly when they resist sexual abuses by street gangs or clients who refuse to use condoms (AGRINET, 2003).

6.1.2 Sexual Abuses

Trafficked women and girls engaged in various activities in Addis Ababa are also highly exposed to severe forms of sexual abuses and exploitations. A total of 105 women and girls were asked if they had experienced sexual related abuses and 71.4 % (75) of them stated that they had encountered various kinds of sexual abuses. As Table 6.2 depicted the largest proportion (89.3%) of women and girls who experienced sexual abuses had been raped. Over 60% of them had encountered struggle to be raped and forceful touching of organs by abusers. Over half of the victims were also forced to have sex without condoms exposing them to high risk of STIs and HIV. The worst cases were who got raped by a group of men (6.6%). (See Table 6.2)

Table 6.2 Types of Sexual Abuse

Types of sexual abuses	Frequency	Percent	Total
Seduction involving money	29	38.7	75
Raped	67	89.3	
Touching organs or body parts /forced seduction/	47	62.7	
Straggled to rape me	51	68.0	
Raped by a group of men	5	6.6	
Forced to have anal and oral sex	9	12	
Forced to have sex with out condoms	41	54.7	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

The various forms of sexual abuses happened on the victims because of a number of factors that increase their vulnerability. One of the reasons could be the complete dependency of the respondents on the employers and traffickers for their survival, after they fall victims. As indicated in the previous section, most of the victims lived in the employers' house. In addition to that, most of them are illiterate, isolated and helpless. All these factors put the victims in a position where they could not protect themselves from the abusers.

Various studies conducted on trafficking in women and children have confirmed the findings of this study. For instance a study conducted by FSCE, revealed that trafficked women and children working as domestic servants frequently experience sexual abuses. Women and children could be sexually abused while being transported to a certain area or destination and at their place of work (FSCE, 2003).

According to a key informant working on cross country bus transportation, the sexual abuse experienced by the victims does not start only when they get to their destination. It begins while they are on their way to Addis Ababa. The key person stated:

“We usually see traffickers holding women and children pretending to be relatives, but when they reach at some small towns where cross country buses stop for a single night, they usually abuse them sexually.” He further added that:

“Some victims come alone given different types of instructions and direction to meet traffickers in Addis Ababa, and sometimes the buses delay and arrive at night. During this time they can not get the person who told them to come to Addis Ababa. When the gangs on the street find them they will rape them in groups. I have seen these kinds of victims myself.”

A study by IOM revealed that women and girls domestic servants are particularly susceptible to sexual harassment and abuse by male members of the employing family. The study added that their vulnerability is aggravated by their living conditions. They have to work and live in the house of the family they work for and are dependent on their employers for their necessities. Male members of the employing family use this relationship of dependence to sexually exploit the victims. This is particularly true for trafficked women and children who can not protect themselves and lack access to redress (Yoseph et al., 2006).

FGD participants engaged in domestic services have also confirmed the above facts in different ways. A 17 year old discussant from Gonder, Maksengite town expressed her experience by saying:

“When my aunt who brought me to Addis Ababa died I got job as a housemaid in one family through a local broker. The parents were good to me in many ways. But they had two big children who were attending high school. At night I used to sleep in the living room on a mat. The boys used to come to me at night when every one slept and they used to struggle with me to rape me. I was afraid to shout or to tell the parents because both of them threatened to kill me if I did such a thing. When this happened repeatedly I left the house and found another job as a waitress and a house maid at night for a pastry owner. They gave me a separate room to sleep, and I thought I was safe now, but my employer’s relative started to come to my room at night and abuse me. One day when every body was not at home he raped me. After three months, it

turned out that I was pregnant and I told this to my employer. He immediately fired me. I went to the police but they said I had no evidence and my abuser was already gone. Finally the people who helped me to go to the police helped me to come to this NGO where I delivered my baby.”

Most FGD participants shared similar stories with the one mentioned above. Trafficked women and children living in prostitution and as street-walkers experience various forms of sexual exploitation and abuses. According to a key informant and FGD participants living in prostitution rape is the major type of sexual abuse faced by the victims. They said that some clients abuse them by refusing to use condoms after they agreed about everything; paid them the money and took them to their place. They said that some also insist to have anal or oral sex. Denial of payments by customers is a common problem they face. They further indicated as there are even some customers who insist on having sexual intercourse without payments.

6.2 Psychological Consequences

6.2.1 Psychological Abuses

The findings of the study indicated that 89.3% of the total 140 respondents had passed through various kinds of psychological abuses. The most common forms of psychological abuses include insult, threat, misunderstandings, degrading (demeaning) treatments, discrimination, intimidation and repeated blames. Most of the psychological abuses were experienced by over 70% of the respondents. (See Table 6.3 below)

Table 6.3 Types of Psychological Abuses Encountered by the Respondents

Types of psychological abuses encountered	Frequency	Percent	Total
Insulted	117	93.6	125
Discriminated	87	69.6	
Always misunderstood	104	83.2	
Threat	100	80	
Degrading and demeaning treatment	103	82.4	
Deprived of love (no one likes me)	91	72.8	
Blackmailing	9	7.2	
Intimidated at work place	96	76.8	
Blamed at the work they do	106	84.8	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

The psychological abuses are recurrent on the victims of trafficking as the damages are not visible like the physical ones. The long tradition of considering housemaids, prostitutes and street children as inferior groups because of their low socio-economic status in the society, might have contributed a lot to the intense psychological maltreatments they face.

House maids participated in FGD expressed their experience of severe forms of psychological abuses by saying; *“Insult, threat, discrimination, intimidation, and blames are in our diets like our breakfast and lunch. We don’t even consider them as abuses because we are used to them.”* One of the discussants narrated her experience as follows:

“My employer’s wife doesn’t like any thing I do. At first I thought it was because she suspected me with her husband, but later on I found out that she was addicted in abusing her maids. She always insulted, threatened, intimidated and blamed me. She never appreciated a single thing I did. If she is angry at her own case at work or with her husband or children it is on me that she will shout. She even beat me with a metal rod which we use for grinding coffee. Her husband comes sometimes at night and touches my body by force. He used to threaten to tell the opposite story to his wife if I say a word about it”

The other participant described the worst forms of discrimination by saying;

“I was always wondering why they don’t eat with us? Why they don’t use the things we touch? And why they don’t consider us as human beings that have feelings? But they wear the clothes we washed, they eat the food we prepared, the utensils we cleaned and depend on our labor for many things.”

Discussants went on saying that it is from parents and family heads that the children, relatives and others learn the discrimination, the hatred and all other forms of psychological abuses that they inflict upon us.

Almost all the key informants interviewed also expressed the presence of such abuses and called most forms of psychological abuses common and usual.

Community workers who participated in the FGD also stated the various forms of psychological abuses the boys engaged in “Shema” making face. The trafficked children had never been appreciated and encouraged by their employers. Every time they make a simple mistake or got

slower in their work the employer insults, threatens, intimidates, and blames them. They are always told that they are little children who know nothing. They are deprived of love and care which they deserve more. They are not allowed to play even with their employers' children at home. They are highly discriminated in every matter.

FGD participants engaged in prostitution and street children further indicated the prevalence of psychological abuses and that they face them every day. They said nobody cares about them. They feel that they are hated by the society. A discussant from the prostitutes said; *"Everybody thinks we like the way we live (our livelihood). Some people think we are dangerous and the most cursed part of the society."*

6.2.2 Emotional Consequences (Experiences)

To assess the psychological consequences of various abuses experienced by the respondents, the emotional experiences of the victims was examined with the help of stress assessment check list. Emotional experiences that are symptoms of severe depression, over activity, and post-traumatic stress were asked. The stress assessment chick list was adopted from AGRINET's research on the "Assessment of the Magnitude of Women and Children Trafficked out of Ethiopia, 2004." The questions asked to identify the symptoms of the psychological disorders were cross checked by the researcher from different psychology books dealing with abnormal psychology (psychological disorders).

The results of the stress assessment check list indicated that most of the respondents have undergone the most severe forms of emotional distresses and psychological disturbances. The greatest proportion of respondents (85.7%) suffered from persistent feelings of sadness and excessive crying. About 65.7% of the respondents had developed self-hatred. Those who have had extreme hopelessness & suicidal thoughts and insomnia also made up large proportions, comprising 62.8% and 62.1% respectively. In general, the fact that most of the symptoms of severe depression were reported by over 60% of the victims of trafficking indicates the seriousness of the emotional consequences resulting from recurrent physical and psychological abuses and exploitations done on the respondents. (See Table 6.4 below)

Table 6.4 Symptoms of Severe Depression

Symptoms of severe depression		
Symptoms	Frequency	Percent
Sadness and excessive crying	120	85.7
Excessive eating	3	2.1
Excessive tiredness	85	60.7
Insomnia	87	62.1
Loss of appetite and loss of weight	84	38.6
Self-hatred	92	65.7
Feeling of persecution	81	57.9
Extreme hopelessness and suicidal thoughts	88	62.8
Revengefulness	21	15.0

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Results related to symptoms of severe over activity again revealed that all of the symptoms of severe over activity were manifested on the majority of the respondents which depicts the gravity of the emotional disturbances that victims of trafficking undergo. Table 6.5, shows that all of the symptoms of severe over activity were reported by over 55% of the respondents.

Table 6.5 Symptoms of Severe Over Activity

Symptoms of severe over activity		
Symptoms	Frequency	Percent
Frequent day dreaming	102	72.9
Extremely low tolerance and high irritability	102	72.9
Lack of concentration	77	55.0
Inability to complete tasks	77	55.0
Extreme restlessness	96	68.6

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Similarly findings regarding severe post-traumatic stress disclosed the magnitude of psychological (emotional) problems experienced by respondents. As a result of the frequent abuses obsession with painful thoughts and talking about stressful events continuously and extreme nervousness were experienced by over 70% of the respondents. The highest proportion of them (90.7%), feel extreme detachment from parents, relatives and friends as they have lost

contact with them. As a result of the abuse and the exploitations inflicted on them most of them are unresponsive to close relationships and avoid contacts. (See Table 6.6 below)

Table 6.6 Symptoms of Sever Post-traumatic Stress

Symptoms of sever post traumatic stress		
Symptoms	Frequency	Percent
Constant thoughts and expression of stressful events	104	74.3
Extreme nervousness	110	78.6
Carelessness in dressing	114	81.4
Extreme forgetfulness	101	72.1
Extreme detachment from parents and friends	127	90.7
Daily nightmares	94	67.1
Highly unresponsive to close relationships	73	52.1
Frequent avoidance of others	72	51.4
Extreme impulsiveness	79	56.4

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Key informants working as attendants of trafficking victims in the rehabilitation centers of two NGOs i.e. OPRIFS and GRIP have also stated that they have observed frequently most of the symptoms of severe depression, over activity and post-traumatic stress on the victims of trafficking. They said that the victims show all sorts of psychological disturbances which are the results of the various forms of physical and psychological abuses they have undergone.

The results of the FGD conducted with housemaids indicated that most of the trafficking victims have personality disorders as a result of the frequent abuses. Most of them said that they are unhappy in their life. They hated themselves very much and some times wanted to commit suicide. They suffer from thoughts of stressful events, nightmares, forgetfulness, daydreams and lack of concentration. They are extremely nervous, restless, and have very low tolerance. They said they developed all these problems after they encountered frequent abuses by their employers. One of the participants said:

“I have never been happy. I was always sad and cried during the day. I hated myself and wanted to end my life with a rope. During the night I have no sleep. I have repeated nightmares. My family, friends, my village and other things always came to my mind. I fear all men, I don’t believe any one. All this happened after I got raped by my employers’ relative and became pregnant.”

FGD participants as community workers and police key informants also expressed the psychological problems faced by the children engaged in “shema” making as dangerous. One of the discussants said.

“It is difficult to explain the psychological disturbances they undergo. It is completely incomparable with their physical damages. These children are highly depressed. They have been tortured and terrorized by their employers. They can not speak. They cannot describe themselves and their environment. They fear everybody because they have encountered abuses even from their own relatives i.e. the people who speak their language. I don’t think these children could be rehabilitated again.”

The worst experiences were those who were engaged in prostitution and street children. FGD participants in both groups described most of the symptoms as they are their unique characteristics. All of them admitted their experiences of the symptoms in their day to day life. They even said that they are terrorized by the horror stories they hear about the nights with some evil men. The psychological disturbances were the results of the abuses by their clients, “balukas” and street gangs.

The psychological disorders were also confirmed by other studies. In the study conducted by AGRINET, 70.5% of the victims reported that they suffer from persistent feelings of sadness and excessive crying and frequently blamed their fate. Most symptoms of severe depression were reported by over 30% of victims of trafficking. In addition to this, symptoms related to severe over activity existed in over 30% of the respondents. Obsession with painful thoughts and talks about stressful events were experienced by 54.5% of the respondents. In general five out of nine symptoms of post-traumatic stress were experienced by over 40% of the respondents, while the remaining four were experienced by over 30% of the respondents. All these show the gravity of emotional disturbances and the intense psychological distress undergone by the victims (AGRINET, 2003).

6.3 Social Consequences

6.3.1. Restriction of Movement and Isolation from Family, Relatives and Friends

The restriction of movement that isolated trafficking victims from any form of social contact is similar with that of imprisonment. Most housemaids and children engaged in “Shema” making who are living in their work place are not allowed to go out of their compound. They are even prohibited from talking with other persons. Out of 124 respondents who had been living in their work place 64.5 % (80) of them were not allowed to go out of their work place for their own purposes. Moreover, the vast majority of them did not have access to important information sources such as radio and TV as they are not allowed to attend or due to the bulk of the work they used to do the whole day. These facts show that the victims of trafficking are highly isolated from any form of social contacts and important information sources. This could also be the reason for their intense psychological or emotional disorder undergone by most of the respondents.

The aforementioned facts were also supported by all the key informants and FGD participants. One of the discussants working as a housemaid said:

“My employer warned me not to go out of her house, for what ever reason, the day I moved into her house. After that, she never allowed me to talk with other people, even with the visitors in the house. She says it is to steal something and run away that house maids make contact with others. If I send my attention to the radio or TV, she will shout and tell me that they are not opened for me.”

Another girl further expressed her experience by saying:

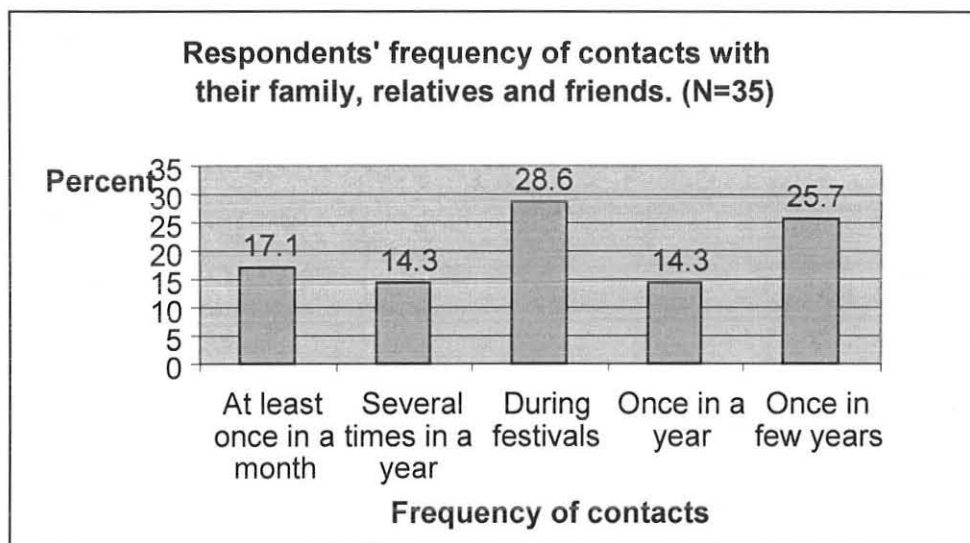
“I never went out of my employer’s compound for about two years. Even if I wanted I had no one to visit in Addis Ababa. Because my employers told me terrifying things about the city people I was afraid. I had no time for radio and TV because of the work load on me.”

One key informant said that employers don’t let them out of the house because they fear that they will tell the abuses to other people. Others think that if they start to go out and contact other people they will arrange to escape from their house.

FGD participants have also stated that children (boys) engaged in “shema” making are never allowed to go out and play with other age mates as the employers’ fear that the boys will talk about their abuses and the rumor will reach to their relatives and parents.

A study conducted by IOM confirmed this finding very well. Women and children working as housemaids and boys working in domestic weaving industry, especially younger children, are seldom allowed leaves or recreation time. Most women and children working as house maids are not even allowed to go out side the compound in which they work unless they are ordered to undertake chores for family members. In some cases, housemaids, especially children, are locked in the house of their employers when they are alone and can't go outside unless accompanied by members of the employer’s family (Yoseph et al., 2006).

According to the study findings three-fourth of the respondents had no contacts with their family, relatives and friends. Those who had contacts visited them during festivals and once in a year or more years. This shows the extent of the isolation and detachment the victims experienced. They are highly detached from their family, relatives and friends whom they adore and care about the most. These might have contributed a lot to the symptoms of post traumatic stress that most respondents undergo.



Source: Field survey, 2008

Figure 6.1 Respondents, Frequency of Contacts with their Family, Relatives and Friends

FGD participants engaged in domestic services also stated that they rarely contacted or visited their families, relatives and friends. Some of them said they never contacted their families, relatives and friends. Others said they saw (visited) them the first two or three years, during the annual festivals but later on completely stopped their contact. Those who encountered severe abuses were never allowed to contact their family, relatives and friends. Two discussants said that they never visited their parents because they are not alive.

Community workers who participated in the FGD stated that some of the children who were extremely abused by their employers are not allowed to contact their family, friends and relatives because the employers fear that the children will tell their grievances to their families and problems will be created. But there are also some who visit their parents during “Meskel” holiday.

Prostitutes and street children participated in the FGDs said that they never visited their families and relatives because of their fear that they will never be welcomed by them. This was elaborated by a 24 year old prostitute who said:

“Once in “Timket” (epiphany) holiday I went to my family to visit them. I was not welcomed by my family and residents of my village. This happened because the news that I had become a prostitute reached before me by somebody that knew me in the village. After that I have not heard about them.”

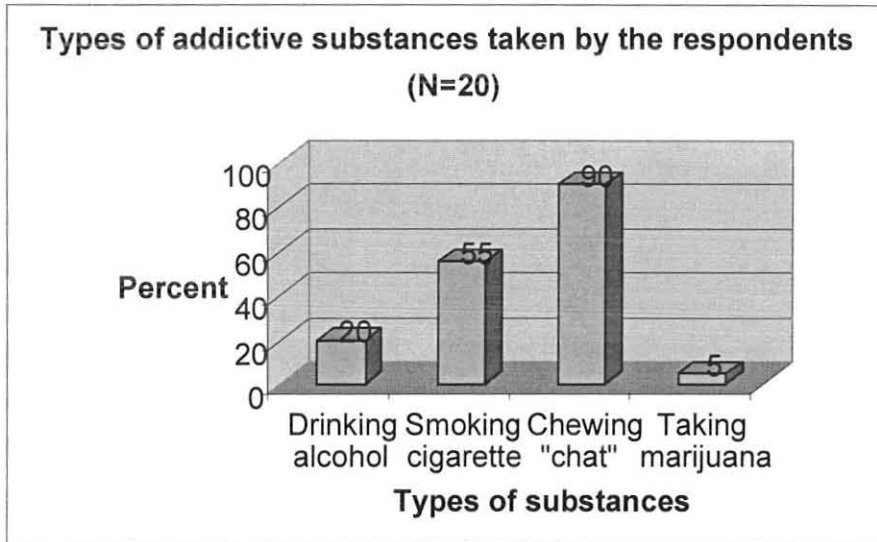
The street children also said that they didn’t want to contact them (family, relatives and friends) because they thought they will never understand them. Their families even fear that they will spoil other children. They said they missed them but there is nothing they can do about it.

A study conducted by AGRINET also disclosed that over half of the victims of internal trafficking i.e. 55.4% had no contacts with their families. It also described their social isolation as the result of the stigma attached with the sex trade they are involved in. Most of them avoided contacts with their family and friends because they were ashamed of themselves. They are highly disturbed by the fact that they are alienated by society (AGRINET, 2003).

6.3.2 Addiction as a Social Consequence

The finding of the study indicated that one of the social consequences of trafficking is the development of addictive behaviors towards different substances to escape from the personality disorders they faced. The majority of the respondents that have addictions of different substances

chew “chat” usually to avoid depression. Others smoke cigarettes and/or are addicted to alcoholic drinks. Figure 6.2 displays the types of addictive substances respondents are used to take.



Source: Field survey, 2008

Figure 6.2 Types of Addictive Substances Taken by the Respondents

Most FGD participants who were engaged in prostitution and streetism said that they chew "chat" and smoke cigarettes to avoid the feeling of severe depression that they experience during the day as they have nothing to do most of the time.

According to a study conducted by IOM, all forms of abuses, especially when recurrent and severe, lead to severe psychological and emotional problems. The victims, especially those engaged in prostitution, are often exposed to addictive habits such as drinking alcohol, chewing “chat” and smoking cigarettes, which in turn lead to health problems (Yoseph et al., 2006).

The findings of another study also revealed that the major health risk faced by victims of trafficking who join street life and commercial sex work is the development of addictive habits. The findings further indicated that over half of the trafficked respondents were chewing “chat”; a quarter of them were addicted to cigarettes and one eighth of them were consuming alcoholic drinks. The study further stated that chewing chat and drinking alcohol was common among commercial sex workers while street children smoked cigarettes frequently. Such addictions emanated from their desire to escape from the trauma they were experiencing every day. It was indicated that 55.4% of the victims of trafficking were chewing “chat”; 25% were addicted to cigarette smoking and 12.5% to alcoholic drinks (AGRINET, 2003).

6.3.3 Prostitution, Begging and Streetism as Social Consequences of Trafficking.

As disclosed in the previous sections of this study, 7.1 % (10) of the respondents participated in the study were engaged in prostitution and were found to have gone through extreme sexual exploitation. According to the results of the FGDs conducted with them, they did not come to Addis Ababa to end up in prostitution. They have been engaged in domestic services, waitress, cooks and other activities. It is as a result of extreme labor exploitation, peer group influence and employers & brokers' motivation that they ended up in prostitution.

Streetism and begging are also some of the means of livelihood that some of the respondents participated in the study were involved. Trafficking is also the source of different kinds of crimes that aggravate the social ills in Ethiopia.

Some of the FGD participants engaged in prostitution blamed their employers for their involvement in the sex trade. They said the various forms of abuses pushed them to such work. Others said it was the persuasive advice of their friends who already joined prostitution before them that pulled the participants in to the business. Some hotel and bar owners also deliberately recruit good looking housemaids and children to engage in prostitution.

A key informant from EWLA has also indicated that she had encountered a broker (trafficker) who recruits vulnerable women and girls from the town of Harar to engage them in prostitution in the bars and hotels of Addis Ababa.

All the participants of FGD who are street children stated that they were pushed to the streets by the abuses of their traffickers. They experienced the worst forms of abuses including torture and imprisonment in the hands of employers and traffickers. All the participants said that they earn some money by carrying bags and other heavy things in different places in Addis Ababa. When there are no jobs to be done they sit down in the streets in groups and beg the passersby for coins. One of the participants, a twelve year old boy expressed his worst experience of abuses by his employer, bitterly with tears saying: *"My employer tortured me tying my hands with a rope for no reason. I would rather beg on the streets all my life than go back to his house!"*

Key informants from Forum on Street Children and police also corroborated the above findings of the FGD. The various forms of physical and psychological abuses and maltreatments are the major push factors that lead trafficking victims to the life of streetism and begging.

The findings of other studies have indicated that prostitution, streetism and begging are the result of trafficking. The majority of the trafficked women and children were engaged in sex work (as streetwalkers, commercial sex workers and workers with “balukas”), at the time of the interview. It further indicated that trafficked women and children end up in commercial sex work. The study result showed that most of the women and children who started work as sex workers with “balukas” i.e. 45.5% were trafficked. Begging is the second highest engagement, i.e. 26.9% which indicates the extent of the respondents’ desperate situation (AGRINET, 2003).

According to another study owners of bars and hotels also play a great role in initiating new children into prostitution. The study disclosed that in some areas of Addis Ababa like “Merkato,” where there are a large number of street children, landladies who usually are former prostitutes, take-in street children and unattended migrants from bus stations and engage them in prostitution. They also provide them a working space in return for a share of their income they collect (Yoseph et al., 2006).

A study conducted by FSCE also indicated that prostitution is the major source of income for the majority of trafficked female respondents who participated in the study i.e. 51.3% (FSCE, 2004).

6.4 Economic Consequences

The findings of this study disclosed that the majority of the victims of trafficking participated in the study were engaged in domestic service. Other major types of activities the respondents engaged in include "shema" making, baby sitting, waiter/waitress, prostitution, daily labor, taxi assistant and guard.

Trafficked women and children are usually engaged in types of activities that do not demand high skill or training. Up on arrival in Addis Ababa, they have to take any available job arranged by traffickers in order to survive, irrespective of previous promises given to them by traffickers. As they have no power to negotiate they end up in highly dangerous and exploitative working conditions. As shown in Table 6.7, half of the trafficked women and children participated in the study were engaged in domestic service. The second largest group was those who were engaged in “shema” making which constituted 16.4%, and all of them were boys. Those who were involved in baby sitting and working as waiter/waitress were at equal proportion each

compromising 9.3% of the respondents. The respondents involved in prostitution were 7.1%. The rest were engaged in daily labor, taxi assistance, and home based establishments and as guard.

Table 6.7 The Main Types of Activities Respondents Were Engaged in.

The main types of activities	Frequency	Percent
Daily laborer	2	1.4
“Shema” making	23	16.4
Prostitution	10	7.1
Assistant in taxis	3	2.1
Waiter/ waitress	13	9.3
Looking after children/baby-sitting	13	9.3
Working in home based small establishments	4	2.9
Domestic servant	70	50.0
Gate keeper/guard	2	1.4
Total	140	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008

A study conducted by FSCE disclosed that domestic servants render important services in many households in urban areas. However, getting domestic servants in urban areas with low payment is difficult. This situation stimulates traffickers to recruit and traffic women and children from poor regions to urban centers (FSCE, 2003). Another study conducted by the same organization pointed out that 22.2% of the female respondents were engaged in domestic services (FSCE, 2004). Furthermore, 24.5% the respondents were also engaged in domestic services upon arrival (AFRINET, 2003).

The women and children engaged in domestic services undergo intensive labor exploitation. The working conditions for most domestic workers are exploitive in terms of type of work they do and their working hours. They are usually expected to take care of all the household chores. The findings of this study revealed that 66.9% of the respondents used to do all types of jobs in the employers' house. These include cleaning the house, washing clothes and utensils, preparing meals and food ingredients and taking care of children and babies in the family. As shown in Figure 6.3 the majority of them work all day long and late into the night. About 84.6% of the

respondents work 12-20 hours a day. Moreover, the majority of the respondents used to work over 14 hours a day.

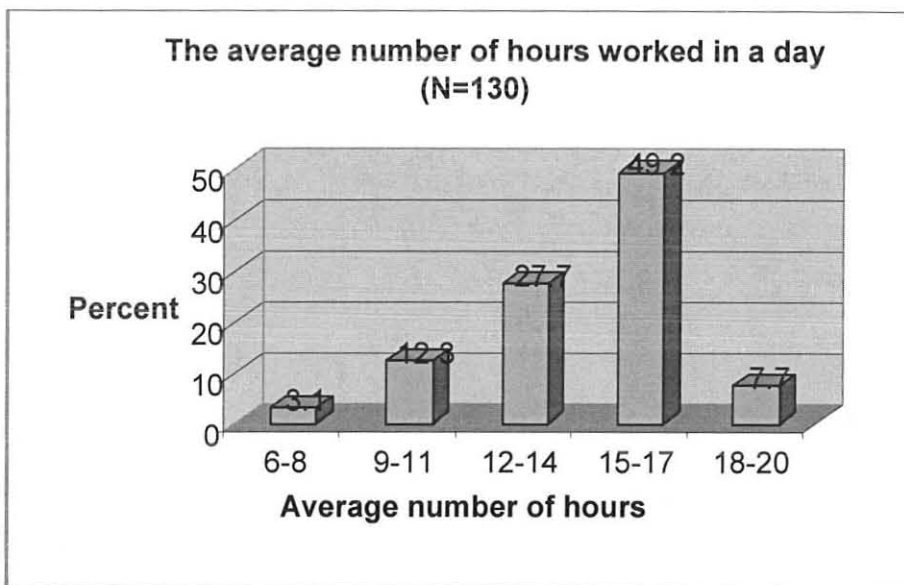


Figure 6.3 The Average Number of Hours Worked in a Day Source: Field survey, 2008

What makes their condition more complicated and dangerous is that the vast majority of them (84.6%) had to work between 12 and 20 hours a day. About 49.2% of the respondents reported that they had to work 15-17 hours per day on average. Moreover, a little over two-third of them had no time for rest during the day. Surprisingly 76.9% of the respondents have no leave days in the week. They work seven days in the week. The largest proportion of the respondents i.e. 80.8% did not even have annual leave in the year. They are considered like a machine that can never wear down. (See table 6.8 below).

Table 6.8 Conditions of Getting Rest and Leave from Work

Conditions of getting rest and leave from work	Frequency	Percent	Total
Have no time for rest (break) during the day	88	67.7	130
Have no break (rest) in the weekends	86	66.2	
Have no days off (leave days) in the week	100	76.9	
Have no annual leave in the year	105	80.8	

Source: Field survey, 2008

All of the FGD participants engaged in domestic services elaborated the above fact. They said that their employers think that they never get tired. They overload them with a lot of work for

long hours. If they refuse or look exhausted, they will be given different names and will be considered as a sign of comfort by the employers. One of the discussants said: *“We get up early before everyone in the house and sleep after everyone sleeps. If they have something to be done they will wake us up even from our deep sleep.”* These facts were elaborated by an 18 years old girl trafficked from “Gojjam, Bechena” as follows:

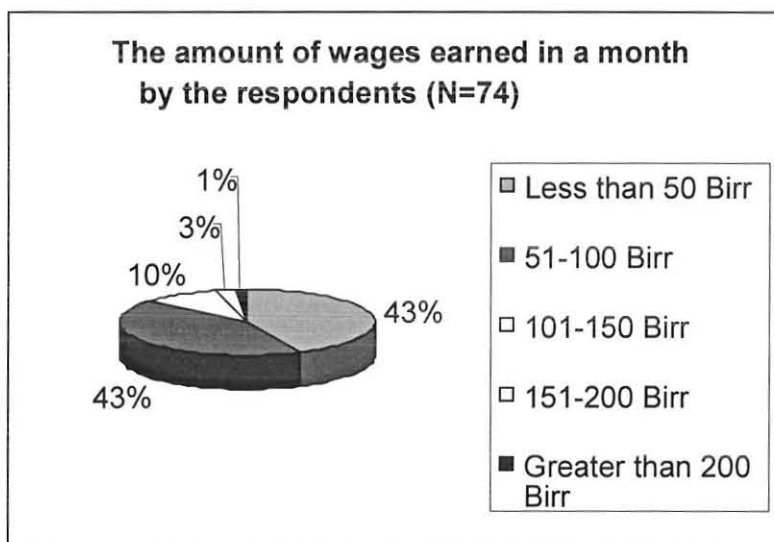
“I get up early in the morning before anyone in the house usually around 5:00 A.M. I have to prepare breakfast for seven members of the family. Since every one of them except my employers' wife is going to school and work, I have to make breakfast ready before 7:00 A.M. The whole day I will be given something to do. When every body leaves, I have to clean the house, wash utensils used for breakfast or dirty clothes. Then I will start to prepare food for lunch for those who will come for lunch to the house. Soon follows cleaning the house and washing the kitchen utensils; even after that I have to make coffee for my employer's wife. Around 5:00 P.M. I have to make sure that dinner is ready because all of them may not eat dinner at the same time. I will wash the dishes after everybody eats then go to bed after everyone sleeps usually at 12:00 P.M. Even in the middle of the night if one of them wanted my help I had to get up.”

Most key informants stated as there are very cruel employers who consider their housemaids as slaves who never get tired and never called them even by their names. Giving a break time during the day and weekly days off are considered as a flattery that makes housemaids develop unwanted behaviors. Employers keep them busy because they think if they got time for rest and leave days in a week they will contemplate and even plot to escape from their house. Some housemaids run away to the streets even without asking for their belongings due to the extreme labor exploitation they faced.

Victims of trafficking engaged as domestic workers and weavers are all routinely subjected to economic exploitation in terms of the low levels of payment an/or denial of payment (Yoseph et al., 2006).

The other forms of economic exploitation domestic servants and other trafficking victims mostly encounter is the payment of very low wage or no wage at all. About 43.1% of the respondents were not paid wages for the service they rendered. They served for free like slaves. Out of those

who used to get payments, 86.4% of them earned less than a hundred birr per month which is below the country's minimum wage rate for government employees. (See Figure 6.4 below)



Source: Field survey, 2008

Figure 6.4 The Amount of Wage Earned in a Month by the Respondents

What is more is that even these least amounts of wage were not given to the respondents regularly. Half of the respondents said they were not paid their salary on time in most cases or never paid on time at all. From the total 125 respondents that claimed various kinds of abuses (maltreatments) by their employers, 79.2 % (99) of them had also claimed that they had encountered refusal of payments (wage) for the work they were engaged in.

FGD participants complained that they had to beg even for that little wage. Because they usually live in their work place employers think that they do not need their money. Some said that we have never been paid on time and we are afraid to ask repeatedly. We usually leave it with them to be kept for us. But when we ask after some time when we think it is too much, they usually refuse to give us by mentioning false reasons. One of the discussants said:

“I agreed to work for 60 birr a month as a housemaid in one family, and they promised to give me my salary when I want to visit my relatives. After working for two years, when I was ready to go I asked the wife to give me my money but she said that it wasn't her who hired me and told me to talk to her husband. I waited for the right time and asked the husband. The told me the same thing as his wife. I was confused by what they said. I waited until I got them together and one night while they were

watching TV after dinner I raised my question but their answer was shocking! They said they are providing me food and shelter and asked for what other things I wanted the money? The husband said that was even more than enough and told me to leave the house if I want. I could not sleep that night. I wept the whole night. In the morning I went to the police and came to the house with one. We found the wife, but she told the police it was her husband that handles this matter. When we find him he said I don't have the money right now and he can arrange the payment in three months. I knew that he wasn't going to pay me and I left for free."

According to a study conducted by IOM, salaries to be paid to women and children domestic workers are usually fixed by the prospective employers and the brokers. Since the victims are not in a position to negotiate payments, the brokers take the largest share for themselves while the victims, end up gaining very little. The victims detached from the social context and usually with no experience in working for financial considerations will, and usually have to, accept the amount agreed between the employers and the brokers. In some cases, the victims may not even receive any financial benefit (Yoseph et al., 2006).

According to a study conducted by ILO, about two fifth of children working as housemaids in Addis Ababa do not receive any fixed monetary consideration (Abiy, 2002).

Boy children in the traditional weaving industry also undertake a difficult work very long hours a day. They work confined and crowded in dark pits dug out in a very small room covered with dust from the unprocessed cotton yarns.

According to community workers participated in FGD the children are forced to work without rest and continuously for long hours. They start working at around 5:00 A.M. in the morning. They eat their bread there, and continue to work. They are allowed to leave the dug out pit to visit the toilet. They finish their work around 6:00 P.M. at night. They work the whole week except on holidays and Sundays or Mondays which is only allowed for senior children. The new comers and the smaller ones are not given the Sunday or Monday off.

A key informant indicated the more exploitive condition the new arrivals are in by saying: *"The smaller and the less experienced children have to work for more hours with no rest as they are required to produce a set length of "shema" in a week."* This situation may continue for long periods until they grew up and became faster and smarter.

The other form of economic exploitation that male children engaged in "shama" making face is the denial of payment or very low payments for their work. According to a key informant who is a resident of "shromeda" area and engaged in "shema" making business, the trafficked children are different in the way they are brought to Addis Ababa and their payment. There are children who were brought to Addis Ababa with payments arranged after agreements are made with their family at home. They are brought to Addis Ababa to work after agreements are made with their parents, so these children will never get any kind of money. The others are those who are brought here after given a lot of promises. These ones negotiated everything with their employer by themselves although they were deceived by their employers (traffickers). They get a very low payment depending on the length of "shema" they produce. Their payment varies from 5-20 birr per week. The last group is those who were brought stolen from their village and they are not paid at all.

One study conducted by FSCE disclosed that the benefit (approximately 20-50 birr) goes to the family (mostly once a year) while more than 90% of the benefit goes to the employer. The children get up and start working at 5:00 A.M. in the morning and stop at 11:00 P.M. at night. In spite of this, the children are not paid for their labor nor are they able to claim for benefit. It was learned that a child gets birr 2.50 per day which he will pay for his meals (0.50 cents, for breakfast and 1 birr each for lunch and supper). In addition a child is given from 6 to 10 birr (including the regular 2.50 birr) on the average every Sunday in the name of "yeihud misa" (Sunday lunch). The benefit goes to the children's family or to the employer. The financial benefit to the employer is estimated to range between birr. 2,400 – 3,510 per child annually (Elias, 2004).

Women and girls trafficking victims are also exposed to various forms of economic exploitations. According to FGD participants involved in prostitution, first they were forced in to the life of prostitution because of several abuses they faced while working as housemaids, babysitters, waitress, and others. They were denied their salaries and exposed to severe labor exploitation. Even after being engaged in prostitution they had to serve the owners of the bars and the hotels they worked in. Some served as housemaids for the land ladies or the owners of the brothels. Those who worked in the bars and hotels were expected to serve as waitresses. In addition to prostitution which they do to earn money for themselves they are required to undertake a number of tasks by the owners of the hotels, bars or brothels. They said that they were not paid for the extra jobs they do for the owners. If they are paid it is very small i.e. 40 or 50 birr. They had to

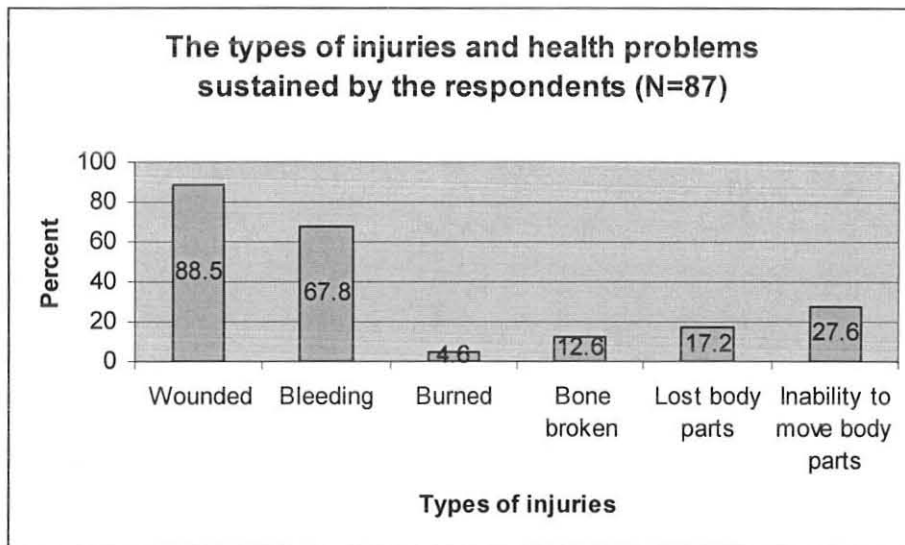
pay one third to half of their incomes to the “balukas” (brothel owners). They also face denial of payments repeatedly from their clients.

According to a study conducted by IOM, woman and children working in bars and hotels are required to pay an “exit fee” to the owner if they leave the bar or serving area of the hotel with a client before the normal closing time of the establishment, which is, at midnight or later (Yoseph et al., 2006).

A study undertaken by AGRINET also confirmed the above findings. According to the study nearly half of the respondent working with “blukas” indicated that they pay half their income from sex work to the “balukas.” Over all about 70% of the trafficked respondent working with "balukas" pay from one third to half of their incomes to the "balukas." Furthermore, the study indicated that victims of trafficking working in bars and hotels pay the owners an average of birr 5, what they call “mewcha” (exit fee), depending on how early in the evening they find clients and leave their work place. About 80% of this group of sex workers pay five birr every time they leave the hotel or the bar with a client (AGRINET, 2003).

6.5 Health Consequences of Trafficking

The physical, emotional and sexual abuses create a range of direct health consequences on the victims of trafficking. The various forms of exploitation and abuses also have serious health consequences indirectly by exposing the trafficking victims to health risks which could be the result of their involvement in prostitution, streetism, addictions and others. The most visible health consequences are physical in nature such as wounds, bleeding, burn scars, broken bones and bruises. They also encounter serious injuries that might result in inhibiting the function of a body part or its total loss. Respondents of this study who had been frequently beaten had sustained a number of health problems. About 88.5% of them were wounded while 67.8% had temporary bleedings. The highly affected ones were those who had inability to move body parts and lost body parts which constitute 27.6% and 17.2% respectively. (See Figure 6.5 below)



*Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Figure 6.5 Types of Injuries and Health Problems Sustained by the Respondents

Trafficking victims are also exposed to health risks due to their work conditions and the environment they live and work in. They live in unhygienic environment and are given back breaking jobs which have serious health consequences. The vast majority of the respondents i.e. 62.1% of them who lived and worked in their employers' house had no comfortable sleeping conditions due to noise disturbances, uncomfortable beds, bitten by bugs, mosquitoes or other insects, lack of enough sheets or blankets, interruption from sleep and congested rooms. Among the respondents who live and work in their employers' house, 78.2 % of them take a bath once in a week, in two weeks or in a month. A quarter of them were not permitted to wash their clothes and 33.9% can not wear clean clothes. About 32.3% did not get enough food in their meals while 33.9% said they used to get enough food sometimes.

According to community workers participated in the FGD the children working in the weaving industry are not given enough food and sometimes they will be refused from getting any at all. Mostly they are provided with similar type of food, which they do not get on time. The food is inadequate in quantity and has poor quality. The place they work and sleep is dirty and covered with dust. They are kept in there for long hours with out breathing fresh air. These children suffer from skin diseases, back pain, constant headaches and have eye problems due to the darkness and the dust in their work place. In cases of illness the children are rarely taken to health centers (provided with poor medical treatment at home).

A study conducted by AGRINET also disclosed that street children suffer from cold, rain as well the sun while living, working or begging on the streets. In addition to these, the poor sanitary condition of street life exposes them to typhoid, pneumonia and skin diseases (AGRINET, 2003).

Table 6.9 The types of Measures Taken and Health Problems Encountered

Types of measures taken and health problems encountered	Frequency	Percent	Total
Managed to stop the abuse	7	9.3	75
Sought legal assistance	15	20	
Got pregnant (had a child)	60	80	
Exposed to abortion	11	14.7	
Infected with HIV/AIDS	6	8	
Faced reproductive health problems (pain, cervical, pelvic inflammatory diseases)	17	22.7	
Infected with STIs (other than HIV)	14	18.7	
Took medical treatment for the abuse	42	56	

* Multiple responses possible

Source: Field survey, 2008

Woman and girls working as domestic servants, prostitutes, waitress and as street vendors are also highly exposed to STIs including HIV/AIDS due to the various forms of sexual abuses they face. Four out of five respondents who experience sexual abuses had encountered unwanted pregnancy as a result of the sexual abuses. Those who had undergone abortion made up 14.7%, whereas 18.7% got infected with STIs. Reproductive health problems such as pain and pelvic inflammations, cervical diseases were encountered by 22.7% of the victims of sexual abuses. The worst experiences included those who got infected with HIV/AIDS i.e. 8%. The risk of contracting HIV/AIDS among the women and girls participated in the study is also very high. About 46.6% of them do not take measures to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS. (See Table 6.3 above)

Other studies have also confirmed the health problems that trafficking victims face in different ways. According to AGRINET commercial sex work exposes girls and women to health risks such as STIs and HIV/AIDS as well as complication from abortion. 42.9% of the trafficking victims involved in the study had developed some kind of disease after they were trafficked. A

vast majority of them did not get any medical attention because they can not afford it (AGRINET, 2003).

The susceptibility of trafficked women and children in the commercial sex market to contract HIV/AIDS and STIs, is further aggravated by their low level of awareness about protection measures.

Documented cases of medical problems encountered by trafficking victims show a high prevalence of illness like gastritis, anemia, STIs and bronchitis (FSCE, 2003). The majority of trafficked children and women also suffer from the effects of psychological problems including low self esteem, constant and severe feeling of sadness, frequent night-mares and excessive crying, suggesting intense psychological distress illness (AGRINET, 2003).

According to the study by IOM, in extreme cases, physical and emotional problems may lead to permanent disability or death of victims. All forms of abuse, especially when recurrent and severe, also lead to severe psychological and emotional problems (Yoseph et al., 2006).

The victims, especially who are engaged in prostitution and streetism, are often exposed to addictive habits such a drinking alcohol, chewing “chat” and smoking cigarettes which in turn lead to other health problems.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

Trafficking in women and children is a complex problem touching upon wide ranging and cross cutting, social, cultural, economic and political issues related to gender, education, employment, migration, health, human rights and development from community to global levels. It has become a major global phenomenon affecting many countries in the world. Ethiopia is not an exception to this problem. Even though it is the most undocumented phenomenon, some studies and reports indicate that the country is highly affected by both in country and external trafficking in women and children. This study attempted to identify the root causes and the major consequences of trafficking in women and children from rural areas to Addis Ababa.

The primary objective of this study is to identify the major socio-cultural and political causes and the various consequences of trafficking on the victims of trafficking. To achieve the objectives of the study, a total of 140 women and children that are victims of trafficking were carefully identified through non-probability sampling techniques and interviewed with questionnaires containing structured and semi structured questions. In addition to this, 30 key informants were selected from different governmental, non governmental and private institutions to participate in in-depth interviews. To gather detailed qualitative information, concerning the causes and consequences of trafficking, a total of four focus group discussions were conducted with community workers and victims of trafficking engaged in various activities. Moreover, efforts were made to assess the role of various law enforcement bodies in accordance with the country's policy and legislative framework.

With the aim of supplementing the study with secondary data an attempt was also made to review available studies and reports related to in-country trafficking in Ethiopia.

In assessing the significance of the various instruments that can be used to combat trafficking, extensive review of the international instruments, the country's criminal code, civil code and proclamations was also made.

The data and the information gathered were both quantitative and qualitative in nature with heavy reliance on the latter. The analysis of the data was conducted with the help of SPSS package with simple descriptive statistic of frequency tables and cross tabulations. Various types of qualitative

data analysis techniques were used for analyzing the information gathered through in-depth interviews and FGDs. The major findings of the study are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The results of the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents indicated that the trafficking victims that participated in the study were found in the age group 11-20 comprising 70% of the respondents. Surprisingly, 74.2% of them were brought to Addis Ababa when they were 14 years old or less. Apparently 77.1% of the respondents came from a family size of 5 and above.

Majority of the respondents are illiterates and large percentage of them did not go to school at all. About 83% of the respondents, that ever attended schools completed 6th grade level and less. Larger proportions of the respondents were either single or double orphans. Moreover, 50.6% and 70% of fathers and mothers that are alive were illiterates respectively. Besides, 70.1% of the respondents' parents (both parents alive) had low average monthly income i.e. less than 500 birr per month.

Various types of push and pull socio-cultural factors contributed to the trafficking of the respondents to Addis Ababa. About two-third (66.4%) of the respondents had encountered different kinds of maltreatments or abuse in their family. Parental death, family violence and family disintegration were among the major social problems that exposed the respondents to traffickers. The vast majority of the respondents i.e. 79.3% were also attracted by the modern city life. The desire to go to school, motivation of peer groups and brokers were also found to be pull factors that attracted some of the respondents.

More than half of the respondents (54.3%) mentioned the prevalence of labor exploitative culture as the main factor that exposed them for traffickers whereas early marriage, discriminations against women, gender based violence such as rape and harassment were mentioned by less than 30% of the respondents.

The major factor that contributed to the trafficking of women and children to urban centers like Addis Ababa is economic in nature. Poverty being the main reason mentioned by over 80% of the respondents, unemployment pushed 73.8% of the respondents. The presence of better economic opportunities and the hope of getting employment in Addis Ababa are the major pull factors that

attracted 73.6% and 79.3% of the respondents respectively.

Review of international instruments and the country's policy & legislative framework indicated that lack of policy, lateness in ratification and issuance of transparent and standard comprehensive legal framework have contributed to the ever increasing incidence of trafficking in women and children within as well as out of the country. Lack of capacity, awareness and commitment in implementing the law were also observed among the concerned law enforcement bodies.

The results of this study also revealed that victims of trafficking suffer from various forms of physical, sexual, psychological (emotional), economic exploitations and abuses in the hands of traffickers at different stages of trafficking.

Over 67% of the respondents who experienced physical abuses were frequently beaten, overburdened by work and forced to do work against their will, while 54.4% used to be denied food. As a result of the physical abuses such as beating, respondents had sustained different injuries ranging from minor wounds to broken bones and loss of body parts.

Over 70% of women and girls who participated in the study were sexually abused. About 89.3% of the sexually abused were raped, whereas over 50% of them had faced other types of sexual abuses such as having forced sex without condoms, struggle for rape, and touching organs (body parts) by force. As a result of the sexual abuse respondents faced various health problems. These include unwanted pregnancy, abortion, infection with STDs and other reproductive health problems, including HIV/AIDS.

The results of the study disclosed that 89.3% of the respondents encountered different types of psychological abuses. The most frequent ones mentioned by over 70% of the respondents were insult, discrimination, misunderstanding, threat, and deprivation of love, intimidation and blaming.

Restriction of movement and isolation from family, relatives and friends were among the social consequences of trafficking in women and children that the respondents faced. About 64.5% of the respondents who lived in their workplace were not allowed to go out of the house while 75% never contacted their family, friends and relatives since they came to Addis Ababa. Many of the

respondents were also exposed to other social ills such as prostitution, streetism and beggary because of the abuses and exploitation they faced from employers and traffickers.

Other worst consequences of the exploitations and abuses were manifested by respondents in the development of addictive behaviors to alcohol, cigarettes and “chat”.

The majority of the respondents also faced the worst forms of economic exploitations. The largest percentage of the respondents (84.6%) who were engaged in domestic services and domestic weaving industry had to work between 12-20 hours on average per day. More than 66.2% of them had no time for rest during the day, no leave in days of the week and the year. Moreover, 43.1% of them had no payment for their work. Even the ones that are paid received very low wages i.e. 86.4% got less than a 100 birr a month and sometimes were denied at all.

The worst and most saddening consequence of all the exploitation and the abuses is the psychological disorder (personality disorder) and emotional disturbance that the respondents are going through. The results of the stress assessment check list revealed that over 60% of them had symptoms of severe depression. Symptoms of over activity were manifested in over 55% of them, while 70% of the respondents had the experience of post traumatic stress.

All the above results of the study were also elaborated by many of the participants of the focus group discussions, key informant interviews and some studies and reports reviewed in this study.

7. 2 Conclusions

Based on the sample population and the procedures used in the study, it is not possible to make inferences or conclusions to the total population of internal trafficking neither in Ethiopia or to Addis Ababa. Yet the study findings can give a major clue as to what the causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children could be. Moreover, in the absence of well documented studies in the most forgotten matter such as in-country trafficking, the findings and the conclusions drawn from such kind of studies have great significance in supplementing future studies and answering the research questions raised in this study. Thus, keeping in mind the aforementioned facts the following conclusions were drawn from the findings of the study.

This research demonstrates that most victims of internal trafficking are children; both boys and girls which are illiterates. The vast majority of them were brought to Addis Ababa during their childhood, at the age of 14 and less. They came from a large family size which was compounded by poverty and illiteracy. This shows that children living in poor socio-economic conditions are highly vulnerable to trafficking.

In this research a number of social, cultural and economic factors have also been found contributing to trafficking of women and children to Addis Ababa. Parental death, family disintegration and family violence including maltreatments on children are also among the causative factors that push children to look for other options of survival in towns and cities like Addis Ababa. Both children living with parents and orphans are found to be exposed to trafficking.

This research identified that low level of education compounded by lack of information exposes women and children to deceptive promises and motivations of brokers, friends and relatives that are involved in the trafficking process.

In most cases the disparity in economic opportunities between rural areas and major cities like Addis Ababa has contributed to the trafficking of children and women by attracting them. Although they were reported in the lower percentage in this specific case, harmful traditional and cultural practices such as early marriage, discrimination against women and gender based violence still push women and children to leave their origins to urban areas.

This study revealed that the major causes of internal trafficking in women and children were economic factors, lack of employment opportunities (unemployment) and poverty (lack of subsistence) being the major ones.

In this study the major internal traffickers are found to be relatives and family members followed by local brokers and friends. This shows that there is a huge lack of awareness among relatives and family members, as well as the general public about the criminal nature of trafficking and the severe consequences it brings to the victims. This might have contributed to the prevalence of trafficking in women and children and made the fight against trafficking very difficult.

Internal trafficking in women and children has a number of physical, psychological, economic and social consequences on the victims of trafficking. In most instances the majority of trafficking victims suffer from various types of physical abuses such as beatings, heavy works, denial of food and sexual abuse such as rape.

Trafficking victims are also highly exposed to great health risks, as a result of the various forms of abuses and exploitations. Mostly women and girls engaged in domestic activities, sex work in the brothels and street walkers are highly exposed to STIs, unwanted pregnancy, abortion and HIV/AIDS.

The physical abuses experienced by the victims could result in a range of severe injuries including loss of body parts and death. This study revealed that as a result of the various forms of physical as well as psychological abuses trafficking victims suffer from severe forms of emotional disturbances and personality disorders.

The social isolation from families, relatives and friends has huge psychological impact on the victims of trafficking. Consequently, they are highly exposed to addictive behavior such as smoking, alcoholism and others.

The study disclosed that trafficking victims engaged in domestic services, sex work and traditional weaving industry are highly vulnerable to the worst forms of economic exploitations. The various forms of exploitations include long hours of work, overburdening with work, work with no leaves, low wages, and denial of payments.

7.3 Recommendations

As the issue of internal trafficking is a longstanding and deep-rooted problem that is interwoven with the country's socio-cultural, economic and political agendas yet to be addressed, there is no easy solution available for it. However, if the concerted efforts of all the stakeholders such as the government, the NGOs and the public in general, are exerted with a commitment to eradicate the problem, it would not be far to achieve a great progress. Hence, based on the suggestions of the FGD participants and key informants that participated in the study from various organizations as well as the findings of the study, the following recommendations are suggested by the researcher.

The empowerment of women and children to make informed and intelligent decisions about their migration to urban centers such as Addis Ababa is critical. In this regard, they should be given as much reliable information as possible through community mobilization programs, mass media and by coordinating other concerned GOs and NGOs working in rural parts of the country.

Poverty reduction intervention in the rural areas should be strengthened since it helps to curb the problem of rapid migration of women and children to urban centers. In this regard, due attention should be given to the training of women and children (at working age) for creation of job and self employment.

The fact that Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive national policy on trafficking of women and children is one of the major problems in combating trafficking. This has created confusion on the role of the different stakeholders and in the coordination of their intervention activities. Therefore the country should prepare a comprehensive policy that guides the role of different agencies in their effort to combat trafficking of women and children in a coordinated manner.

Lack of information and awareness on the prevalence, process and consequences of trafficking as well as the laws and other available instruments is one of the major causes for the prevalence of the practice and the poor status of reporting, investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases. Extensive public awareness campaigns should be carried out to change the situation. Public awareness campaigns should be conducted at various levels with particular focus on the vulnerable groups.

Most law enforcement and other relevant government agencies have low capacity in terms of human and other resources to properly combat the problem of trafficking. The collection of evidences, accommodation and protection of witnesses, organization of information and their investigative skills need to be strengthened through further trainings and by sharing the experiences of other successful countries, so that they will be able to discharge their responsibility of enforcing the law.

This study revealed that most trafficking victims are children aged 5-17 years and have lower educational level. Therefore, concerned governmental and non governmental organizations should exert their utmost efforts on children education. In this regard children's rights and human rights issues such as human trafficking should be better included in the school curriculum.

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Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies, Institute Population Studies
(Prepared for Trafficking Victims in Addis Ababa) Identification Particulars

ID01 Zone/ Subcity _____	Zone Code/Subcity =	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>		
ID02 Name of kebele _____	Kebele Code =	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>		
ID03 Respondent's Serial Number _____		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>		

Interviewer's Name _____
 Translator's Name _____

ID04 Date of interview

Date		
Month		
Year		

ID05 Time

Start	
End	

ID06 Result of the final visit

completed =	1
Incomplete =	2
Refused =	3
Incapacitated =	4
Other (specify) _____ =	5

Checked By:
 Supervisor's Name _____ Signature _____

Date		
Month		
Year		

Introduction

Good morning/Good afternoon.

My name is _____. I am a post graduate student in Addis Ababa University in the department of Population studies and Research Center. Currently I am conducting my thesis research entitled "*Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Children to Urban Centers: The Case of Addis Ababa*". The purpose of the study is to identify the major causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children to Addis Ababa and suggest possible problem solving recommendations. The results of the study will be used to sensitize and educate the community on the issue. The study results will also assist stakeholders to design effective programs and strategies to curb the problem. Your answers to this interview will remain strictly confidential, as some of the questions are too personal. I can assure you that you will remain completely anonymous and no records of the interview will be kept with your name on them. I will not take much of your time and would like to begin the interview.

Would you agree freely to participate in this interview?

- A) Yes I agree freely.
- B) No I don't agree.

If yes (continue)

I would like to thank you for your willingness to take part in the interview.

If no (Thank the respondents and end the interview)

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!

Section I: Background Characteristics

Qus. No.	Question	Coding Category	Code	Skip to
100	What is the Sex of the respondent?	Male = Female =	1 2	
101	How old were you at your last birthday?	Age in years = <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		
102	How old were you when you left your place of birth (Previous residence) for the first time?	Age in years = <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>		
103	Where were you born?	Region = _____ Urban =1 Rural =2		105
104	What is the name of the town or the urban center? _____			
105	To which ethnic group do you belong?	Amhara = Oromo = Tigraway = Gurague = Other (specify) _____ =	1 2 3 4 5	
106	What is your religion?	Muslim = Orthodox Christian = Protestant = Catholic = Other (specify) _____ =	1 2 3 4 5	
107	Did you have information about Addis Ababa?	Yes = No =	1 2	110
108	How (what) was your knowledge about Addis Ababa before you left your place of birth (Previous Residence)?	Know about A.A. very well = Know about A.A. very little = I had some information about A.A. = Other (specify) _____ =	1 2 3 4	
109	From where/whom/ did you get the information?	Broker = Legally registered employment agency = Mass media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines) = Friends and relatives = Others (specify) _____ =	1 2 3 4 5	
110	Have you lived in any other place before coming to Addis Ababa (other than your birth place)?	Yes = No =	1 2	113
111	Was it in urban or rural area that you were living before you moved to this kebele?	Urban = Rural =	1 2	113
112	What was the name of the town/city you were living? _____			

- 113 Have you ever attended formal education? Yes = 1
No = 2 → 115
- 114 Which grade have you completed? Grade =
Certificate/Diploma = 13
Degree and above = 14
- 115 Can you read and write? Yes = 1
IF GRADE (IN Q 113) IS 7 OR HIGHER CIRCLE 1 WITHOUT ASKING No = 2
- 116 Are you currently attending school? Yes = 1 → 118
No = 2
- 117 What is your main reason for not attending school currently?
Guardian does not want me to go to school = 0 1
My employer does not want me to go to school = 0 2
Busy with other chores = 03
No one to support me = 04
Financial problem/lack of support = 05
No school around/School too far to commute = 06
Do not have the interest = 07
Health problems = 08
Did not pass to the next level = 09
Weak in studies = 10
Working to support myself = 11
Other (specify) _____ = 12
- 118 What was your marital status before you come to Addis Ababa?
Never married = 1
Married = 2
Divorced = 3
Widowed = 4
Other (specify) _____ = 5
- 119 What was your occupational status at your place of birth (Previous Residence)?
Employed = 1
Unemployed = 2 → 201

Section II: Family background

- 201 What is the situation of your Parents/guardians at your place of birth (Previous Residence)?
Both parents/guardians alive = 1
Both parents/guardians died = 2 → 216
Only my father/male guardian alive = 3 → 206
Only my mother/ female guardian alive = 4 → 211
Other (specify) _____ = 5
- 202 If both parents/guardians are alive, are they living currently together?
Yes = 1 → 204
No = 2
- 203 Why is that your parents not living together?
Divorced = 1
Separated = 2
Quarreled = 3
No income = 4

- 204 Do your parents/guardians own a house?

No house =	.....	5
Other (specify) _____ =	.....	6
Yes =	.....	1
No =	.....	2
- 205 Without adding the input you may be making, what is the approximate monthly average income of your family or parents/guardians/?

Below 100 Birr =	.....	1
101-300 Birr =	.....	2
301-501 Birr =	.....	3
501-700 Birr =	.....	4
Over 700 Birr =	.....	5
I don't know =	.....	6
Other (specify) _____ =	.....	7
- 206 Has your father/male guardian ever attended formal education?

Yes =	.....	1
No =	.....	2 → 208
- 207 Which grade has he completed?

Grade =	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Certificate/Diploma =	.....	13
Degree and above =	.....	14
- 208 Can he read and write?

Yes =	.....	1
No =	.....	2

IF GRADE (IN Q 208) IS 7 OR HIGHER CIRCLE 1 WITHOUT ASKING
- 209 What was your father/male guardian/ occupational status?

Employed =	.....	1
Unemployed =	.....	2 → 210 if both parents alive, but if only male guardian alive → 214
- 210 Has your mother/ female guardian/ ever attended formal education?

Yes =	.....	1
No =	.....	2 → 212
- 211 Which grade has she completed?

Grade =	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Certificate/Diploma =	.....	13
Degree and above =	.....	14
- 212 Can she read and write?

Yes =	.....	1
No =	.....	2

IF GRADE (IN Q 106) IS 7 OR HIGHER CIRCLE 1 WITHOUT ASKING
- 213 What was your mother/ female guardian/ occupational status?

Employed =	1
Unemployed =	2
- 214 What is your family size (household size)?

In number =	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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- 215 Have you ever encountered mistreatments (abuses) in your family?

Yes =	1
No =	2 → 301
- 216 Which of the following mistreatments have you experienced? (Multiple responses are possible)
 CIRCLE "1" IF YES, OR "2" IF NO

	Yes	No
A = Emotional abuse (insult, threats, etc)	1	2
B = Physical abuse (beating, cauterization, etc)	1	2
C = Denial of food	1	2

D = Denial of schooling/removal from school/	1	2
E = Throwing out of home	1	2
F = Other (specify) _____	1	2

Section III: Migration

- 301 Did anyone help you to come to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 306
- 302 Through whom did you arrange to come to Addis Ababa? (Multiple responses are possible)
 Local Broker = 1
 Legally Registered Local Employment Agency = 2
 Relative/family/members = 3 → 306
 Friends = 4 → 306
 Other (specify) _____ = 5
- 303 If you arranged your travel through a local broker or local employment agency have you paid money?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 307
- 304 How much money did you pay or promised to pay to the broker/ local employment agency / for arranging for you to come to Addis Ababa?
 Less than 50 Birr = 1
 51 Birr – 100 Birr = 2
 101 Birr – 150 Birr = 3
 151 Birr – 200 Birr = 4
 201 Birr and more = 5
 Others (Specify) _____ = 6
- 305 Did you get a receipt for the money you have paid?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 306 Have you signed or made any kind agreement before and after you come to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 312
- 307 Did you sign/make/ any agreement to pay money to the broker or employer in case you decided to return to your place of origin?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 308 Did you sign /make/ any agreement regarding payments and conditions of work before you left your place of birth or place of previous residence?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 312
 Promise was made orally = 3
 Other (specify) _____ = 4
- 309 Was the agreement made in the language you understood?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 310 Was it read to you before you agree/sign/?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 311 Did you receive the copy of the agreement/ written on paper/?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2

312 Do you think/feel/ that you were deceived when you decided to come to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 314

313 What were the reasons that make you feel you were deceived?
 Promises made were not kept = 1
 They were trying to disguise me = 2
 I was not allowed to ask questions = 3
 Others (specify) _____ = 4

314 Were there any promises made to you to make you come to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 316

315 Which of the following promises was made to make you come to Addis Ababa? (Multiple responses are possible)
 Promised employment = 1
 Fake love/ marriage / = 2
 Payment to parent's /guardians/ family members = 3
 Other (specify) _____ = 4

316 How many of the promises before you left your home (place of previous residence) have been fulfilled?
 All of them = 1
 None of them = 2
 Some of them = 3
 Very few of them = 4

Section IV: Reasons to migrate

401 Why did you leave your place of birth/place of previous residence/?
 To get employment = 1
 To find better job = 2
 To get my marriage partner = 3
 To get better income = 4
 To escape poverty = 5
 To learn/continue my education/ = 6
 To lead modern life = 7
 To escape from traditional and cultural practices = 8
 Others (Specify) _____ = 9

402 Were there any socio-cultural reasons that forced you to migrate to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 404

403 What were your socio-cultural reasons for migrating to Addis Ababa? (Multiple answers are possible)
 Divorce = 01
 Abduction = 02
 Early marriage = 03
 Polygamy = 04
 Promises of love/marriage/ = 05
 Husband died = 06
 Discrimination against women in various positions in the society = 07
 Gender based violence (i.e. rape, harassment and others) = 08
 Traditional harmful practices related reasons (Female genital mutilation and others) = 09

- The desire/aspiration/ for modern life in cities = 10
 Lack of basic infrastructural facilities (such as schools, hospitals, roads etc...) = 11
 Family related problems = 12
 Others (specify) _____ = 13
- 404 Were there any economic reasons that forced you to come to Addis Ababa?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 501
- 405 What were your economic reasons for migrating to Addis Ababa?
 Unemployment = 1
 The desire for better income = 2
 The desire to change economic activities = 3
 Labour related issues (such as child labour and women's labour exploitations) = 4
 Better economic opportunities in cities = 5
 Problems related to access to credit and its availability = 6
 Others (specify) _____ = 7

Section V: Current work related information

- 501 Are you currently engaged in any activity, including, selling items on the street, maid, shoe shining, assisting in taxis, as daily labourer, agriculture, prostitution and the like? Yes = 1 → 503
 No = 2
- 502 Have you ever been engaged in any activity, including, selling items on the street, "Shema" making, maid, shoe shining, assisting in taxis, as daily labourer, in home based establishments, agriculture, prostitution and the like?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 550
- 503 At what age did you first start work?
 Age started =
- 504 The first time you had a job how did you get it?
 Contact through relatives = 1
 Self = 2
 Parents = 3
 Brokers = 4
 Contact through non-relatives = 5
 Person not known = 6
 Others (specify) _____ = 7
- 505 What was the main type of activity that you were engaged in the first time you started working?
 Shoe shining = 01
 Petty trade = 02
 Vendor in the streets = 03
 Assistant in taxis = 04
 Waiter/Waitress = 05
 Looking after a child = 06
 Working in home based small establishment = 07
 Domestic servant = 08
 Gate keeper/Guard = 09
 Daily laborer = 10
 Farm activity = 11
 Herds boy = 12
 Engaged in other heavy work = 13
 "Shema" making = 14

Prostitution = 15
Other (specify) _____ = 16

506 On average for how many hours in a day did you work then? Hours worked =

Interviewer: Go back and check question No 501. Is the respondent currently engaged in any income generating activity or is Q501 circled code one and continue according to the escape rule if not escape to Q510 and start asking their past experience?

507 What is the main type of activity that you are currently engaged in?

Shoe shining = 01
Petty trade = 02
Vendor in the streets = 03
Assistant in taxis = 04
Waiter/Waitress = 05
Looking after a child = 06
Working in home based small establishment = 07
Domestic servant = 08
Gate keeper/Guard = 09
Daily laborer = 10
Farm activity = 11
Herding = 12
Engaged in other heavy work = 13
"Shema" making = 14
Prostitution = 15
Other (specify) _____ = 16

508 How did you get the job that you are currently engaged in?

Contact through relatives = 1
Self = 2
Parents = 3
Brokers = 4
Contact through non-relatives = 5
Person not known = 6
Others (specify) _____ = 7

509 For how long have you been working in this in your present work place?

Less than a year = 1
If it is a year and greater than a year; Years served =

510 How many family members/people/ do you serve?

Number =

511 Are you given wage for the labour/ work you are doing/? (It could also be in kind)

Yes = 1
No = 2 → 516

512 How much, on average, do you earn in a month? (Record in Birr only) Monthly earning =

If it is in kind state/describe/ it. _____

513 Do you think you are getting fair wage for the labour?

Yes = 1
No = 2

514 Does your employer give you the money (payment) on time?

Yes, in most cases = 1
Yes, some times = 2

- No, in most cases = 3
 Never paid on time at all = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
- 515 Are you satisfied with the payment you are getting right now?
 Highly satisfied = 1
 Satisfied = 2
 Not satisfied = 3
 Highly dissatisfied = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
- 516 Usually at what time do you start work?
 Hour.... AM = 1 PM = 2
 Min....
- 517 Usually at what time do you finish work?
 Hour.... AM = 1 PM = 2
 Min....
- 518 On average for how many hours do you work in a day? (Record in hours only)
 Hours worked =
- 519 How long do you have to work per day in your present work place?
 On working days Hours worked =
 On holidays Hours worked =
- 520 Do you have time for rest during the day?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 521 Do you get weekends off?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 522 Do you have leave days in a week?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 524
- 523 How many leave days do you get per week at your present work place? Leave days =
- 524 Do you have annual leave in work place?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 526
- 525 How many annual leave days do you have? Leave days = ...
- 526 Do you feel pain or stress during your work?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 527 Do you feel exhausted after work?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 528 Do you live in your current place of work?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → **550 But ask Q 542 to all respondents.**
- 529 Do you get permission to go out of the work place for your own purposes?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 530 At your present work place, where do you sleep?
 In a separate room alone = 1
 In a separate room with others = 2
 In a sitting room = 3

531 Where do you sleep? Do you sleep on a bed, a mattress or on the floor?
 Other (specify) _____ = 4
 Bed with cotton /sponge mattress = 1
 Bed with no mattress = 2
 Cotton/ Sponge mattress = 3
 Thatch mattress = 4
 Cloth or hedges on the floor = 5
 Outside the house = 6

532 Do you feel you are sleeping in a comfortable setting?
 Yes = 1 → 534
 No = 2

533 What is that you are not comfortable with in your sleeping?
 What else?

<u>CIRCLE "1" IF YES, OR "2" IF NO</u>	Yes	No
A= Noise and full of disturbance	1	2
B= Do not have comfortable bed	1	2
C= Bitten by bugs, mosquitoes or other insects	1	2
D= No enough space (sleep with other people)	1	2
E= No enough bed sheet or blanket	1	2
F= Interrupted for work	1	2
G= Congested and unpleasant room	1	2
H= Other (specify) _____	1	2

534 During the day, how many times do you eat?
 Once = 1
 Twice = 2
 Trice = 3
 More than three times = 4

535 Do you get the meals on time?
 Yes, mostly = 1
 Sometimes = 2
 No, in most cases = 3
 Others (Specify) _____ = 4

536 Do you get enough food in your meals?
 Yes, mostly = 1
 Sometimes = 2
 No, in most cases = 3
 Others (Specify) _____ = 4

537 What type of meal are you given?
 The same meal as the employer = 1
 Separately made for servants = 2
 Leftovers = 3
 Left over plus other meals = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5

538 How often do you take bath?
 Every day = 1
 Every three days = 2

- Every week = 3
 Every two week = 4
 Every month = 5
 Less frequent than a month = 6
- 539 Are you allowed to wash your clothes?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 540 Do you mostly manage to wear clean clothes?
 Yes, in most cases = 1
 Often = 2
 Sometimes = 3
 No, in most cases = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
- 541 Do you have a separate place to keep your things?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2
- 542 What kind of work do you do (used to do) in your place of work /residence/?
 House cleaning = 1
 Washing clothes and utensils = 2
 Cooking food = 3
 Preparing food ingredients = 4
 Look after the children in the house = 5
 Serving the customers in the restaurant, hotel or bar = 6
 I do all kinds of job = 7
 Others (Specify) _____ = 8
- 543 Where do you change your dress?
 In my room = 1
 Closed area = 2
 Out side the house = 3
 In places where every body can see = 4
 Wait till no body is around = 5
 Change in the toilet = 6
 Others (Specify) _____ = 7
- 544 Do you use the same toilet used by your employer?
 Yes = 1 → 546
 No = 2
- 545 What kind of toilet do you use?
 A separate toilet constructed = 1
 Pit latrine made for servants = 2
 Squatting pan = 3
 Open air/outside compound = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
- 546 Do you listen to radio?
 Yes = 1 → 548
 No = 2
- 547 Why are you not listening to radio?
 Not allowed = 1
 Busy in household chores = 2
 The radio locked in living/bed room = 3

- 548 Do you watch television?
 Do not have radio = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
 Yes = 1 → 550
 No = 2
- 549 Why are you not watching television?
 Not allowed = 1
 Busy in household chores = 2
 The TV locked in living/bed room = 3
 Do not have TV set = 4
 Others (Specify) _____ = 5
- 550 Do you have contacts with your parents/guardians/relatives?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 552
- 551 How often do you visit your parents/relatives?
 Every week = 1
 At least once a month = 2
 Several times a year = 3
 During festivals = 4
 Once in a year = 5
 Once in a few years = 6
 Never visited = 7
- 552 Do you have the habit of taking substances?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 554
- 553 Which of the following substances have you been taking?
 Drink alcohol = 1
 Smoking = 2
 Chewing chat = 3
 Sniffing benzene = 4
 Others specify _____ = 5
- 554 What do you aspire in the future?
 Going back home = 1
 Get another employment = 2
 Start my own business = 3
 Have no hope at all = 4 → 601
 Others specify _____ = 5
- 555 Have you saved enough money to go back to your home, start your own business or find another job?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2

Section VI: Consequences of Trafficking

- 601 Have you ever been treated badly?
 Yes = 1
 No = 2 → 606

602 Can you tell me some of the bad treatments you have encountered?

What else? CIRCLE "1" IF YES, OR "2" IF NO	603 How frequent was the bad treatment?						
	Yes	No	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Often	Once
A= Frequently beaten	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
B= Insulted	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
C= Over burdened with household chores	1	2					
D= Enough food is not given/starved	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
E= Discriminated	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
F= Always misunderstood	1	2					
G= Sexually harassed and/or abused	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
H= Confiscation of documents	1	2					
I= Refusal of salary	1	2					
J= Forced into prostitution	1	2					
K= Threat	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
L= Degrading and demeaning treatment	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
M= Deprived of love/No one likes me	1	2					
N= Blackmailing	1	2					
O= Intimidated at work place	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
P= Blamed at the work you do	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Q= Forced to do anything you didn't like	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
R= Other (specify) _____	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

Interviewer: go back and check question No 602 . If choice A's answer is yes (1) continue asking question No 605 if not escape to question No 607?

604 With what were you mostly beaten (assaulted)?

- With hand = 1
- With leg = 2
- With stick = 3
- Any item taken in to hand = 4
- Belt/Rope = 5
- Others (Specify) _____ = 6

605 What happened as the result of the beating?

- Wounded= 1
- Bleeding = 2
- Burned = 3
- Bone broken = 4
- Lose of body part = 5
- Inability to move body parts = 6
- Others (Specify) _____ = 7

Interviewer: go back and check question No 100 . What is the sex of the respondent?

- Male =1 → END
- Female =2

606 Have you ever been sexually abused /harassed/?

- Yes = 1
- No = 2 → 611

607 What kind of sexual abuse have you encountered?

What else?

CIRCLE "1" IF YES, OR "2" IF NO

	Yes
A= Seduction involving money	1
B= Was raped	1
C= Touching organs (body parts by force).	1
D= Straggled to rape me	1
E= Raped by a group of men	1
F= Forced to have anal and oral sex	1
G= Forced to have sex with out condoms	1
H= Forced Seduction	1
I= Other (specify) _____	1

608 How frequent was the sexual abuse?

No Always Usually Sometimes Often Once

A= Seduction involving money	2	—	—	—	—	—
B= Was raped	2	—	—	—	—	—
C= Touching organs (body parts by force).	2	—	—	—	—	—
D= Straggled to rape me	2	—	—	—	—	—
E= Raped by a group of men	2	—	—	—	—	—
F= Forced to have anal and oral sex	2	—	—	—	—	—
G= Forced to have sex with out condoms	2	—	—	—	—	—
H= Forced Seduction	2	—	—	—	—	—
I= Other (specify) _____	2	—	—	—	—	—

609 What happened as a result of the sexual abuse?

Managed to stop it =	1
Sought legal assistance =	2
Raped/forced into sexual intercourse =	3
Got pregnant/had a child =	4
Exposed to abortion =	5
Infected with HIV/AIDS =	6
Faced reproductive health problems =	7
Infected with STD =	8
Others (Specify) _____ =	9

610 Did you get medical treatment?

Yes = 1

No = 2

611 Do you take any measure to protect yourself from AIDS?

Yes = 1

No = 2 → END

612 What measures do you take?

Use condoms =	1
Avoid sharing sharp things =	2
Abstained from intercourse =	3
Having only one partner =	4
Others (Specify) _____ =	5

Stress Assessment Check list

Q.N	A. Questions Related to Severe Depression	Yes	No
1	Do you feel sad or cry a lot?		
2	Are you eating very little and getting thinner and thinner?		
3	Are you eating excessively?		
4	Are you tired all the time and want to stay in bed?		
5	Are you unable to sleep at night		
6	Do you feel that others are plotting against you?		
7	Do you feel revengeful towards others that you want to hurt them?		
8	Do you hate yourself?		
9	Do you feel so hopeless that you talk about ending your life?		
	B. Questions Related to Over Activity		
1	Do you have difficulties of concentrating?		
2	Do you feel extremely restless?		
3	Do you have frequent day dreaming?		
4	Do you have difficulty (inability) to complete tasks?		
5	Do you have low tolerance or get easily irritated?		
	C. Questions Related to Post-Traumatic Stress		
1	Do you constantly think and/or talk about stressful events?		
2	Are you having daily nightmares?		
3	Are you emotionally detached from parents and friends?		
4	Are you unresponsive to those who want to get close to you?		
5	Do you avoid others most of the time?		
6	Are you extremely impulsive?		
7	Do you become extremely nervous most of the time?		
8	Are you extremely forgetful?		
9	Are you carelessly dressed most of the time?		

Thank you very much for your cooperation!!

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Population Studies

Prepared for Trafficking Victims /domestic servants, prostitutes and street children in Addis Ababa

Focus Group Discussion Guide on
Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Children to Urban Centers:
The Case of Addis Ababa

Introduction

Today we are going to have a discussion on the causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children in to Addis Ababa. Every person is expected to participate in the discussion though one person is supposed to speak at a time. You can suggest your views with out any fear and hesitation. The ideas, opinions and experiences could be shared, supported or opposed by members of the group. The objective is to learn from the discussion and arrive at a consensus on the information to be gathered as you are the most knowledgeable persons on the subject matter.

To initiate the discussion, the moderators will ask some questions and you will respond accordingly. The discussion will be recorded for it will be difficult to jot down or remember everything. I hope that you will participate in the discussion actively since your views, opinions and experiences are very important. The discussion will be kept strictly confidential and will be used only for the purpose of the study. The discussion will be conducted and completed in short period to save your time.

Now, I would like every one in the group to introduce themselves by starting from their name, where you live, for how long, your marital status, number of children if you have, job you are currently engaged in etc...

(Begin from the moderators)

I will begin: My name is I was born ...I have been...I was born.....

I am a post graduate student in the Institute of Population Studies at the School of Graduate Studies. Currently I am writing my thesis on the topic we are discussing today.

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Population Studies

Prepared for Trafficking Victims /domestic servants, prostitutes and street children/ in Addis Ababa
Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Children to Urban Centers:

The Case of Addis Ababa

Focus Group discussion Checklist for Trafficking Victims

1. General Information

- 1.1 Specific site /place/: _____
- 1.2 Name of the Facilitator(s) (Moderator): _____
- 1.3 Number of participants: _____
- 1.4 Note-taker: _____ Recorder: _____ Translator: _____
- 1.5 Date of Discussion: _____
- 1.6 Time Start: _____ End: _____

2. Discussion Points

- 2.1 Reasons for leaving their previous place of birth (residence)
- 2.2 How do most people become victims of trafficking?
- 2.3 What factors are there?
- 2.4 Social factors that contribute to trafficking
- 2.5 Cultural and traditional practices that facilitate trafficking
- 2.6 Economic factors that facilitate (contribute to) trafficking
- 2.7 The consequences of trafficking?
- 2.8 The Physical, sexual and emotional abuses and exploitation on victims of trafficking.
- 2.9 Economic and labour exploitations.
- 2.10 What are the characteristics of the women and children that are trafficked to Addis Ababa?
- 2.11 From where do most of the trafficked women and children come from?
- 2.12 How do they come to Addis Ababa?
- 2.13 Political / administrative/, judicial /law/ related factors that facilitate trafficking.

3. Specific questions to be asked

- 3.1 Where are you originally from?
- 3.2 Why did you come to Addis Ababa?
- 3.3 How and/or with whom did you come to Addis Ababa?
- 3.4 Where or with whom did you first stay when you arrive at Addis Ababa?

- 3.5 What other work/s have you been involved in since you come to Addis Ababa?
- 3.6 What are the main problems that you have faced since you came to Addis Ababa?
- 3.7 Who do you call/ where do you go when you are in trouble?
- 3.8 How do you describe your relationship with your employers/customers/?
- 3.9 Do you know children and women trafficked from their original places, could you tell me about their situation (How they came to Addis Ababa, who brought them and why, what problems do they face)?
- 3.10 Could you tell us, if you know, about persons that bring children from different places to Addis Ababa to have them employed or for other reasons (how do they bring children- force, deception, promises, etc: what do they benefit, how they get the children employed, etc)?
- 3.11 What solutions do you suggest to mitigate the problem?

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Prepared for Community Workers in "Shema" making community in Addis Ababa
Focus Group Discussion Guide on
Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Children to Urban Centers:
The Case of Addis Ababa

Focus Group discussion Checklist for Community Workers

1. General Information

1.2 Specific site /place/: _____

1.2 Name of the Facilitator(s): _____

1.3 Number of participants: _____

1.4 Note-taker: _____ Recorder: _____ Translator: _____

1.5 Date of Discussion: _____

1.6 Time Start: _____ End: _____

2. Discussion Points

2.1 Reasons for leaving their previous place of birth (residence)

2.2 How do most people become victims of trafficking?

2.3 What factors are there?

2.4 Social factors that contribute to trafficking

2.5 Cultural and traditional practices that facilitate trafficking

2.6 Economic factors that facilitate (contribute to) trafficking

2.7 The consequences of trafficking?

2.8 The Physical, sexual and emotional abuses and exploitation on victims of trafficking.

2.9 Economic and labour exploitations.

2.10 What are the characteristics of the women and children that are trafficked to Addis Ababa?

2.11 From where do most of the trafficked women and children come from?

2.12 How do they come to Addis Ababa?

2.13 Political / administrative/, judicial /law/ related factors that facilitate trafficking.

2.14 What solutions do you suggest to mitigate the problem?

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Semi structured interview guide prepared for Key Informants in Addis Ababa
Causes and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Children to Urban Centers:
The Case of Addis Ababa

List of authorities, organizations, and agencies to be interviewed

Governmental agencies

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 6. Addis Ketema Sub city Police Command |
| 2. Ministry of Women's Affairs | 7. Gulele Sub city Police Command |
| 3. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs | 8. Arada Sub city Police Command |
| 4. Addis Ababa Police Commission | 9. Lideta Sub city Police Command |
| 5. Yeka Sub City Police Command | |

Non-Governmental agencies

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Godanaw Rehabilitation Integrated Project | 7. Panos Ethiopia |
| 2. Forum on Street Children Ethiopia | 8. Brothel owners |
| 3. Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association | 9. Room renters |
| 4. Multi-purpose Community Development Project | 10. Local brokers |
| 5. Cross Country Bus Drivers and Ticketers Association | |
| 6. Organization for the Prevention Rehabilitation Integration for Female Street Children | |

Introduction

First of all, I would like to extend my gratitude for your cooperation to have this interview with me. I would like to ask you some questions about the causes and consequences of trafficking in women and children to Addis Ababa. The purpose of this study is to collect data for academic use. I would very much appreciate your participation in this study as you are a key informant. The purpose of the interview is just to hear your own opinion and experience about causes and consequence of trafficking. I will not take much of your time.

The interview is completely based on your consent and if you come across any question that you don't want to answer, you just inform me and I will pass that question. I hope that you will participate in the survey since your views are very important to the study.

I would like to record the interview using tape-recorder because it will be difficult to write down every thing you will say and easily remember. I can assure you that you will remain completely anonymous and no records of the interview will be kept with your name on them?

Do you consent freely to participate in this tape-recorded interview?

A) Yes I consent freely.

B) No I don't consent.

If yes (continue)

I would like to thank you for being willing to take part in the interview.

If no (Thank the respondents and end the interview)

Site: _____ Interviewer: _____

Recorder: _____ Translator: _____

Date: _____

Time Start: _____ End: _____

I General Questions to be asked

1. Could you describe the children and women trafficking victims that are engaged in different activities in Addis Ababa? (Where they came from, their relation with their employers, the problems they face, and other things)
2. How do these trafficking victims come to work in the various areas (brothels, domestic services, "shema" making etc)?
3. What profit do people get from making them operate in the different sectors they are involved?
4. From your experience, how do you perceive the trend in the number of migrant and trafficked children (street children, children and women sex workers, and domestic servants)? What do you think are the possible reason/s?

II Reasons to migrate

1. What do you think are the underling causes of trafficking in women and children to Addis Ababa?

2. What do you think are the socio-cultural reasons for migrating to Addis Ababa?

Probe: What were marriage related reasons? Divorce, abduction, early marriage, Polygamy, promises of love/marriage/, husband died, etc...

What was gender related reasons? Discrimination against women in various positions in the society, gender based violence i.e. rape, harassment and others.

What were traditional harmful practices related reasons? Female genital mutilation and others;

The desire/aspiration/ for modern life in cities

Lack of basic infrastructural facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads etc...

Are there family related problems?

3. What do you think are the economic reasons for migrating to Addis Ababa?

Probe: Employment; The desire for better income;

The desire to change economic activities

Labour related issues such as child labour and women's' labour exploitations

Better economic opportunities in cities

Problems related to access to credit and its availability

4. What do you think are Political factors?

What are the international laws regarding trafficking?

Are these laws signed by our country?

Are they indorsed in our country's constitution and other laws?

Does our country has laws regarding trafficking?

Are these laws strictly abide and implemented in the country? If there are

Note :-special questions to be asked for the police and the prosecutors

What is police, the prosecutors' office and the courts doing to enforce the law?

Does the police investigate cases of trafficking in Addis Ababa to implement the law?

How many cases have been reported, investigated and presented to the court in the last five years? How many of them found solutions?

What are the problems the police and the prosecutors facing in enforcing the law with regard to trafficking?

III Consequences of Trafficking

1. What do you think are the consequences of trafficking on the victims (women and children) Probe: What kind of abuse do the face?

Physical abuse examples beating, slashing, cauterizing etc...

Sexual abuse examples Seduction involving money, rape, abduction, harassment etc...

Emotional abuse examples Insult, threat, blackmailing etc...

2. What are the health consequences of trafficking?

3. What are the socio-economic consequences of trafficking?

4. How do you describe the impact /effect /of trafficking on the lives of these children and women?

5. Do you personally know trafficked individuals? If yes what can you tell about them?

6. Who do you think are the usual abusers in their work place?

7. What measures do you suggest to be taken to alleviate the problems of the trafficked children and women in Addis Ababa?

Note: - Slight modifications were made to the different key informants participated in the interview

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and that all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. This thesis has not been presented for a degree in any other university in Ethiopia and elsewhere.

Declared by:

Name: Habtemariam Gebru Welday

Signature:  _____

Confirmed By:

Advisor's Name: Assefa Hailemariam

Signature:  _____