

School of Graduate Studies

Addis Ababa University

**CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
TO THE MIDDLE EAST: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT
IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM**

A thesis submitted to the school of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa

University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for

Degree of Master of Arts in International Relation

By

Asfaw Yigzaw

May 2007
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Advisor

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING TO THE
MIDDLEEAST: PROBLEM AND OPPORTUNITIES

BY

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Acronyms

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EIASC	Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
FDG	Focused Group Discussion



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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background

Migration is a phenomenon of human history. According to Castles and Miller (2003:4) migration has been a part of human history from the earliest times. It is caused as a result of ecological, environmental, population pressure and other reasons. War and different forms of conflict have been mentioned as causes. International migration has grown in volume and significance since 1945 and particularly since the mid-1980, Migration ranks as one of the most important factors in global change (ibid: 4).

To strengthen the above idea Castles and Miller state that:

There are several reasons to expect what we term the age of migration to endure: growing inequalities in wealth between the North and South are likely to impel increasing numbers of people to move in search of better living standards; political, ecological and demographic pressures may force many people to seek refuge outside their own countries; increasing political or ethnic conflict in a number of regions could lead to future mass flights; and the creation of new free trade areas will cause movement of labor, whether or not this is intended by the government concerned (ibid: 4).

Because of these reasons states tried to tighten their borders using different mechanisms such as constructing fences like that of the boarder between the United States and Mexico or designing strict immigration law. Sates around the world will be increasingly affected by international migration, either as receiving societies, lands of emigration or both (ibid:4).

Migrants tried to escape the hurdles faced on their way using different means. Migration affects the migrants themselves and the host country and the country of origin as well. But for Castles and Miller, areas such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or Argentina are considered as “classical countries of immigration” (ibid; 7). It is true that most of the citizen of these countries came as a result of histories of large-scale voluntary

The global job crisis experienced especially in the least developed countries like Ethiopia has important implication for cross-border migration and clandestine movement of citizens. Because they are unable to find adequately compensated livelihoods at home, increasing number of women and men in developing countries are looking for employment opportunities elsewhere. (GCIM; 2005:11).

Ethiopians, especially women and children are trafficked out of the country to different parts of the globe in different ways and face various problems. Since trafficking takes place through illegal procedures and is processed by illegal agents, there are also other legal covers. The number of trafficked persons is difficult to estimate (IOM; 2004:4). According to a report of November 1997 E.C. by the Ethiopian Commercial Office in Hargissa, there were more than 30,000 Ethiopians and many of them without any legal travel document found in Bossaso. There are also many others in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Lebanon. The report added that the Ethiopians suffered from different kinds of abuses, beating, and different forms of harassment.

The length of the country's border makes it difficult to control illegal movement of people. According to some confidential reports from Immigration and Nationality Affairs, the main routes are the Eastern, Southern and North-Western part of the country.

According to the Immigration and Nationality Affairs Office there are different organized network of traffickers in Ethiopia and the destination countries. Moreover, mass movement of people is caused by poverty, famine, failure of governance and conflict among others. The government should try to minimize the problem by integrating its effort with the countries of destination.

Finally, it should be noted that the phenomenon has a global feature. Currently, it is threatening security of governments in different manners. The income of traffickers increased from time to time thereby laying the basis for organized crime, which will become uncontrollable unless addressed in good time.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

- I. To assess the root causes and dynamics of human trafficking.
- II. To examine the consequence of the human trafficking to migrants, traffickers and the governments of the sending and receiving countries.
- III. To examine the remedial measures taken by the Ethiopian government so far;
- IV. To identify the routes and ways illegal migration and trafficking take place;

1.5 Research Question

Based on the above stated objectives the following major research questions were raised and addressed by the study.

- What are the factors that are contributing to human trafficking?
- Do existing legislations help in alleviating the problem? Are there measures taken by the government to ease the situation?
- What kind of relation does exist between the Ethiopian government and the governments of receiving countries with regard to the problem?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is clear that human trafficking is the problem of any country. Of course, the degree and extent of the problem may differ from place to place and mainly it affects women and children. However, the studies conducted so far to combat the problem are not sufficient. Therefore, this study adds some research contribution which may provide some information in the formulation of anti-trafficking policy. Furthermore, other researchers may also use it as a stepping ground for further study. Moreover, interested governmental and non governmental bodies can use it to take practical measures to protect victims and in availing the problem as well as control traffickers.

1.7 Research Methodology

This study mainly incorporates views and ideas of different personalities who have knowledge on the subject matter. These ideas need critical and analytical elaborations to make concrete and sound conclusions. It also includes statistical data which depends on questionnaires of sample respondents. In general, the researcher deals with both qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

1.8 Methods

In conducting this study, primary and secondary sources are used with the assumption that it could help to describe different variables pertaining to the randomly selected respondents and informants in Addis Ababa. The study used some people for the survey which represents the target population who returned from different Arab countries of the Middle East. Moreover, in the study, purposive sampling technique was used to include key informants such as officials and concerned individuals from Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs (MINA), etc. This helps to assess the extent of the problem and the efforts made by the concerned government ministries. Methods ... are the ways that data are collected. Some examples of methods used in quantitative studies include questionnaires, structured or semi structured interviews, observation, document and artifact analysis, and unobtrusive methods (McNabb, 2005: 96). Accordingly, it is the methods that determine the validity and reliability of data in a research. The study used both qualitative and quantitative data elicited from both primary and secondary sources.

1.8.1 Secondary Data Sources

This includes published and unpublished materials, pertinent literatures in the form of books, conference papers, studies conducted by different agencies and individuals, consultancy report, journals, magazines.

1.8.2 Primary Data Sources

As stated above, different types of data gathering instruments were designed for collecting data. Accordingly, four major and complimentary instruments of data collection namely,

questionnaires, key informant and focus group discussions are used.

1.8.2.1 Questionnaire

Primary data were collected using structured questionnaires to secure factual information, opinion and attitudes on human trafficking from returnees and other illegal migrants. Totally sixty respondents are used to fill the questioners and they were contacted using friends and peers.

1.8.2.2 Interviews

This technique is employed to acquire qualitative data regarding the situation and obtain relevant information that can not be obtained by a questionnaire. Thus, interview was conducted with officials and experts in MOFA, MOLSA, IOM, and MINA who are believed to have information on the subject. Because these experts and officials are members of the taskforce of the anti-trafficking and have the knowledge and experience in the issue of human trafficking in the country.

1.8.2.3 Focus Group Discussions

The in-depth case studies aimed at qualitative data in Addis Ababa, especially at the Immigration and Nationality Affairs office from individuals on process to leave for the Middle East countries about their expectation, challenges and knowledge about the phenomenon. Three focused group discussions were undertaken with returnees and with those who tend to go abroad again.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

Because of the limited number of interviewees one cannot draw a general conclusion on all the causes that make people to migrate. There is also lack of well researched materials on the area. Moreover, absence of proportional male and female respondents in conducting the survey is also a challenge by itself. The study is conducted only in Addis Ababa. Rather the study relied on written reports about the receiving countries. However, latest data on the problem of human trafficking in Ethiopia is not satisfactorily organized. Some government organizations did not volunteer to provide information concerning the subject because of different reasons. The scope of the study is limited to trafficking from Ethiopia to the Middle East and does not include internal trafficking and those trafficked to Europe, North America or to other parts of the globe.

1.10 Organization of the Study

The first chapter provides the background to the problem and other matters associated with the study. The second chapter touches up on the definitions of concepts and review of literature. The third chapter examines data presentation and analysis on the profile of illegal migrants. The forth chapter deals with the role of government in tackling the problem. Finally, summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations are made.

Chapter II

Literature Review and Conceptual Framework

2.1. Literature Review

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of destination (CSA; 1999:188). "Until today there is no universally accepted definition to the concept of migration. However, different experts and policy administrators explain the phenomenon from various dimensions" (Tsehay; 2003:1). Migration happens because of the movement of people mainly on their own will in search of better opportunity.

Migration is a phenomenon that takes place nationally and internationally. International migration occurs when a person who lives in one country moves to another. However, not every person, who crosses an international border, is an international migrant (UN; 1997:8). Since tourists, politicians, businessmen, sportsmen, etc., cross boundaries for different reasons. Internal migration refers to the movement of people within the boundary of a given country. Migration brings about demographic change because it increases and decreases the population size of a given area. It is also sensitive to change in terms of socio-economic and political factors. "It can affect the spatial, age and sex distribution and other characteristics of the population of both areas of origin and distribution" (CSA; 1999:187).

A host of factors induced and often forced people to migrate. For instance, hunter-gatherer societies and nomads from Africa were said to migrate to Europe (Schrover; 2006:n.p.) in search of better resources and to look for better shelter in the caves of France and Spain during climatic cataclysms such as harsh cold weather. The lack of fertile arable land most likely caused the migration of farmers from the Near East to South Eastern Europe. Another potent factor that caused migration to huge magnitudes is population growth. Better productive ways of cultivation and change in technologies triggered a growth in

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population, which in turn served as a push factor there by causing intermingling of cultures and customs. As a result of the extensive migration of many groups, the periods between the 4th to 7th century A.D. were termed the period of migration of nations (ibid:n.p.) mainly because of rampant conquests and invasions and the ensuing establishment of permanent settlements in new areas. During the time of the crusaders, the political, economic and religious dictatorship of church officials that engendered unfavorable circumstances and heavy tax burdens forced farmers in Western Europe to migrate to other areas and serve serfdom; persecution of heretics also created many religious refugees (ibid: n.p.).

Colonization, the transatlantic slave trade, the growth of cities and the prosperity of industrialization along with the introduction of modern means of transportation, and the range of revolutions exacerbate migration after the renaissance to date (UN; 1998:87). Colonization made the occupied territories of Africa, Asia and Latin America speak the language and adopt the culture and tradition of the colonizers. Also, the transatlantic slave trade, uprooting some 15 million Africans has become one of the largest mass labor migrations in history. Africa has thus been depopulated of its active labor force and rendered to bear the detrimental effects of colonialism to this day. During the 19th century, world trade and politics became more influential. Along with the unabated growth of population, urbanization and industrialization speeded up in growth demanding the migration of people in to the towns and cities-the high demand for labor in the cities pushed many thousands to stream into the cities (ibid: 87). The introduction of modern transportation facilitated migration, which contributed significantly to the growth of the cities. Along with this, liberal revolutions like the French revolution of 1789 established the right of every citizen to move wherever and whenever they liked, and led to religious tolerance too. The urge to achieve nationality resulted in the generation of refugees when fascism held sway in Italy and Germany thus chasing away socialists, anti fascists, and Jews into migration (ibid:87).

The Germans deliberately persecuted Jews and the latter scattered all over the world. There were also other minorities displaced to find new homes. After the end of WWII the world was divided into socialist and capitalist blocks. Political migration came at the forefront

and countries tried to protect their borders. Millions of Jews and Gypsies were moved to concentration camps in Germany.

In 1940 increasing number of Jews from all European countries, North Africa and the Near East traveled to Palestine. This migration had begun as early as 1882, but accelerated in the 1940s. Many Jews came from Poland, Romania, Morocco, Iraq, and the Soviet Union. In 1966 there were 2.6 million Jews residing in Israel compared to 300,000 Palestinians (ibid:87).

Every year more than one million persons, especially east Europeans left Europe for overseas destinations. Moreover, particularly Asians left for different parts of the world. "Although data are sparse, international migration worldwide seems to have reached a low point in the 1930s" (UN;2004:23). Hence, international migration increased during and after the Second World War mainly because the Germans forced enslaved workers from occupied territories and when the war ended European countries demanded more labor to construct the war-torn and began to revive with the help of the Marshall plan.

"The need for labor during the war prompted the United States of America to attract Temporary workers from Mexico under the "Bra cero Program", which was started in 1942" (Salahadin; 2005:9). After the end of WWII, movements mainly involved resettlement and repatriation. In the 1990s, "when the former Soviet Union broke up into 15 independent states, the number of international migrants increased by 27 million" (UN; 2004:24). This number increased due to the conflict that occurred in Yugoslavia and a number of African countries.

The decolonization process in many parts of the world especially in Africa brought white settlers as a consequence of revolts by the natives against their colonizers. "On the other hand, people migrated to their colonial countries that recognized them as citizens seeking better life and education. For instance, between 1945 and 1990, 516,400 people from Morocco and 202, 600 from Tunisia migrated to France" (ibid:24). These migratory movements were caused by repatriations to their home countries as the independence of former colonies caused political and economic instability in many of the countries.

In the 20th century, market economy became the dominant form of economic organization especially in the developed north. Urbanization and industrialization flourished. People shifted from agriculture to industry as the major means of livelihood. "Although people were available for the new growing industries, there was still a need for extra laborers to work in industry, doing the undesirable jobs" (ibid:24) The native people of these countries work in less risk areas and high wage jobs. Given that countries had rules and regulations of migration, they classify people as permanent and temporary residents in order to protect insecurities, which may result from excessive migration. They also established recruitment procedures.

Even before the economic crisis of the 1930s, states started regulating migration as a result of the First World War and the Russian Revolution. All countries adjusted the needs of the labor market so that people who were needed for the industries were allowed to come while others were not (ibid:24).

Agricultural migration decreased from time to time and was replaced by construction and industrial migration and in some areas as domestic labor especially after the Second World War.

Many people now moved to the cities permanently. To further increase the number of laborers countries even recruited laborers officially. (For instance, France, the Netherlands, England, Belgium and Germany got workers from Italy, Spain, Morocco, and Turkey etc.). Besides, many of them came spontaneously, doing jobs nobody wanted to do and in order to make money quickly to support their families back home (ibid:24).

Because of the growing gap between the rich and the poor countries the flow of migrants from the developing world towards the industrialized countries continued unabated. The conflicts that arise in different parts of the world also contributed a lot to the taking shape of the migration and refugee phenomena. The magnitude also varies from time to time. "It became harder, however, for migrants from these countries to enter the rich countries, as regulations were sharpened and procedures became more complicated" (ibid: 24).

Sometimes political migrants get the opportunity to stay by getting asylum unlike those economic migrants who were forced to return home as they mostly enter the developed countries without legal conditions. The people at destination became hostile to guest workers and foreigners. "Under pressure from the natives in the receiving countries, governments developed strict politics on immigration" (ibid.). This is done due to the sovereign right of states to regulate the movement of peoples by adopting strict criteria of admission (UN; 1998:52). However, according to Nadiq (2001:428), restrictive border control measures are insufficient to control migration flows.

"Between 1960 and 1990 more than a million high level professionals and technical workers from the developing countries migrated to the US, Canada and the UK alone" (Todaro; 2000:130). As a result, by the 1980s Africa had lost nearly one-third of its skilled workers with up to 60,000 middle and high level managers especially between 1985 and 1990 (ibid: 130). For instance, the Sudan lost 17% of its doctors and dentists, 20% of its university teachers, 30% of its engineers and 45% of surveyors while the Philippines lost 12% of its professional workers to the US. About 60% of Ghanaian doctors also practice abroad (ibid: 130).

Migration nowadays is a world wide phenomenon affecting every nation.

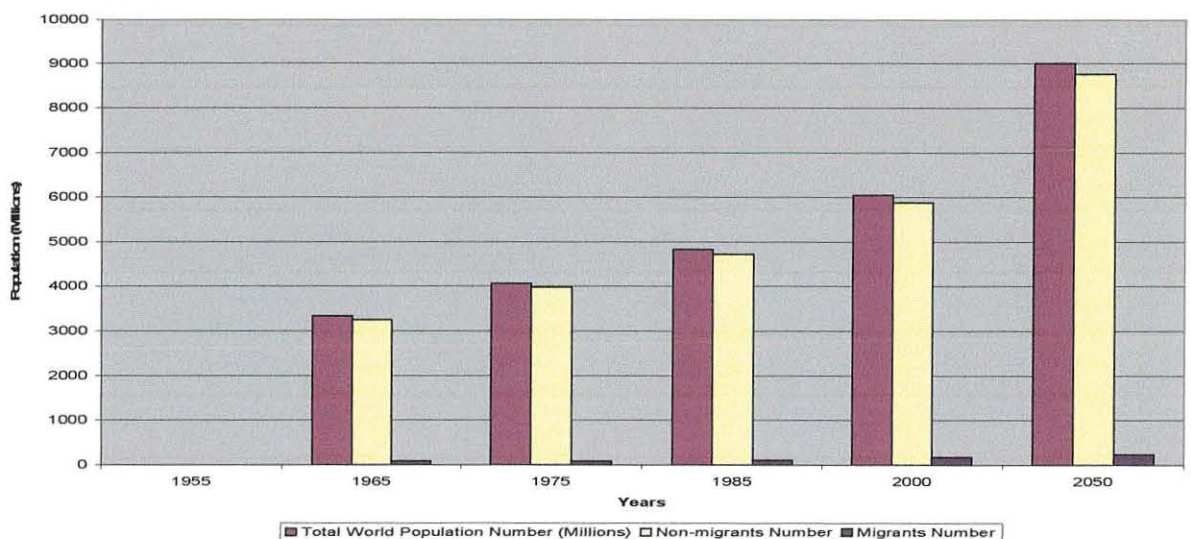
The number of countries and nationalities concerned and directly involved in human mobility is rising steadily. None of the roughly 190 sovereign states in the international system are now beyond the reach of migration networks. In deed, they are all either countries of origin, transit or destination for migrants and increasingly are all three simultaneously (Lather et al, 2004:4).

Nowadays migration is eroding the traditional boundaries between language, culture, ethnicity and race. Globalization also facilitates the interconnectedness of the global population. "Besides, migration today must be seen as the major factor contributing to the ubiquitous phenomena of urban surplus labor, as a force that continues to exacerbate the already serious urban unemployment problems caused by economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas" (Todaro; 2000:303).

According to a report of the International Organization for Migration (IOM; 2002:4), migration stock figures indicate that migration if looked at as a percentage of the total world population, the number of international migrants is nearly the same as it was 50 years ago. However, in absolute figures the number of legal migrants has risen substantially. For instance, out of the total world population of 3.333 billion in 1965 the migrant population represented 2.3% i.e. 75 million.

On the other hand, out of the total world population of 6.057 billion in 2000 the migrant population represented 2.9%, i.e. 175 million. In other words, the migrant population showed a significant increase of about 100 million almost in three decades and a half. UNDP estimates show that the world population is projected to reach 9 billion in 2050 out of which the migrant population is estimated to reach 230 million, i.e. 2.6 % (see the following graph):

Graph: World Population - Non-Migrants and Migrants (1965 -2050)



Source: IOM, World Migration 2003

Note: *Figures for 2050 are extrapolations

According to Todaro (2000:291) the world population could reach 9.4 billion people by 2050, and nowhere will population growth be more dramatic than in the major cities of the developing world. The projections show that the percentage of migrant populations in

terms of the size of total population has not shown and is not likely to show significant increase in the future. There are many global trends behind today's increasing population movements such as demographic trends, economic trends, migrant smuggling and trafficking, and vastly improved communications and conflict (ibid:291) "However, the increasing volume of overseas migration was due to the improvement in transportation facilities" (Salahadin; 2005:8).

In fact there are several types of population movements in the developing world. Yet the main focus is on the migration of low-income groups since these constitute the majority of the population in the developing countries (Chant & Liffe; 1992:2). Migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a rational decision despite the urban unemployment (Todaro; 2000:130). Nearly all migration ultimately involves labor migration of some kind in that every type of migrant is potentially an economic actor with an impact on the labor market of receiving states (UN; 1998:87). Hence, labor migration has often been characterized as an essential component of internal migration resulting from some kind of economic imbalance as labor surpluses and shortages in some countries are offset by flows to, or from, other countries (ibid:87). In Arab countries too, the international movement of people is mainly a result of economic forces, and in particular the apparently insatiable demand for in the oil exporting capital rich countries (Birks and Sinclair; 1980: 5).

Thus migration affects not only the migrants themselves, but the sending and receiving states as a whole (Castles & Miller; 2003:5). The growing presences of foreigners in receiving countries as a result of immigration have become a salient feature in the political landscape of many industrialized nations (UN; 1998:50).

Migration tends to be rural-urban, rural-rural, or urban- rural in nature. "Migrants have moved to urban areas as a result of rural impoverishment, landlessness, loss of labor opportunities, and/or the comparative advantages of towns" (Tsehay; 2003:3). In general international migration during the past several centuries has been closely linked not only to demographic imbalances and national policies (including waging wars, expelling or

resettling specific ethnic groups and controlling migration) but the changing geographical distribution of employment opportunities (UN; 1998:87).

2.1.1. Push Factors

In the first place push factors are those existing situations, which force people to leave their place of domicile temporarily or permanently. For example, crop failure due to drought, disease and pests, natural resource depletion, population pressure, insecurity, ethnic clashes or political instability, land degradation and fragmentation, etc., force people to leave their original place. "The main cause of those scourges related to poverty and the emergency situations arising from natural disasters and armed conflicts" (UN; 2004:44). Additionally, among the various causes, lack of education also contributes to the migration of people. "Extreme poverty, intra-family violence, broken families and some socio-cultural aspects" (ibid: 53) as well as unemployment resulted in migration.

According to the US Department of State:

The supply of victims is encouraged by many factors, including poverty, the attraction of perceived higher standards of living elsewhere, lack of employment opportunities, organized crime, violence against women and children, discrimination against women and children, government corruption, political instability, and armed conflict (2006:16).

These push factors are negative conditions prevailing in the sending countries. As mentioned earlier, the causes are mainly economic, social and political, which are generally caused by man made and natural calamities that worsen the living condition of the people. The intensity of the problem confronting migrants is aggravated by their mental perception in such a way that they could make better income and living conditions than they have had in their countries.

The destruction of the environment also influences migration decisions either owing to decreased food production or decline of an area's desirability or attractiveness as residence or for other economic purposes. In countries such as Germany, Ireland and Italy, periods of

severe famine or pressure on the lands often combined with limited economic opportunities in urban areas contributed to the migration of unskilled rural workers to the labor-scarce nations of North America and Australia (Todaro; 2000:128).

As the world population is growing fast, the need for meeting basic amenities correspondingly grows. As in many countries of the world, Ethiopia's population is also growing fast. According to the 1994 Population and Housing Census, as of October 11, 1994 the population of Ethiopia was 53, 477,265" (CSA; 1999:7) and currently it is estimated to be more than 70 million. Population growth will continue to exert serious pressure on the environment and will remain an enormous challenge to agriculture as a result of which unemployment will continue to be a major problem. Hence citizens by themselves opted for migration as a safety valve to escape the predicaments resulting from lack of income.

Ethnic clashes are also factors contributing to migration of people. Governments sometimes do not ensure adequate protection measures in terms of sharing political power and wealth. Those who face different types of discrimination and humiliation take migration as a primary option. People from different corners of the world cross their national borders in search of protection. In many developing countries, land degradation, fragmentation and small land holdings coupled with natural and man made calamities have brought the economy, mainly rural economy, to a dismal level. Low productivity in agriculture with high population pressure increased the destitution rate of vulnerable groups resulting in migration to the economically better off countries.

Disasters have a major impact on the living conditions, economic performance, environmental assets, and service connections of affected communities. Its consequence may be of a long term nature and may even irreversibly affect economic and social structures and the environment. For example, during the past years recurrent famine in Ethiopia has been experienced again and again. During the 1984/85 famine, many people were displaced from their original place of domicile. Each time the number of the destitute and the hungry grows along with increase in the toll of human suffering. Many rural

residents have left their area and migrated to the nearby and other urban centers in search of survival. Finally, they become vulnerable to other problems.

Modernization and the growth of technology also serve as nourishment for the push-pull dynamics. Modern transportation and communication such as the internet have played roles to motivate people for migration. According to the UN,

Socio-economic disparities between the developed world and the developing world, in addition to advanced communication networks, have nourished the "push- pull" dynamics of international migration. Improved transportation networks now mean that undocumented migrants have additional means to cross borders, and no longer move mainly from neighboring countries (1997:34).

2.1.2. Pull Factors

People migrated from their original place where they are attracted by situations in another place. These factors are the physical, mental and psychological facilities, which attract people to embark on migration. Migrants of different status made the move because of services and infrastructures, positive perception on employment opportunity for the skilled, the semi-skilled and unskilled workers, as well as positive expectation to get better living conditions. On the other hand, "undocumented migration also has emerged during a time of a continued demand for labor in many countries. An important development in recent years, for example, has been the migration to some countries of Eastern and South Eastern Asia whose expanding economies have been experiencing labor shortages" (ibid:34).

In addition to the above, "lenient visa requirements, weaker law enforcement and low air fares have made some countries common entry points for "undocumented migrants" (ibid:34). Physical facilities such as housing, water, education, health, prevalence of law and order, and recreational facilities and other infrastructures appeared to be sources of attraction and pull factors from rural to urban areas and from one country to another. Mainly young people are the most exposed to this phenomenon in any society.

If the push factors are improved and adequately addressed in the sending country, people are less prone to migrate. The decline in real income, at a time when prices are constantly rising, will force professional and salaried workers to seek employment in other countries that pay much higher salaries. Lack of merit-based promotion practices, political interference, inadequate higher education facilities and opportunities, and political upheavals and general instability are also contributing factors (ECA; 2006:8). If these situations are fulfilled by the countries of origin, why do people look for another option? They realize that it will be difficult to interact in many ways with the people in places of destination.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), in Ethiopia, “Yemeni authorities estimate that 1000 people drowned while attempting to cross between September 2005 and April 2006” (2006). Moreover, there are also other factors inducing people to migrate. The US Department of State on its Trafficking in Persons Report (2006:17), states in such a way that the sex industry and the growing demand for exploitable labor has also posed as pull factor. Sex tourism and child pornography have become worldwide industries, facilitated by technologies such as the Internet. These situations affect both the developing and the developed world. According to some writers, such as Thorbek, Bishop, Lillian and others (2002), Thailand is the leading country as far as sex tourism is concerned and Japan is also known for becoming a major destination for sex related business.

2.1.3 Consequences

Migration is not a simple alternative for people who are motivated by various factors as mentioned above. All migrants do not achieve an ideal life that they originally dreamt of. Especially, those trafficked and smuggled illegally face many life threatening challenges. According to Brown (2005:9), human trafficking which ranges from human rights abuse, coercion, illegal status in the country of destination, unfair and inhuman treatment, the risk of contracting diseases, physical and mental abuse and eventual death is paramount.



Migrants are often employed in works that are neglected by natives. Many of them including women and children are exposed to unsafe working conditions. "Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is reported more frequently than trafficking for forced labor at the global level" (UNODC; 2006:32). The reason is that the income from sexual exploitation is the most lucrative for traffickers. "Most identified human trafficking victims have been women and children who seem to be particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation" (ibid, 33.).

In fact, many young women are attracted to the sex industry with the expectation of earning quick and easy money. However, they eventually realize that they are trapped into a slave-like situation and that the money earned is taken by middle men and agents (IOM; 2005:279). This is because of the fact that the migrants' can- not has a formal and legal agreement about how to earn their payment. Even if they enter into agreements the agreements are made in languages they can- not understand. In fact, as one author puts it, "Migration takes different forms depending on who migrates and to which countries" (Friebel and Gurieu; 2002:4).

In the case of Ethiopia, "thousands of Ethiopian girls are trafficked to the Middle East, particularly Lebanon, to work as domestic servants, but the employers seize their documents and the girls are subjected to physical and sexual abuse" (ibid: 83.). As a result of this, the migrants decide to escape from the miserable life while working for their employers. Seizure of passport is by itself a violation of basic human rights as it exposes them to different dangers by restricting their free movement. In the end, they are forced to join illegal groups or are involved in committing different crimes.

According to the ILO cited in African security studies (2003:82), Africa has the highest percentage of child laborers in the world with 80 million or 41% of African children. These children are between five and fourteen years old with the largest percentage being young girls engaged in domestic work. This means that these children are denied education and the opportunity to live in a protected and safe environment. Evidently, this is a violation of human rights and UN Child Conventions.

It is argued that “conflicts and HIV/AIDS are dramatically increasing the number of orphans in Africa” (ibid: 86). In Eastern and Southern Africa, the dramatic rise in households headed by children may create fertile ground for traffickers (ibid:86). Again, “trafficking exposes men, women, and children to HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infectious diseases, violence, dangerous working conditions, poor nutrition, and drug and alcohol addiction” (ibid: 87).

According to a report of 3 September 1997 E.C. (2004) by the Ethiopian Embassy in Sana’a, Yemen, there are 16 Ethiopians in prison due to their involvement in drug trafficking and are sentenced for about 25 years in jail. There are more others in prison because of different reasons. The report also states that there are many Ethiopians facing different problems and abuses in towns and rural areas of Yemen. The hardships of migrants don’t just start in the receiving countries. As a large number of migrants board boats to cross the Red Sea many of them get drowned in the middle of the sea. This problem is still going without any improvement and change and, currently the UNHCR is worried about the situation.

Traffickers are usually successful as they have “links with other transnational criminal acts, such as trafficking in arms, drugs and other contraband, which provide them with safe and tested routes, access to cash and known corrupt officials to bribe” (African Security Studies; 2003:88). As the situation strengthens criminal groups it undermines the efforts of governments to establish the rule of law. Various reports from the Ethiopian Embassies in Djibouti, Yemen, Kenya, Somaliland and Russia indicate that there are groups of traffickers having established connections in Ethiopia.

According to a report of the Ethiopian Consulate in Hargessa, dated on November 30, 1997 E.C., traffickers are involved in different types of business such as contraband trade in electronics, drugs, illicit arms, etc. Many of these migrants are young people between the age of 15 and 25 years. They are also engaged in low profile activities serving as housemaids, guards or selling of alcohol, which is against the culture of the Somalis. As a

result of this, the report argued that the countries image is being distorted because of such immigrant activities. In a similar way, the Ethiopian Embassy in Sana'a reported that the migrants might join insurgent groups and proposed that the government should pay attention to this. In addition, the Embassy in Nairobi state that Ethiopia may enter into bad relations with transit and destination countries like Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa as immigrants in these countries is considered security threats. The Ethiopian Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, report similar problems in its report dated February 1996 E.C.

Trafficking is a threat to the internal security of receiving states. "The illegal movement of persons could be considered a threat to national and international security, in addition to placing the migrants themselves in a vulnerable situation" (CEPAL; 2004: 30). It is known that criminal groups or illegal traffickers are involved in document forgery, drug and arms trafficking and other similar activities. They also try to get support from government officials such as immigration officials, the Police and others, which are relevant to their activities. Although there are immigration check points at the border and airport controls during arrivals and departures, there are instances of corruption by immigration officers at different levels and at different times. As a result a number of officers have been suspended or terminated from office. According to UNODC, Ethiopia is classified as a medium origin country and very low as destination country (2006:18 and 20).

Despite the threats, however, the United States, for instance, views migration positively and believes that issue of immigration serves their national interest (CEPAL; 2004: 30). The reason is that immigration is a source of cheap and trained labor. As the plane hijackers of 11th September 2001 in New York were immigrants, there are debates in the US on how to reconcile openness towards immigrants with the fundamental need to protect the nation against threats to US national security (ibid: 30). The debate has somehow resulted in tightening border control and strict visa requirements.

The consequence of human trafficking goes beyond these limits. It is also threatening different airlines. It is stated that "Crime syndicates earned between \$100m and \$1billion

from organizing the illegal and clandestine migration into Europe in 1993” (Brah, Hickman and Ghail; 1999: 170). This lucrative business has also affected other legal activities. “The International Air Transport Association (IATA) claimed in 1991 that nearly 20 states, including half of the EU member states, fined airlines for carrying passengers who breached migration laws. IATA estimated that such fines totaled \$46 million in 1991” (ibid: 177). It is obvious that The Ethiopian Airlines is not free from fines. According to informal sources, the airline has been fined many times especially in the UK and Saudi Arabia because of transporting passengers with illegal documents. In a nutshell the extent of the problem makes it necessary that governments, both sending and receiving, should do their level best to avert the problem.

2.1.4 Legal and Political Contexts

As has been stated, there are different problems in different countries in many aspects. Equally, the attention given by many governments to understand the extent of the problem is also less. The nature of the problem itself hinders the problem from being understood by many people. “Due to lack of data on trafficking, there is a lack of information on the background of trafficked women and children” (Pearson; 2003:7). The inadequacy of information leads many people to different forms of exploitation and abuse. The knowledge about the problem differs from country to country and region to region. Pearson describes the understanding of the problem on the part of African governments as follows:

As far as governments are concerned, trafficking is only an important political issue in Ethiopia. In other countries, gender violence is only recently entering the political agenda, and in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda domestic violence is the issue being taken up by women's rights NGOs. What is affecting the priorities and brings trafficking to the fore is in part, due to the United States State Department, annual trafficking in persons report (2003:6).

Because of resource and capacity limitations least developed countries cannot conduct extensive research on this phenomenon. However, governments such as the US produced annual reports concerning human trafficking. Corruption and other mal-administrative

practices exacerbated the problem in most countries. "Corrupt and inept border officials allow people to cross frontiers without documentation and their movements go unrecorded" (Couldrey and Morriy; 2005:32). For example, "trafficking-related corruption is a serious obstacle to Nigerian anti-trafficking efforts (ibid: 32). Reports show that the same problem occurred in Ethiopia resulting in the imprisonment of some immigration and airline officers.

The degree of penalties on such crimes differs from country to country. "In Argentina, where many employers prefer to hire workers who work outside the social security system, the government has proposed to increase fines to \$100,000 and imposed prison terms up to six years for employers who hire illegal foreign workers" (UN; 1998:233). On the other hand, Canada punishes similar offences by up to \$5,000 Canadian Dollars and two years imprisonment. The UN also states, "Immigration, particularly undocumented migration, has become a policy issue in Italy only in recent years" (ibid: 211). As there are ethnic ties across state borders (the borders are artificial) people can simply cross the border without having any document. Hence, illegal movements to other regions are extensions of internal migration.

A number of governments punish trafficked persons as they do not consider them as victims. In addition, illegal migrants suffer from harassment of the police, the local community, and face unplanned pregnancy and risks of HIV/AIDS and STD infection (Pearson; 2003:4). It is stated that "in terms of numbers, the major victims of human trafficking are women and children who are forced into exploitative labor or prostitution" (ibid: 1). However, the UN believes that "states shall ensure that trafficked persons are protected from further exploitation and harm and have access to adequate physical and psychological care (UN; 2002:4). In this regard, it is argued that the lack of specific and/or adequate legislation on trafficking at national levels has been identified as one of the major obstacles in the fight against trafficking (ibid: 10). Similarly, it is believed that the best practice to fight human trafficking requires a holistic approach that is sensitive to issues of poverty, vulnerability, livelihood, gender, class and ethnicity" (Couldrey and Morriy; 2005:31). The concern on the issue has exceeded individual and national levels and hence,



“the linkage between migration and security has become an issue of even greater international concern” (GCIM; 2005:8).

Some countries also have been trying to sign bilateral agreements to protect their citizens from the exploitation of traffickers. They also provide awareness to migrants about the country of destination. “The Philippines, for example, considers that the problem of illegal recruitment stems from the public’s lack of information regarding overseas labor markets and the rules and regulations governing overseas employment” (UN; 1998:214). The Philippine government has, therefore, used different mechanisms to create awareness among the public to protect them from illegal recruiters and to involve in the process only through the legal channel. As a result, “data from the Philippines indicates that where there are cooperative agreements between the Philippine government and the receiving state, there in fact seems to be a lower incidence of trafficking” (Taran; 2003:7). It is argued that a “major incentive for exploitation of migrants and ultimately forced labor is the lack of application and enforcement of labor standards in countries of destination as well as origin” (Taran and Geronimi; 2003:11). But it is not the lack of labor standards as such that pushes employers and recruiters into abuse and exploitation. Rather, the problem is related to voracity and selfishness.

Governments should follow up the activities of the media especially their advertisements and other information dissemination mechanisms that misled migrants. Technological developments such as the Internet, the proliferation of tourism and media outlets that advertise sexual services have all contributed to the growing demand for commercial sex (ILO; 2005:51). Labor trafficking often takes place under a legal cover by agencies (ibid: 53). Hence, governments must be wise and attentive in monitoring these agencies closely as fighting against trafficking has become an “important political priority for governments' world wide” (Pharaoh; 2006:1).

To deal with the problem of bogus documentation, a number of governments have developed proof passports and visa stamps (UN; 1998: 217). For instance, the Ethiopian government has introduced machine-readable data with finger prints. The European

Union countries also developed a uniform visa, the Schengen, to harmonize movement of people within the region. Article 10, 14, 23, and 32 of the FDRE Constitution guarantees the free movement of people within Ethiopian territory, abroad and also ensured the rights of migrants to return. The Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs Authority also provides the necessary travel documents for those who need to travel abroad. It also provides different types of travel documents to foreign nationals.

The 1949 Penal code strictly forbids forced and voluntary prostitution in its Articles 605 and 606. Those involved shall be fined an amount of up to 10,000 Birr and five years of imprisonment. However, it ignored crimes such as forced labor, the removal of human organs etc. However, the 1997 Revised Penal code has introduced a number of improvements. “The constitutional right of freedom of movement parallels to the obligation of states to guarantee this right to their citizens” (Atsedewoine;2000:6).

The question, however, is whether the Ethiopian government ensures, for instance, the applicability of women rights conventions on women who migrate to the Middle East in search of employment? According to ILO, (2006:54) “illegal agents in Ethiopia rely on deception when recruiting women migrants to the Middle East making false promises as to what awaits them in destination countries”. Lebanon is one of the major destination countries for Ethiopian women immigrants. In fact, Lebanon has been a member of the advisory committee to the UNHCR since 1964. However, it has never signed the 1951 Geneva Convention that recognizes the rights of refugees (Jureidini; 2002:11). Hence, the effort of the Ethiopian government to sign bilateral agreements with destination countries has so far been minimal. The opening of consulates in some Arab countries has also been a very recent phenomenon.

Jureidini (2002:15) considers the Ethiopian Employment Agency Law of 1998 as a positive development. He, however, states that

The government's role as a public employment agency in the recruitment of workers for employment abroad has greatly diminished since the introduction of the private employment agency law in 1998. However, even when the government acted as a public employment

agency, most women were smuggled instead of legally recruited. In 1996, for example, only 356 women left for the Arab countries with approval by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. In 1997, 728 left; in 1998, 894; in 2000, 1,163 women left through the same process. Yet in 1999, 17,000 Ethiopian women were reportedly working as housemaids in Lebanon indication enough that more women leave the country illegally than through the legal channel.

In other words, those who travel to the Middle East in general and those whose cases were processed through MOLSA are incomparable. In fact, the above figures do not include those who travel for pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. Pilgrims are also vulnerable to the designs of traffickers as some of them travel to Saudi Arabia both for religious and economic reasons. Law enforcement agencies therefore must implement enacted laws and create awareness on the impact of irregular travel on illegal immigrants. Cooperation between destination and source countries must also be established to cope with the problem.

Table 2.1: Hajj and Umra travelers between 1993 and 1997 E .C.

Hajj travelers					
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Men	987	983	1,020	1,480	1,732
Women	493	560	611	986	752
Total	1,480	1,543	1,631	2,466	2,484

Umra travelers					
Year	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Men	4,470	1,720	5,673	3,878	13,479
Women	6712	2,098	6,797	7,154	19,803
Total	11,182	3,818	12,470	11,932	33,282

Source: *Hajj and Umra* Section, Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (EIASC), Oct.2006.

From the above Table, we can see that 9604 people went for pilgrimage between 1993 and 1997 E.C. If we compare these with those who went using employment agencies there is big gap.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Migration and Human Trafficking

Both migration and human trafficking are similar in the sense that they represent the movement of people by whatever means. However, not all migrations are trafficking. "Migration has been a constant and influential feature of human history. It supports the process of global economic growth; contributed to the evolution of states, societies and enriched many cultures and civilizations" (GCIM; 2005:5). This means that dynamic and different aspects of migration witnessed in different parts of the world occurred as a result of capitalist development, colonialism and human settlement.

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another "...involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival" (UN; 1958: 188). Mankind is mobile by nature. In fact, there have to exist push and pull factors depending on the situation and level of societal development. Today, countries in different regions of the world are becoming increasingly integrated and interdependent, linked by rapid flows of capital, goods and services, and information and ideas (GCIM; 2005:11). It is this level of interdependence and integration that determines the interplay of pull and push factors.

It should be noted that there are two aspects of migration: legal and illegal. Legal migration is when a person gets permission to enter and reside in a host state. On the other hand, illegal migration is "commonly used to describe a variety of different phenomena involving people who enter or remain in a country of which they are not citizens in breach of national laws" (ibid: 32). These include individuals whose asylum seeking process is rejected, those

who do not enter the country legally, those who stay for a long time over the legally recognized limit, etc.

Migration has now become a major concern worldwide. "Migration today is about work and it is being acknowledged as a major concern for employers, workers and labor agencies. Addressing migration means promoting employment and social protection; it especially requires anti-discrimination and integration initiatives" (Taran and Geronimi; 2003:16). It is to be noted that aliens are victimized in host countries and governments cannot provide them with enough protection.

Migrants and refugees do not have similar reasons for their movement. Refugees are created in uncontrolled situations like natural disasters and conflict. Whereas, migration is a well-designed and purposeful movement of people. Migration is a voluntary movement and migrants decide their destinations beforehand unlike refugees. According to the ILO, cited in GCIM, (2005:11) some 185 million people around the world were unemployed in 2004 while around 550 million were living on less than a US dollar a day while two- eight Million workers earn less than two dollars a day.

As mentioned above, international migration takes place as a response to dissatisfactions at home. It might be lack of development or democracy. When people decide to migrate, it is normally because they want to move away from the constraints and insecurities they face in their country of origin, and because they consider that better conditions and opportunities exist elsewhere (ibid:12). At times, migration takes place with the help of other persons or groups who are smugglers or traffickers. According to article 3 (a) of the Palermo Protocol trafficking in persons shall mean:

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

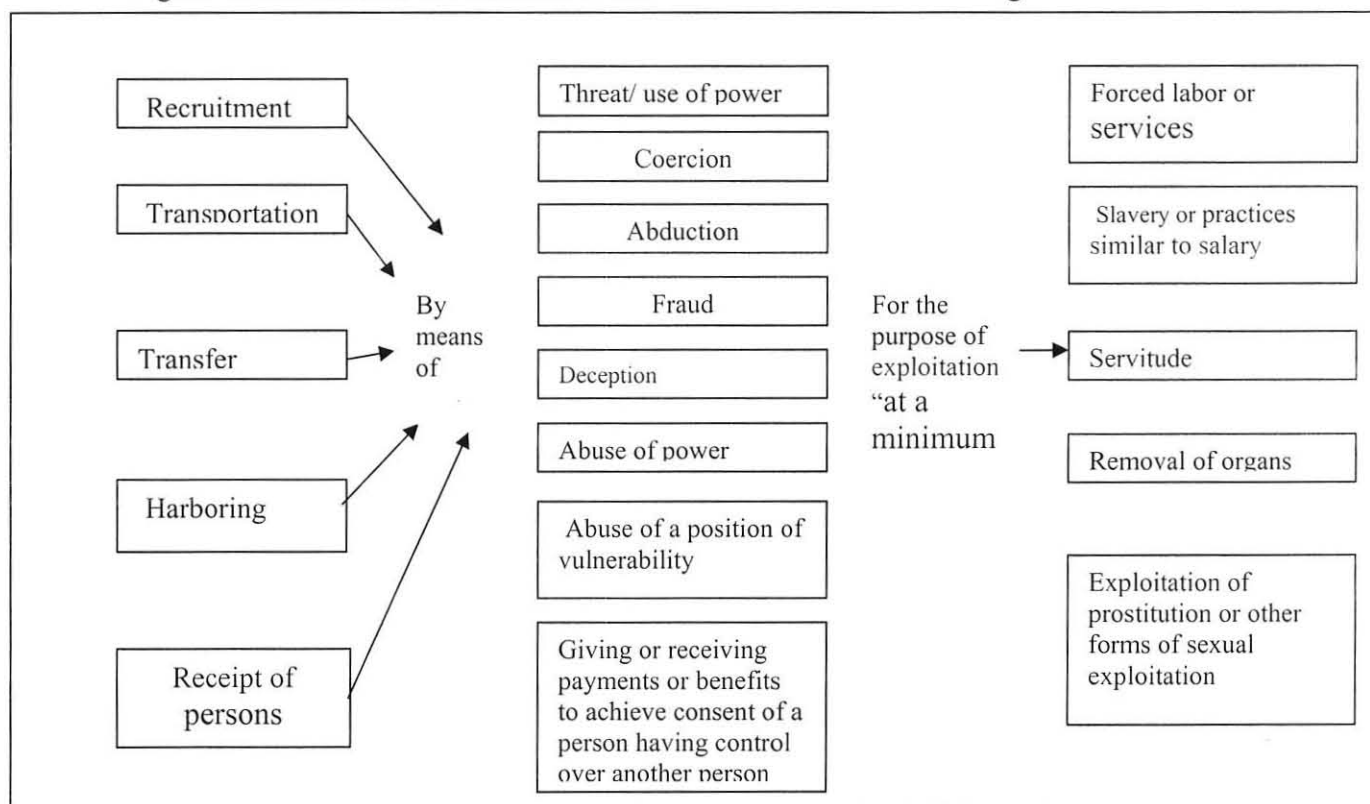
other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (2001:61).

There are also other definitions regarding human trafficking. In international law, trafficking is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion or deception, for the purpose of exploitation” (GCIM; 2005:39). Additionally, the US Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act 2000 define the term as:

sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery (US Department of State; 2001:2).

Hence, trafficking of persons is a commercial activity, a business which is done under legal and illegal covers. When it is hidden, it violates national and international laws and human right conventions. During the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, slave traders bought and sold humans in an open and permitted condition by colonizers and capitalists allowed by the then governments. Contemporary human trafficking activity is taking place clandestinely by well organized crime syndicates. It is one of the greatest human right challenges of the time. Thorbek and Pattanaik (eds) (2002:4) define it as “a situation in which a person is lured, cheated or forced into traveling to another country and to work there”. What one can understand from the above definitions is that human trafficking goes through different processes. It encompasses many countries in terms of origin, transit and destination.

Figure 1: Elements of the Palermo Protocol's definition of trafficking



Source: Trafficking in Person: An Source: Analysis of Afghanistan,

IOM, Kabul, 2004 cited in Robyn Pharoah, in getting to grips with Trafficking. ISS Monograph series. No 123, June 2006 p 8.

In addition to traffickers, there are also smugglers of people. The Palermo Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air (2001:65) defines the term in such a way that smuggling of migrants shall mean procurement in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. This means smugglers take a person into a country where that person has no right of permanent residence. Smuggling and trafficking have much dissimilarity:

By definition, a smuggler will be involved only in the transportation phase of migration, providing assistance to achieve undocumented entry into a foreign country, as well as to obtaining departure from highly restrictive situations, and deriving a profit from this intervention. Smugglers and traffickers may both play roles as "labor brokers" promising to provide persons seeking work abroad with assistance in getting to destinations where employment is presumed

available or specific jobs are waiting. Smuggling operations sometimes difficult to distinguish from legitimate work of travel agencies or labor recruitment agencies may include assisting migrants with obtaining a passport, visa, funds for traveling (travel loans), as well as the transportation itself, en route to hoped for job openings or opportunities (Taran; 2003:7).

This shows that smuggling depends on the consent of the individual and it ends upon arrival. The smuggler ends his mission at destination countries. Even if there is minimal violence during travel, it is not comparable with the act of traffickers. Sometimes, smugglers need to help the individual innocently.

Trafficking involves conditions, services and outcomes that go far beyond the transportation and border crossing elements, involving forced labor of victims for an indefinite period of time putting them in a contemporary form of debt bondage, and deriving considerable profit from this exploitation (ibid:7).

Unlike smuggling, trafficking involves violence and force. The individual is considered as a commodity without his will. Individuals (adults and children) are forced to work and live in a dangerous condition including long hours of work, getting not enough food, forced prostitution etc. Both smuggling and trafficking activities are undertaken clandestinely. Most countries face challenges to measure the magnitude as it is difficult to obtain official data and statistics. Fundamentally, trafficking in persons violates universal human rights to life, liberty and freedom” (US Department of State; 2006:13). Victims are also stigmatized and face a problem of re-integration as a result of psychological trauma.

Traffickers amass huge amount of money from the lucrative business. According to the US Federal Bureau of Investigation, human trafficking generates an estimated \$9.5 billion in annual revenue. It is closely connected with money laundering, drug trafficking, document forgery, and human smuggling. When organized crime flourishes governments and the rule of law are undermined and weakened (ibid: 13). Traffickers also recruit orphans who lost one or both parents because of HIV/AIDS pandemic. Traffickers recruit and find potential victims in a number of ways. Traffickers also use newspapers for job advertisements. They advertise in local newspapers offering good jobs at high pay scale in exciting cities. They also use employment, travel, modeling and match making agencies to lure unsuspecting

young men and women into the trafficking network (ibid, 2002:3). In general, trafficking pushes people into forced labor. Commercial sex, prostitution, domestic work, over work, etc., are types of forced labor.

2.2.2 Poverty and Migration

Poverty is the state of lacking the capacity to satisfy basic needs or getting them in a degraded quality and amount. "In Africa millions of people live each day in abject poverty and squalor. Children are hungry, their bodies starved and deformed by malnutrition. They can- not get education and clean water. They live in slums and shanty towns" (Commission for Africa; 2005:5). According to Kabbaj (2003:1), Africa today is a continent "where the number of people living in absolute poverty has reached close to half of the population, and this figure continues to rise".

It has been estimated that between 40 and 45 percent of the African continent's 793 million people live in poverty, with about 30 percent classified as extremely poor that is living on less than \$1 per day. Among all developing regions Africa has the largest proportion of people living in absolute poverty, and that proportion has remained virtually unchanged for a decade (ibid: 3)

Pearson (2003:5) explains the economic situation of some of the African countries as follows:

East Africans are amongst the poorest in the world, with 82% of Ethiopians and Ugandans earning less than \$1 per day, and 58% of Kenyans and Tanzanians earning less than \$2 per day. The vast majority of populations live in rural areas; from 68% in Tanzania to 87% in Uganda. As stated in an ILO report regarding Ethiopia, the income level amongst the population and level of education, especially amongst women is very low. As a result of poverty and a lack of income generating opportunities at home, more and more women especially young women, are migrants in order to be able to provide for their families both within their country and overseas.

According to some authors, the extent of poverty is worse in rural areas. This is exacerbated by many factors.

The problem confronting Africa today is that, on the one hand, this kind of large scale migration overseas is ruled out, while on the other, industrial productivity is itself advancing so rapidly that the capacity

of manufacturing to create alternative employment has drastically declined (Leys; 1996:185).

Moreover, agricultural productivity is declining as a result of poor weather conditions and traditional farming practices, and global warming. Population pressure, lack of good governance, instability, etc., also contributed a lot. "It is sometimes agreed that poverty is one of the basic causes of coercive labor arrangements and that only by eradicating overall poverty can forced labor be overcome" (ILO; 2005:30). However, because of the unequal distribution of wealth and big rift people look for options for survival. "Conversely, however, poverty and extreme poverty can also be a direct consequence of forced labor practices" (ibid: 30).

People migrate to a place where they expect good livelihood. The process might be legal or illegal. Today, at least 12.3 million people are victims of forced labor worldwide. Of these, 9.8 million are exploited by private agents, including more than 2.4 million in forced labor as a result of human trafficking. Another 2.5 million are forced to work by the state or rebels (ibid: 10). "The migrant is promised high wages, social protection and the possibility to pay back the debt over time, as well as to remit earnings (Truong; 2001:15). Naturally, poverty and warfare contribute to the rising tide of migration, both legal and illegal. All migrants are not forced by poverty. There are migrants who migrate with the anticipation of getting more money and wealth.

"Human migration has been and still is intimately connected with the transformations of the world economy" (Vayrynen; 2003:1). It is estimated that currently more than 175 million people live out side of their country. This in fact shows that the different restrictions and border controls cannot control the flow of people around the globe. Sometimes international migration is a blessing in disguise for sending countries by minimizing unemployment rate and is used as a safety valve.

Some countries use migration as a support to their national economies through remittances. "The main intention behind [legal and] illegal migration flows is economic in nature; people move across borders because of the income differentials, in the hope of a more gainful employment" (ibid: 4). Countries like China, India, the Philippines etc gain huge

amount of money from remittances. According to data from National Bank of Ethiopia, the amount of money remitted from the Middle East (Ethiopians in the Middle East) is increasing from time to time.

Table 2.2: Foreign Exchange- Beirut, Lebanon

Year	Number of Transaction	Average, remitted amount is USA	Total in a Year	Amount in Birr (1USD=8.10)
1999	36	USD 250	USD 7,200	ETB 58,200
2000	1575	USD 250	USD 393,750	ETB 3,189,375
2001	1422	USD 250	USD 355,500	ETB 2,879,550
2002	1669	USD 250	USD 417,250	ETB 3,379,725
2003	2265	USD 250	USD 556,250	ETB 4,586,625
2004	3602	USD 250	USD 900,500	ETB 7,297,050
2005	1888	USD 250	USD 472,00	ETB 3,823,200

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia Database, Oct. 2006.

The number of Ethiopians expected in Lebanon is more than 25,000. The amount of money remitted is very minimal. When we compare with the amount remitted from other Middle Eastern countries, there is more money from citizens in the above mentioned country. In addition, it started earlier than other areas in the region. On the one hand as a result of the confiscation of their travel document they were not able to send money using legal means.

Table 2.3: Foreign Exchange-United Arab Emirates Sometimes it includes Qatar

Year	No. of Transaction	Average, remitted amount is USA	Average, remitted amount in Ethiopia birr (ETB)	Total amount in year (ETB)
2000	2	USD 250	ETB 1036	ETB 58,200
2004	2730	USD 250	ETB 1500	ETB 3,189,375
2005	6209	USD 250	ETB 2000	ETB 2,879,550

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia Database, Oct. 2006.

The amount remitted from the United Arab Emirates has been increasing from time to time. These indicate citizens tend to use legal means of transfer either when their awareness changes or they secured their passport.

Table 2.4: Alamoudi Exchange-Saudi Arabia, Jeddah

Year	No. of Transaction	Average, remitted amount in USD	Average, remitted amount in Ethiopian birr (ETB)	Total amount in year (ETB)
2006	188	USD 250	ETB 2500	ETB 470,000

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia Database, Oct. 2006.

An amount remitted from Saudi Arabia has been very minimal unbelievably. The number of Ethiopians residing expected in a legal and illegal way are more than the above mentioned two countries. So, the government has to exert all efforts to mobilize citizens to send money home and to use legal means of transfer. The government on his part should facilitate conditions that hinder their need.

The above data do not include the amount of money transferred informally through *hawala* and through friends and families. According to NBE the figure is calculated on average and minimum and maximum amount set in USD 50 and 5,000, respectively. Therefore, governments of poor countries should establish good relations especially with destination countries in order to create good working environment and to protect migrants from any kind of human rights violations so that migrants can be able to remit more money.

According to the UN (1998:233):

marked by the growing presence of both undocumented migration and a rising proportion of young female migrant workers, labor migration has also emerged as a source of potential conflict between sending and receiving countries over the protection of foreign workers from abuse and exploitation.

2.2.3 Theories of Migration

To be a sending and receiving state, the extent of development is a determining factor. That means “development is both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has, through some combination of social, economic and institutional process, secured the means for obtaining a better life” (Todaro; 2000:18). Better life differs from region to region with different components. It is argued that there are three objectives of development in all societies.

1. To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health, and protection.
2. To raise levels of living through higher incomes, the provision of jobs, better education, and greater affection to cultural and humanistic values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.
3. To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery (ibid: 42).

Therefore, the discourse on migration theories is based on the emergence of the phenomena and its cause. For this purpose, four theories or models are discussed in relation to human trafficking to the Middle East.

A. Realism

Realism as a school of thought that has been the dominant thinking in international politics. Realists argue that “politics is a struggle for power signifying the effort of nations to defend their national interests” (Vasquez; 1998:37). For realists the issue of territorial integrity and state sovereignty is paramount. “Realists held that the major problem of international relations was one of anarchy. Anarchy prevailed because, in international relations, there was no sovereign authority that could enforce the rule of law and ensure punishment of wrongdoers” (Steans and Pettiford; 2005:49). In other words, the international system is a composition of many states and international laws can not function properly. In addition it is argued that the laws on the movement of people especially with regard to human rights are full of restrictions.

In this connection, Aninia Nadig (2002:389) stated the following:

The increase in human smuggling, the organized and partly or entirely illegal entry to and stay in another country correlate closely with the closing of external borders of receiving states. It is a vicious circle; the more difficult the entry, the more sophisticated...the smuggling. The more lucrative human smuggling is, the more actively potential migrants are recruited. Increases in irregular migration will in turn, be the incentive for receiving states to further tightening their immigration procedures.

States tighten their laws because they have to protect their countries from newcomers or aliens. The aliens demand many things, such as food, shelter and other services and jobs. Realists also insist that a state's primary obligation is to its own citizens, not to a “rather abstract international community” (Steans and Pettiford; 2005:51). Hence, “traditionally, states are determined to exercise their sovereign right of controlling immigration” (Nadig; 2002:390). Sovereignty of a state might be throttled not only with military power. “Factors such as environmental degradation, health risks (e.g. AIDS) and uncontrolled migration pressures are acknowledged today as security threats” (ibid:390).

However, receiving states could not undertake all the works they have through engaging their citizens. Illegal/undocumented migrants especially from poor countries like Ethiopia are involved in menial work. On the other hand, these migrants are also involved in illegal activities and are associated with criminal links if they do not get legal status. This becomes an expression of security threat. The citizens of receiving/destination countries may be hostile to aliens in different forms. The overall discrimination of migrants in France, for instance, resulted in the 2006 riot and violence which caused the destruction of property ensued.

“Realism prioritizes security as the expression and highest goal of national interest” (ibid: 395). Because the state is obliged to protect the society from evil, society is the source of power and legitimacy. The state has the obligation to defend its country from the unlawful acts of illegal migrants. But the question here is how a government can protect its territory from the clandestine and underground nature of human smuggling. Human trafficking and smuggling is complex to detect. The US, which is strong economically and militarily, is not able to stop human smuggling and trafficking. All its borders are vulnerable and susceptible to illegal movement of people.

Today, “the limited capacity of social, economic, political and administrative institutions to integrate large numbers of immigrants affects the stability of the host society and therefore the legitimacy of receiving state governments and their ability to govern” (ibid: 340). Therefore, restriction of illegal migrants on the basis of this is important as smugglers and traffickers become strong in all aspects and they can challenge the existence of legal governments.

One of the basic assumptions of realism is that “states must be concerned with their own security. At a minimum, a state must act to protect its territorial and political integrity. States cannot be oblivious to relative gains because in some situations changes in power capabilities can put their security at risk” (Smith et al; 2000:155). As stated above the desire to migrate is continuously increasing and the legal means to do so is diminishing. Those who lack access to legal means ultimately look for other options. The traffickers can respond to the demand by offering illegal migration possibilities.

B. Lewis, Fei and Ranis (LFR) Model

According to this model, which was first formulated by Lewis in 1954 and completed by Fei and Ranis in 1961, migration is “triggered by a surplus of rural manpower, which is unable to find remunerative employment in the agricultural sector” (Ricca; 1989:16). It is not only because of unemployment in this sector but also land scarcity and drought, including demographic pressure also forced people to migrate. They migrate to nearby towns and urban manufacturing centers. Hence, the model is mainly focused on rural urban labor movement. The primary focus of the model is “both on the process of labor transfer and on the growth of employment in the modern sector” (Todaro; 1976:30). Urban centers particularly those of the developing countries cannot absorb the labor force flooding from rural areas. Consequently, this exacerbates the rate of unemployment in urban areas.

This model regards migration as a positive phenomenon which is able to stimulate economic development or at least enables it not to slow down” (Ricca; 1989:16). Remittances, for instance, change the way of life of families at home. But what if the migrants are under forced labor and debt bondage situation? This model does not lend attention to the political aspect of migration. According to Todaro (1976:37):

The factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex. Since migration is a selective process affecting individuals with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only between nations and regions but also within defined geographic areas and population.

Migration is one of the most important humanitarian, political, economic and developmental issues facing the world today (IOM; 1994:1). The causes can be historical, geographic, economic, ecological, sociological and political factors that motivate migration movements. In addition, the egoistic nature of individuals also motivates them to migrate to achieve the optimal convenience.

C. Ravenstein’s “Laws” of Migration

Migration can be legal or illegal, voluntary or involuntary. Todaro classifies Ravenstein’s laws of migration under six basic propositions. Migration and distance, migration by

stages, stream and counter stream, urban-rural differences in propensities to migrate, technology communications and migration and dominance of the economic motive (1976: 24-25). Unlike the Lewis, Fei and Ranis model, this theory emphasizes many factors. In this contemporary world and age of globalization technology and communication plays a leading role in promoting migration.

People can travel by air, land and sea using different transportation mechanisms. Information is faster than ever before. People can exchange views and ideas using different channels. Telephones, TV, radio, the Internet facilities simplify communication and the dissemination of information. However, it could be argued that “the economic motive is always predominant in the matrix of factors influencing the decision to migrate” (ibid: 25). According to ECA (2006:8), the factors that motivate Africans to migrate are:

The decline in real incomes at a time when prices were constantly rising, forcing professional and salaried workers to seek employment in other countries that pay much higher salary. Lack of merit based promotion practices, political interference, inadequate higher education facilities and opportunities and political upheavals and general instability.

D. The Marxist Model

Marxists reject conventional interpretations of the migration problem. They consider that the “use of complex mathematical formula cannot mask the inaccuracy or incompleteness of the underlying premises” (Ricca; 1989:18). They emphasize on unequal economic distribution between center and periphery. People tend to migrate from the economically poor to the developed areas. For Marxists “migrations are not the result of the movement of a few economic variables and they certainly can not be considered merely as phenomena arising out of individual motivations. They are the result of unequal development imposed by a developed center” (ibid:18).

Marxists deny the individualistic nature of human beings. In Ethiopia, for instance, many individuals from well-to-do families tend to go to the USA by paying big amount of amount of money. This is backed by the egoistic nature of the individual to get better living conditions than he/she has at home. These people perceive that migration to Western

Europe or North America would offer better opportunities. Those who travel to the Middle East, South Africa or other places also pay a significant amount of money for the service they get from the smugglers.

In internal migration there might not be any payment as people move seasonally or when the weather is bad or during bad harvest seasons. "In the case of voluntary migration of the poor for economic reasons, the wage gap is probably the most important pull factor and the most important recent determinants of this appear to be urbanization and the spread of manufacturing" (IOM; 2005:37). Marxists do not underline governance problems in the periphery as causes of migration. They simply externalize all the problems. Poor economic performance and governance failure in the periphery can exacerbate the problem of migration. Hence, structural problems should get due emphasis to explain the underlying causes of migration.

Mainly two theories or models namely, Lewis, Fei and Ranis and Ravenstein's "Laws" of migration are dealt with thoroughly as a theoretical framework for the purpose of this study. Lewis, Fei and Ranis model is about rural-urban migration as a result of surplus rural manpower. These are caused by land scarcity, drought or demographic pressure. As a result the urban population become over populated and exacerbated the living condition of urban dwellers. Land scarcity, drought and population pressure in rural areas resulted in challenging the livelihood of urban people. If rural areas are not productive and if they can not have or bring any surplus product to urban areas, people forced to look for other options such as migration to survive. The government has to work hard to minimize the problem. This model encouraged migration for the purpose of remittance. Of course this is true because it helped to change the way of life of families at home. As discussed in the previous sections, the amount of remitted money is small because of different unfulfilled conditionality. If the sending and receiving countries play positive role to solve the problem of migrants, the money that comes home will contribute a lot in improving the livelihood and in the countries economy. So, population pressure, unemployment and recurrent drought directly or indirectly contributed to poverty and the government in cooperation with other bodies should play a leading role in averting the situation. Hence,

this shows the theory is prevailing, where migrants are using this as a means for attaining their respective objectives.

Ravenstein's "laws" of migration is the other one. This underlines that people migrate as a result of urban-rural differences, technology, communication facilities, economic motive and the like. According to them, globalization and the development of modern technology contributed for people to exchange views and ideas about the world and how the way of their life can be changed. Those Ethiopians who migrated and tend to migrate got information about life abroad whether it is true or not. They got motivated by those stories of high payment. The economic motive particularly contributed a lot and it is always a predominant factor that influences people to migrate. The decline in real income at home forced them to go by whatever means. Therefore, both theories/models are interdependent in explaining migration and human trafficking to the Middle East and its consequences.

Chapter III

Causes and Routes of Migration, Life at Destination, and Relations with the Home Government

3.1 Respondents' Profile

A Total of 60 female and male migrants responded to the structured individual questionnaires. The migrants were both returnees and those planning to migrate, and are from Saudi Arabia; U.A E.; Yemen; Lebanon; Bahrain; Qatar; Syria and Kuwait. Through these questionnaires, the personal profile of respondents, such as age, place of birth, ethnicity, educational background, religion, marital status, occupation, causes of migration, routes; types of travel document and life at destination including other related issues were discussed. Even though, the population size that lives in Arab countries is not known, these sample respondents may give some indication about the situation. Although the number of total respondents is, 60 not all of them responded to every question asked in the questionnaire.

3.1.1 Age Structure

Age and migration are closely linked in many ways. For the purpose of this study, 60 respondents were asked to fill the structured questionnaire. Three focus group discussions were also held with returnees, and with those who were preparing to migrate. Among the total respondents, 54 (90%) are females and six (10%) are males. At the time of the survey, all were residents in Addis Ababa. Of the total respondents, 10 returned from Saudi Arabia, 21 from Lebanon, 17 from United Arab Emirates, 4 from Bahrain, 3 from Qatar, 2 each from Yemen and Syria, and 1 from Kuwait.

Table 3.1: Age structure of respondents

Age group	Number of respondents with the corresponding age group during migration	Number of respondents with the corresponding age group after migration	Percent (at present)
15-18	4	-	0
19-25	44	30	50
26-35	6	25	41.67
36 and above	-	4	6.67
Not stated	6	1	1.67
Total	60	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Among the total respondents 48 (80%) were between the age of 15 and 25 when they left their places of domicile. These are in the economically active age group. Whereas 10% were between the age of 26 and 35. These age groups need to migrate because of their ambitious tendencies precipitated by internal driving forces. Four of the respondents were between the age range of 15 and 18. These groups were more exposed to different abuses and psychological harm they experienced. Out of the total respondents, 54(90%) were females and 6 (10%) were males. All are returnees. However, 6 (10%) of them were not willing to tell their age during the time of their departure. Because, there might be below the age of maturity and they might feel shy to tell about.

3.1.2 Birth Place and Ethnicity

Table 3.2: Birth Place and Ethnicity of Respondents

Birth Place	Number of Respondents	Percent	Ethnicity	Number of Respondents	Percent
Addis Ababa	38	63.3	Amhara	24	40.0
Amhara	6	10.0	Oromo	14	23.3
Oromiya	12	20.0	Gurage	14	23.3
Tigray	3	5.0	Tigray	5	8.4
SNNPR	1	1.7	Not stated	3	5.0
Total	60	100	Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

As is shown in table 3.2, the birthplace of the majority of the respondents (63.3%) is the capital, Addis Ababa, followed by Oromiya (20%) and Amhara 10%. All are from towns; no one was born in rural areas. Daniel Lemma¹, Head of Employment and Human Resource Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, confirmed, “until recently, the majority or all migrants were from urban areas”. All the migrants from SNNPR are from the Gurage area. Migration is in some way related to ethnicity. However, it does not mean that there are no migrants from rural areas.

It appears that ethnic factors also invariably influence migration. Members of some ethnic groups are active in migration. 24(40%) of the respondents are from Amhara ethnic group, followed by the Oromo and the Gurage (23.3% each). In general, urban residents appear to be more prone to of traveling abroad for work because of having the resources that are needed to migrate.

3.1.3 Educational Background

Table 3.3: Educational Background of Respondents

Educational Level	Number of Respondents	Percent
Basic literacy	1	1.7
1 – 8	14	23.3
9 – 12	12	20
12 Complete	29	48.8
Technique and Vocational	2	3.3
University/College	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

It has to be considered that it is the educated (relatively) or the non-literate who want to travel abroad. This indicates their level of understanding to dream for a better life and relatively exposed to modern life. As indicated in table 3.3 above, the migrants are all literate even if their level of education differs. Out of these 48.4% of the respondents were 12 grade complete; 23.3% were between grade 1 and 8, and 20% between 9 and 12.

1. Date 23 – 1 – 2007, Time 8:30 – 9:25, 'Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Therefore, the majority of the respondents were between grades 1 and 12, who comprise 93.3%. Educational background by itself is used as a criterion for selection and competitiveness by employers and affects the amount of payment anyone demands. It also affects the ability of communication and understanding.

3.1.4 Religion

Table 3.4: Religion of Respondents

Religion	Number of Respondents	Percent	Changing of Religion		Percent
Muslims	20	33.3	Yes	6	10
Orthodox Christians	33	55.0			
Catholics	1	1.7	No	54	90
Protestants	6	10.0			
Total	60	100		60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Orthodox Christians and Muslims account for 55% and 33.3% of the respondents, respectively. Most often their destinations are Islamic countries and 10% of the respondents changed their Christian names to Islamic ones. During the focus group discussions, respondents said that most migrants changed their names especially in Saudi Arabia. In some cases, those who have their own original names can be given Islamic names by their employers. While 78.3% responded that they did not change their names, 11.7% did not mention any thing about this. Hence, what we can understand from the above data is that religious factors are not basic criteria for selection.

3.1.5 Marital Status

Marital status influences the ability of making decisions regarding risks or opportunities and duration of stay at destination. Single or unmarried persons are most likely to migrate over larger distances and for longer periods compared to those that are married and have children. The proportion of unmarried migrants is greater than the married ones. This is because the married ones feel responsible and accept life challenges at home. They may need to avoid the risk of migrating with or without the whole family. It sometimes happens that thinking about their family, parents and children and married persons are reluctant to

decide on several critical situations. In this survey, 52 (86.7%) of the respondents were single. The following table shows the situation:

Table 3.5: Marital status and number of children of respondents

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percent	Number of Children	Number of respondents	Percent
Married	4	6.7	Do not have children	55	91.7
Single	52	86.7	1 – 3	4	6.7
Divorced	3	5.0	Not stated	1	1.6
Not stated	1	1.6	Total	60	100
Total	60	100			

Source: Field Survey 2007

Among the respondents, 91.7% did not have children. This indicates that they can decide on whatever they feel is good for themselves only. Only 6.7% of the respondents had as many as three children.

3.1.6 Previous and Current Occupation

Table 3.6: Previous and current occupation of respondents

Previous occupation	Number of respondents	Percent	Current occupation	Number of respondents	Percent
Student	25	41.7	Student	9	15.0
Government Employee	2	3.3	Government Employee	1	1.7
NGO employee	5	8.3	NGO employee	4	6.7
Unemployed	20	33.3	Unemployed	35	58.3
House wife	4	6.7	House wife	4	6.7
Merchant	1	1.7	Merchant	4	6.7
Others	1	1.7	Others	1	1.7
Not stated	2	3.3	Not stated	2	3.3
Total	60	100	Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007



Students and the unemployed constitute the majority of the respondents in terms of both previous and current occupation. This implies that there are problems of job opportunity at home and it is true that most young citizens do not want to work on any low status jobs at home; however, they did it at destination countries.

3.2 Causes of Migration (Push and Pull Factors)

Respondents were asked what were the push and pull factors that resulted in their migration. Some of the push factors mentioned include unemployment, gender inequality, hopelessness, conflicts and poverty. On the other hand, among the pull factors stated were expectations related to better living conditions and better job opportunity. 37 (54.4%) respondents stated that the main cause for migration is unemployment and 16 (23.5%) mentioned poverty as a major cause. Many people believe that unemployment cannot be directly related with poverty because individuals from a rich family can also be unemployed. They argue also that it is not only poverty that forced them to leave their country. They argue that most migrants pay considerable amount of money to go abroad with which they could live on at home. However, unemployment and poverty can relate in many ways.

The focus group participants also argue that, “dying at home with out having any thing is equal to any kind of death that occurs when taking risks in anticipating of a better future and hope”. However, many Ethiopians lost their lives crossing the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to Yemen (see appendix I). Thus, these people lost their lives with out contributing nothing for themselves, their families and their country. Only 1.7% of the respondents mentioned family separation as a cause for their migration (see table 3.7, below).

Table 3.7: Cause of Migration Mentioned by Respondents

Cause	Number of Respondents	Percent
Unemployment	37	54.4
Poverty	16	23.5
Lack of prospects	6	8.8
Looking for better Living conditions	5	7.4

Conflict	1	1.5
Gender inequality	2	2.9
Family separation	1	1.5
Total	68	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

The perceived or actual experience of any of the above mentioned causes prompts migration. Migrants share their plans with friends, peers, family or any other person. 42 (70%) of the respondents take the initiative to migrate by themselves, while 9 (15%) of them were induced by intermediaries from within the country. Hence, the reasons prompting Ethiopians to migrate and the sources of their inducement are different. The following table indicates who encouraged migrants to go abroad.

Table 3.8: Who encouraged migrating respondents?

Who encouraged	Number of respondents	Percent
Self initiated	42	70
A friend at home	2	3.3
A friend abroad	2	3.3
An intermediary	9	15
A relative abroad	3	5
A relative at home	1	1.7
Others	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

3.3 Means of Travel, Migration Routes and Information about Place of Destination

The Survey looks for what type of transportation migrants used during their departure and the routes they used. In addition they were also asked about their country of destination whether they have enough information.

3.3.1 Means of Travel

People use different means to travel abroad or cross an international boundary. They choose the most convenient means and suitability as a criterion to avert risks of different kind. Among the respondents, 95% used air transport and only 5% used crossing the border by land and sea. Those who traveled by land and sea initially used cars to reach the border and seashores. It is clear that they cross international borders of sending, transit and destination countries illegally. At this level, they are exposed to different dangers. Those who used to cross borders and water bodies mainly travel to the east via Djibouti and Somalia and crossed to Yemen to reach Saudi Arabia, Syria and other countries of destination.

Table 3.9: Means of travel for respondents

Means of travel	Number of respondents	Percent
By air	57	95
Crossing border and sea	3	5
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

3.3.2. Travel Document

Any person crossing national boundaries should hold internationally recognized travel documents. Based on international law, those who hold valid travel documents should get protection from the host countries. As indicated in table 3.10, 96.6% of the respondents stated that they had legal travel documents, which they obtained through various ways when they migrated.

Table 3.10: Type of travel document used by respondents

Type of travel document	Number of respondents	Percent
legal passport	58	96.6
Forged	1	1.7
Not stated	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

Table 3.11: Means of getting travel documents

How they get the legal passport	Number of respondents	Percent
Myself from immigration	57	95
Immigration by a friend	1	1.7
Not stated	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Source: Filed survey 2007

To travel abroad, people should have a passport. 95% of the respondents got their passport legally from the Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affair and 1.7% from the same office through the help of friends. Both groups have legal documents. Moreover, having a passport only cannot qualify one to go abroad unless visas from the consular offices of receiving countries are obtained. Any traveler should have valid and genuine visas. Sometimes governments of receiving countries have the obligation to defend their immigration law. As a result some migrants cannot understand the type and duration of visas they got. Therefore, even if they have legal visa, they are exposed to imprisonment and other fines as a result of having expired visa. It was learnt that, 96.6% of the respondents had legal visas (table 3.12 below).

Table 3.12: Type of visa of respondents

Type of visa	Number of respondents	Percent
Legal	58	96.6
Illegal	1	1.7
Not stated	1	1.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2007

People travel abroad for many reasons. They may be forced to leave their place of original domicile because of war, conflict, maladministration, poverty or other problem. Respondents were asked what particular factors encouraged them and others to migrate outside the country. 50% of the respondents stated that unemployment was the major push

factor, 26.7% responded the availability of better living conditions improved opportunities, 11.7% said poverty as the reasons why Ethiopians go abroad (See table 3.13). Whether it is unemployment or poverty that forced people to migrate, it is generally poor living conditions that push people to go abroad.

Table 3.13: Reasons for going abroad

Why do decide to go abroad?	Number of respondents	Percent
unemployment	30	50
Peer pressure	2	3.3
Family breakdown	2	3.3
Better living condition	16	26.7
Gender discrimination	1	1.7
poverty	7	11.7
Maladministration	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

3.3.3 Agency Involved

In many countries, agencies are used as intermediaries between employees and employers. They can facilitate many things on behalf of both sides Different types of agents, both legal and illegal, serve as middle persons in the recruitment, transportation and placement of migrant workers especially in the Arab world. 70% of the respondents used the services of employment agencies for the purpose of traveling abroad while the remaining 30% stated that they did not use agencies (See also table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Engagement of Agents for respondents

Service of an intermediary	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	42	70
No	18	30
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The most valuable services provided by agents include facilitating the journey and ensuring the employment of migrants. In addition, agents lend money to migrants and help them to obtain travel documents and visas. 46.6% of the respondents used the service of agents to arrange for their travel, and 20% were assisted to find jobs abroad. Even though the agencies are facilitating the travel of migrants abroad, almost all of them do not follow up the conditions of their clients after they migrated.

Table 3.15: Service provided by agents

Service of an Agent	Number of respondents	Percent
Finding job	12	20
Arranging travel	28	46.6
Obtaining passport and visa	4	6.7
Lending money	1	1.7
Not stated	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Filed survey 2007

Respondents were asked how they heard about the service of an intermediary or agent. The legality or otherwise of the agents affect the migration process of any person. 41.7% stated that they heard about the services of an agency through an intermediary, 13.3% from friends, 11.7% through the media, and 10% from returnees.

Table 3.16: How respondents heard about service of an agent?

Hearing about an agent	Number of respondents	Percentage
Intermediary	25	41.7
Friends	8	13.3
Media	7	11.7
Relatives	4	6.7
Returnees	6	10
Others	1	1.7
Not mentioned	9	15
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Migrants should know the legal status of agents for the smooth processing of their migration and conditions of life thereafter. This confirms and secures their legality and reliable working condition and legal protection. 15% of respondents knew that the agencies were licensed and a significant number of them (58.3%) stated that they are not sure of this (See table 3.17). Whether legal or illegal, the agencies are both involved in the activities of trafficking. For example, Abi Miftah, a legally registered employment agent does follow up properly the condition of his clients. To confirm this, it is important to see a program on the Ethiopian Television 'Aynachen' Program aired on 23, February 2007 which showed the death of a lady in Syria where her contract and her actual place of work was different and even after her death no body was to look after her body.

Table 3.17: Knowledge about legal status of agents

Knowledge about legal status of Agents	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	9	15
No	35	58.3
Not stated	16	26.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The respondents were asked about why they used the services of agents or intermediaries if they were not sure enough about their legal status they stated that they did so due to lack of information and lack of money. 45% of the respondents were not willing to respond to this query (table 3.18).

Table 3.18: use of intermediaries by the respondents

Reason	Number of respondents	Percent
Lack of money	6	10
Lack of information	24	40
Others	3	5
Not stated	27	45
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

People demand money for the services they render. Nevertheless, in many instances the amount of money needed for different services varies depending on the type of service. The majority of respondents paid a minimum of 500 birr and a maximum of over 2000 birr. As shown in the table below, 15% paid between 501-1000, 20% between 1001 and 2000, and 31.7% greater than 2000 birr. 25% of the respondents declined to answer the question (See table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Amount of money paid to agents by respondents

Amount of money	Number of respondents	Percent
500	2	3.3
501-1000	9	15
1001-2000	12	20
> 2000	19	31.7
No payment	3	5
Not stated	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

As mentioned above, the majority of the respondents paid money for the services of agents. However, this is against the provisions of the Proclamation 104/98, Article 13, which prohibits agencies not to take money from migrant workers (see Appendix II). Any person has the right to get a receipt for the amount he/she has paid. However, 65% of the respondents did not get any receipt for the amount they paid. Only 3.3% got receipts while the rest did not mention anything on this (table 3.19). The government body which is responsible for implementing the above mentioned proclamation is not properly monitoring the agencies whether they function within the stated law.

3.3.4 Contractual Agreement

Attempt was made to know whether respondents had any contractual agreement regarding the condition of work and amount of payment. The majority of respondents (51.7%) reported they did not sign contractual agreements while those who signed an agreement account for 20% of the total. 16.7% trusted only the oral promise given by the intermediaries (table 3.20). From the above data it can be concluded that the majority of the

respondents did not have the knowledge about the importance of written contracts. Consequently, many of them would be prone to different mischievous deeds and abuses.

Table 3.20: Number and percentage of respondents who entered in to contractual agreements or otherwise

Signing of contract	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	12	20
No	31	51.7
Oral promise	10	16.6
Other	1	1.7
Not stated	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Signing an agreement by itself was not a conclusive guarantee and hence it was important to understand the content of the agreement. 48.3% of the respondents who signed a contract stated that they did not understand the content of the contract, whereas only 33.3% who used the service of an agency did understand the contract agreement they signed. 18.3% did not state their responses. From this point it can be concluded that the majority of them did not understand the content of the contract they signed. This would lead them to bribes and other mischievous deeds. Furthermore, 68.3% of the respondents did not have a copy of the agreement. The absence of this document made them ill to grantee their right in front of law and agents also knowingly did so to escape from accountability. The rest (16.7%) were given a copy of the agreement. Again, 26.7% of them responded that they signed another contract at destination. The difference between the old and the new one is that, the former was written in a language where they can understand, while the later one was written in a different language, which they cannot understand. This could expose them for exploitation of different kinds. 66.7% of them were not signed.

The researcher further tried to know the reason how and why the respondents signed another contract at destination. The reason why they signed at destination was not clear but

it might be forced by the agent's representatives at destination countries. Among the total, 16 (81.2%) who signed a second agreement did so voluntarily. Whereas 3 (18.8%) were forced to sign.

Moreover, half of the respondents stated that the contract document was prepared in a language, which they did not understand, while the remaining half mentioned they were able to understand the content. They were also asked whether both contracts (the one signed at home and at destination) had any difference. Based on this, 43.75% responded in the affirmative, while 56.25% agreed that both contracts did not have any difference regarding payment and condition of work. Besides, 62.5% did not have a copy of the new contract and 18.75% received copies of the contracts.

Survey questions also posed to elicit information on the skill and training of respondents before they left Ethiopia. A reasonable level of training and skills are required as the destination countries of migrants are more modern in many respects than their home country. Therefore, 33.3% of the respondents had some training on language, house keeping skills and personal hygiene, and their rights and obligations. 60% of the respondents did not get any training regarding their work before they left their country. Article 12/b of Proclamation 104/1998, regarding employment abroad stated "provide the necessary orientation to the worker with regard to the work and the country of his employment before the contract of employment is signed". This shows that majority of the agencies do not function on the bases of this proclamation and this also implies that the law enforcement agencies are lenient on this issue. In addition, they were asked whether or not they were deceived when they decided to go out of Ethiopia. The majority (66.6%) reported that they did not know whether they were deceived or not by agents. This is mainly due to lack of knowledge.

Those who responded to this survey in the affirmative thought they were deceived by the agent or intermediary. They proved that they were cheated in that the type of job and working condition they were promised in the home country and at destination were very different. They were given false promises and their lack of legal status forced them to face

various problems and challenges. Despite the reality, they thought that their travel abroad was legal because of lack of awareness and information.

3.4. Life at destination

Migrants went abroad in order to achieve their expectations. However, they were not sure that whether they could succeed or not. They were not also well informed about the behavior of host community, so that many of them feels some discouraging and immoral situations on working conditions and many other problems.

3.4.1. Expectation Versus realities

As was mentioned earlier, although the majority of the respondents did not change their religion after arrival even if almost all of the destination countries are Islamic nations. Almost all of the respondents paid money to intermediaries who facilitated their migration. Again 1.7% agreed to pay money to an intermediary after their return and 81.7 % stated that they did not made agreements to pay money after their return, and the remaining proportion (16.6%) did not response.

Upon arrival at destinations, migrants must get someone to receive them. Obviously, one gets confused where to go when he or she goes to another country for the first time. 18.3% stated brokers received them, 51.7% were received by employers, and 16.7% by relatives. The first challenge and sign of abuse at the country of destination begins at the airport. Respondents face different challenges and problems, which leave an indelible mark on their memory. Far from family and friends as they are, the person who receives them could have had a positive or negative influence on them during their life abroad. 33.4% of the respondents stated that they received greetings of welcome while 20% said they were kept in an isolated place on arrival and 35% mentioned their passports were taken at the airport (see Table 3.21). Beyond this many migrants also faced to stay at destination country's airports for days with out getting their recipient. As a result they face deportation and other abuses. This in turn brings about economic and psychological harm.

Table 3.21: Reasons on mode and manner of treatment of migrants on arrival

Responses	Number of respondents	Percent
Given greeting and welcome	20	33.4
Passport taken	12	20
Kept in isolated places	21	35
Others	2	3.3
Not stated	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Table 3.22 lists the responsibility of respondents at their place of work. The majority of the respondents, which is equivalent to 73.33%, were maids tending domestic chores such as housekeeping, nursing of children and elders, cleaning, etc. During the focus group discussions, respondents expressed their embitterment stating that “many employers treated as an inhuman way. They did not consider us as human beings. Even though there were many barriers of communication, they required from us to do every kind of work.

Table 3.22: Responsibility of respondents at work

Responsibility at place of work	Number of respondents	percent
House maid	44	73.33
Driver	1	1.67
Shepherd	1	1.67
Private selling of liquor	1	1.67
Not stated	13	21.6
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The respondents also gave information about the family size of their employers. During focus group discussions, informants stated their work condition as harsh. Some also noted that their experience was also going to school to know and to develop work habits. A significant number of young girls were exposed to psychological distress resulting from

overwork. Some girls also jumped from high buildings to escape such a harsh condition. It was learnt that 11.66% of the respondents served for a family size of between 1-3, the majority (46.7%) for 4-8, and 11.66% for 9-12.

Table 3.23: The family size respondents served by respondents

Employers` family size	Number of respondents	Percent
1-3	7	11.66
4-8	28	46.7
9-12	7	11.66
13 ⁺	3	5
Do not know	1	1.7
Not stated	14	23.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Because expectation of better pay is one factor for people to migrate, an attempt has also been made to assess the amount of pay respondents received. The majority of the respondents (70%) got between 100 and 150 U. S. D. This is a very small amount of money compared to the amount of work they were required to do. Besides, this amount of pay does not enable them to support their families at home, which is one of the major reasons for seeking employment abroad.

Table 3.24: Amount of salary of respondents

Amount of salary	Number of respondents	percent
< 100 U S D	2	3.3
100 – 150 U S D	42	70
151 – 200 U S D	5	8.3
201 – 300 U S D	1	1.7
Not stated	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The survey also tries to assess whether respondents were paid according to their terms of contract. Of the total 20% of the informants responded to this query in the affirmative, where as 60% responded in the negative. This proves that majority of the migrants were not paid according to their agreements, so that they were deceived by their agents. Migrants were also asked if they were satisfied with the amount of money they earned to which 38.3% said 'yes', 48.4% 'no' and 13.3% did not respond to the question. Those who were not satisfied with the payment they earned put forth the reason that the amount of workload and the payment they received were not comparable. The focus group discussions also affirmed that this was the major source of dissatisfaction. It was also learnt that several employers were reluctant to pay salaries and that both employers and brokers did not keep their promises. Having no means to force employers keep their pledges and promises, migrants chose to keep quit and accept any amount they were given.

It is important to know the variation between the length of working hour and the amount of payment received. 25 %worked from 9 -12 hours, 23.3% for 13-16 hours, and 21.7% over 16 hours. In general, with no additional pay, the majority of the respondents (70%) worked well over 8 hours and this is against many international practices. This is mere exploitation of labor and human rights abuse.

Table 3.25: Daily working hours of respondents

Daily working hour	Number of respondents	Percent
8 hours	2	3.3
9-12 hours	15	25
13-16 hours	14	23.3
More than 16 hrs	13	21.7
Not stated	16	26.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Migrants were deceived in many ways during their sojourn and initially when they began contact with agencies or intermediaries. Obviously, the breaking of promises led workers to

much dissatisfaction. In this connection, 10% of the respondents said most of the promises made before they left Ethiopia were fulfilled where as 35%, 26.7%, and 21.7% stated that some, very few, and none were fulfilled, respectively. Generally, 83.4% of the respondents agreed that not all the promises made were fulfilled. One of the methods of recruitment of employees by traffickers includes giving false promises and portraying rosy pictures about the types of work and place of destinations.

The respondents were also asked if they received their salary on time.

Table 3.26: Frequency of payment of salary

Timely receipt of salary	Number of respondents	percent
Often	27	45
Some times	24	40
Not stated	9	15
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

3.4.2. Reaction of the Host Communities

Assessment of weekly leave days can serve as an indication of proper handling of domestic workers or migrant workers. 21.7% of respondents had one leave day per week; where as the majority (65 %) had none. This indicates how conditions of work for migrants are harsh and exploitative.

Table 3.27: Leave days given per week

Number of leave days per week	Number of respondents	Percent
One day	13	21.7
Half day	2	3.3
None	39	65
Not stated	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Those who got permission to go outside home spend their time calling on relatives and friends, visiting friends, or visiting religious places or doing other private activities. According to informants, 38.3% got permission to go outside home, 31.7% did not, and the remaining 30% did not state.

The survey tried to find out the availability of balanced diet for workers. 60% of the respondents said it was available, while 36.7% said they had no access to balanced diet. Respondents were also asked whether they faced sexual harassment or abuse and 21.7% responded in the affirmative. Among those who reported that they were raped, 4 of them said this happened always, 8 were subjected to the act sometimes, and one said rarely. As a result, 3 of those raped got pregnant and the remaining 10 did not. Out of those pregnant, two aborted the pregnancy and one declined to report. According to the opinion of the writer, rape is common and the majority of the respondents might not want to report because they felt ashamed. In the focus group discussions, participants reported that “many male family members always wanted sexual relationship with female migrants either through consent or otherwise.

The survey also tried to find out if respondents faced any physical abuse. Among them, 53.3% responded they faced different types of physical abuse such as beating with stick or metal bars, slashing, cauterization, and acid burn. Several other punishments during attempts to escape from the police include being thrown down from buildings. Generally, many of them faced different harmful practices (see table 3.28).

Table 3.28: Physical abuse faced by respondents

Type of physical abuse	Number of respondents	Percent
Beating with stick, metal, etc	18	30
Slashing	2	3.3
Cauterization	3	5
Acid burn	7	11.7
Others	2	3.3
Not stated	28	46.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007



The respondents also faced emotional abuses. Among these 8.3% said they faced racial discrimination based on physical appearance, and 31.7% suffered insults referring to alleged illicit relation with male family heads. According to information obtained from members of focus groups “female employers always suspect female workers because they know the behavior of their husbands”. Hence they discourage their female employees from trying to appear attractive and pretty.

Respondents were also asked who usually were the abusers in the case of physical and emotional abuse. The majority (63.3%) of the perpetrators were female employers, while 10% were male employers. Female employers are more cruel as also confirmed by those who attended the focus group discussions. “Always, they suspect female workers. If you have some beauty, they wanted to destroy that. So, you should take care of any informal relation with male head family members.

Table 3.29: Perpetrators of Physical and Emotional Abuses

Perpetrator	Number of respondents	percent
Agent	1	1.
Male employer	6	10
Female employer	38	63.3
Other family member	1	1.7
Not stated	14	23.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field report 2007

For the advantage of both employers and employees, the latter should be provided with a favorable working environment and should get proper treatment when they get sick. Respondents were asked if they got proper medical treatment during illness. 58.4% of them says ‘yes’, 33.3% ‘no’.

Table 3.30: Availability of medical treatment of respondents

Did you get medical treatment?	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	35	58.4
NO	20	33.3
Not stated	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The survey also attempted to understand the general reaction of migrants about their places of destination. 16.7% and 13.3% stated that it was friendly and harsh, respectively. The majority (65%) did not respond to this query. Those who said it was harsh said that host communities did not respect their religion and were in several ways hostile. They added that they consider them like slaves. Problems also occurred because of misunderstandings due to language barriers particularly, when there is a misunderstanding because of communication barriers, which led to further conflict. During focus group discussions respondents mentioned that, “what they experienced was shameful like the transatlantic slave trade”. Accordingly, the host communities did not show any respect to migrants to the extent that they forget they are human beings.

3.5. Migrant Relations with the Home Government

The relation of migrants with their home government should be healthy. They should also have clear information about how and when to contact any government representative of home government at destination. On the other hand if they could not do this they should know that they faced many challenges. So, to avert such difficulties they have to be aware how they could be able to get assistance from embassies and consulates.

3.5.1. Relation with Ethiopian Embassies or Consulates at Destination

The study also attempted to assess if respondents knew the presence of Ethiopian Embassies or Consulates at the country of destination. To this, 45% of the respondents answered in the affirmative, where as 18.3% in the negative. On the other hand, they were asked if they had

any relation with government representatives and 16.7% said yes, while the majority (60%) responded in the negative. Even though the majority of the migrants know the existence of an embassy, they did not want to go there. This implies that there is something a problem with embassy staff. During focus group discussions, respondents said, “Ethiopians who traveled and intended to travel abroad should be informed about the Embassy and any representative in the destination country”. They should be provided with telephone numbers and other addresses before they leave Ethiopia. The majority of the migrants, especially those who went to the Middle East, have no information as a result of which young female Ethiopians are exposed to different problems. Even after arrival, if the situation is contrary to their expectation, they want to be back home. But they faced problems due to lack of information on where the embassy is and who or how to make contacts with representatives of their home government.

The respondents who did not have any relation with their home government stated that their employers did not allow them to have any contact with the embassy and even they beat them if they tend to establish a relation. Others do not have information about the presence of the embassy, or lack convenient time as a result of overwork to obtain information. Some of them did not know the location of embassy or consulate and have no access to information about the importance of the assistance they could get from the embassy or consulate, while others were disappointed by the lack of sensitivity of embassy and consulate staff to their plights. Some said that they did not get any help and sometimes they are insulted by the staff when they called for help.

3.5.2 Assistance Obtained from Embassies /Consulates

In cases of a problems or urgent matters, a significant number (38.3%) preferred to reach their agent, 21.7% contacted relatives, and 28.3% did not make contact with anyone. This indicates that it is due to lack of information or other related problems that the migrants contact agents and relatives rather than the embassies and the consulates. In addition they contact the agents because of the lack of alternative means whom they wanted to contact

and get help. In such cases, they prefer to remain isolated and face the challenges by themselves.

Table 3.31: Respondents' Contacts during Emergency

Whom did you contact during problems or emergency situations?	Number of respondents	Percent
The Ethiopian embassy or consulate	3	5
Intermediary /Agent	23	38.3
Relatives	13	21.7
Police	1	1.7
None	17	28.3
Not stated	3	5
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

The respondents were asked if they committed any crime during their stay in the host countries. The majority (63.4%) said they did not. Among those who admitted they had been engaged in criminal offences, reported he/she did it unknowingly. Only one person said he/she committed it purposely. They were also asked if they have ever been detained by the police, and 15% and 63.3% assured in the affirmative and negative, respectively. They were asked if they were sentenced by the court of law and 3.3% of respondents said they were. This indicates that insignificant numbers of respondents were sentenced by the court probably because the type and degree of offence involved was petty.

Respondents were also asked if they have any recommendation on how the Ethiopian government or embassies should protect their citizens abroad. The majority of them said the embassy must visit citizens during imprisonment emphasizing that it is meaningless if they visited them after they were released. Embassies should follow whether the rights of citizens are respected and have to closely follow up their cases. The government should also equip the embassies with capable staff and material. It is also important to organize meetings to discuss about situations in the home country, and the problems that citizens face in the host countries.

Migrant citizens should also get help and be visited during serious illness. They also recommended that the embassies should visit them to look in to the workload, and livelihood of migrants in order to be able to give solutions when they are maltreated by the employers. It is also important to check on the activity of brokers. Hence, it is clear that embassies and consulates have the problem about the whereabouts of all migrants. As a result they faced difficulties to know their every day situation, especially about those trafficked illicitly. Consequently, embassies and consulates do not follow up for those citizens who are officially registered by the embassy. Generally, respondents are of the opinion that the embassy and consulates do care for themselves rather than for the citizens. They added that protected citizens mean protected national sovereignty and national pride.

Respondents were also asked if their expectations were met prevailing majority (80%) responded in the negative to this query due to the fact that hair payment was low, payment time is irregular, lack of favorable working conditions, work overload with no matching payment, deportation by employers without efficient payments, harsh life conditions, and psychological and physical abuses. Expectations largely remain unfulfilled particularly when migrants were not able to have residence permit, allegedly accused of theft, and attempting to bribe the police. Some of the respondents who worked from 1 ½ to 3 ½ years came back home without being paid for their service. Almost all respondents were embittered to the extent that they do not want to recall the hardship they faced.

Furthermore, respondents were asked if they wanted to go abroad again and 43.3% responded to this query in the affirmative. Those who stated that they do not want to migrate again were 50% of the total. Those who wanted to go again responded that they are unemployed and do not lead a good life at home. They wanted to go back despite the hardship only to help themselves and their families. In addition, some look for better living conditions but could not cope with the challenges of rising cost of living and inflation at home. Others said it was only because of poverty that they needed to migrate again.

During the focus group discussions, the respondents expressed that human trafficking is a big problem and the government should take the necessary measures that could stop the practice and citizens should discourage it. 58.3% of the respondents see human trafficking as a big problem where as, 11.7% views it as a problem but not a serious one.

Table 3.32: Respondents' view of Human Trafficking

View	Number of respondents	Percent
A big problem	35	58.3
A problem, but not a serious one	7	11.7
Not a problem at all	5	8.3
Do not know	13	21.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field survey 2007

Those who mentioned human trafficking as a big problem thought that good governance and creating job opportunities are the prime requisites to bring solution to the problem. The government should encourage job creation and provide means and ways for developing work culture. People should be prepared to take up available jobs that correspond to their skills and training. Work conditions and salaries should be improved depending on situations. It is important to protect citizens from harmful jobs through government control mechanisms. Wherever the citizens are, the government should care and keep them safe from abusive employers and agencies. There has to be strict control on activities of brokers and agencies. The government must make sure that they behave in a legal manner and according to established rules. It is also important to make citizens aware of working conditions abroad along with providing and facilitating means and ways of recurring information.

Chapter IV

4. Efforts Made by the Government to Tackle the Problem of Human Trafficking

Currently human trafficking is becoming a serious problem in Ethiopia. Many factors are believed to have exacerbated the situation. Many migrant workers especially those in different Arab countries lead their life in difficult situation that could be termed extremely harsh. According to the data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the number of Ethiopians registered with Ethiopian embassies and consulates is less than those estimated by the Ethiopian communities in the destination country (see Appendix III). The total number of citizens officially registered with the Ethiopian government is 84,654. Out of these 61 are Ethiopians by birth residing in Yemen. The offices of the Ethiopian Community in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharja, Jizan, Mecca, and Other Emirates estimated the average number of Ethiopians to be more than 62,000. But this does not include those estimated to be around 1.5 million in Yemen. Generally, many citizens are living and working in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates Yemen and Lebanon.

However, according to Mengistu Kahssay¹, Head of Reception and Travel Document Production Department, and Damtew Zeleke², Head of Branch Offices and Consular Affairs Department at Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs (MINA), new applicants for a passport at present are more than the capacity of the office to handle. The office issues a minimum of one thousand passports per day. Ninety percent of these go to the Middle East. Table 4.1 shows the number of passport issued from 01 Jan. 2006 to 30 Dec. 2006.

Table 4.1: Numbers of passports issued by MINA from Sep 2005-Aug. 2006

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Female	7607	10,843	10,860	7,909	11,527	11,018	9576	11026	9309	11980	12562	13061	127278
Male	5398	6,457	6,628	5,150	6,435	5896	5650	8254	5652	5658	5248	5165	71591
Total	13,005	17,300	17,488	13,059	17,962	16,914	15,226	19,280	14,961	17,638	17,810	18226	198869

Source: Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs database, Jan 2007.

1. Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs, Date 10 – 11- 2006, Time 10:40 – 11.12 Am.

2. Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs, Date 29 – 12 – 2006, Time 4:00 – 5.10 Pm.

According to officials from Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs (MINA), their office has the mandate of issuing passports and other travel documents for nationals. Every citizen has a constitutionally approved right to legally move anywhere, Main Department for Immigration and Nationality Affairs does not have the authority to deny this right. Therefore, based on the above table, 198,869 Ethiopians got their passports in 2006. The officials stated that 90% of these or 178,982 traveled to Arab countries and the remaining 10% or 19,887 were expecting to travel to the different countries of Western Europe and North America.

All the interviewees believe that there is high human trafficking from Ethiopia to different parts of the world, and the worst is to the Middle East. According to Ato Mohammed Berihu³, Head of Service and Support Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs believe that “in the Arab world there is problem concerning democracy and human rights. Most of the governments are not secular, and they are not serious about human rights because they consider this as a Western philosophy. There is human rights abuse and physical, emotional and psychological abuses especially against Ethiopian citizens.” He also added, working for long hours, sexual abuse, refusal to pay salary, confiscation of passports, denial of food and rest, beating of female workers as a result of allegation of sexual relations with male employers, and other acts, which undermine human dignity are common problems experienced in many Arab countries.

In addition, according to Ato Mohammed Berihu⁴, “if any victim presents her/his complaint to authorities and judicial bodies of these countries, they incline to support their own citizens. Their major problem is violation of human rights.” Assistant Commissioner Tadesse Meseret⁵, Head of Forensic and Crime Investigation Main Department at the Federal Police Commission recognize the existence of the problem.

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 2:25 – 9:30 Pm.

4. *ibid*

5. Forensic and Crime Investigation Main Department, Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 9:40 – 11:45.

According to him, “his office started to receive complaints from victims and as the problem increased from time to time, the office started to take measures against the intermediary agencies suspected of illicit dealing in 1997/98. At that time, the measure was initiated by the federal police, which investigated 49 files and presented the same to prosecutors. However, due to the poor and inefficient performance of the legal system, none of these were decided on. Still they are pending cases. Nonetheless, the police on its part tried its best to bring traffickers to the court of law”. According to sources from the Crime Investigation Division of the federal police, from 2002/03 to December 2006, 89 complaints were filed by abused migrants of whom only six cases were decided on. Sometimes, one case constitutes several complaints seeking redress (table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Crimes performed for illegal sending of citizens abroad

Year	Case	Number of cases	Number of cases decided on
2002/03	Illegal sending of citizens abroad	2	1
2003/04	Illegal sending of citizens abroad	33	3
2004/05	Illegal sending of citizens abroad	36	2
2005/06	Illegal sending of citizens abroad	14	-
Sep.2006 – Dec.2006	Illegal sending of citizens abroad	4	-

Source: Forensic and Crime Investigation main department, Jan, 2007

Failure to decide on cases indicates the court has not given due attention to decide on such cases urgently. This might be because of bribery, corruption, or lack of understanding of the seriousness of the problem on the part of the judiciary. This discourages victims to bring their cases and appeals to courts and resort to other law enforcement agencies to get justice. Sources from Crime Investigation Division of the Federal Police, added that there is carelessness of judges. In addition, even those cases that are decided upon were not properly finalized and this hurts the moral of the victims and the police.

From the above discussions it could be understood that the government does not act promptly to protect victims. Beginning from 1997, many cases came to the court but the culprits have not still been punished. This leads to the proliferation of illegal agents and more violation of human rights. One can safely argue that this is due to the lack of proper attention to the problem on the part of the judiciary.

According to the above mentioned officials, “officers at MINA are also involved in the activity by cooperating with illegal persons. They are involved in the stealing of passports of passengers having valid visas and other legal documents. The office has taken different measures such as demotion, fines, reshuffling, purging, imprisonment and the like. However, these measures alone cannot solve the problem. The ability and professional knowledge of the staff at MINA to detect forged travel documents like visas, passports and photo substitutes are minimal or at least not adequate.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Government has tried to improve the quality of travel documents of citizens. MINA has begun issuing standard passport that are internationally recognized. This helps to prevent anyone from having more than one passport unlike the past. The currently in use automated technology uses photos, fingerprint and other mechanisms to easily detect one who applies for a passport again. The officials also added that the previous passports lack quality and exposed to different kinds of abuses, which can give access to criminal groups and terrorist organizations to use Ethiopian passports easily. As a result of this, the country’s image was considerably damaged.

According to sources, “currently many people frequently travel to Dubai because accessing their entry visa is very simple to the extent that it seems a domestic journey”. In addition their visa is also exposed to forgery because they mail it using fax (see Appendix IV). On the other hand, “domestic workers and daily laborers flock to Beirut massively with a free visa.” However, no one can prove whether migrants traveled freely or paid some amount. These trends progressively increased and consequently many agencies proliferated in every corner of the capital. All the interviewees admitted that the trafficked individuals would not get any benefit. Instead, brokers and agents are beneficiaries.

Commissioner Taddesse⁶ even added, “The so called NGOs including the IOM are beneficiaries at the expense of victims. They did not do any thing to rehabilitate them rather than preparing conferences and symposiums, which did not bring a solution so far.” However, the conferences and symposiums on the issue held at different times and places indicate the extent of the problem. These have their own positive implication on government bodies and other international organizations to be aware of the problem. The complaint of citizens nevertheless continued unabated.

The number of Ethiopians employed abroad through Private Employment Agencies (PEA) from 1993 E .C to 1998 E .C. is indicated in appendix V. The total numbers of people sent abroad were 24,498 in which 24 employment agencies were involved. It appears that this figure, which is reported to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, is very small. As discussed earlier, the number of people with passports who applied to go to Arab countries is more than 173,000. The majority of migrants, therefore, are sent through borders illegally without the knowledge of the Ministry. Whether all the people who went abroad got a job or the kind of job they are involved is not studied yet.

All the officials included in the Focused Group Discussions (FGD) unanimously agreed that the reason for the migration of citizens is mainly poverty, which partly resulted from widespread unemployment in Ethiopia. They alluded that no one hates his/her country but unemployment or meager payment forces one to opt for migration. Some of them mentioned that for a 12-hour work at home, they have been paid around 120 birr per month. Given the current rise in cost of living, this amount is far from adequate despite the work overload employers in destination countries pay relatively higher wages. Others agreed that those who are paid more and brought more money and helped their families are bar ladies and those involved in commercial sex work. Had it not been for this, it would be difficult to earn a considerable amount in a short period of time.

6. *ibid*

Officials concerned in the FGD believe that the government should work hard to alleviate poverty and address unemployment problems since both exacerbate the human trafficking situation from time to time. They reiterated that the primary objective should be to ensure the success of the poverty reduction program.

According to Ato Daniel⁷, the Constitution, the supreme law of the country, states that citizens are free to work and live in places of their choice in Ethiopia. Forced labor, deception, and coercion are prohibited as these are considered facts of modern slavery. The new penal code of 1997 E.C also prohibited this. The government has established a taskforce comprising personnel from the Ministry of Justice other ministries including Immigration and Nationality Affairs, MOFA, Ministry of Women's Affairs, General Prosecutor Office, Federal Police, Addis Ababa Police, IOM, and Ministry of Information.

The mission of the taskforce is to work on preventing human trafficking at home and abroad. Ato Daniel⁸ believes "if these ministries work in an integrated manner and **discharge** their responsibilities properly, hopefully they will change the situation."

However, establishing committees and groups alone is not enough to bring about a solution. Until now, except holding meetings no practical measures have been taken yet. The government of the United States of America on his report 'trafficking in persons June 2004' confirms that Ethiopia is among those countries who can not take the minimum action against traffickers (see Appendix VI). On the other hand, the taskforce does not include members from the Ministry of Youth and Sports as the most affected sections of the society include the youth and women.

According to Ato Mohammed⁹, "the taskforce tried to study travel routes, reasons of human trafficking, cases presented to court and those finalized and not finalized, etc." Currently, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is expecting to assign labor attachés to follow the case of compatriots abroad.

7. Employment and Human Resource Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Date 23 – 1 – 2007, Time 8:30 – 9:25.

8. *ibid*

9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 2:25 – 9:30 Pm.



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also opened one Directorate for Ethiopians by birth and Ethiopian nationals residing abroad. This does not mean that the Directorate can handle all the cases presented by the disaffected. MOFA does not have any bilateral agreement concerning employment abroad and the rights of employees. In this regard, the Philippines have a good experience in bilateral agreement with Lebanon. During the FGD, members said that “during the time of war in Beirut (Israel against Hezbollah)”, the returnees complained, “We were the last to evacuate and other countries like India, Philippines, Bangladesh etc. rescued their citizens immediately. The Ethiopian government, however, did not avail timely assistance and many citizens were exposed to splash out their property and pay huge amount of money for their return”.

Ato Mohammed¹⁰ added that countries like Saudi Arabia and Yemen deported Ethiopians by their own transportation. Nowadays these countries have reported to Ethiopian Embassies there that the migrants have become a burden economically to their countries. Because of such problems, some countries are reluctant to give visas for government officials, which strain the relations between Ethiopia and other countries. Ato Damtew Zeleke¹¹ of MINA supplemented that some embassies such as the embassies of Mozambique, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Cuba, Dubai, Beirut, Republic of South Africa and Mexico involved themselves directly and indirectly in the activities of human trafficking by selling visas through intermediaries.

Commissioner Tadesse¹² also added, “The 2005 Penal Code clearly puts human trafficking as a crime. Article 597 and 598 of the new Penal Code subjects traffickers to a punishment of between 5 and 20 years of imprisonment if found guilty. This also includes those who cooperate in trafficking. This Penal Code gives more emphasis to women and children”. According to him, “those traffickers are a threat not only to the government but even far more to the society too.”

10. *ibid*

11. Immigration and Nationality Affairs Main Department, National Intelligence and Security Service. Date 29 – 12 – 2006, Time 4:00 – 5.10 Pm.

12. Forensic and Crime Investigation Main Department, Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 9:40 – 11:45.

He also believes “the government established a law in order to protect citizens. It has also opened special Directorates and counselor offices in destination countries. If economic capacity allows, the government will rehabilitate citizens as it is because of abject poverty and unemployment that people continue to migrate”. Nonetheless, opening directorates and counselor offices does not minimize or avert the problem as is being witnessed at present

The other thing the government has done so far is enacting a Private Employment Agency Proclamation no 104/1998. According to Ato Daniel¹³, “before the issuance of this proclamation and until 1996 E.C. only two employment agencies were registered at MOLSA and another 36 later on. In December 2006, 4 more were registered.” Totally, there are about 40 legally registered employment agencies. But can this alone solve the problem? Definitely not. In the absence of unfailing supervision and close inspection, licensing legally registered agencies alone is of no use to curb the problem. Currently many illegal agencies have flourished in the metropolis, and the legal ones are engaged in illegal activities to compete with the former.

The Philippine has developed a proper legal taskforce drawn from all the concerned Ministries and offices. The taskforce functions in a proper and integrated manner in the absence of which they are held responsible by the law. The Philippines also has a specific ministry to follow the affairs of citizens abroad, and if any of the concerned offices fail to do their job, they will be subjected to sanctions.

In the Ethiopian case, however, the Ministry of Justice has the authority to write letters and establish communications with the concerned bodies, with out being empowered to discipline them when they fail to properly discharge their responsibilities. Thus, this by itself is another problem. Another factor that has aggravated the problem is the way awareness raising is undertaken. In this connection, the interviewed officials stated that “the government tried to sensitize the public through media campaigns in collaboration

.13. Employment and Human Resource Department, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Date 23 – 1 – 2007, Time 8:30 – 9:25.

with IOM and the Ministry of Information. Immigration and Nationality Affairs Authority also tried to teach customers by employing audio systems whereas some schools also established clubs.”

Citizens that are trafficked are not only from towns but also from the rural areas particularly in Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray and SNNP Regions. The researcher could not confirm whether the awareness raising program covers the countryside. It is unlikely that all people have access to radios and TV to attend such programs even in towns. So, the attempt to create awareness of the entire citizenry has to be improved through different ways. It is important to form committees and clubs down to the grassroots level. According to Ato Daniel¹⁴, “since the last two years that some rural people have been going abroad, which was not the case before.” This indicates that the awareness creation endeavor is not enough as it does not reach the periphery and grass roots level.

Ato Daniel¹⁵ affirmed that “any person who travels abroad using an agency has no obligation to pay a coin.” However, as seen in the survey, almost 97 per cent of migrants paid different amounts. MoLSA could not prove this because human trafficking is undertaken in a hidden and clandestine manner. Some victims also brought their complaints to MoLSA and the Immigration Office (see Appendix VII), but when they were asked to cooperate with the police in providing evidence they failed to do so. Because they may not have confidence in the way the police and more so the judiciary operates. This has increased the magnitude of the problem, as the criminals are not brought to justice. Ato Daniel believes that “such and other problems will be solved by the taskforce as the Philippines experience clearly shows.”

14. *ibid*

15. *ibid*

The study has brought to light some salient features of human trafficking in Ethiopia. The major findings pertaining to the problem in question could be listed as follows:-

- The main causes of human trafficking, human smuggling, and migration of Ethiopians are poverty and unemployment.
- Human trafficking is a serious problem faced by the country and it affects the country's relations with destination countries.
- Brokers, intermediaries or agents receive money from migrants, which is against the law as stipulated as Proclamation no 104/98.
- Migrant workers leave the country through illegal means are exposed to different types of physical abuse and psychological harms.
- The majority of the illegal migrants are in the active labor force
- The government has not taken effective measure in the past and its current strivings to tackle the problem calls for several improvements.
- Some immigration officers are involved in illegal activities and corrupt practices.
- The police tried to solve the problem but failed to get support from the court.
- So far, the activity of awareness creation is very weak and concentrated only on the use of electronic media, which is not enough due to the fact that many people do not have access to radio and TV.
- The existing legislations, especially the 2005 Penal Code clearly states the criminality of human trafficking. However, so far no one is penalized even if there are so many cases and appeals to law enforcement bodies. There is a considerable gap between the law and actual practice.
- There were no official communications and agreements with receiving states regarding the issue of illegal migrants and the proper handling of the legal ones.

Conclusion

Human trafficking is a seriously growing problem in Ethiopia. Forced by poverty and unemployment, young Ethiopians especially from the urban areas want to go abroad. This is further aggravated by the swelling need and eagerness of young citizens to live abroad. Some are also deceived by brokers and agencies to live and work abroad. However, citizens who went to the Middle East have encountered many problems. They are faced to lead a harsh life. Many of the traffickers have become rich from this lucrative business and taking advantage of the weakness of the government in controlling them. If deeper and closer case studies are conducted, one can hope that they will reveal the degree and extent of trafficking and then consequences thereof.

Traffickers in Ethiopia are purposely recruiting mainly young girls telling false stories of better payment and working conditions. The agencies do not work in a legal way and government higher officials do not have clear knowledge of the extent and magnitude of the problem. Traffickers in the country will become a threat to the government in the long run given that trafficker networks are established far beyond the Middle East to Russia, Central Europe and South America. This indicates that the network is assuming an international scope. The profitability and hidden nature of the business has drawn more and more people into it. The activity of human trafficking does not respect human beings and views them as commodities.

Nowadays, it seems that there are some promising initiatives by the taskforce established by the government. Nevertheless, no illegal individual person or company is punished so far for engaging in illicit activities. Human trafficking, a perturbing crime, is done in broad day light, and a hidden manner in Ethiopia although it is not as sophisticated as in the developed world.

As we have seen above the causes and consequences of human trafficking in Ethiopia are mainly characterized as unemployment and poverty. These are also in one way or another interlinked to each other. The role the Ethiopian government played to tackle this problem is inadequate. Generally, the hypothesis, the objective and the research question are fulfilled in the study.

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List of Interviewees:

1. Ato Damtew Zeleke: Head, Branch office and Consular Affairs, Department of Immigration and Nationality Affairs Main Department, National Intelligence and Security Service. Date 29 – 12 – 2006, Time 4:00 – 5.10 Pm.
2. Ato Daniel Lemma: Head, Employment and Human Resource Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Date 23 – 1 – 2007, Time 8:30 – 9:25.
3. Ato Mengistu Kahssay: Head, Reception and Travel Document Production Department of Immigration and Nationality Affairs Main Department. National Information and Security Service: Date 10 – 11- 2006, Time 10:40 – 11.12 Am.
4. Ato Mohammed Berihu: Head, Service and Support Division (Consular Status), Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 2:25 – 9:30 Pm.
5. Assistant Commissioner Tadesse Meseret: Head, Forensic and Crime Investigation Main Department, Federal Police Commission. Date 16 – 1 – 2007, Time 9:40 – 11:45.

የየመን የባህር ዳርቻ ለከተላዊና ለሰማሊያ ስደተኞች የሞት ቀጠና

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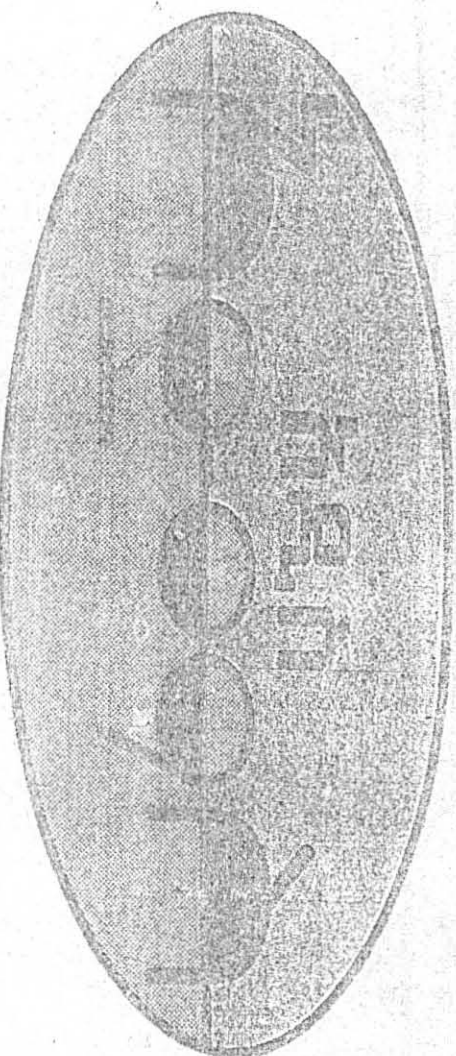
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በአገራቸው ኑሮን ማሸናፊ ያደታቸው
አድራጊውያን ብቸኛ አማራጭ አድርገው
ገደቡ ጉዳይ ስለገደቡ ይመለሱ ለ- የወረደ
ገደቡ ደግሞ አስደቀው ሠራዊት
የተመለሱት ሲሆን የደገፈውን መስዋዕትነት፡፡
ለተጠየቃቸው ነው። በየዘወትሩ ሳሙንን
ከመለያ ተሰባታው ወደ የመን በመገኘት
ሳይ ከነበሩት ኢትዮጵያውያን
የሚያደጋጉ ስደተኞች ሲያገኝ ከዚህ በላይ
የሚያደጋጉ ባለሀገራት ደረሰ ጥፋት
ወደቀውን ለሰጥሮ ሊያገናኙት ከገናኙ

ብርሃኑ ዘላይ ክሰላሙ ሰዓሊይ ነገሩን
 ኢትዮጵያውያን መከላከሉ ስርዓቱ ከ1300 በላይ
 የተጣለፈው ነገር ስለሆነ ወደ ኢትዮጵያው
 ተመለሰል።
 ባለሌሎች ዓመቱ 27ኛ ሰዓሊዎች
 ከሰዓሊዎች ተነስተው በፍልግ ወደፍጫ
 መሳተፉትንና የገለጸው የተባበሩት
 መንግሥታት የሰዓሊዎች ወላጅ (UNHCR)
 የገጣሙ ሰዓሊዎችንና ሰዓሊዎችን
 አስፈላጊ ጊዜ 330 በሺ የሚጠጉትን
 300 የገዛቸው ሰዓሊዎችን አስታውሷል።
 ባለሌሎች በሆነ በተመሳሳይ ጊዜ ላይ

እንዲሁ በ፪ላባ ከጥራት 120 በኋላ ተገኝቶ መካከል የየመን ጦር ሠራዊት የሳይንሳዊ ህክምና ማኅተራር ንግሳሉን ቢያገ 100 ሰዎችን መንግሥቱው ሲገዛገሉ ጸሐፊዉ ለጸሐፊዉ ባለፈው ጥቂት ዓመት ጥራት ለሰማልያ ለተሰራው ግዛቱ ተሰደገኛችን ትላለች እንደፈመረ ያህሉ ሠራዊት የተሳበሩትን መንግሥታትን ጣለ፡፡ እርሷም ለሰላማዊነት ጥቅት ሠራች፡፡ እርሷም ት 1600 የሚያጠጉ ሰዎችን ለጸያመን እንዲገረዝልታለች፡፡

ከተለያዩ የአገራትን ክልሎች የተገኙ

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Именно в это время Митрополитом был избран епископ-инок Варлаам. Вскоре после этого в 1336 А. Григорьевич и его брат Иван, а также их родственники Григорий, Иван и Федор, братья А. Григорьевича, были назначены в качестве свидетелей при вступлении в брак великого князя Дмитрия Ивановича с дочерью литовского князя Миндовга. Вскоре после этого в 1337 году в Москве был заключен мир с литовцами, в котором упоминается Варлаам, епископ новгородский.

ሦስት ኢትዮጵያውያን ስደተኞች ወደ የመን ለመግባት ሲሞክሩ ተገደሉ

(በጋዜጣው ፊርታ)

በኦገስት መገንጠይ ወደ የመን ሊጓዙ የነበሩ ሦስት ኢትዮጵያውያን በሚጓዙበት የልባ ጦራተኞች ተግባራዊ ሁኔታ ሳይሆን በሀገር ውስጥ ተወረወሩ።

የተወረዱት መንግሥታት የስደተኞች ኮሚሽን የሚገኝ ለመንግሥታት ድርጅት የዜግ ጠቢቅ ለገገና ስደተኛው ኢትዮጵያውያን በዚህ ለምንት መቆጣጠሪያ ሊያደርግ የሚችል ሁኔታ ስለሆነ በሀገራችን ከሚገኙ ሁለት ወቅት በተሳሳሩበት የልባ ጦራተኞች ተገደለው ወደ ጤና ተገባዋል።

የመንግሥታት ድርጅት የስደተኞች ኮሚሽን ቀላል ለሞያ ሚስተር ሻን ጽንጾርን ስደተኛው የተሰኘ ስደተኛው ለማግኘት በአገሪቱ ዓይነት ሁኔታ ስለሚገኝበት ማሳያቸው እጅግ አላገኘ ነው ብለዋል።

ሁኔታውን ስለሲህ የሚያደርገው ደግሞ ከሁለቱ የመቆጣጠሪያ ስልጣን አገዛዝም በርካታ ቀጥሮ የላቸው ስደተኞች በተመዘገቡ ሁኔታ የደረሱበት ስልጣን ይኖራቸዋል።

የሕገመንግሥቱ ተቃራኒ ሆኖ በጥቅምት 355 ስምጥ በደረሰ ተሳታፊው ወደ የመን መንግሥታት የሚገኝበት የተባበሩት መንግሥታት ዘርፍ ሲሆን በዚህ ጠቅላይ ስልጣን ስር የሚገኝበት የመንግሥታት ድርጅት የስደተኞች ኮሚሽን የደረሱት 35 ብቻ ናቸው፤ የተቀሩት 300 ህጹኑ የት አገዛዝ የሚታወቅ ነገር የለም።

ወደ የመን ሊጓዙ የነበሩት ስደተኞች የሚሰጡበት ሕገ ኢትዮጵያውያን መሆናቸውንም ዘንብው ያመለክታል።

የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ

ፌዴራል ነጋሪት ጋዜጣ

FEDERAL NEGARIT GAZ

OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

አራተኛ ዓመት ቁጥር ፳፭
አዲስ አበባ-የካቲት ፳፯ ቀን ፲፱፻፺፰

በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ
የሕዝብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ሰባታት የወጣ

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ማጣቀሻ	CONTENT
አዋጅ ቁጥር ፳፱/፲፱፻፺፰ ዓ.ም የግል ሥራና ወራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲ አዋጅ ገጽ ፯፻፲፱	Proclamation No.104/1998 Private Employment Agency Proclamation
<u>አዋጅ ቁጥር ፳፱/፲፱፻፺፰</u> <u>በግል ሥራና ወራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲ የወጣ አዋጅ</u> ሥራና ወራተኛን በማግኘት ሥራ ግለሰቦችንና የግል ድርጅቶችን ማስተባበር አስፈላጊ ሆኖ በመገኘቱ፤ በተለይ ወይም ሌላ ሥራ የሚላኩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ወራተኞች መብታቸው፣ ይህንነታቸውና ክብራቸው ተጠብቆ ላቸው የሚለሳበትን ሁኔታ ማመቻቸት በማስፈለግ፤ በኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ ሕገመንግሥት አንቀጽ ፶፭(፩) መሠረት የሚከተለው ታውጇል፡ ፩. አጭር ርዕስ ይህ አዋጅ “የግል ሥራና ወራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲ አዋጅ ቁጥር ፳፱/፲፱፻፺፰” ተብሎ ሊጠቀስ ይችላል፡፡ ፪. ትርጓሜ የቃሉ አገባብ ሌላ ትርጉም የሚያስጠው ካልሆነ በስተቀር በዚህ አዋጅ ውስጥ፤ ፩. “የግል ሥራና ወራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲ” ማለት መንግሥት ሥልጣን ላይ የሚገኝ ከሚከተሉት አንዱን ወይም ሁለቱን አገልግሎት በተገኘው ሆነ በተዘጋጀ መንገድ ከወራተኛው ገንዘብ ሳይተበል ሥራና ወራተኛን በማግኘት ሥራ ሳይገኝ ማራገፍ ስሜት ነው፡፡	PROCLAMATION NO. 104/1998 PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY WHEREAS, the participation of entities in the employment services WHEREAS, it has particular protect the rights, safety and dignity and sent abroad; NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance of the Constitution of the Federal Ethiopia, it is hereby proclaimed as 1. Short Title This Proclamation may be cited as Private Employment Agency Proclamation 2. Definitions In this Proclamation, unless otherwise requires; 1) “Private Employment Agency” means an entity independent of government, which provides one or two of the following services without directly or indirectly from the worker;

- ሀ) አንደኛውን የሥራ ፈላጊነትን አመልክቶ ምዝገባ ሥነ ሥርዓት አዘጋጅቶ አግባብ ላለው ባለሥልጣን አቅርቦ የማጸደቅ፤
- ለ) ፈቃድ ሲያወጣ፣ ሲያሰጥና ሲተካ በዚህ አዋጅ መሠረት ዘመወጣው ደንብ የሚፈለገውን የፈቃድ ክፍያ አግባብ ላለው ባለሥልጣን የመክፈል፤
- ሐ) ቢሮውን ለመዘጋት ሲፈልግ በትምህርያዊ አግባብ ያለውን ባለሥልጣን የማሳወቅ፤
- መ) በዚህ አዋጅ አንቀጽ ፪(፪) (ለ) በተመለከተው መሠረት ሥራና ሠራተኛን የገዢነት ግልጽነት የሚሰጥ ከሆነ የሥራ ወራትን አግባብ ባለው ባለሥልጣን የማጸደቅ እና የሥራውን ማስፈጸም ቅጂ ለዚህ አዋጅ አቅጣጫ የገባውን ግዴታ አለበት።
- ዘ. በዚህ አንቀጽ ንዑስ አንቀጽ (፪) ከተመለከተው ግዴታዎች በተጨማሪ ሠራተኛን ወደውጭ አገር ለሥራ የሚያስገድድ የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ ኤጀንሲ የሚከተሉት ግዴታዎች ይኖሩታል፡
- ሀ) በዚህ አዋጅ አንቀጽ ፱(፱) መሠረት በውጭ አገር የሚገኘው ቅርንጫፍ ቢሮ የተቋቋመበት ወይም ወኪል የተሰየመበትን ሕጋዊ ሠነድ የማቅረብ፤ የቅርንጫፍ መሥሪያ ቤቱን ወይም የወኪሉን መሥራታዊ የማሳወቅ፤
- ለ) ሠራተኛው የሥራ ወራትን በመፈረሙ በፊት ስልጣን ቀጠርበት ሥራና አገር በቂ ጥንግቤ እንዲኖረው አስፈላጊ የሆነ መግለጫ የመስጠት፤
- ሐ) ሠራተኛው ይመወጣል እንደአግባቡ በክፍል ወይም በመሥራታዊ መደብ ሲፈልግ በዚያው አገር ሕግ መሠረት አስፈላጊውን ሠራተኞች የማመዝገብ፤
- መ) ሠራተኛው በሀይደበት አገር ከልማታ በፊት በየዓመቱ ወይም እንደአስፈላጊነቱ በሚፈጸሙ ሰጠየት ሪፖርት የማድረግ፤
- ሠ) ሥራውን በሚሠራበት ጊዜ የሠራተኛውን ጥራልና ባህል የመጠበቅ፤
- ረ) የሥራ ወራት ለማራዘም ወይም ለማሻሻል ሲፈልግ በቅርንጫፍ ለሚፈጸሙ አቅርቦ የማጸደቅ እንዲሁም የሥራ ወራት ሲቋረጥ ማረጋገጥና የማሳወቅ፤
- ሰ) የሥራ ወራት በሚቋረጥበት ወይም ሠራተኛው በሚመለስበት በማንኛውም ጊዜ ሲሠራ የነበረውን የሥራ ዓይነት፣ የነገልግሎት ዘመን፣ ሲከፈለው የነበረውን ይመወጣል የሚያሳይ የምስክር ወረቀት በነጻ እንዲሰጠው የማድረግ፤
- ሸ) ወደውጭ አገር ለሥራ የሰጠውን ሠራተኞች ስም፣ ዕድሜ፣ የትምህርት ደረጃ፣ መቻላት የተቀበሉበትን የሥራ ዓይነት፣ ደረጃ፣ የደመወዝ መጠን ውሉ እንደተሰጠ የሚቆይበትን ጊዜና ሌሎች በሚፈጸሙ የሚጠየቁ መረጃዎችን በመዘጋጀት የመያዝና ማረጋገጥና በጠየቀ ጊዜ የማስገኘት፤
- ቀ) ወደውጭ ለሥራ የሰጠውን ሠራተኞች በሚፈጸሙበት አገር አቅራቢያ ላለው የኢትዮጵያ ኤምባሲ ለሰው ምክንያት የማስመዝገብ።

ዘ. ፈቃድን ለመግደል ወይም ለመሰረዝ

የዚህ አዋጅ አንቀጽ ፲፪(፪) እና (፫) አንቀጽ መሰረት ዘግባብ ያለው ባለሥልጣን በሚከተሉት ወረታዎች ፈቃድን ሊያግድ ወይም ሊሰረዝ ይችላል፡

- (a) to prepare and submit for approval to the competent authority a procedure regarding the recruitment and registration of job-seekers;
- (b) to pay the required fee for issuance, renewal and replacement of the license determined by the regulations issued in accordance with this Proclamation;
- (c) notify the competent authority prior to closing his office;
- (d) to submit the contract of employment to the competent authority for approval and registration of a copy thereof if the agency provides the services specified in Article 2(1)(b) of this Proclamation;
- 2) In addition to the obligations provided for in sub-Article (1) of this Article, a private employment agency which sends a worker for work abroad shall have the following obligations:
- (a) to submit a legal document establishing a branch office or appointing a representative abroad in accordance with Article 9(2) of this Proclamation and notify the address of same;
- (b) provide the necessary orientation to the worker with regard to the work and the country of his employment before the contract of employment is signed;
- (c) where the worker wishes a full or partial remittance of his wage to his country, to facilitate same in accordance with the laws of the country of employment;
- (d) to submit a report to the Ministry annually or as may be required regarding the situation of the worker in the country of employment;
- (e) to respect the moral and culture of the society while performing the activity;
- (f) to submit for approval to the Ministry prior to extending or modifying the contract of employment and notify the Ministry upon termination of the contract;
- (g) upon termination of the contract of employment or whenever the worker so requests, to provide the worker, free of charge, with a certificate stating the type of work he performed, the length of service and the wage he was earning;
- (h) to keep a register containing the name, age, educational level, qualification, type of work, position, the amount of wage, duration of the validity of the contract and other particulars which may be required by the Ministry and notify same to the Ministry as may be required;
- (i) notify to the Ethiopian Embassy nearest to the country of employment of the workers sent abroad and cause their registration by same Embassy.

11. Suspension or Cancellation of License

Without prejudice to Article 10(2) and (3) of this Proclamation, the competent authority may suspend or cancel a license on the following grounds:

- ፩. ራዕዩ በተሰጠው መረጃ ላይ ተመሥርቶ ለግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው የተሰጠ ሆኖ ሲገኝ፤
- ፪. የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው ወይም ወኪሉ ከሠራተኛ በዓይነትም ሆነ በገንዘብ ክፍያ ተቀብሎ ሲገኝ ወይም
- ፫. የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው ሌሎች የአዋጁን ድንጋጌዎች ወይም አዋጁን መሠረት እድርገው የወጡ ደንቦችና መመሪያዎች እንዲሁም ሌሎች ሕጎችን ተላልፎ ሲገኝ፤

19. ስለዋስትና ገንዘብ አስረዳሪነት

፩. በዚህ አዋጅ መሠረት ሠራተኛን ወደ ውጭ አገር ለሥራ የሚልክ ማንኛውም የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲ ለሠራተኛው መብት ጥሰትና ማስከበሪያ የሚውል ከዚህ በታች የተመለከተውን የገንዘብ መጠን በጥሬ ወይም ከታወቀ የገንዘብ ድርጅት የተረጋገጠና የማይሻር ተመጣጣኝ የዋስትና ወረቀት ማስቀመጥ ይኖርበታል።

- ሀ) አስከ አምስት መቶ ለሚደርሱ ሠራተኞች ፬ ሺ የአሜሪካን ዶላር ወይም ተመጣጣኝን የኢትዮጵያ ብር፤
- ለ) ከአምስት መቶ አንድ እስከ አንድ ሺህ ለሚደርሱ ሠራተኞች ፮ ሺ የአሜሪካን ዶላር ወይም ተመጣጣኝን የኢትዮጵያ ብር፤
- ሐ) ከአንድ ሺህ አንድ በላይ ሠራተኞች ፱ ሺህ የአሜሪካን ዶላር ወይም ተመጣጣኝን የኢትዮጵያ ብር።

፪. በዚህ አንቀጽ ንዑስ አንቀጽ (፩) መሠረት ተቀማጭ የሆነው የዋስትና ገንዘብ መጠን ለሠራተኛው መብት ጥሰትና ማስከበሪያ ከዋለ ወይም ተጥፋኝ ከሆነ የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው የዋስትናውን ገንዘብ በአሥር ቀን ጊዜ ውስጥ ማሟላት ይኖርበታል።

፫. ከሠራተኛው መብትና ተቅም ጋር የተያያዘ ጥያቄ ሥልጣን በተሰጠው አካል በመታየት ላይ ካልሆነ በስተቀር ሚኒስቴሩ ዋስትናውን የሚለቀው በግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው እውነተኛነት ለሥራ የወጡ ሠራተኞች የሥራ ውላቸው ተቋርጦ ሕጋዊ መብታቸው መከበሩ በተረጋገጠ በ፫ ወር ይሆናል።

20. የሠራተኛውን መብት ስለመጠበቅ

፩. በዚህ አዋጅ መሠረት ሠራተኛን ወደ ውጭ አገር ለሥራ የሚልክ የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲና ለሠራተኛው መከከል የሚደረግ የሥራ ፅሁፍ ቢያንስ በኢትዮጵያ ሕግ የተመለከቱትን መሠረታዊ የሥራ ሀሳቦች ለሠራተኛው የሚያስጠብቅ ሆኖ በማየት ውጭ ሀገሪቱ ለኢትዮጵያውያን ሠራተኛ በተመለከቱ የሥራ ዓይነትና ደረጃ ላይ ከሚገኙ አገልግሎት ኮሚሲዮኖች ሀገር ሠራተኞች ያነሰ መብት ወይም ጥንቅ የሚሰጥ አይሆንም።

፪. የግል ሥራና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲው በዚህ አንቀጽ ንዑስ አንቀጽ (፩) ከተመለከቱት መብትና መታዘዝ የተቋማሪ የሠራተኛው መብት ያረጋግጥና ከብር መጠበቁን የማረጋገጥ ኃላፊነት አለበት።

- 1) where it is found that the license has been issued to the private employment agency based on deceitful document;
- 2) where it is found that the private employment agency or his representative has received payment in cash or in kind from the worker; or
- 3) where it is found that the private employment agency has violated other provisions of this Proclamation or regulations and directives issued in accordance with this Proclamation as well as other laws.

14. Requirement of Guarantee

- 1) Any private employment agency which sends a worker abroad for work in accordance with this Proclamation shall, for the purpose of protecting the rights of the worker, deposits the following amount of money in cash or its equivalent in a confirmed and irrevocable bond from a recognized financial institutions;
 - (a) for up to five hundred workers 30,000 US Dollar or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr;
 - (b) for five hundred and one to one thousand workers 40,000 US Dollar or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr;
 - (c) for above one thousand and one workers 50,000 US Dollar or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr.
- 2) Where the guarantee fund deposited in accordance with sub-Article (1) of this Article is used up or reduced for the protection and enforcement of the rights of the worker, the private employment agency shall replenish the fund within ten days.
- 3) The Ministry may release the guarantee fund within 3 months upon the termination of the employment contract and the fulfillment of the legal rights of the worker sent abroad by the private employment agency, unless a claim connected with the worker's rights and benefits is pending before an authorized body empowered to adjudicate such claim.

15. Protection of the Worker's Right

- 1) A contract of employment concluded between the private employment agency which sends workers abroad and a worker shall fulfill the minimum working conditions laid down in the laws of Ethiopia and shall in no circumstance be less favorable to an Ethiopian than the rights and benefits of those who work in a similar type of level of work in the country of employment.
- 2) The Private employment agency shall, in addition to the rights and benefits provided for in sub-Article (1) of this Article, be responsible to ensure the rights, safety and dignity of the worker.

United Arab Emirates
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

General Directorate for Naturalization and Residence



مملكة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
الداخلية

ENTRY PERMIT No. :

035894/07/2004/152

Date & place of issue

AL BAH

35/10/2004

التاريخ

و محل الاصدار

VISIT

الوقت المسموح به

Allowed to Enter U. A. E. to :

Full Name : Mrs. WERKABER TAMEDE DULU

Nationality : ETHIOBIAN

Place of Birth : ADDIS ABABA

Date of Birth : 01/01/1978

No. of Passport/134755

Profession :

Accompanied by

Spouse : None

Children : None

Sponsor

Name : HAMDAN MOHAMMED HARBEE SALEM

Address : Per No: 487059 Tel No: 0 Mob: 4481411 P.O.Box: 0

Notes:

Validity of Permit : 60 days from date of issue

Duration of Stay : 30 days from the date of entry. Persons entering for employment/Residence should report to the Administration within the duration of stay.

This permit becomes invalid if any alteration occurs in details

Bearer of Visit/Residence permit not allowed to work paid or unpaid

لاحية الاذن : ٦٠ يوماً من تاريخ

الاقامة : ٣٠ يوماً من تاريخ الدخول وعلى

الزائرين للعمل او الاقامة مراجعة الادارة خلال تلك المدة .

هذا الاذن اذا ظهر اي كسب او تعديل في تفاصيله .

حذر لحامل الاذن دخول لثلاثة اشهر / وللاقامة العمل باجر او بدون أجر .

47508/7

Director of Naturalization & Residence



02152200407035894



ENTRY PERMIT NO. :

036765/02 2704/152

AT ALIN

Place & place of issue

02/11/2004

EMPLOYMENT PERMIT

10785542

Allowed to Enter U.A.E. to :

Full Name : Mrs. BENYAMIN GADILAH ENYEM

Nationality : ETHIOPIAN

Place of Birth : GONDAR

Date of Birth : 01/01/1975

Passport/721938

Profession : BABYSITTER

Accompanied by

Wife : None

Children : None

Sponsor (Name)

MOHAMMED AHMED HARBET SALEM

Reg. No: 180012 Del. No: 0 Mob: 5339555 E. O. Box: 01

Notes :

Validity of Permit : 60 days from date of issue

Duration of Stay : 30 days from the date of entry. Persons entering for

employment/Residence should report to the Administration within the duration of stay.

This permit becomes invalid if any alteration occurs in details

Director of Visit/Residence permit not allowed to work paid or unpaid

093067

Director of Naturalization & Residence



02152200407036755



Signature

Approved

02152200407036755

Director of Naturalization & Residence

93067

Duration of Permit: 60 days from date of issue
Duration of Stay: 30 days from the date of entry. Persons entering for employment/Residence should report to the Administration within the duration of stay.
This permit becomes invalid if any alteration occurs in details
Director of Visit/Residence permit not allowed to work paid or unpaid

RES:

Address:

Age:

Sex:

Religion:

Marital Status:

Occupation:

Education:

Language:

Other:

Remarks:

Signature:

Date:

Place:

Country:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Telex:

Fax:

E-mail:

Internet:

MOHAMMED AHMED HARRI SALTEN

Sponsor (Name)

Children: None

Wife: None

Accompanied by:

Profession: BAYASITIKR

Passport: 721935

Date of Birth: 01/01/1975

Place of Birth: 901300

Nationality: ETHIOPIAN

Full Name: MRS. BENNYE TADRIE ENYEM

Issued to Enter U. A. E. to:

EMPLOYMENT PERMIT

02/11/2004

016755/07/2004/152

AT AIR

Place & place of issue

ENTRY PERMIT No.:

Directorate for Naturalization and Residence



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Director of Naturalization & Residence

158232/1

- 1 - Validity of Permit: 60 days from date of issue
- 2 - Duration of Permit: 20 days from date of entry, if entry is pending for employment/residence should report to the State Department within the duration of day
- 3 - The permit becomes invalid if any extension occurs in country
- 4 - Grant of Visa: Extension permit not allowed to enter port of origin



NOTES:

Address: 04-3482485-050 6459257 P.O. BOX 52957 DUBAI 23992/0

Name: MOHAMMAD AHMED HUSSEIN AHMED (MUSLIM) (EMIRATES)

Sponsor: J. J. J.

Children: None

Wife: None

Accompaniment: None

Profession: SERVANT

No. of Passport: 680347351

Date of Birth: 15/08/1979

Place of Birth: QANDARA

Nationality: ETHIOPIA

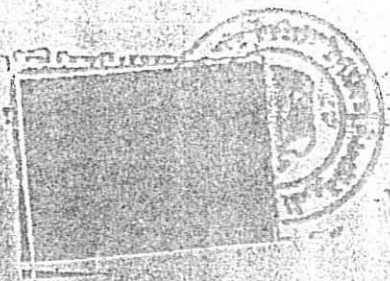
Full Name: HUSSEIN AHMED HUSSEIN

Address: HUSSEIN U. A. E. D.

EMPLOYMENT / I

Date & place of issue: 22/02/2007 DUBAI

ENTRY PERMIT No.: 7030221/001/2007



Director of Naturalization & Residence

- 1 - Validity of Permit: 60 days from date of issue
- 2 - Duration of stay: 30 days from the date of entry. Persons entering for employment/Residence should report to the Administration within the duration of stay.
- 3 - This permit becomes invalid if any alteration occurs in details
- 4 - Bearer of Visit/Residence permit not allowed to work paid or unpaid

NOTES:

Address:

Name:

SPONSOR: SAHIL MONTANA

Sponsor:

Children:

Wife:

Accompanied by:

Profession:

NO. of:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Nationality:

Full Name:

Allowed to Enter U.S. for:

Date & place of issue

ENTRY PERMIT NO.:



097574171

Appendix V

Number of Ethiopians employed abroad through private and public employment agencies

1993-1998 E.C

Year (E.C)	Country of employment	Number of Ethiopians			Name of PEA
		Male	Female	Total	
1993	Lebanon	-	1202	1202	MESKERME PEA
1994	SAUDI ARABIA	98	237	335	ASMARE PEA
	LEBANON	-	4331	4331	MESKEREM PEA
		98	4568	4666	
1995	LEBANON	-	7003	7003	MESKEREM PEA
1996	LEBANON	1	6527	6528	MESKEREM PEA
	LEBANON	-	449	449	ABEBA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	-	4	4	G.M.A. PEA
	LEBANON	-	44	44	SABRINE PEA
		1	7024	7025	
1997	SAUDI ARABIA	2	272	274	AL-LODI PEA
	U. A. E	1	264	265	A. AMAN PEA
	U. A. E	1	118	119	SOFIA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	67	89	156	G.M.A. PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	15	70	85	SAHA PEA
	QATAR	-	207	207	ABI MIFTAH PEA
	LEBANON/SYRIA	-	588	588	ABEBA PEA
	U. A. E	-	19	19	AWET PEA
	U. A. E	-	46	46	ABDUL AZIZ PEA
	LEBANON	1	285	286	SABRINE PEA
	YEMEN	-	24	24	BIRTUKAN PEA
		87	1972	2069	
1998	SAUDI ARABIA	2	280	282	AL-LODI PEA
	U. A. E	11	330	341	A. AMAN PEA
	U. A. E	-	138	138	SOFIA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	30	335	365	G.M.A. PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	34	197	231	SAHA PEA

Appendix V

Number of Ethiopians employed abroad through private and public employment agencies

1993-1998 E .C

Year (E.C)	Country of employment	Number of Ethiopians			Name of PEA
		Male	Female	Total	
1993	Lebanon	-	1202	1202	MESKERME PEA
1994	SAUDI ARABIA	98	237	335	ASMARE PEA
	LEBANON	-	4331	4331	MESKEREM PEA
		98	4568	4666	
1995	LEBANON	-	7003	7003	MESKEREM PEA
1996	LEBANON	1	6527	6528	MESKEREM PEA
	LEBANON	-	449	449	ABEBA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	-	4	4	G.M.A. PEA
	LEBANON	-	44	44	SABRINE PEA
		1	7024	7025	
1997	SAUDI ARABIA	2	272	274	AL-LODI PEA
	U. A. E	1	264	265	A. AMAN PEA
	U. A. E	1	118	119	SOFIA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	67	89	156	G.M.A. PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	15	70	85	SAHA PEA
	QATAR	-	207	207	ABI MIFTAH PEA
	LEBANON/SYRIA	-	588	588	ABEBA PEA
	U .A .E	-	19	19	AWET PEA
	U. A. E	-	46	46	ABDUL AZIZ PEA
	LEBANON	1	285	286	SABRINE PEA
	YEMEN	-	24	24	BIRTUKAN PEA
		87	1972	2069	
1998	SAUDI ARABIA	2	280	282	AL-LODI PEA
	U. A. E	11	330	341	A.AMAN PEA
	U. A. E	-	138	138	SOFIA PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	30	335	365	G.M.A. PEA
	SAUDI ARABIA	34	197	231	SAHA PEA

	QATAR, SYRIA, LEBANON	41	2085	2126	ABI MIFTAH PEA
	LEBANON/SYRIA	-	956	956	ABEBA PEA
	U. A. E	-	129	129	AWET PEA
	U. A. E	-	356	356	ABDUL AZIZ PEA
	LEBANON, KUWAIT, BAHRAIN	-	854	854	SABRINE PEA
	KUWAIT, BAHRAIN	1	286	287	NILE PEA
	LEBANON, KUWAIT	2	530	532	NEHIM PEA
	SYRIA	-	76	76	ABDOULKADIR
	BAHRAIN	3	162	165	TEFERRA PEA
	U. A. E	-	420	420	MAYA PEA
	KUWAIT	1	25	26	S.H.T. PEA
	LEBANON	-	17	17	IMAN PEA
	LEBANON	-	196	196	ET-FUTURE PEA
	LEBANON	-	18	18	ETHIO MAN POWER
		-	28	28	MEFTEHE PEA
		125	7418	7543	
Total		31111	29187	29498	

Source: MOFA Data Base, Jan 2007

ETHIOPIANS EMPLOYED ABROAD THROUGH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

SERVICE (1976-1998 E.C.)

YEAR MALE FEMALE TOTAL COUNTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

ITC

1976			895	
1977	384	615	999	
1978	502	773	1275	
1979	185	209	394	
1980	232	372	604	
1981	201	408	609	
1982	544	570	914	
1983	885	857	1742	
1984	1761	1688	3449	
1985	2112	1926	4038	SAUDI, ITALY, USA, LEBANON, UAE, KUWAIT
1986	798	590	1388	SAUDI, ITALY, USA, UAE
1987	397	298	695	SAUDI, ITALY, UAE
1988	803	356	1159	SAUDI
1989	1186	728	1914	
1995	1224	914	2138	SAUDI
1996	989	1022	2011	SAUDI
1997	491	4019	5510	LIB, KUWAIT, BAHRAIN, YEMEN, SAUDI, ARABIA, QATAR, UAE, CYPRUS, PALESTINE, SYRIA, LIBYA, TUNISIA, SUDAN, KENYA, SOUTH AFRICA
1998	413	5542	5955	KUWAIT, BAHRAIN, YEMEN, SAUDI, ARABIA, QATAR, UAE, CYPRUS, SYRIA
			34816	

ኢ.ኤ.አ. (P.O. Box 1370) Addis Ababa - Ethiopia
 Tel. 51-50-99 FAX

የሰነዱ ቁጥር	የተሰጠበት ቀን
የሰነዱ ዓይነት	የተሰጠበት ቦታ
የሰነዱ ዓላማ	የተሰጠበት ሰነድ

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የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር (TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS) የሰነዱ ዓላማ በዚህ ሰነድ ይገለጻል፡፡

ኢ.ኤ.አ. (P.O. Box 1370) Addis Ababa - Ethiopia
 Tel. 51-50-99 FAX
 Ministry of Justice
 The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Ref. No. 18/110.2/2443/2
 Date 11/18/04

ETHIOPIA (TIER 2 - WATCH LIST)

Ethiopia is a source country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced domestic and commercial labor. Ethiopian children and adults are trafficked internally from rural areas to urban areas, principally for involuntary domestic servitude, and also for prostitution and forced labor, such as street vending. A small number of young women are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation to Lebanon. There are reports that women may be trafficked onward from Lebanon to Europe.

The Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so despite severe resource constraints. Victim protection is virtually non-existent, and the failure to obtain a single conviction in nearly 100 trafficking-related cases warrants Tier 2 Watch List status and sends a clear message to traffickers that they can operate with impunity. Ethiopia should take steps to enact comprehensive trafficking legislation, convict and punish alleged traffickers, and provide basic protection services to meet the needs of victims.

Prosecution

Ethiopia lacks comprehensive trafficking legislation. However, the government began the process of strengthening trafficking-related penal code provisions. The criminal code narrowly defines traffickers as those who seduce, entice, or otherwise induce women and children to engage in acts of prostitution. Ethiopian law falls particularly short in that it fails to address internal trafficking and trafficking for forced labor. Despite 30 to 100 trafficking-related arrests in previous years, the government has failed to win a single conviction. In October 2003, police arrested five men suspected of trafficking children from Ethiopia's southern region. These cases are pending. No government official has been implicated in trafficking, but allegations of official collusion in trafficking are reportedly under investigation. Through airport controls, the government monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking. In 2003, airport immigration officials rescued and repatriated several Burundians and Tanzanians being trafficked onward to the Middle East via the Addis Ababa airport.

Protection

Minimal government assistance is available to trafficking victims. In 2003, the Ethiopian Consulate in Beirut increased its efforts to dispense limited legal advice and provide temporary shelter to victims.

Prevention

In 2003, the IOM, with administrative support from the Ministry of Education, conducted about 400 anti-trafficking training and awareness sessions at schools and universities. A government committee is vested with authority to address trafficking issues. The government monitors the operations of five international labor migration firms, which are required to provide counter-trafficking training in their initial screening and pre-departure counseling programs.

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