



Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

Institute for Peace and Security Studies

**The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security: The Case of
Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia**

By: Foziya Amin

Principal Advisor: Bafekadu Zeleke (Ph.D & Assoc. Prof)

June, 2020

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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**The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security: The Case of
Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia**

A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Peace and Security.

By: Foziya Amin

Principal Advisor: Bafekadu Zeleke (PhD & Assoc. Prof)

June, 2020


Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Declaration

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled, “The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security: the Case of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia” accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Peace and Security Studies, at Addis Ababa University, done by **Foziya Amin Aliyi** is a genuine work carried out by her under my guidance. The matter embodied in this dissertation work has not been submitted earlier for the award of any degree or diploma. The assistance and help received during this investigation have been duly acknowledged. Therefore, I recommend that it can be accepted as fulfilling the Ph.D. research dissertation requirements.

Befekadu Zeleke (PhD & Assoc. Prof

Supervisor



Signature

28/04/2020

Date

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

Institute for Peace and Security Studies

This is to certify that the dissertation prepared by Foziya Amin, entitled: "The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security: the Case of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia" submitted in partial fulfillment for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Peace and Security Studies complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards concerning originality and quality.

Signed by the Examining Board:

Internal Examiner: Haramu Wandima (PhD) Signature: [Signature] Date: 30 Sept. 2020

External Examiner: [Signature] Signature: _____ Date: _____

[Signature]

Director of the Institute/Graduate Program Coordinator

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List of Acronyms

AU	African Union
AU-HOAI	Africa Union-Horn of Africa Initiative
AU-HOAI	African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative
BoLSA	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
CAMM	Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility
CCFDRE	Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CHS	Commission on Human Security
CAT	Convention against Torture
CPC	Criminal Procedural Code,
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Child
CSAE	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
EESP	Employment, Exchange Services, Proclamation
EFPCEP	Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Establishment Proclamation
EFPCEP	Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Establishment Proclamation
EOEP	Ethiopia's Overseas Employment Proclamation
EWCRP	Especially Women and Children Ratification Proclamation

EU	European Union
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FPCP	Federal Police Commission Proclamation
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GoE	The Government of Ethiopia
HoA	Horn of Africa
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRMW	International Convention on Rights of Migrant Women
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework

ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoP	Ministry of peace
OHCHR	Organizations of High Commissioner for Human Rights
PASMLSARP	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
PEAs	Private Employment Agencies
PPSPTPWCRP	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Proclamation
PSTPSMP	Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RMM	Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (RMM)
RMM	Regional Committee on Mixed Migration
RMM	The Regional Committee on Mixed Migration
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHDR	United Nations Human Development Report
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Organizations Development Commission
UNOP	United Nations Optional Protocol
UNPP	United Nations Partner Portal

Abstract

The issue of people's migration specifically human trafficking is very dynamic across the world and the worst in developing countries including Ethiopia. As a result, human trafficking is one of the problems that endanger human security starting from the origin countries up to destinations. This study was, thus, aimed at analyzing the effect of human trafficking on human security in Oromia Regional State. The study has specific objectives of assessing the prevalence and experiences of victims of human trafficking and actors involved in human trafficking, identifying the gaps between the legal frameworks and its implementation on human trafficking in the region, identifying the causes of trafficking in the region and assess the main challenges encountered to protect trafficking in the study area. To address these objectives, a qualitative research design was employed, as the researcher needs to explore and describe the effects of human trafficking in light of human security. To conduct this research, both primary and secondary data sources were employed. The data from primary sources was gathered using the qualitative data collection instruments using in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, observations and focus group discussion with returnees/victims, returnee parents', community elders, police officials, legal experts, other concerned government officials. The data was collected from East and West Hararge, West Arsi, and Jimma Zones of Oromia Region. The data was analyzed through thematic data analysis. Finally, the results revealed that economic problems, politico-legal factors, social networks, and socio-cultural factors were the main pushing factors for human trafficking while pull factors like a better source of income and job opportunity had their contributions to human trafficking. Besides, migrants in their movement were exposed to many human security problems in the desert, sea journey as well as in their destination countries including gross violation of human rights, inhuman treatment, sexual harassment, thirsty, hunger, physical violence, health problems, etc. In the case of the study areas, the state failed to implement the international human rights principles and values relevant to victims of human trafficking due to a lack of capacity, commitment, and good quality of governance. The study showed that the government made efforts to tackle this serious problem by taking into consideration the severity of the problem on the human security of the migrants and the local community through creating awareness, taking legal punishments upon smugglers, and human traffickers. However, it is not adequate since many actors including migrants themselves and parents with the cooperation of the smugglers intertwined with poverty and unemployment opportunities in the study area are aggravating human trafficking in the study area. To this end, the study recommends adequate job creation and poverty reduction, promoting legal labor migration through a bilateral agreement with major destination countries and prosecuting of brokers, traffickers and smugglers were found to be essential to restrict human trafficking from the study areas. Lastly, looking at the significance of the research outcome, this study could be valuable for organizations and concerned government offices that are working on migration and countering human trafficking.

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CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1. 1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a worldwide crime. It is tremendously present throughout the world and affects millions of people every year (Marinova and James, 2012; ILO; 2014; Patti, 2011). Human trafficking transcends state boundaries, constitutes a major challenge to the world community, and “encompasses many diverse forms of exploitation. It is an issue with domestic and international components (Marinova and James, 2012). It also ranks as the third biggest crime alongside drug trafficking and the illegal arms trade (Bahar, 2014). As an international crime, it has been and continues to be pervasive with an increasing trend since the ancient African slave trade era to contemporary modern society (ILO, 2008).

Despite its long history, attention has been given by the international community recently in 1990 to collectively stand to control and combat it. Over recent years, many states have stepped up efforts against human Trafficking (Friesendorf, 2009). Countries both in its domestic legislation and through international law have attempted to develop a legal and institutional framework in response to the burgeoning problem. The scheme of legal frameworks at the international level ranges from robust trafficking-specific legislation such as the *2000 Trafficking Protocol*-to a more general and human rights-focused legal instruments. Besides 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, legal instruments prohibiting slavery, forced labor, child labor, rights of migrant workers and persons with disabilities, as well as more general treaties dealing with civil, cultural, economic, political or social rights, all encompass provisions dealing with human trafficking (UNHR, 2014). However, despite the robust commitments’ states have entered in to through human rights treaties and other trafficking-

specific obligations, little progress has been made in terms of combating the ever-increasing trend of trafficked persons especially in Africa. Studies and Countries' human trafficking reports show that the extent and magnitude of human trafficking have been escalating dramatically (ILO, 2008).

At the European Union level as well, the European Commission has suggested a comprehensive and integrated approach, which respects human rights, appropriately to address the trafficking of human beings. However, their approach is not applied sufficiently. Instead, the human rights of victims'—such as protection and assistance – are underemphasized, while criminalization and prosecution of human traffickers get a lot of emphases (IOM, 2008). For instance, these days, European countries are very worried about the current migration crisis, with large numbers of people, mainly from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia being on the move and seeking to establish a new home in Europe. The European Union recently took the position that the present approach of strengthening tight border restriction rather than the protection of the migrants cannot halt the influx of migrants (The Wall Street Journal, 2015).

Its effect on the human security of trafficked persons is irreparable. At the expense of the life and dignity of millions of people, human trafficking nowadays is getting to be a lucrative industry involving several actors to sustain the business (Peulić, (2017). As human trafficking is illicit, throughout the process of transporting persons from home to place and/or country of destination, not only it breaches criminal laws of countries including public international law but also results in grave human rights violations (OHCHR, 2002). Human trafficking, in particular, puts such human rights as the right to freedom of movement, the security of persons, equality, and dignity of trafficked persons at stake, and subsequently, presents an imminent threat to human security

In Africa, hundreds of thousands of people are being trafficked both within and outside the continent and forced into situations of labor and sexual exploitation. Traffickers recruit people from impoverished African regions and sell them out for exploitation with virtually no risk of being prosecuted (IOM, 2009).

According to ILO (2017), there are more than 40 million victims of human trafficking worldwide and the vast majority of the victims happen to be women and children. A large number of women and children suffer from different types of inhuman abuses and exploitation because of human trafficking. Sub-Saharan Africa, being the poorest region in the world, is the most vulnerable region from which a substantial number of victims have been recruited for both continental and intercontinental transaction (ILO, 2010). This also holds true for Ethiopian men, women, and children who have been immensely leaving the country via various channels within assorted trafficking networks.

In Ethiopia, there are grave concerns that migration is jeopardizing the present and future wellbeing of its young people. The migration industry also has many negative effects, which include, among others, smuggling and human trafficking. Due to the complex problems, the people of the country have been exposed to migration dynamics, which is related to the history of the country. It has been fueled by various political, socio-economic, and environmental factors. Most of the migrants used irregular migration channels and trafficked to different countries (Nicola, 2014).

Ethiopia is a source country for people subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced labor and forced prostitution. Women from Ethiopia's rural areas are forced into domestic servitude and, less frequently, commercial sexual exploitation while boys are subjected

to forced labor in traditional weaving, agriculture, herding, and street vending. Small numbers of Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and Sudan, while Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labor in Djibouti as shop assistants and errand boys. Women from all parts of Ethiopia are subjected to involuntary domestic servitude throughout the Middle East and in Sudan, and many transit Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Somalia, or Yemen as they migrate to labor destinations. Ethiopian women in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, confinement, incarceration, and murder. Many are driven to despair mental illness, and some commit suicide (Gebriel, 2011). On the other hand, in Ethiopia due to cultural attitude, it is seen as the natural provider of domestic services including cooking, cleaning, caretaking, and that increases the vulnerability of women to trafficking.

Several reasons or causes have been advanced for the incidence and upsurge of human trafficking. These include a widespread and increasing level of poverty, unemployment and under-employment (especially of women), greed, family and communal dislocation, economic transition, globalization, rural impoverishment, accelerated commoditization of sex, economic decline and uncertainties, opportunism, false and fake dream, and dramatically deteriorating living standards. Others are low payment, discriminatory labor, educational opportunities, tourism, false or imaginary marriage, declining border controls, governance, constant and increased demand for cheap labor, combined forces of organized crime and governmental corruption, and the receding capacity of the state to provide basic social services (Abdulkadir, 2010).

Oromia is one of the regional states where a large number of human trafficking is manifested. Human trafficking is one of the human security threats in the region especially, in East and West

Hararge, Jimma, and West Arsi Zones' trafficked persons are, quite often than not, a subject of abuse, abduction, and extortion during their journey or at their final destination.

It is under this background that this study seeks to explore and unearth the effect of human trafficking on human security in the region in general and the target areas for the case study in particular and to suggest feasible recommendations to national and regional policymakers and other stakeholders for appropriate policy interventions. The rest of this very first chapter of the dissertation is organized as follows. The first section defines statement of the problem, sets research objects, research questions and significance of the study. It also outlines structure of the dissertation. The second goes on to provide methodological considerations of the study. It describes the study design, types and/approaches to the research, tools of data collection, method of data analysis, validity and reliability of data collecting instruments, the pilot study and finally research ethics.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

From the ancient time of human civilization, human trafficking has been stayed for a long time (Malinowski, 2015). In this contemporary period, a globalized world almost no country is untouched by migration and its effects (Endalew, 2015). Human security is protecting individuals from existential and pervasive threats to their personal safety and physical well-being. The United Nations Commission on human security defines it as humans freedom from fear and protection from severe situations and threats. It is the protection of the vital core of all human lives from critical and pervasive environmental, economic, food, health, personal and political threats (UNHDR, 1994).

Human trafficking has recently emerged as an exceedingly intricate international crime. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most vulnerable region from which a substantial number of migrants have been recruited for both continental and intercontinental transaction. This also holds true for Ethiopian men, women and children who have been immensely draining out via various channels within assorted trafficking networks (Gebriel,2014).

Human trafficking has been and continues to be a threat to human security and crime of international elements in most countries of the world. Ethiopia is no exception to this African ravaged problem and it is among the most affected countries in Africa. Ethiopia is a country of both source and transit for men, women, and children who are vulnerable to forced labor and sex trafficking to the Middle East and Gulf States (US Department of State, 2014). Human trafficking has grown at a fast rate and has been creating an effect on the economy and social safety of society (MoFA, 2014). Most of the trafficked victims' families sent their children to Arab countries at the pretext of better job opportunities and salary. These families finance the journey by borrowing money from financial institutions, their neighbors and relatives and by selling their property (ILO, 2014).

Though the extent and magnitude of trafficking from Ethiopia have not yet been systematically documented, some official reports revealed that human trafficking has been alarmingly emerging as a serious national challenge. The widespread existence of trafficking is reinforced by poverty, unemployment due to low infrastructural development and false promises which leave many people with no (perceived) alternative than to migrate abroad for getting a job through traffickers or illegal employment agencies (Anteneh, 2011; Selamawit, 2013; Asefach, 2012). According to the findings of the research done by the European Commission on victims of trafficking in Ethiopia, around 64% of participants replied they traveled to the Middle East and the Gulf States

seeking a job, 32% were migrated seeking a better life and salary. A study carried out by the World Bank indicated that in 2011 around 30% of the population of Ethiopia lived below the poverty line, and 31% lived on less than US\$1.25 purchasing power parity a day (World Bank 2015). Around 25% of Ethiopia's economically active population is only marginally involved in income-generating economic sectors (IMF, 2013).

Despite the recent proliferation of laws and agreements at national, regional as well as international levels on human trafficking, African countries including Ethiopia have still been practicing with an increasing trend. A couple of factors are contributing to this increasing rate of human trafficking. These explanatory factors for human trafficking are in one way or another interconnected to the threats to human security. For example, unemployment is often mentioned as among the push factors for human security. According to the World Bank report, although Ethiopia has achieved sustained economic growth in the last decade, unemployment is high, and finding a job is very challenging due to the lack of job creation in labor driven sectors (World Bank, 2015). Consequently, in the guise of good job opportunities in the Middle East, thousands of Ethiopians are leaving illicitly for work in the construction and domestic sectors there. Hoping the modest wage, the trafficked persons often do not consider the horrible working conditions, forced labor and exploitation to the worst degree during the whole journey to the destination countries (Walk Free Foundation, 2014). Pull factors such as better job opportunity and payments are also among the main driving factors for human trafficking (World Bank, 2015).

What is appalling in Ethiopia is the illicit nature of human trafficking and the accomplice by family members and illegal private employment agencies. According to the United Nations, Crime and Justice Information Network, human trafficking in Ethiopia can be largely characterized by harboring of people by cheating, intimidation, fraud and other coercive

mechanisms provoked by family members, local brokers and/or illegal private employment agencies (Gudetu, 2014). This is particularly the case in Oromia regional state of Ethiopia. Human trafficking in the study area becomes a culture of habitual practice in which migrants' outflow by irregularly crossing borders in an organized way collectively either based on the assistance of family or relatives or singly with the help of smugglers and brokers. Sometimes irregular migration becomes a household decision rather than an individual decision.

Until the year 2000, no international legal instrument was adopted which specifically dealt with human trafficking in general (Yuko, 2009). For instance, the application of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others was specifically restricted to trafficking in women and minors (Gallagher, 2001). This neglected the fact that men were also trafficked and that there are other purposes of trafficking alongside prostitution. Even though human rights provisions prevail in the 1949 Convention, they have proven to be very insufficient to protect the victims of trafficking (Yuko, 2009). Anti-human trafficking efforts have grown greatly after the UN adopted the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Ford, et al, 2011).

Human Trafficking is increasingly becoming an issue of global concern. The international recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris conference on trafficking in women held in 1895. This was later followed by the Convention against 'white slavery' (1904), the League of Nations International Convention for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic (1910), the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children (1921) and the UN Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949). Yet, with an estimated annual profit, trafficking in persons is still a growing and profitable transnational crime enterprise next to drug and weapons trade. According

to a 2014 report of Amnesty International, above 700,000 people are trafficked each year for sexual exploitation; a million girls aged between five and fifteen are introduced into the commercial sex market each year and at least 50,000 women and children were trafficked out of Africa each year (Amnesty International, 2014). Trafficking victims are subjected to coerced prostitution, or other forms of bonded labor, to earn profits for their traffickers. They suffer from physical and emotional abuse, including rape, torture, starvation, imprisonment, threats and death.

The area selected for this study is the most trafficking-affected in Ethiopia. The 2017 statistics on human trafficking show that the Oromia region is home for more than 1/3 (33.6%) of the entire trafficked persons in Ethiopia, and the vast majority of this figure happens to be from the four zones (Mehari, 2017). The inhabitants are irregularly migrating to a different corner of the world via overseas, oceans and desert routes illegally, which has an impact on their security. It is a common belief that the young boys and girls have in their mind, migration as the only means of achieving a better life and widening choices. Now the youngsters are becoming indoctrinated of migration because of the prevalence and widespread migration in the area. Moreover, the disjuncture between laws and policies in the one hand and realities on the ground do play negatively to address the human security of the trafficked migrants in most developing countries including Ethiopia (USD, 2006).

A cursory review of literature on related works shows that the effect of human trafficking is among the least explored themes in the field of peace and conflict studies. Although the area of human trafficking in Ethiopia is among the most explored themes, little has been studied in terms of scholarly research works specifically linking human trafficking as a human security issue. Many of the existing works are predominantly investigated human trafficking as a human rights

issue and as a transnational crime. Full-fledged research works focusing on human trafficking as a human security threat can be hardly said to have been studied. Thus, while the problem is getting worse with a linear progression in the number of trafficked persons in the study areas, deep academic investigations are scanty. Moreover, those generic researches that have been done on human trafficking focused on different geographical areas with a different perspective. Different studies in human trafficking in Ethiopia and a specific region (Oromia) focused on the socio-economic impact of human trafficking and causes of the trafficking and previous research conducted in Ethiopia, and the study area focused mainly on women and children and rarely included men, who are the other victims of trafficking. That means most of the research on human trafficking in these studies did not address from the security perspective that is its effect on human security. As to the best of the researcher's knowledge, no study is conducted on the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study area. Hence, the main purpose of this study is to explore the effect of human trafficking on human security in the Oromia region using a qualitative research approach. The study has sought to fill the existing gaps by exploring the effect of human trafficking on human security in Oromia Regional State.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How prevalent is human trafficking in Oromia regional state in general and the study areas in particular?
2. What are the major causes of human trafficking in the study area?
3. Who are the main actors of the trafficking in the study area?
4. What legal and institutional frameworks are put in place to help combat human trafficking in the region in general and in the study areas in particular?

5. What is the implication of human trafficking on human security?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to explore the effects of human trafficking on human security in Oromia regional state by taking west Arsi, Jima and Eastern and Western Hararge zones as a case study.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- i. assess the prevalence of human trafficking in the region in general and the case study areas in particular;
- ii. identify the causes of trafficking in the region in general and the case study areas, in particular,
- iii. identify the actors involved in human trafficking in the study area;
- iv. explore the legal and institutional frameworks put in place to combat human trafficking in the study areas, and
- v. examine the implication of human trafficking on human security
- vi. assess the main challenges encountered to protect trafficking in the region

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to offer new insights into the field of peace and conflict studies through putting the practice of human trafficking in human security perspective. The vast majority of

scholarly works on human trafficking has approached the problem of human trafficking as part of transnational organized crime or simple consider as a human rights issue.

The study will provide valuable information for concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies, communities, academicians, policymakers and other concerned stakeholders regarding the situation that is the effect of human trafficking for human security mainly in the study area. The study will also contribute to creating awareness and shed more light on the effects of human trafficking in which the victims are facing, at home and in the destination country. Hence, concerned bodies might develop intervention programs to address victims' needs.

Moreover, it may present the accounts of trafficked persons on the causes of their trafficking and the different quandaries they experience throughout the trafficking process so that other researchers and concerned bodies may utilize it as an input for further inquiry or action. The study will also identify and explore the multifaceted challenges experienced by migrants who utilize illicit routes to get into a peregrine land so that other migrants may utilize the formal routes to migrate to the Middle East or other countries. The study additionally helps to inform concerned stakeholders how to trace networks of traffickers and the different parties involved in human trafficking so that concerned bodies become cognizant of the modes of operation of traffickers and other actors.

1.6. Organization of the Study

The dissertation is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter provides the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, as well as the methodological issues of the dissertation. It in particular covers research design, types of research, methods and instruments of data collection, data analysis, delimitation

and limitation of the study, and finally ethical considerations in the research . The next chapter mainly focuses on a review of related literature available on human trafficking as well as the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of human trafficking. It also tried to distinguish human trafficking from other related concepts such as migration and human smuggling. The third chapter examines the concept of human security by putting it in a human trafficking perspective with an emphasis on the effect of the latter on the former. The fourth chapter provides a review of relevant international and national legal frameworks on human trafficking. This chapter also makes a comprehensive discussion on institutional frameworks put in place to combat human trafficking in Ethiopia in general and the selected areas in particular. Chapter five and chapter six are devoted to coding, decoding, interpretation as well as analysis of data gathered from the fieldwork by using the respondents. Thus, the results of the data are presented and analyzed, and key findings are also outlined. Finally, chapter seven commits to conclusion and recommendation. This is essentially a summary of the findings of the entire dissertation with viable recommendations.

1.7. Research Design and Methodology

A research design is generally understood as “the researcher’s overall approach for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis” (Polit, et al, 2001). It helps to develop the structure of the research and links all the elements of the research together. It provides the researcher the opportunity to consider carefully the research and to plan how he/she will approach the research like an action plan proceeding from the questions to conclusions (Rowley, 2002). A research design is a blueprint or a plan that is aimed at answering specific research objectives designed; describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed (Parahoo, 1997; Bhattacharjee, 2012). Accordingly, the research is qualitative in the method of

inquiry, combines exploratory/descriptive and explanatory in terms of types of research, and adopts a case study approach, in terms of research approach.

1.8. Description of the Study Area

Oromia is one of the nine states of Ethiopia. It is flanked by the Somali Region toward the East and Kenya toward the south. The 2007 Central Statistics Authority (CSA) projection shows that Oromia's population is estimated to be more than 37 million, making it the biggest state in population and geographic coverage in Ethiopia (UNICEF,n.d). The Region was the scene of extensive challenges and an administration crackdown, which killed many non-conformists in August 2016. Ethnic groups for a considerable length of time possessed the local of Oromia. The Region is the most populous in terms of demography. Based on 2019 projection to the 2007 Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia, Oromia has an aggregate population of 37,267,000, comprising of 18,683,000 males and 18, 584, 000 females. The fertility rate in Oromia is higher than the national average, with a total fertility rate of 5.4 (age 15-49 years) compared to the national rate of 4.6. The average household size in Oromia is large, at 5.2 people per household compared to the national average of 4.8 people per household. The dependency ratio is very high, 97 per cent.

The Oromia Region has areas known for Coffee, Gold, and household stuffs like dairy cattle, sheep, horse, camel, donkey and so forth. It is among the most comfortable regions in the country as the vast majority of the land is green. It is one of the places in the country, which produces coffee on a large scale. The people are usually very friendly. If you are somehow planning to visit Ethiopia, make sure that you give it a shot at Oromia Region as well.



Figure 1: Map of the Oromia Regional State

The study was conducted in East Hararge, West Hararge, West Arsi and Jimma Zones of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. Human trafficking has been along-stayed problem in our country, and the case in Oromia Regional State is comparatively rampant.

The researcher is interested to study on this area because of her observations of problems of human trafficking in the selected areas. There have been regular complaints about the deaths of youths and children and on the ground that the local government itself made many efforts with different stakeholders to minimize human trafficking; however, there are problems of migration across the study areas. Thus, the study areas are primarily chosen as the subject of study based on the researcher’s exposure to the areas, accessibility to get key informants and degree of prevalence of practice of human trafficking as per a pre-proposal assessment of the researcher.

1.9. Research Design

A research design is generally understood as “the researcher’s overall approach for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis” (Bhattacharjee, 2012). It helps to develop the structure of the research and links all the elements of the research together. It provides the researcher the opportunity to consider carefully the research and to plan the way in which he/she will approach the research like an action plan proceeding from the questions to conclusions (Rowley, 2002). A research design is a blueprint or a plan that is aimed at answering specific research questions; describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

A research design is also a strategy of describing procedures about sample size, sources of data, ways of data collection and techniques of data processing, analyzing and presenting based on existing time and assets (Kothari, 2004). In line with this, the research study used the qualitative approach, to assess the effect of human trafficking on human security in the study area.

According to Collin (2005), the methodological design is the strategy, plan of action, or process lying behind the choice of a particular method to address the desired outcomes. It serves as a plan of action to solve a particular problem for a researcher and specify the type of information and data collection tools. A good design ensures accurate procedure and needs to be consistent with the research objectives. Accordingly, this study employs a qualitative research design, as the researcher needs to explore and describe the triggering factors for and effects of human trafficking in light of the human security framework.

Research designs are tactics and procedures for research that extent of the decisions from broad assumption to comprehensive methods of data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2009). In line

with the design and methodology of the research study is commenced with the selection of a topic and based on the purpose of the study. As it has already mentioned in the introduction part, the main purpose of the study was to assess the effect of human trafficking on human security in the study area. So, to achieve this objective, the qualitative research design was applied in this study. Qualitative research design helps the researcher to pose general broad questions to participants and it further allows the participants to contribute to their observation relatively unconstrained by the researcher's perspectives. Simply put, in terms of design the research approach is qualitative, exploratory/descriptive and case study.

This approach used to gain insight into people's experience, perception, and understanding of the effect of human trafficking on human security.

1.10 Why Qualitative Research Method

According to Guy and Airasian (2003), qualitative research is very much relevant to exploring complex research areas about which little is known and helps to describe what a human meaning of social life as it is lived, experienced, and understood by the research participants. It is a subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning (Burns & Grove, 2003). Thus, qualitative researchers are interested in understanding people's beliefs, behaviors, experiences, perspectives, and feelings (Mohajan, 2018; Silverman, 2000).

Moreover, another feature of qualitative inquiry is its emphasis on the holistic treatment of phenomena and qualitative researchers are often more concerned about uncovering knowledge about how people think and feel about the circumstances in which they find themselves (Silverman, 2000). Its appropriateness to study the multiple dimensions of the social world is

also another quality of qualitative research. Qualitative research is also characterized by in-depth inquiry, immersion in a setting, emphasis on context, concern with participants' perspectives, and description of a single setting, not a generalization of many settings (Gay,2003). As it requires the researcher to spend more time in the environment being investigated than is the case with other types of research, qualitative research is well placed to solicit deep and various sources of information (Mohajan, 2018). A qualitative study of this kind is also characterized by consecutive and sequential engagement (Dornyei, 2007).

According to Burns and Grove describe a qualitative approach as a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning (Burns and Grove, 2003). Holloway and Wheeler (2002) also described qualitative research as “a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live. In studying human trafficking and its implication on human security trafficking the researcher through qualitative inquiry have sought to understand the causes /factors, actors involved, efforts made to combat, and the whole process of human trafficking, and the implication of it on human security, just beyond its obvious human rights violation.

Given the research is about the effect of human trafficking on human security, employing qualitative research would enable the researcher to explore and/or comprehend how the communities in the study area feel, perceive, think and respond to the ever-growing trend of human trafficking and how devastating is in human security terms. The researcher, using qualitative research, has examined and analyzed; what do communities in the study area think and feel about human trafficking and its implication on human trafficking, how prevalent is it in the study areas in particular, who are the main actors involved in trafficking of persons, what are

the major causes of human trafficking in the study area, and what legal and institutional frameworks put in place to help combat human trafficking in the region in general and in the study areas in particular.

As a qualitative study, the research question is formulated using inductive logic. That means through a look at to the specific situations such as socio-economic, cultural and or political settings that explain the phenomenon in much greater detail, the main assumption about stakeholders response to human trafficking, victims perception, push and pull factors for trafficking, as well as actors involved in the trafficking would be analyzed.

1.11 Type of the Research

In terms of the research types as well, depending on the objective and/or the questions the researcher intends to address, the research under inquiry may be of descriptive, exploratory and explanatory. While exploratory research strives to find what is happening, acquire new insights, or ask new questions, descriptive research aims to develop an accurate profile of persons, events or situations (Bangura et al, 2007). Moreover, Burns discusses that an understanding study, like exploratory research, relies more on qualitative methods and ‘emphasizes the importance of the subjective experience of individuals’ (Burns, 2000).

This study assumes both exploratory and descriptive nature. It has used explanatory nature to understand the social phenomena or the subjective experience of the unit of analysis. Exploratory research seeks to acquire new insights essentially to make familiar with a phenomenon. Descriptive research aims to develop an accurate profile of persons, events or situations through portraying the characteristics of a group or a community (McCandless et al, 2007). In descriptive

or exploratory approaches, the researcher addresses ‘what questions’ of the research. Burns (2000) also notes an understanding study, like exploratory research, relies more on qualitative methods, and ‘emphasizes the importance of the subjective experience of individuals. In other words, the ‘how’ research questions are often addressed using explanatory type of research. It also uses exploratory research type understand the subjective experience of the unit of analysis.

The study also assumes descriptive research types. Descriptive research is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, and relationships that exist, opinions held, and processes that are going on or trends that are evident(Bangura et al, 2007).

Putting the subject under inquiry in perspective, in this research, under what conditions the communities in the study areas do motivate to engage in human trafficking and also investigate its effect on human security in greater detail using a combination of descriptive and explanatory approaches to be able to obtain a clear picture of how the practice of human trafficking appears to be a threat to human security. Thus, by employing a variety of qualitative tools of data collection such as key informant interview (KII), focus group discussion (FGD) and observation the researcher generated reliable data and did qualitative analysis on the effect of human trafficking on human security in the study areas. It is this qualitative approach that helped to get detail understanding on human trafficking and how it impacted human security. For example for the purpose of this study, descriptive research was used to comprehend the whole process of human trafficking from start to victims’ destination including issues relating to drivers of human trafficking, trafficking channels, and so forth.

1.12 Case study type

The case study, one such type, is generally a very illustrious category used by researchers. Its focus is to dig out the characteristics of a specific unit, person, program or institution for a greater understanding which would not have been possible through other means and its key distinguishable attributes include focus on a single unit, in depth description of a phenomenon (Yin, 2003). As Stake explained, a case study is a common framework for conducting qualitative research (Stake, 2000). Moreover, a case study is a type of qualitative research in which in-depth data are gathered relative to a single individual, program, or event to learn more about an unknown or poorly understood situation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005). A case could be an individual, a group, a community, an instance, an episode, an event, a subgroup of a population, a town or a city (Gilbert, 2008). Give the unmanageable nature of studying human trafficking in the entire Oromia region, the case study approach has helped the researcher to gather in-depth data and understand the situation in a more focused way.

1.13 Data Sources

In order to conduct this research, both primary and secondary data sources are employed. The data from primary sources is gathered using the qualitative data collection instruments of in-depth interview, key informant interview; moreover, intensive interviews is made with the victims of human trafficking to dig out their experiences before, during and after their trafficking etc. Also, the researcher uses primary sources from police officials and prosecutors, legal experts, officials, other concerned government officials and workers belonging to the public sectors which are functional in anti-human trafficking activities in East and West Hararge, West

Arsi and Jimma Zones of Oromia Region. The case study covers information from victims, returnees and the families of the victims, concerned offices, etc. via interviews.

In order to gain a fuller picture of the study concept, the researcher undertakes a comprehensive analysis of previous studies on human trafficking and its implication on human security. Besides, related works carried out by other researchers' have been referred. For the remaining theoretical insights in the study, different authorities have also been consulted including books, journals, archives, newspaper, magazine articles, files and officials on local capacities and resilience mechanisms and so on. In doing so, the researcher will try to choose the sources which are more objective and have a direct link with the study under inquiry. Concerning secondary sources of data, it is gathered from books, journals, published and unpublished research papers, working papers, journal articles, reports, conference papers, newspapers and the internet and legal documents such as police and court case records, state documents and records, official statistics, mass media outputs, etc.

1.14 Target Population and Research Subjects

The first stage in the sampling is defining the target population. The second stage in sampling process is to selecting respondents using a well-defined sampling technique (Cherjee, 2012). The target population is what Mugenda (2003) refers to is an absolute population where the research would ideally generalize the result of the study.

The principal research subjects in this study, inter alia, include government authorities at national, regional, zonal as well as woreda levels. The target research subjects of this study are composed of all returnee migrants and returnee migrants' parents, youth and women association officials, security and administration office, police officer and community elders. Particular

emphasis was given to law enforcement bodies, social workers working with migration. Thus, for the in-depth interview, focus group discussions and open-ended questionnaires all concerned officials and/or participants of the Zone and woreda levels were purposively selected. Besides, in collaboration with these concerned officials, returnees and their families were also taken through available sampling techniques in the study areas. Moreover, necessary documents and observations were made by the researcher and data collector colleagues to obtain the necessary data. Scholars from academia having made prior researches or are knowledgeable through other experiences on the study at hand were also research subjects.

1.15 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

Conducting the study with the entire population cannot be practical, and resort to sampling in research is almost unanimously agreed by scholars on the field. Sampling in this study is not concerned with the ability to generalize results from the sample to the population rather select representative cases of the population (Abdalla, 2011). So, in sampling, the researcher has focused on certain research questions with certain cases that he/she assumes they represent the population. Accordingly, the sampling technique which was employed to achieve the research purpose or questions is a purposive sampling technique which is a type of non-random sampling whereby samples from each research subjects shall be selected basing on their knowledge, experience or expertise over the situation on the subject matter of the study. The advantage of purposive sampling is that it allows the researcher to zoom in an area, on people or events, which have good grounds in what they believe will be critical for the research (Mulinzi and Kurantin, 2016). This is particularly important to ensure, basing on certain characteristics, that the “best participants are included’ in the sample (Gay and Airasian, 2000). Moreover, scholars like Adler and Clark argued that purposive sampling techniques are very much useful when the researcher

exercise deliberate subjective choice of what he/she regards as a representative sample to reference population (Adler & Clark, 2006). Hence, this study used purposive sampling because it gives the researcher discretion to choose informants based on their familiarity with the issue.

Since the study did a look at into issues of illicit and clandestine nature sensitive nature, to avoid the risk of not getting the right informants, the researcher has also employed snowball sampling for needed informants to get involved in. Snowball sampling is most useful when it is difficult to find participants of the type needed (Gay and Airasian, 2000). Snowball is especially used full when we are trying to select populations that are inaccessible to find. In line with this, irregular migrants are inaccessible that is why to achieve the intended objectives of the study snowball sampling is appropriate for the issue under discussion. Besides, a multi-stage purposive random sampling was also employed at times participants selected through purposive sampling are quite large and unmanageable.

As indicated above, to determine the sample size of the study non-probability, a purposive technique was employed. A total of 272 respondents were selected as samples of the study by using non-probability sampling techniques. Accordingly, in this research, the non-probability sampling technique of snowball and purposive sampling methods were employed. The researcher has also assured that the sample size and sample selection procedures ensure the representativeness of the total population. Accordingly, from the total numbers of zones of Oromia regional state, East and West Hararge, West Arsi and Jimma Zones of Oromia Region were purposively selected as these areas were the sources, transition and destination areas for victims, and also they have hosted a considerable number of returnees of trafficking and also main actors of trafficking were said to reside in these areas.

Therefore, having this in mind this thesis was used a multi-stage sampling technique to select the actual respondents for the study. Primarily the researcher selects East and West Hararge, West Arsi, and Jimma Zones of Oromia Region purposively because these areas are one of the most vulnerable to migration.

By first taking the list of weredas from the administration office of each zone, the researcher has managed to select using purposive sampling and snowball sampling methods 128 returnee migrants, and 78 returnee migrant parents. Accordingly, the researcher has selected those returnee migrants who had stayed more than two years in Saudi-Arabia and other destinations, their age between 15-49 years who have information about migration. Moreover, additional criteria such as those who have returnee parents and for parents who have children who had stayed for more than two years was used as a criterion to select returnee migrant parents for the study. Generally, through a purposive sampling technique, 50 government officials from different sectors and 16 community elders were selected as informants in this study based on the logic that they would give adequate information on the effect of human trafficking on human security in the study area.

Finally, in addition to the cultural reality check which the researcher has taken in to account throughout the data collection process, while developing research instruments and sample selection, the researcher has also taken into consideration of the gender context of human trafficking and how especially in dealing with the impact of trafficking on human security as gender difference made certain groups like women and girls vulnerable to all forms of violence and exploitation.

1.16 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used definitely applicable data gathering tools to be logical and objective. The proposed data gathering tools were selected and used to gather the required information in which the research aims. Regarding this, Creswell (2012) states that employing multiple data collection instruments would help a researcher to obtain and strengthen the adequacies and triangulation of data. In line with this, the researcher used multiple data collection tools to check the consistency of information and gather supplementary ideas that would never be attained by one means.

These data gathering tools were in-depth interviews, observations, focus group discussions and documents analysis. Besides, the researcher developed an open-ended questionnaire to guide the interviews. All the guiding questions were developed based on the intended research questions and objectives. These data gathering tools are discussed as follows.

1.16.1 In-depth Interview

Through interviews, it was possible to gather information using the other instruments that were not possible to gather through observations. It helped to elicit the participants' in-depth opinions about their responses when they practice illegal migration/movement outside of the country and their opinions towards the trend.

The interview items were prepared for returnee migrant and administrators, youth and women youth office officials, the office of social affairs and security and police officer. These participants were selected based on their responsibility, nature of their jobs and experiences through snowball and purposive sampling technique respectively. With this regard, Matt (2000) states that interview is helpful because it tends to generate argued responses. Besides, it was

intended to depict the participants' behaviors that they might consider affecting the actual experiences they encountered both in their journey and in the destination countries.

In this study, in-depth interviews were used. "In-depth interview allows depth to be achieved by providing the opportunity on the part of the interviewer, (through following a set agenda), to probe and expand the interviewee's responses" (Rubin and Rubin, 2011). This is possibly the most popular format of interviews. Dornyei (2007) also added that in-depth interviews, particularly, allow the interviewee to "elaborate on the issues raised in an exploratory manner" (p.123).

Moreover, Creswell, 2012) stated that an interview is a major instrument of data gathering tool in qualitative research. It is used to collect live information. The interview was conducted face-to-face. The responses of the participants were documented using an audio recorder. The participants to feel free relaxed and confident the interview was held in a friendly relationship. Finally, the recorded data was translated by the researcher.

The data obtained from this tool served to elaborate on and verify the findings obtained from other data gathering tools. Interviews with participants were conducted a few days after finishing observations. The reason was for fear of leading them to make a conscious effort to change their practical behavior. Thus, 15 interview questions in line with the research objectives and/or themes were prepared. Thus, face-to-face interviews were conducted with participants about their practices and experiences about human trafficking and its effect on human security in Oromia regional state. The interview process was continued until data saturation level was secured.

Similarly, there were interviews for government and related officials on those research themes designed for this study. The type of interview was an in-depth interview. Interviewing allows

access to a wide variety of information in-depth and quickly with the possibility of follow-up and clarification. Bryman (2012) described that in an in-depth interview, the researcher is free to probe areas of interest and pursue the main concerns and issues identified by the research participant. In this type of interview, he added that interviewees are capable of expressing answers in their own words, without the restrictions associated with structured interviews.

An in-depth interview assisted to obtain opinions/experiences about human trafficking, and about how they involved in human trafficking processes in Oromia Regional State. In this tool, it was obtained what participants may consider as barriers and/or facilitators of human trafficking. The information gained from this interview helped to ensure the data obtained from other tools. Therefore, 15 in-depth-interview items were designed in English language and Affan Oromo for participants, and face-to-face interviews were conducted with purposely selected participants regarding their experiences of the human trafficking, practices, opinions, and challenges they may face with and ways they tackle these problems in human trafficking. The interviewing process continued until data saturation level was obtained.

1.16.2 Focus Group Discussion

FGD is a form of group interview that capitalizes on communication between research participants to generate data (Bryman, 2004). Added to this, the FGD offered the researcher the opportunity to study the way the target experts collectively make sense of human trafficking and its security on humans. FGD reflects the processes through which meaning is constructed in everyday life and as it can be regarded as more naturalistic than individual interviews (Bryman, 2012) As a result, its outcome was used to triangulate, crosscheck, and strengthen and/or support the data generated through the in-depth interviews. It is obvious that in one to one interviewing,

interviewees are seldom challenged, they might say things that are inconsistent or even untrue, but in FGD, individuals challenge each other's view. As FGDs capitalize on communication between research participants on a given topic, they provided the opportunity for allowing informants to probe each other's reasons for holding certain views.

The FGD was carried out to get further information that may not be addressed by individual respondents. The FGD involved parents of returnee migrants and community elders. The data collected using this technique was important for it can be used as a crosschecking mechanism for the data collected using the interview. It helped the researcher to receive a wide range of responses during the discussion. In line with this, two Focus group discussions, first, focus group discussion was held with parents' returnee migrants and the second FGD was held with community elders.

The researcher has employed guiding questions to guide the group discussions, and the respondents gave complemented information during the discussion. The researcher prepared questions and posed for the group discussion. The researcher led the discussion and strived to investigate the views and ideas of each discussion by probing them. Focus group discussions were primarily conducted to explore in-depth information, which was recorded using a tape recorder after getting the respondents' permission, to get insight, which was helped to generalize qualitative data.

1.16.3. Document Analysis

To cross-check, triangulate, and supplement the data collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, relevant documents were analyzed in the study (Bryman, 2012). In this case, relevant documents in connection to the effect of human trafficking and its implication on human security were documented in different government offices of Oromia Regional state of East and West Hararge, West Arsi and Jimma Zones were collected and analyzed. Particularly important in this part of the analysis was official documents, legal instruments and reports from the selected areas on human trafficking. Furthermore, necessary photographs were also identified and used for the purpose of the analysis.

1.16.4 Observation

There is no substitute for direct observation as a way of finding out about a particular phenomenon”, and Seidman (1998) stressed that observation is the best method to obtain information about how people behave because when they report themselves, they are not often accurate (Koziol & Burns, 1986). In other words, people often think they are doing one thing when in reality they are doing something else. Besides, the inclusion of observation emerged from the fact that it might lead to new issues (Edwards & Talbot, 1999). The fundamental assumption in this data collecting tool is that watching and listening are the best way to describe what is happening and to capture the most important events, which tend to be taken for granted in a setting (Morse & Richards, 2002). By being there, the researcher can get a feel for the atmosphere of the setting in a multi-dimensional way (Ford & Fassnacht, 2005). The researcher used observation because natural behaviors should be observed face to face while the illegal migration process was underway. Accordingly, personal observation of the human security

implication of human trafficking has been made with returnees who have been a subject of human trafficking.

1.16.5 Open-ended Questionnaire

Responses obtained through the questionnaire gave insights into the respondents' understanding of the Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security. The instrument was prepared mainly to obtain information about the participants' views towards the impacts of human trafficking, and to find out their actual practices during lifetime illegal activities. To strengthen and crosscheck the data gathered from interviews, observations and FGDs, the questionnaire was prepared. Fullan and Pomfret (1978) suggested that a questionnaire is an invaluable tool for grasping participants' understanding of particular experiences and practices that may reveal desirable behavior. In preparing the questionnaire, attempts were made to include different experiences and practices of human trafficking on human security and related issues. The items were prepared from the literature. The number of items for participants was adequate to get the necessary information. In this regard, Belay and Abdinasir (2015) stated that "the larger the number of items, the valid and reliable the instrument is". Besides, Seliger and Shohamy (1987) and Cohen et al. (2005) stated that the reliability of a questionnaire can be addressed by increasing the number of items in the questionnaire. Preparing open-ended questions helps the respondents feel free to express their opinions without restrictions (Denscombe, 2010). The questionnaire helped to triangulate the data obtained from observations, interviews, and document analysis. The number of items for government officials was sufficient to gain the data needed. Concerning the response accuracy of the questionnaires, among the total number of questionnaires 200 distributed, it was 170 questionnaires filled in properly and returned to the researcher 20 questionnaires were not

returned from the participants and the rest 10 were discarded because these questionnaires were incomplete.

1.16.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher followed definite procedures on the process of data collection. Before directly proceeding to the actual data gatherings, the researcher agreed with the participants of the research on the data gathering procedures. Participants were asked to read and agree or disagree with the research participant's consent forms. Based on these forms, they were given to read (those who are unable to read were asked orally) and show their willingness to be audio and video recorded while the interviewing and observation process was on progress. After getting consent from both officials and concerned participants, the researcher went to the actual and vulnerable areas and mock interviews and observations were made. This was done to create familiarity with the interview and observation and minimize artificial behaviors. Then, when participants realized the easiness of the observation, the next step was preparing for the main interview and observation.

Data collection endeavors were commenced with interviews. Also, notes were used to explain any unusual circumstances during interviews and observations. Care was given during interviews and observations to be as discreet and inconspicuous as possible. Based on the designed items and observation checklists (items), the interviewer and observer tallied and marked on the different components of responded and observed behaviours (like being shocked and nervous when the issue was raised by the researcher). The value of these variables explained the participants' behavior in different manners and helped to categorize behaviors in the light of the designed framework. After the interview and observation, the questionnaires were distributed to

both officials and victim participants, parents and finally, interviews were conducted face-to-face with government officials.

In short, in conducting this study, first relevant information was given to the respondent to have accurate information in relation to specific study. Second, data gathering instruments (focus group discussion and interview questions) was prepared. Third, interview questions were conducted at the key respondents' workplace and other convenient places. Finally, data were collected from respondents by thanking their cooperation in giving valuable information for the success of the study.

1.17 Methods of Data Analysis

After collecting the necessary data, it was summarized and organized thematically. There are different methods of qualitative data analysis such as thematic, content, discourse comparative analysis and so forth. Each of these methods can be applied in different settings based on the design of the study and the kinds of data collected.

Analysis of data in a research project involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the results in a way that communicates the most important features (Flick, 2013). In qualitative analysis of data, the researcher for the most part is interested in using the data to describe a phenomenon, to articulate what it means and to understand it. In other words, the researcher in qualitative type of data analysis shall strive to identify patterns, features and themes of the collected data. Hitchcock and Hughes (1995) take qualitative analysis a step further by saying that qualitative analysis is the ways in which the researcher moves from a description of what is the case to an explanation of why what is the case is the case (Hitchcock and Hughes, 1995).

As it is mentioned above, the researcher used case study research design, due to this design, the researcher used thematic analysis and interpretation. Thematic analysis is used where the data collection and analysis were done simultaneously (Dawson, 2002). Data obtained from a secondary source was also analyzed using content thematic analysis techniques.

In other words, the collected data were analyzed using a qualitative data analysis technique. Thus, data from different people were compared and contrasted. The process continued until the researcher assured that no new issues were obtained. Comparative analyses were also used by the researcher when moving backwards and forwards between transcripts, memos, notes and the research literature (Dawson, 2007).

The data, as discussed above, were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, open-ended questionnaires, and observations. To make it clear, before the data were analyzed, they were categorized based on themes (Creswell, 2012) in connection to the research questions of the study. Then, they were sorted out thematically based on each specific research question of the study. The data gathered from the in-depth interviews and FGDs were transcribed by the researcher verbatim, and then fellow PhD students checked the transcribed data. The researcher made verbatim transcription to expose her to the data. Then, expositions to the data as well as the transcription were made to two PhD candidates to crosscheck the authentication of the transcription. This was made to secure the validity of the transcription.

The data obtained from in-depth interviews and FGDs were coded, although there are no set guidelines for coding data, some general procedures exist (Creswell, 2012 & Dornyei, 2007). The process of segmenting and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data was done. This coding process aimed to make sense out of text data, divide it into text or image

segments, label the segments with codes, examine codes for overlap and redundancy, and collapse these codes into broad themes. In the process, the researcher selected specific data to use and disregard other data that do not specifically provide evidence for the purpose of the study.

Therefore, after the in-depth interviews and FGDs, data were organized thematically, and it was analyzed qualitatively by taking the theme of extracts and/or episodes from the transcribed data of the participants, and the thematic categories of the interview data in line with the specific research questions of the study.

1.18 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher tried to understand the drawbacks leveled at the qualitative study approach. Before conducting the study, the data gathering tools such as in-depth interviews, the content and face validity of the open-ended questionnaires and FGD interviews questions were reviewed and assessed by experts in the field of peace and security studies, and necessary corrections were made. Besides, these experts were asked to comment on the content validity of the tools and necessary comments were obtained about the clarity and relevance of the items. Based on their feedback, imprecise items were rephrased and merged, and items that were not relevant and vague for the study were cancelled.

For the reliability of the research work, the transcription was also given to these experts re-check the data, re-listen the audio-recorded interviews, and check the transcriptions that the researcher had made first, and some corrections (i.e., words missing, translation errors and contents missed) were made based on their feedback. Moreover, the transcriptions were checked in its consistency of themes (categories) obtained from different interviewees and it was obtained consistent results

of themes from the different interviewed participants. Therefore, the trustworthiness, accuracy, and dependability of the qualitative data are high since the two fellow PhD candidates made transcriptions separately and the researcher herself crosschecked these transcriptions. As a result, some corrections were made based on the feedback obtained from them.

The reliability of the open-ended questionnaires, in-depth interviews and document analysis checklists were done through triangulating and crosschecking the result gained from the various different tools of data collection. It was confirmed that the result obtained from these tools were similar. In other words, to reduce the subjectivity and biases in the data gathering, the researcher used the strategy of triangulation or trying to obtain multiple data sources. Triangulation or making use of multiple data sources was used to secure the reliability of the qualitative data. For example, the evidence obtained from the interviews was used to complement and crosscheck the evidence gathered from the actual open-ended questions and the document analyses result to support and strengthen further. Finally, inconsistencies and deviations from recurrent patterns were explored, explained where possible and documented.

1.19 Triangulation

Triangulation is a technique used, essentially, to ensure that the data collected is accurate. It has something to do with the reliability and validity of the data, and presupposes multiple data collection methods. As Burns (2000) rightly put, an '*exclusive reliance on one method may bias or distort the researcher's picture of the particular slice of reality being investigated*'. Accordingly, in order to ensure the reliability and validity of the data, the study employed variety of data collection methods including FGD, interviews, and review of documents and other

secondary sources. Thus, data generated from the variety of methods used in the research has been triangulated to able to ensure reliability and validity.

1.20 Limitation and Delimitation of the Study

1.20.1 Limitation

Due largely to the clandestine and illicit nature of human trafficking, some problems were facing the study during the fieldwork. The first problem was related to accessing informants. It was difficult and tempting to get individual informants directly involved in human trafficking; therefore, time is an important tool to create a good rapport with informants and get their intimacy. But the time given to complete this study was relatively short to stay in the research site to break through the hidden operation of trafficking. Shortage of time, therefore, was another challenge that this research encountered as a problem, which is studied in this research, is relatively unseen and denied by most of the parties involved in it. The key informants, such as traffickers or brokers and victims of trafficking, who are expected to provide the first-hand original information for this research, belong to the group known as hidden populations. Because its members (traffickers and victims of trafficking) are neither easily identifiable nor easily found, this was another additional challenge for the researcher to access information from such kind of hidden population.

1.20.2 Delimitation

The study is also delimited in area and population. In terms of the area it shall only examine the causes and prevalence of human trafficking and available government responses and legal frameworks adopted to combat it as well as analysis of its effect on human security in purposively selected study areas of Jima, West Arsi, West Hararge and East Hararge zones of Oromia Regional State. Literature shows that the case study areas are said to have been among

the most affected where victims of trafficking and main actors involved in the trafficking is said to have been prevalent much. Though the consequences of trafficking include a range of issues including human rights violations and other physical, psychological, social and economic malaise to make the study manageable and comply with rules of specific and focused analysis, the study limits its self on the effect of human trafficking on human security in the target areas. Hence, the entire Oromia Regional State has not been covered under the study. Rather the selected four zones formed the scope of the study. Apart from that population-wise, studying the entire population of the study area is not practically manageable, and the study delimited only to selected, to the extent of manageable size population from the study area.

1.21 Ethical Considerations

Researching the “hidden population” like trafficking victims and traffickers is extremely sensitive and demanding due to the illegality attached to it. The researcher has taken the utmost precautions to safeguard the rights and well-being of the participants in this study. The study has, in particular, ensured that participants have not been harmed by their participation or because of their views. Moreover, before their actual engagement in the research, I have discussed with participants how information gathered would be used and/or protected and made some of the informants to remain anonymous by protecting and coding their names and identities in all notes and records, including tape recordings. To safeguard anonymity, the voice of the respondents was tape-recorded in accord with their knowledge and willingness, and pseudonyms were used to refer to the subjects (names of individuals) in the analysis. Throughout all stages of the research, I also kept documents and computer files under locked security. I instructed his assistants on procedures to protect informants and to secure records. Moreover, to protect informants

participating in this study, I had already secured permission before I started conducting this study from relevant government authorities.

Moreover, the following specific actions were taken into account starting from the data collection throughout the entire process of the research, essentially to comply the *do no harm* principle of research ethics.

The purpose and significance of the research were explained for the community and the research participants briefly and clearly. Likewise, sufficient information was given to all the participants about the main purpose and significance of the study. Furthermore, participants were informed of the number of participants that would be selected, the process of selection, and the amount of time that their participation would take.

All participants have been informed of the confidentiality of the information they provided and made them understand that the researcher could be liable not only for the confidentiality of all information but also for bringing out information that could harm the privacy and dignity of the participant. Therefore, during the informed consent processes, the researcher explained ways of using information and associated risks due to infringement of confidentiality.

Participants in the study were clear on their participation through volunteer and they could decide not to take part at any time and stage, without any hesitation, and they were informed that they would not lose any benefit because of not participating in the research. This helped participants to take part in the research with full confidence and to explain their opinion freely.

1.22 The Pilot Study

In the study at hand, supplementary evidence about the suitability of the research instruments and procedures of data collection and analysis were gained from the pilot study conducted before the main study. It was conducted using some selected samples from the study population. This section discusses the purpose of the pilot study, participants, and procedures for data collection, analysis and methodological insights gained from the study.

As explained above, the pilot study was conducted mainly to try out the data gathering instruments and the methods of data analysis. Moreover, it was carried out to see the adequacy of the items and different issues related to the administration of the tools as well as the procedures of data collection. The participants of the pilot study were concerned government officials of West Hararge, West Arsi and Jimma Zones and 20 victims of 100 returnees and their families of the zones who were selected. Government officials and victims of these Zones were selected through purposive sampling technique, and returnees and their families were selected using available sampling techniques. The data were gathered from in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, open-ended questionnaires and document analysis. The interviews and FGDs were made face-to-face, and they all were interviewed freely. Concerning the open-ended questionnaire, all the selected sample participants from the three zones were taken and they filled in the questionnaire, and for those who were unable to read and write were done by the researcher and other data collector assistants. Results of the in-interviews and focus group discussions were the main data in the study while the questionnaires and interviews were used to triangulate, strengthen and support the data obtained from the observations and document analysis.

In the same vein, the other lesson taken from the pilot study was the confusion informants had on the presence of the digital camera. The presence of digital cameras created confusion and loss of confidence on the part of the participants' behavior while recording and capturing some videos and photographs. This could provoke an unusual and artificial behavior among both government officials and all other participants mentioned above. Thus, in the main study audio recorder was predominantly used to reduce suspicion of the research participants had on being video recorded.

Furthermore, some words were elucidated well by other simpler words to make the ideas clear for the respondents. The instructions were made clear orally when the interview and the open-ended questionnaire was administered for the main study. Therefore, clear instruction was made to avoid such a problem. Many participants also did not write on the open-ended questions asked at the end of the government officials' questionnaire and in the main study, it was tried to merge a few of the open-ended question items, and some questions were rephrased and simplified for ease of understanding. Lastly, a few respondents could not decipher the interview questions so that modification of some question items was made. The researcher anticipated that this could be because of the participants' limited know-how of the content asked to understand the items. So, in the main study, more simplifications of items were made to enhance respondents' understanding of the items on the instrument.

It was also learned that there were some items, which proved to be difficult for most of the respondents, and there were items with poor instructions. For these reasons, items identified with some sort of problems, as exemplified above, were modified, replaced and some were merged in the main study. Those items proved to work well were maintained for the main study. Therefore,

the pilot study proved to be a very useful experience, and it yielded insights, which could not have been accessed otherwise.

1.23 Summary of the Chapter

The methodology is among the key components of a research and a starting point for any research design. Research design is a plan that describes how, when, and where data are to be collected and analyzed. It is essentially about the researcher's overall approach for answering the research question or testing the research assumptions intended. The research design provides the structure of the research and links all of the elements of the research together. It provides the researcher the opportunity to consider cautiously the research and to plan how he/she will approach the research like an action plan for getting from the questions to conclusions.

The overall approach of this research is qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive types of a case study. Given the research was to explore the effect of human trafficking on human security qualitative inquiry was selected as the best research method. Its particular feature of emphasizing the holistic treatment of phenomena as well as its focus on the behavior, perspectives, experiences and feelings of people has made the researcher use a qualitative method.

In this research, multiple tools of data collection have been used. Primary data for this study were generated through key informants' interviews, as well as focus group discussions and document analysis. Secondary data were also gathered principally through a review of literature and reports of relevant stakeholders working on human trafficking, human rights and human security. Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences: to gather opinions, perceptions, attitudes as well as background information. Key informants were purposively selected for their specific knowledge, interest or concern about the

subject of inquiry and primarily included informants from the local people, elders, peace committee leaders, traditional institutions leaders, local government administrators, local political leaders, religious leaders, civic organization civil society members and development partners active in the area and within the communities.

To gain a fuller picture of the study concept, the researcher has also undertaken a comprehensive analysis of previous studies on human trafficking and its effect on human security and human rights. Besides, other sources of related works carried out by other researchers shall be referred to.

In qualitative research, the notion of sampling to be engaged is determined by the type of information the researcher wishes to obtain and which category of people and documents or which area(s) would be most suited to obtain it from. The focus is rather on the sample that gives the best and the most in-depth information that the researcher seeks. The sampling process, in particular, includes groups such as victims of trafficking, religious and elders or leaders, public prosecutors, police officers and families of returnees.

The study is delimited in area and population. In terms of area, it only focused on selected areas among the many zones of Oromia Regional State. Population wise, having the entire population of the study area is not practical and hence, the study delimited only to selected, to the extent of manageable size, a population from the study area. The researcher took the utmost precautions to safeguard the rights and wellbeing of the participants in this study by keeping the confidentiality of the data gathered from participants through coding their names and identities in all notes and records, including tape recordings. The data collected has been interpreted and analyzed using thematic and content analysis techniques.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

This chapter aims to review the available literature relevant to human trafficking mainly to provide the conceptual discourses, realities, and legal grounds concerning human trafficking and its effect on human security in Ethiopia in general and in the selected areas in particular. It is essentially organized into three sections. The first section highlights the conceptual underpinnings of human trafficking. It, in particular, focuses on defining key concepts. Secondly, the chapter goes on to examine the concept of human trafficking with greater detail by reviewing relevant works of literature on the prevalence and causes. The third section seeks to analyze the theoretical framework of human trafficking. The chapter then winds up its discussion with a summary and conclusion.

2.2. Operational Definition of Key Concepts

Despite a bulk of studies on the area, consensus on what constitutes “trafficking in persons” is very recent. The concept has been a subject of scholarly debate for long. It was not until the late 1990s that states began the task of separating trafficking from other practices with which it was commonly associated (Marinova and James, 2012). It is an imprecise and highly contested term that has no commonly agreed upon understanding even among scholars studied in the field. Due largely to the illicit and clandestine nature of the activity of human trafficking, researchers, policymakers, and other concerned bodies working on the issue get difficulties in finding a definition which is common to all.

Some argue that the lack of agreed definition on the notion of human trafficking also contributes to the responses to combat it by concerned stakeholders including governments, international

agencies, NGOs, as well as the media. This lack of clarity on the definition of the term also leads individuals, researchers, and academicians to use terms like smuggling, irregular migration, and forced labor interchangeably with human trafficking (Lee, 2007).

However, the fact that there is no agreeable definition of the concept does not mean there is no attempt to define human trafficking. Although insufficient, there is significant knowledge about human trafficking, especially how actors operate in the business and the activities of human trafficking all over the world (Lee, 2007).

A precursor in defining human trafficking is the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949). The Convention's Preamble states that prostitution and the accompanying evil of trafficking for prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (UN 1949). Human trafficking is also defined as the possession or trading of humans to engage them in slavery and sex work through the means of force and coercion (ILO, 2017). The first-ever agreed definition of trafficking was incorporated into the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Trafficking Protocol). Article 3, Paragraph (A) of the Protocol provides:

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 a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over and her person, for

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 or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs (UN protocol, 2000 as cited in UNODC, 2008).

This definition has been incorporated into many other legal and policy instruments as well as national laws (UNHR, 2014). As drawn from the protocol, human trafficking has broadly conceptualized. Three core elements can be drawn from the United Nations protocol. The first is the action of trafficking, which involves an illicit and clandestine process of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons. The second is that trafficking is often accompanied by threat of or use of force, deception, coercion, abuse of power or position of vulnerability. The third is that the purpose of trafficking is always exploitation. In the words of the Trafficking Protocol, article 3 “exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

The broad conceptualization of human trafficking is seen in the last phrase of the provision of the protocol. Legally speaking, the phrase... ‘slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs’ indicates the illustrative nature of the list of acts included in the protocol so that other practices may, depending on the circumstance of the case, qualify the notion of human trafficking. This wide interpretation of the provision of the protocol also warrants the inclusion of other related acts to be labeled as human trafficking. For instance, although child marriage and child soldiering have received very limited attention in research, and that they are certainly human rights violations, it could still be argued that these issues can validly meet the definition of human trafficking. Similarly, there is a similar debate around child labor as a form of human

trafficking. As per this protocol, as well as labor and sexual exploitation are widely recognized as forms of trafficking in persons.

Some scholars have also the position that other similar human right violations such as child marriage, child soldiering, and child labor, exploitative inter country adoption and illegal organ harvesting are also forms of human trafficking. Supporting this, different scholars suggested that labor and sexual exploitation are widely recognized as forms of trafficking in persons. For instance, Dana, et al, (2016) have argued that other similar human right violations such as child marriage, child soldiering, child labor, exploitative intercountry adoption, and illegal organ harvesting are also forms of human trafficking. Child marriage and child soldiering have received very limited attention in research, and although they are certainly human rights violations, this, in turn, leads to human trafficking due to the fact that these children do not want to suffer in the home country.

But many other scholars have a reservation on labeling child marriage and child labor as acts of human trafficking. Several articles suggest that child labor is complicated by and must be evaluated through the socio-cultural, economic, and gendered realities in Ethiopia (Boyden & Howard, 2013; Fekadu et al., 2010; Gebre, 2012; Kassa & Abebe, 2014). However, child labor results in poor health and economic outcomes similar to those from other types of trafficking suggesting further examination of the nature and consequences of child labor is needed (Gebre, 2012; Kassa & Abebe, 2014). As highlighted in the finding of this study, the absence of agreement on the status of child labor and child marriage in human trafficking is identified to be among the main pushing factors for migration in general and human trafficking in particular.

Another standard definition similar to -the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime- is also used in Palermo Protocol to human trafficking. It states “[t]he recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons through the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for exploitation.” From these definitions, human trafficking broadly encompasses sexual slavery/forced prostitution, forced marriage, forced labor, and other forms of servitude (UNC JIN, 2010).

Human trafficking is generally understood as a form of migration that is fundamentally illicit and hidden. It is distinguished from migration as the latter is a broad concept encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition, and causes (IOM, 2004). Despite the several definitions described above “human trafficking” by the UN and its affiliates over the years, for the purpose of this research, the 2000 UN protocol on trafficking is adopted as operational definition of human trafficking. Given the broad conceptualioztionn of trafficking in the protocol, this research adopts what is envisaged under the 2000 UN protocol as a working definition.

2.2.1. Distinguishing Human Trafficking from Migration and Smuggling

When trafficking involves the crossing of international borders, it can be confused with other crimes, such as migrant smuggling. However, it is important to note that trafficking and smuggling under international law are two distinct crimes with different legal elements and characteristics. According to Article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by

Land, Sea and Air, smuggling of migrants means the procurement, in order to obtain financial or other material benefits, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or permanent resident (IOM, 2009). Human migration as defined by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is, “a process of moving people, either across the international border or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, asylum seekers, trafficked persons and economic migrants (IOM, 2009). As indicated earlier, human trafficking is an organized action of recruiting, harboring and transporting of the trafficked people for the sake of exploitation. In the act of trafficking in persons, there must be an organized second party involved in facilitating the process and called traffickers or brokers. These traffickers enforce, deceive, or abuse the trafficking persons to be involved in the process of trafficking (Taariku and Gudeta, 2014). The main difference between the two concepts is the victims of trafficking in persons are not criminals of the transit or destination country like the irregular migrants rather; they are the victims of the traffickers or brokers trap (Shewit, 2013).

Trafficked persons are under the yolk of brokers and do not possess the capacity to control them. Trafficking in persons is an action similar to the enslavement and selling of individuals or people for financial or material benefits. The criminals are traffickers who enslave people for exploitation, including the prostitution of others, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, not the trafficked persons.

One can understand that irregular migration takes place in crossing international borders and without respecting the regulatory norms of the source, transit and destination countries.

However, trafficking in persons could be performed lawful procedures and illegal activities in intra and/or inter states (Shewit, 2013). Persons may be trafficked even though; they left their country legally, like having a tourist visa, family visit, marriage and other practices. But this is deliberately done by the brokers in the source and destination countries via their network. Generally, while irregular migration uses always illegal means to enter into the destination country, trafficking in persons may use the regular and irregular entry of victims to the destination country (Agrinet, 2004). Furthermore, all trafficking involves migration, but all migrations may not necessarily involve trafficking.

2.3. Conceptual framework on Human Trafficking

As reiterated in many scholarly works on human trafficking, a combination of factors has generally contributed to the trafficking of persons especially in developing countries to which Ethiopia is a classic case in point. There are push factors including economic, psychological, cultural and political factors. Pull factors also include, not limited to, better living condition, better job opportunities political & religion freedom, education, better medical care, security and family links which interplay each other for increasing irregular trans-border migration (Gebriel,2014;Gudetu, 2014). These push factors and pull factors have resulted in increasing irregular trans-border migration, drop out of teachers from their work, drop out of government employee, shortage of labor force, low attention of students in education, conflict among family, social disturbance, community disturbance, and cultural disturbance. These problems in turn result in drug addiction, criminal activities including rape and gambling, poor hard-working habit, poverty, isolation from the community, violence and rule of law, instability and health risks (Animaw, 2011).

These factors are generally congruent with those threats of human security that are recognized by the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) human security report and the UN Commission on Human Security (CHS). By connecting the dots, it is significant to use conceptual framework in order to create clear picture of the impacts of irregular trans-border migration on human security, which is indicated in the figure below

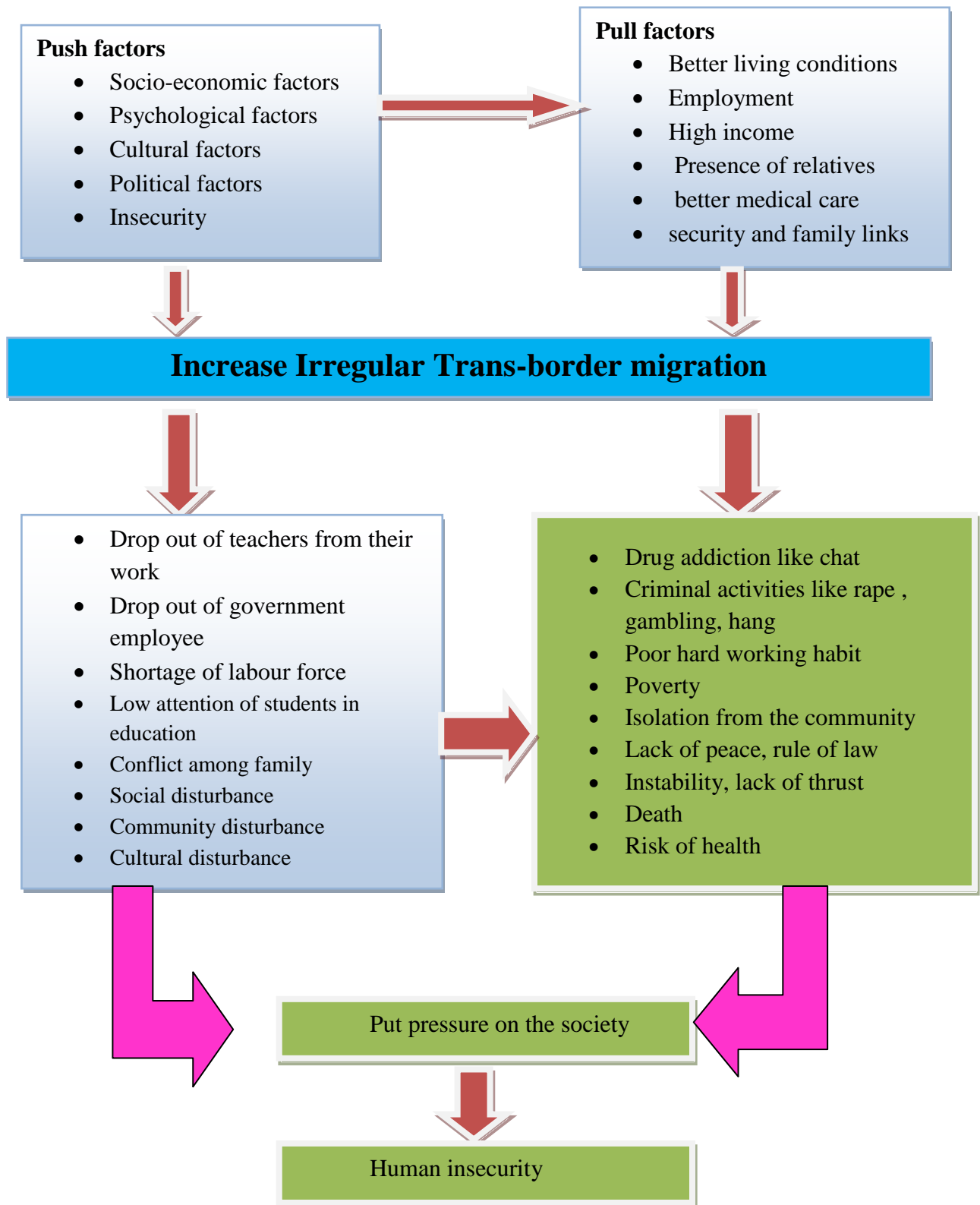


Figure: 2 Conceptual Framework

2.4. Theoretical Insights from Migration Studies on Human Trafficking

Migration is theorized using a host of perspectives and concepts. However, it is too diverse and multifaceted to be explained in a single theory implying that migration is only weakly theorized so far as many scholars argue. While certain theories seem to function more effectively in certain systems and contexts, but in some others not; and hence synthesis of theoretical approaches can provide an integrated theoretical approach to the study of international migration as a whole. Therefore, for an integrated conceptualization and better insight for this study, Neoclassical Economic Theories of Migration, Mobility Transition Theory of Migration and Social Network Theory of Migration is briefly discussed hereunder.

For Neoclassical Economic theorists, the cost-benefit approach underlies the decision-making process of migration. In this context, migration is regarded as rational action, maximizing the individual's net benefits. Therefore, migration is a costly move from worse economic circumstances to better ones and tends to assume that rising average incomes at the origin will strictly reduce migration (King, 2012). For these theorists, nonmonetary determinants have little effect in migration and hence they are not regarded as key factors.

Indifferent to the above assertion, King (2012) argued that the major causes of migration are economic and hence most migration is from agricultural to industrial areas in search of better wage and economic wellbeing. These theoretical perspectives are often based on wider social theories that assume individuals simplistically act on conscious and rational choices (O'Reilly, 2012). This explanation of the neoclassical theory, therefore, gives migrants too much agency or free will in the decision-making process.

As argued by scholars like Guilmoto and Sandron (2001), this level of analysis does not permit one to grasp the role of intermediate entities in the decision-making process of migrants. It, therefore, overlooks the dynamics of the networks, overlapping nature of different scales and phenomena, which characterize migration mechanisms in developing countries.

Different scholars are challenging the notion that attributes economic reason as the sole determinate factor for migration. They argue an increase in income does not necessarily reduce the stock and magnitude of migration. Since the 1970s, a series of researchers began to sketch a different class of theories about the relationship between rising average incomes and emigrations. These theories predict an initial period, starting from low levels of income, during which rising incomes are accompanied by rising rates of emigration. Only after some turning point are further increases in income accompanied by falling rates of emigration (Clemens, 2014).

Poverty and wealth are relative concepts that lead to both migration and trafficking patterns. However, recent research findings indicate that poverty reduction and development in less developed countries in the short term increase the stock of migration. It is to this fact that Carling and Talleraa (2016) explained that poverty eradication policy has had little success in decreasing either rural-urban migration or international migration. Instead, poverty reduction and economic growth can fuel migration aspirations. Therefore, Mobility Transition Theory/ Migration Hump Theory posits that other forces and intermediate variables, accompanying economic growth, exert a separate, upward pressure on emigration.

Very recently several writers in the study of international migration have recognized the role of social networks, or ‘migrant networks’, as an important force in explaining the perpetuity of international migration (Gebriel, 2014; Gedetu, 2014; Murugan and Biniam, 2014). There are more international migrants today than ever before, and their number is certain to increase in the foreseeable future (Koser, 2007). The idea of migration appears to give sound justification as more migrants cause more links to create with relatives and friends making them candidates for migration thereby increasing the stock of migrants.

Consistent with the idea of migration causes, Haug (2008) confirmed that social networks or migration networks as a composite of interpersonal relations provide a foundation for the dissemination of information as well as for patronage or an assistance purpose. He further argued that interactions within social networks make migration easier by reducing the costs and risks of moving. Therefore, unlike neoclassical theorists, social network theory argues that migration is a dynamic phenomenon that cannot simplistically be attributed to economic factors alone as decided by the free will of the migrant. Therefore, migration systems and networks’ theory tend to consider sociological and other intermediate entities as important determinants in migration studies indicating that the decision to migrate does not rely on the free will of individual migrants alone (O’Reilly, 2012). Therefore, as Kahanec and Zimmermann (2008) argued, migration as a dynamic phenomenon involves many twists and turns driven by a multitude of possible reasons. As such, all migration needs to be understood within the wider context of the system and other intervening variables primarily related to social contacts in assisting or resisting migration to happen.

According to Endeshaw (2014), trafficking is not a new phenomenon, but it has recently reemerged globally. Global March shows that the trafficking of persons leaves no country

untouched and the widespread global nature of the practice is on the rise. The author listed Ethiopia among countries affected by the practice (Ellais, 2013). Trafficking of persons has evolved into one of the most tragic features of contemporary global migration and the situation of victims is described as follows. Victims of trafficking are exposed to physical and psychological violence, abuse and denied labor rights. Are illegal before the law and are often found in a forced and unwanted relationship or dependency with their traffickers.

Trafficking of humans in its initial stage is closely connected to crimes such as drug trafficking, document falsification and human smuggling. This stage is where organized crime thrives while the rule of law is undermined. A study indicates that though trafficking affects hundreds of thousands of people of every year, getting an accurate figure that for persons trafficked in is not easy to obtain and estimate (Endeshaw, 2014). In addition to the UN (2000), these difficulties may be attributed to the complexity of the problem the ambivalence of decision-makers and a lack of resources to ensure adequate legislation to permit vigorous strategic intervention for the fight against trafficking. Due to these and other related reasons, there are no accurate statistics on the extent of the problem and estimates are unreliable.

A review of existing literature indicates that individual characteristics such as gender, socio-economic status, education, employment, and personal aspiration may be related to a trafficking person's individual life. In sub-Saharan Africa major cites irregular migration as well as trafficking of young boys and girls were driven by worsening youth unemployment and rapidly deteriorating socio-economic condition and poverty (Annan, 2006).

The major elements in external trafficking are the engagement of victims as house cleaners mostly in the Middle East. The main destination for female migrants from Ethiopia is countries

in the Middle East (Gedetu, 2014; IOM, 2003). Lack of accurate information about countries of destination is among the major factors contributing to aggravate the problem. According to Emebet (2003), a large number of female migrants leave the country for Arab countries through traffickers who often are misinforming the migrants about the working and living condition at countries of destination. Most vulnerable to such trafficking are women between the age of eighteen and twenty-four particularly high school dropouts (Yoseph, et al, 2006).

Local brokers in collaboration with facilitators, who can be neighbors, relatives, or friends of the victims, play a major role in the trafficking process (Beryene, 2005). Receiving agents such as relatives of original trafficker owners of travel agencies and owners of import and export business are also involved in the process at destination areas. Although many or most of the victims are obsessively engaged as house cleaners, trafficked women are often exposed to wide-ranging forms of abuse and exploitation in the country of destination. These include confinement, refusal of salary, denial of rest and leaves, sexual harassment and rape, emotional abuse, imprisonment, and beatings (IOM, 2007). Even though reports of trafficking to Arab countries came to the public's attention more than two decades ago it is not reported as much as what it deserves (Emebet, 2003).

2.5. Causes and Consequences of Human Trafficking

2.5.1. Causes of Human Trafficking

Researchers on the area have attempted to investigate, describe and analyze the causes of human trafficking (Anchinesh, 2006; Newman and Cameroon, 2007 ; Lee,2007; Abdulkadir, 2010; Ephrem, 2008; Gedetu,2014). Newman and Cameroon (2007) and Lee (2007) suggest that an understanding of human trafficking requires an analysis of the operation of, and interaction between, wide ranges of factors that combine to make individuals vulnerable to trafficking. To

understand human trafficking in its broad social, economic and political contexts, it is argued that it is important first to identify and know the interaction between such structural factors or variables of trafficking as economic deprivations, social inequality, and demand for the inexpensive labor force and adjacent factors of trafficking like loose national and international legal regimes, poor law enforcement, corruption, weak education campaigns, etc. (Newman and Cameron, 2007).

The above varied and interrelated explanations of human trafficking and many others are generally reduced in to two major causes as push factors and pull factors (Animaw, 2011; Lee, 2007). Push factors (AKA supply-side factors) are understood as the reasons behind migration in general, as well as the conditions for the incidence of trafficking within the country of origin. Pull factors, also referred to as demand-side factors, are reasons and situations creating demand for migrant labor and exploitative working conditions in countries of destination (Lee, 2007). Putting it in another way, identifying and knowing the interaction between the push and pull factors will help us significantly understand the nature of human trafficking (Newman and Cameron, 2007).

A. Push Factors

Major push factors in developing countries including Ethiopia are often attributable to economic, social and political deprivations (Newman and Cameron, 2007). For example Gedetu(2014) has identified poverty and lack of viable economic opportunity as are among the major causes of/push factors for human trafficking (Murugan and Biniam, 2014). Social factors such as low level of education and subsequent women unemployment and/or under employment is also contributing push factors for human trafficking of women to the Middle East and Sudan(Gebriel,

2014). Moreover , Gebriel (2014) and Abdulkadir (2010) have mentioned several push factors including, but not limited to, widespread poverty, unemployment and under-employment greed, family and communal dislocation, economic transition, globalization, rural impoverishment, accelerated commoditization of sex, economic decline and uncertainties, and dramatically deteriorating living standards. They went on to list other factors as low pay, discriminatory labor practices, violence (particularly against women), lack of social and welfare support, lack of educational opportunities, tourism, false or imaginary marriage, declining border controls, governance, constant and increased demand for cheap labor, combined forces of organized crime and governmental corruption, and the receding capacity of the state to provide basic social services (Abdulkadir, 2010; Gebriel, 2014). In most developing countries, poor economic, political and social infrastructure, which contributes to poverty, conflict and bad governance force some people to leave and look for opportunities elsewhere. Very often, these poor people who travel through irregular channels and dangerous, hazardous and circuitous routes become victims of trafficking (Gabriel, 2014).

Pull factors

Many trafficked persons are willing to take risks in order to get opportunities abroad. Deceived, more often than not, by traffickers/smugglers, opportunities such as promises of steady employment, better living conditions, and access to hard currency are driving factors for the illicit journey to countries of destination (Gebriel, 2014). Pull factors such as the different pull factors, better job opportunities, and better payments about currency exchange /riyals to birr/, at the destination countries also attract migrants to leave their home country (Abebaw and Waganesh, 2015). For example better income and job opportunities in the destination countries are the most potent pull factors for trafficking persons in Ethiopia (Abebaw, 2013). More over,

having friends and/or family members in the destination countries is also pulling trafficking persons to engage in the risky business of human trafficking. For example, trafficking to Saudi-Arabia and Sudan is facilitated by family networks that often make the communication and travel to the destination country of trafficking persons easier.

Gebriel(2014) argued that the perceived importance of adventure and fulfillment as a pull factor appears to be dependent on the level of economic conditions in the country of origin; while poverty has increased in Ethiopia, there is a steady demand from Middle East for cheap unskilled labor in the informal economy. This creates preconditions for trafficking, since migrants are dependent on illegal middlemen to buy passports and for transportation. the demand in the destination countries for women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation is also one of the most important demand side causes of trafficking in human beings.

2.5.2. Consequences of human trafficking

Human trafficking has now been recognized both by scholars and policy makers as a crime against the human being and against state security that has both long and short-term effects on the victims and state institutions (Animaw, 2011). A victim will suffer from both physical and psychological harm, and through recued eventually, the trauma suffered by victims of trafficking is long-lasting and may never fully dissipate (UNIDOC, 2011). Victims of trafficking generally work in sub-standard conditions, under increased risk of injuries or death while on the job, due to unregulated and unsafe working conditions or due to lack of proper health care. What makes the problem complex is traffickers use a range of coercive techniques to control their victims throughout the process of trafficking (Animaw, 2011). This is exercised by using a wide range of coercive control mechanisms, including debt bondage; isolation through the removal of identity and travel documents, isolation through prohibition to communicate with family members,

friends, and people coming from the same area or country, locking inside the home, use of violence and fear, and the threat of reprisals against victims' families (IOM, 2006).

From the first phase of the trafficking process, the victim may suffer serious violations of their human rights, as recruitment mostly occurs in a situation where the victim is forced, deceived, and misguided. During transportation and upon arrival at the destination, the victims may repetitively be physically, sexually, and psychologically abused (Animaw, 2011; Murugan and Biniam, 2014). Vast majority of trafficking persons are often exposed to high risks from loss of life to injuries, tortures, and kidnapping, to sexual and financial exploitations, grabbing of money and properties, hunger and water thirst (Kassegn & Gashaw, 2017). Gradually, the consequences of trafficking are also impacts on communities and society at large and are more long-lasting. The more discernable impacts include loss of productive workforce, social problems arising from broken families and children growing up without a parent or parents, as well as the growing instability of the migrants and their families in the contexts of dependency on earnings from countries where restrictive immigration policies do neither allow longer-term residency status nor any realistic possibility for family unification (Human Rights Watch, 2010). Moreover, there is also a risk that migration and trafficking become a vicious circle as some returnees turn to be role models and traffickers (Animaw, 2011).

In conclusion, human trafficking, for the most part, expose migrants to exploitation, physical abuse, forced labor, slavery and other human rights violations (Mahari, 2017). In some cases of displacement, trafficking and smuggling, migrants might be confined in a closed space, constituting a serious violation of their freedom of movement (AU, 2017). Many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, passport confiscation, and confinement.

Ethiopian women who migrate for work or flee abusive employers in the Middle East are also vulnerable to sex trafficking (US Department of State, 2019). Forced labor is also common in Ethiopian men and boys who migrate to the Gulf states and other African nations.

2.6. Actors Involved in Human Trafficking

Identifying the different conditions that cause human trafficking cannot alone help us to deepen our understanding of human trafficking. Besides identifying the causes, it is quite important to explore the various problems that trafficked person's face, and the actors involved in trafficking. Human trafficking involves a high contingent of role players from diversified backgrounds. Shelley (2010) states that a diversity of actors participates in human trafficking, ranging from diplomats and employees of multinational organizations who traffic young women for domestic labor to small-scale entrepreneurs, to members of the large criminal organizations.

The process of human trafficking involves different actors. A person who involves in the activity of trafficking human beings is referred to as trafficker. At the beginning of the chain of trafficking, especially in the process of recruiting, the trafficker can be a person or a group of local networks or elites. Organized crime organizations are often involved in the transnational trafficking of persons across international borders. In addition to local brokers or traffickers, police officers, border guards, immigration personnel, and relatives and families of trafficking victims are also among the main actors involved in the trafficking of children, women, and men (Shelley, 2010).

A person or a group of persons who are trafficked and exploited for their labor are referred to as victims of human trafficking. Next to women, children are the most vulnerable groups. The trafficking of children is different from the trafficking of men and women. Family involvement

in the recruitment and facilitation of the trafficking process is much more common in child trafficking than that of adults. Gozdzia et al, (2008) studied child survivors of sexual and labor trafficking and found that parents or grandparents of the children were partially involved in many of the researched trafficking cases.

A variety of actors are involved in human trafficking, including family members, school teachers, police officers, soldiers, retired and active government officials, and returned migrants. According to an information guide prepared by ILO (2003) to prevent discrimination, exploitation and abuses of migrant workers, the actors involved in the trafficking cycle are categorized into private actors, public actors and clients. A variety of private actors, including transportation, tourism, media/communications, entertainment and law enforcement authorities are also involved in the networks that facilitate and maintain trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation (Gebriel, 2014; ILO,2003).

Such private actors as taxi and truck driver, hotels and motels, the media and the legal profession, and owners and managers of bars, night clubs and brothels highly participate and provide support services for traffickers in the movement of children, women and men to and between places of exploitation (ILO, 2003). Clients and public actors such as immigration police and other public servants are among the major actors of the trafficking cycle (Ibid). Public servants participate in trafficking by providing false birth certificates and documents, arranging for illegal border crossing and protecting brothel and bar owners from prosecution. On the other hand, trafficking would be dissolved if there were no high demand for sexual services and cheap labor on the side of the clients. Thus, clients are one actor that indirectly participates in the trafficking process by creating the demand for cheap labor and sexual service (ILO,2003).

2.7. An Overview of Migration in Ethiopia

As is in most of the world, migration has always been part of the history of the peoples of Ethiopia and the region, including the Horn of Africa. Distinctively, the Horn of Africa is host to pastoralist communities and large-scale spontaneous community movements.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the most vulnerable region from which a substantial amount of victims has been recruited for both continental and intercontinental transaction. This also holds very true of Ethiopian men, women and children who have been immensely draining out via various channels within assorted trafficking networks (Murugan and Biniam, 2014). The IOM reported that significant number of Ethiopian nationals have become prey for traffickers as a consequence of irregular migration. The report identified three routes through which countless number of Ethiopian nationals are smuggled and trafficked: *Eastern route* (via Djibouti, Somaliland, Puntland and Yemen into Saudi Arabia, Gulf Countries and the Middle East), *Northern route* (transits through Sudan, Egypt, and Libya onward into Europe through crossing of the Mediterranean Sea) and *Southern route* transits through Kenya, Tanzania and other African countries onward to South Africa (Zelalem, 2017; IOM, 2015).

Although human trafficking has not yet been systematically documented in Ethiopia, some official reports revealed that human trafficking has been alarmingly emerging as a serious national challenge. For example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (now ministry of peace) roughly estimates in 2010 that about 75,000- 100,000 people migrate each year into Sudan, Libya and other nearby Arab and European countries and most of these people cross the border illicitly either by traffickers or smugglers (Zelalem, 2017). Most recently, US department of State (2019) report reveal that approximately 100,000 Ethiopians perennially travel illegally to only Saudi Arabia for work (US department of State, 2019). This route is treacherous due to the sea

journey, civil war and overall lawlessness in Yemen. Typically in past years, young men and women migrate northwest via Sudan aiming for Europe, while young women tend to travel through Eritrea or Djibouti to secure domestic work in Saudi Arabia (Ibid).

Due to human trafficking, hundreds of Ethiopian migrants died as a result of savage terrorist murders and xenophobic attacks respectively in Libya and South Africa in 2015 (AU, 2017). In 2014/15 only, 631 male migrants, most of them from Damboya (Kembatta Zone, SNNP Regional State), died making the journey to South Africa including as a result of attacks from wild animals. Some Zones in Ethiopia receive one or two migrant corpses from South Africa and the Middle East in a month. The assassination of Ethiopian migrants in Libya by terrorists affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in March 2015, the inhuman attacks against Ethiopian migrants in Saudi Arabia, including vigilantes, and their eventual deportation in 2013-2014, as well as xenophobic mob attacks in South Africa, are good examples of how human trafficking increases the vulnerabilities of migrants without any protection whatsoever from communities and authorities in the countries of transit and destination (Mehari, 2017).

The Ethiopian government lifted its October 2013 ban on domestic worker employment in the Gulf states in September 2018 for countries where bilateral labor agreements exist, namely, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. The ban has contributed to irregular migration and trafficking. Saudi Arabia remains the primary destination for irregular migrants, representing 80-90 percent of Ethiopian labor migration; reportedly, more than 200,000 Ethiopians reside there. From March to November 2017, Saudi Arabia offered an amnesty period, declaring that all irregular migrants can voluntarily leave the country; an international organization reported more than 100,000 migrants returned to Ethiopia during this timeframe, of which nearly 65,000 were deportees and more than 70 percent males (US Department of State, 2019).

In a bid to stop human trafficking and the subsequent threats to human security, Ethiopia has banned labour migration several times. The 2013 ban on regular migration was imposed until the new proclamation is promulgated. In the meantime, the 2013 ban remains in effect for countries without a bilateral labour migration agreement (Mehari, 2017). Following 2013, Ethiopia has detailed legislative instruments and bilateral labour agreements with some countries of destination where labour migration is permitted. As per a number of proclamations, including the recent 909/2015 and 923/2016 labour migration laws, labour migration is allowed only with countries where bilateral labour agreements are concluded between the government of Ethiopia and the country of destination (US Department of State, 2019). Labor migration is to be conducted through private employment agencies and with the strict oversight under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Mehari, 2017).

Human trafficking poses to trafficking persons several threats of human security (Vietti and Scribner, 2013). Due to limited life experience, low levels of education and lack of adequate training, Ethiopian migrants, particularly to the Middle East and particularly women, faced a serious cultural shock, language barrier, frustration of expectations compounded by actual physical attacks, psychological pressure and denial of liberty and dignity (Mahari, 2011). For example, personal insecurity such as physical and verbal abuse against female migrants is not only perpetrated by male employers but most often by female employers in the destination countries (Abebaw, 2013). Women migrants tend to become subject to serious mental health problems, violent crimes and, in some cases, suicide (Tariku and Gudina, 2014). According to the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report. Ethiopian girls are also forced into domestic servitude and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and South Sudan – particularly in Juba, Bor, and Bentiu while Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labor in

Djibouti as shop assistants, errand boys, domestic workers, thieves, and street beggars(US Department of State, 2019). Young women, most with only primary education, are subjected to domestic servitude throughout the Middle East, as well as in Sudan and South Sudan, and many transit through Djibouti, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, or Yemen as they emigrate seeking work (Tariku and Gudina, 2014). Many of the Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East also face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement and murder. Many are also driven to despair and experience psychological problem, with some committing suicide (Tariku and Gudina, 2014).

Another aspect of the pressure exerted on Ethiopian migrants, particularly female domestic workers, derives from their religion. Most non-Muslim Ethiopian migrants face high amounts of pressure to convert to Islam and practice Islamic rituals (Gudetu, 2014). The area selected for this study is the most trafficking-affected in Ethiopia(Mehari, 2017). The 2017 statistics on human trafficking show that the Oromia region is home for more than one-third of of the entire trafficked persons in Ethiopia, and the vast majority of this figure happens to be from the four zones selected for case study (Mehari, 2017).

2.8. Summary and Concluding Remarks

Human trafficking is one of the most heinous crimes of our time. Across the globe, millions of people live in slave-like conditions, generating billions of dollars in profit for their traffickers. Human Trafficking is defined in the Trafficking Protocol as “the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud or deception for exploitation (UNPP, 2000). The community in Oromia Regional State in general and the selected areas had experienced several sticky effects of

human trafficking. Deaths, physical and psychological harms, detentions and inhuman treatment in the desert routes or destination countries are frequent news in the region. However, illegal migration is increasing and continues to expose many people to be victims of human trafficking and disturb the socio-economic stability and human security of the community.

CHAPTER THREE: HUMAN SECURITY IN PERSPECTIVE

3.1. Introduction

In simple terms human security is about creating a conducive environment for individuals and communities to live in ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom from want’. While the first refers to the absence of protection against violence, hunger, natural disaster, torture and so on, the second implies the opportunities that individuals should have to develop their potential as much as possible and to enjoy life to the fullest. In effect, human security is about creating and enhancing access, protection and empowerment of people and individuals to the material or quantitative dimensions of human existence. Although little has been studied on the link between human security and trafficking of persons in Ethiopia¹, it is clear that threats to human security such as poverty, socio-economic marginalization, unemployment, political repression and so forth are widely reiterated as among the drivers of human trafficking. As discussed in this chapter the concept of human trafficking and human security are inextricably linked concepts in the sense that addressing the former is pivotal in emancipating the latter from the many threats in most developing countries to which Ethiopia is a part. As stressed the 1994 UNDP report on human security consists of two complementary components that are *freedom from fear* such as freedom from threats of war, conflict and state-sponsored violence, and *freedom from want* (such as freedom from preventable diseases, economic hardship, poverty, developmental concerns and other (UNDP, 1994). The failure to achieve the above and other conditions that allow persons to live their lives free from fear and want largely contributes to human trafficking. It is against this background that this chapter is organized into two sections. The first section offers the conceptual and historical development of human security as a new security paradigm in the field of security discourse. The second examines human security by putting it in human trafficking

¹ The findings of the research show a lack of studies linking human trafficking with human security.

perspective. The chapter finally concludes with summary and concluding remarks on the chapter.

3.2. Security and Human Security

3.2.1. Understanding Security

The concept of security is a highly controversial one in peace and security discourse (Omeje, 2010). As a concept, security has no objectively agreed meaning, and scholars on the field have frequently attempted to provide working definition, but all in vain. The popular argument across security studies is that security (and insecurity) is what people make it; what person has constructed. Save the controversies aside, security is fundamentally concerned with threats to survival or an existential condition for individuals including freedom from life-determining threats.

However, scholars in the area seem to be on the same page in terms of the issues that give rise to the debate on the concept of security. They usually reiterate questions such as whose security-the referent object to be made secure; security from what, how to provide security, and by what means to provide security (Omeje, 2010). Some scholars are also concerned with other subjective questions such as how much security, how do you measure it and are they achievable after all. For example, scholars such as Brodie and Arnold Wolfers do not accept the concept of partial security arguing that a state is either secure or insecure, but cannot be half secure (Baldwin, 1997). The answers to these questions largely vary across peace and security scholars, researchers as well as policymakers.

However, the various explanations on the definition of security have now emerged as new theories and paradigms of the concept of security. The debate on the notion of security has

finally emerged into two prominent security paradigms under International relations (IR) theories. These are state-centric or “state security” approaches based on the theoretical framework of realism at one end of the spectrum, and new thinking of security, human security rooted within Copenhagen school, and ‘Critical Security Studies’ on the other end (Naidoo, 2001). Conventional state security covers the period from the 1940s to the end of the Cold War and had been dominated by realism security perspectives. According to the prevailing realist view of the time, the referent object of security is the state and presumes that if the state is secure, so does those that live under it. Security was seen as protection of the security of the state, in terms of preserving its territorial integrity and political sovereignty from invading armies through military capabilities (Owen, 2004). According to realist’s security has to do with the threats, use and control of military force in the context of the specific policies that states adopt to prepare for, prevent or engage in war’. This is typically what happened in the cold war period. During the Cold War, this conception of security identified another country as a threat, and state security was often used as a guise of oppressed populations. Although it has been presently criticized as reductionist (for being overtly statist and privileging military power for providing security), the realist perspective has exerted the greatest influence on the study and practice of security in the international system (Omeje, 2010).

The second is human security which this part of the dissertation seeks to shed light on. It is a very useful security paradigm, addressing a wide range of threats to the security of individuals and groups, as compared to the traditional state-centric security paradigm. Although the idea of human security goes back to the 1940s, following the 1994 United Nations Human Development Report (UNHDR) that defined security as “freedom from fear and freedom from want.”

3.2.2. Human Security: New Paradigm of Security

The end of the cold war means that the international community as represented by the UN was no longer polarized along with East-West alliance. A parallel change in the conflict dynamics of the world especially in developing countries was also that conflicts began to occur within states not between states; essentially because of political, social and economic grievances among different identity groups within a state. This made the idea of broadening the notion of security attractive.

On the concept of human security as well disagreement continues as is in security. As disagreement continues as to what human security encompasses, the varied views have now been reduced in two approaches of human security; the narrow versus broad conceptualization of human security (Eldering, 2010; Owen, 2004). The narrow conceptualization focuses on security from physical violence, while maintaining the people at the heart of its focus (Svensson, 2007). The narrow perspective refers to what the UNHCR calls “freedom from fear”, which includes military threats to a physical safety such as armed conflict and torture, excluding ‘freedom from want’ (Korhonen, 2011). The second is a broad conceptualization of human security. This perspective has become the mainstream approach to human security and has been adopted by many international organizations including the UN. According to this conceptualization, (human) security is achieved only when basic material needs are met and ‘meaningful participation in the life of the community’ and human dignity are realized (Bellamy and Donald, 2002).

Proponents of human security like Ken Booth, Wyn Jones & Peter Vale generally argued that security is about ‘human emancipation’ (Booth, K. & Peter Vale, 1997). They defined human emancipation as freeing people as individuals and groups, from social, physical, economic, political and other constraints that stop them from carrying out what they would freely choose to

do (Omeje, 2010). The widely used UNHDR (1994) also adopts the broad conceptualization of human security. According to UNHDR, Human security is safety from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life (UNHDR, 1994). In addition to the threats to physical safety, threats of economic, social and political nature, which are called freedom from want, are also included in this perspective of human security (Korhonen, 2011). Widely enough, this new security thinking has been advanced by many actors including governments following UNHDR and CHS conceptualization of the same (Obasi, 2006).

3.2.3. Conceptual and Theoretical Development of Human Security

The emergence and subsequent development of human security has been largely influenced and shaped several international relation theories. Particularly relevant to the development of human security as a security discourse is Copenhagen School and the Critical Security Studies (Omeje, 2010). The Copenhagen school is the extension of the neo-realist approach to human security and is advocated by structural or neo-realists such as Barry Buzan (Naidoo, 2001). Neo-realists conceptualized security by commenting on the perceived limitation of the realist approach to security; that is the excessive emphasis on the state and external military threats as a referent object and threat to human security respectively (Bellamy and Donald, 2002). Waever et al. (1993) argued that the main unit of analysis for societal security are politically significant ethno-national and religious identities, and substitute the state with the notion of society as a referent object of security. Buzan also added that the straitjacket militaristic approach to security that dominated the discourse during the Cold War was simpleminded and led to the underdevelopment of the concept and he subsequently broadened it to include political, economic, social and environmental threats (Naidoo, 2001). According to this school, although

the referent object to be made secure is ‘society-centered’, state remains the primary provider of security to individuals in addition to other international and regional actors (Tadjbakhsh, 2009).

A more radicalized approach to human security is advocated by proponents of the Critical Security Studies (CSS) or post-modernists. According to Critical Security Studies, human security is purely conceptualized in the context of individuals and vulnerable groups. State is identified to be a threat to security than being a referent object of security and these theorists also challenge it as an effective and adequate provider of security (Omeje, 2010; Naidoo, 2001). Omeje (2010) further explained;

for most Critical Security study (CS)S theorists, states should not be the central focus of analysis in security studies because not only do they frequently mask parochial elitist interests, often disguised as the national interest, but they have in practice also remained a crucial part of the problem of insecurity in the international system by often being a threat to the security of the people they are expected to protect (Omeje, 2010, P.13).

Consequently, a wide range of non-state actors such as individuals, ethnic and cultural groups, regional economic blocs, multinational corporations (MNCs), nongovernmental organizations etc. are considered as security providers. Thus, the question ‘who provides security’ may need to be addressed by bypassing the state and work with influential community-minded agents to address the needs of individuals and groups. They also claim an expansive conceptualization of human security in terms of broadening-inclusion of a wide variety of non-military threats and deepening -more referent objects to be made secure including individuals and groups.

It can be maintained that human security represents both “a paradigm shift” in the security discourse and a methodological tool in achieving security. As to the ‘shift in paradigm’ aspect,

human security essentially entails the security of people and communities at the center of security, and as a methodological tool, by securing individuals first, the security of the state and the international system can also be ensured (Tadjbakhsh, 2009). This paradigm shift in the security discourse is essential because threats to security have changed over time through securitization, with the demise of the bipolar Cold War politics. Non-traditional threats to security such as poverty, environmental degradation, drought, epidemics and socio-economic and political marginalization are now prevalent in most developing countries including Africa (Bette and Ude, 2011; Burgess, 2008). It is particularly useful in the context of conflict-prone and poverty-ravaged African states, at the core of which is structural violence expressed by socioeconomic and political marginalization.

The human security framework is in particular useful in changing the political use of ‘security’ from a focus on the interstate, the military problem of maintaining territorial borders -to the social and global problem of maintaining ‘life’ across borders (Bellamy and Donald, 2005). It focuses on the security of the individual and community, not the state and its territory but the state playing a fundamental part in securing its citizens. And it also asserts that non-state actors play equally important roles in securing individuals. In addition to ‘essentializing’ the human person at the center of security, it broadens threats to security, including internal non-military threats of poverty, disease, environmental degradation, human trafficking and other socio-economic and political problems.

3.3. The Implication of Human Trafficking on Human Security

Human trafficking has been on the contemporary international security agenda since the late 1990s, and much progress has been made since then especially in terms of adopting new laws, awareness-raising, and as well as cooperation agreements between the various state and non-state counter-trafficking actors. Despite these accomplishments, the human trafficking statistics show an increasing trend with developing countries including Ethiopia leading the race to human trafficking. Apart from its obvious challenge to the security of states as part of organized crime and means of corruption, most strikingly, human trafficking is a grave violation of human rights of trafficked persons who are often exposed to exploitation of many forms including act of the rape, beatings, and arbitrary killing as well as other physical and psychological abuses (Peulić, 2017).

Human trafficking and human (in)security are causally correlational to one another. Illegal migration in general and human trafficking in particular result from human insecurity and the latter can lead to human insecurity (Vietti and Scribner, 2013). What forms human trafficking or all acts of trafficking of persons do in one way or the other constitute threats to human security. Similarly, as Wylie (2006) rightly put the root causes of human trafficking lie in insecure lives. People vulnerable to being trafficked are people whose lives have been made insecure by harsh economic conditions and state breakdown. Comprehensively stated, disruptions in the economic lives of individuals and their families, dislocation due to environmental disasters, and political and religious persecution constitute a few of the threats to human security that drive migration and/or human trafficking on a mass scale (Vietti and Scribner, 2013). Thus, it appears quite apparent to comprehend that human insecurity and human trafficking are inextricably linked issues the presence one does always entail the other.

Human trafficking is also said to have been attributable to the countries' failure to meet and/or provide basic socio-economic and political and human rights abuses. Illicit human trafficking is often driven by human rights abuses or persecution, and a severe lack of economic, political, and social opportunities (Vietti and Scribner, 2013). This, in turn, has something to do with the concept of human security. As human security is essentially about creating a population free from fear and want, addressing a wide range of threats to human security is equivalent to combating human trafficking (Vietti and Scribner, 2013). The purpose of human security lies ultimately in its achievement in the lives of people, whether they can live their everyday life in freedom from want and freedom from fear, without constant threats. Human security is about very concrete life situations, with poverty and violent conflict, injustice and humiliation, as well as still deepening inequality as central concerns (Langenhve, 2004).

The experience of being trafficked from start to finish involves a violation of personal security, from the initial deceptive relationship to the physical violence used to enforce compliance with exploitation. These insecurities also go with trafficking persons in the country of destination where the trafficked persons given their illegal status and liability to deportation, fear both their traffickers and the state authorities (Peulić, 2017).

In Ethiopia, frequently cited risk factors for human trafficking in and out of Ethiopia include poverty, gender discriminatory practices, environmental factors, poor governance, demographic factors, famine, conflict, political instability, and economic conditions (Belay, 2014; Kassa & Abebe, 2014). Given the non-traditional threats to security such as poverty, environmental degradation, drought, epidemics and socio-economic and political marginalization (Bette and Ude, 2011), it is hard to even think to address human trafficking without first embark on these

structural problems, which are said to be widely prevalent in most developing countries including Ethiopia.

The widely recognized components of human security by the 1994 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Security report and the UN Commission on Human Security (CHS) are of immense importance to help substantiate how human trafficking heavily impacts human security (CHS, 2003). According to the UNDP human security report economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security are among the core components of human security (UNDP, 1994). The report also summarizes the respective threats to these components. Persistent poverty and unemployment are threats to economic security. So does lack of basic health care, deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, and malnutrition as threats to health security. Most importantly, physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labour are notable threats to personal security, and political repression and human rights abuses as threats political security. There is no denying that throughout the human trafficking process trafficked persons are under the above-mentioned threats to human security.

It can be maintained that human trafficking is, for the most part, driven by human insecurities or /and threats to human security. Human trafficking is a response made by persons to cope up with different economic, socio-cultural, and political crises (Gudetu, 2014), which are said to have been threats to human security.

Human security is also based on a multi-sectoral understanding of insecurities. It entails a broadened understanding of threats and includes causes of insecurity relating for instance to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Threats to human security are mutually reinforcing and interconnected in the sense that economic and

social insecurities can lead to deprivation and poverty which in turn could lead to resource depletion, infectious diseases, education deficits , all of which are considered push factors for human trafficking (Peulic, 2017). In other words, human security issues such as access to employment, basic social services including housing, health care and education, fair redistribution of income, and wealth, if fulfilled, are effective responses to the growing human trafficking problems.

3.4. Summary and Conclusion

Essentially, human security is about creating conducive environment for individuals, peoples and communities to live in ‘freedom from want’ and ‘freedom to’ as envisaged in a UNHD report on human security. The first refers to the absence of protection against hunger, natural disaster, torture, and so on. The second refers to the opportunities that individuals should have to develop their potential as much as possible and to enjoy life to the fullest. Similarly, the Commission in Human Security (CHS) also conceptualizes human security broadly as protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations....and creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity (CHS, 2003).

In effect, human security approach is about creating and enhancing access, protection and empowerment of people and individuals to the material or quantitative dimensions of human existence, i.e. food, shelter, clothing, education and health care; and the non-material or qualitative conditions of human existence, i.e. freedom, liberty and participation in the decisions of the community that affects their lives.

The nexus between human trafficking and human security is that threats to the human security of an individual are, for the most part, attributable to human trafficking. For example, those threats to human security such as persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of basic health care, deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, and malnutrition, and most importantly, physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labour and other human rights abuses, all are notable problems trafficked persons are experiencing. Thus, human trafficking is by transitivity among the frequently happening threats to human security in African countries like Ethiopia.

More importantly, the government is expected to facilitate the collaboration of different stakeholders in preventing human trafficking and creating employment opportunities at the domestic level and raising awareness on the causes and consequences of human trafficking on the life of the victims. By doing so, the government could ensure both combating human trafficking, and human security from the multitude of threats that are often prevalent in Africa to which Ethiopia is no exception.

CHAPTER FOUR

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ETHIOPIA

4.1. Introduction

As indicated in the literature part of the dissertation, combating human trafficking has obtained growing attention at the international level since the late 1990s. Earlier in time were also treaties and other soft laws, which were already available, but lacks focus on human trafficking fundamentally. A wide range of international legal instruments, which have a touch on human trafficking, but with a limited focus, has been developed for long. For example, many of international Human Rights instruments have incorporated provisions related to human trafficking. This is essential because human trafficking is among the worst forms of human rights violations. Similarly, threats to human security, as reiterated in this research, are widely covered in human rights legal instruments. A typical example of which are rights envisaged both in International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Many of the treatment and sufferings victims of trafficking are exposed to be undoubtedly in violations of some of the provisions of ICCPR including the non-derogable human rights of prohibition against torture, inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment.

Ethiopia is a champion in signing international legal instruments. We have dozens of international human rights instruments as well as domestic legislation, which outlaw human trafficking and other acts tantamount to trafficking of persons. Treaties related to human rights in general and human trafficking in particular to which Ethiopia is a party include UN

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its supplementary protocols (the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons) in 2012; The United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air in 2012; the 1955 Slavery Convention since 21 January 1969; the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others in 1981; the 1979 Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981; the 1989 Convention on Rights of Child (CRC) in May 1991; the 1966 ICCPR and ICESCR in 1993; the 1984 Convention against Torture (CAT) and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1994. Moreover, Ethiopia has been a member of the International Labor Organization (ILO) since 1923 and has subsequently ratified many of the ILO conventions.

In its domestic laws as well, Ethiopia has adequately recognized in chapter three of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution human rights. The criminal law also criminalizes human trafficking. A bundle of other subsidiary laws (proclamations and regulations) has put in place in combating human security in Ethiopia.

However, as many contend Ethiopia has been known in its institutional incapacity to enforce the existing legal frameworks on human trafficking and human rights. Despite presence of institutions that are entrusted to oversee and enforce anti-human trafficking and human rights laws, its weak institutional capacity has made the human trafficking situation in the country remain escalating.

This chapter of the dissertation is organized as follows. The first part embarks on how the legal framework looks like. A comprehensive discussion on national laws and international legal instruments Ethiopia has ratified on human trafficking and human rights has been covered. The

second section covers the institutional framework on human security and sheds light on how trafficking of persons added the already prevalent human security threats in Ethiopia in general and the study areas in particular. A summary and concluding remarks winds up this part of the study.

4.2 Legal Frameworks on Human Trafficking

4.2.1. International and Regional Legal Frameworks on Human Trafficking

Following growing attention on the part of the international community in the 1990s, several international and national legal frameworks have developed to combat and control human trafficking. International legal instruments relevant to address human trafficking are often found to be treaties related to human rights and transnational organized crime. An international treaty that stipulates exclusively with trafficking is the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Trafficking Protocol). Major crime control treaties, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption are also relevant to human trafficking (UNHR, 2014). Treaties dealing with slavery, forced labor, child labor, rights of migrant workers, and persons with disabilities, as well as more general treaties dealing with civil, cultural, economic, political or social rights, all do constitute states' obligation to combat human trafficking (UNHR, 2014). Accordingly, relevant instruments around human trafficking, among others, include the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking; guidelines on child trafficking, issued by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and on trafficking and asylum, issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); resolutions adopted by the General

Assembly and the Human Rights Council; and non-treaty agreements between countries regarding issues such as the repatriation and reintegration of trafficked persons, to mention the major ones.

The rights of trafficked persons at place of destination have also been recognized in international law. Trafficked persons whose destination transcends their country of origin are often protected under rights of aliens whose scheme of protection is covered under persons of special protection in international human rights law. Accordingly, a bundle of human rights entitlements has been accorded to trafficked persons;

“...prohibition against torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment nor may they be held in slavery or servitude. Aliens have the full right to liberty and security of the person. If lawfully deprived of their liberty; they shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of their person. There shall be no discrimination between aliens and citizens in the application of these rights (ICCPR, 1966).

Ethiopia is a champion in signing international legal instruments. There is also no exception to laws and agreements on transnational crime in general and human trafficking in particular. It has signed and ratified several international instruments on human trafficking and related issues.

It has ratified the most reputable and recent international instruments that have set a foundation on how to define, prevent, and prosecute human trafficking. Ethiopia has also adopted the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary protocols. These are the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, and The United Nations Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea, and air, on 29th March 2012 (FDRE

Proclamation No. 737/2012 and 736/2012). Consequently, article 5 of the 2000 Trafficking in Persons Protocol situates Ethiopia under international obligation to adopt anti-human trafficking legislation or other legal measures to combat human trafficking.

Moreover Ethiopia is a party to the 1955 Slavery Convention since 21 January 1969; and the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, since 10th of September 1981 (FDRE, 2008:167). It is also a party to six of the seven core human rights treaties. It joined the 1965 CERD in 1976; the 1979 Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (EDAW) in 1981, and the 1989 Convention on Rights of Child (CRC) in May 1991.

In 1993, Ethiopia joined the 1966 CESC and CCPR. The type of treatment that victims of trafficking are exposed to undoubtedly constitutes torture, inhuman, and degrading treatment. Ethiopia is also a party to the 1984 Convention against Torture (CAT) and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment since March 1994 (OHCHR, n.d.). It has been widely accepted that human trafficking is a contemporary form of slavery. And in its article 4 UDHR has stated that “no one shall be held in slavery or servitude....” Likewise, article 8 of the CCPR states that no one shall be held in slavery, servitude, or be required to perform forced or compulsory labor, and awards the prohibition of slavery as a non-derogable character. Furthermore, states are responsible to improve the social, cultural and economic conditions of their citizens under the CESC. According to CAT, any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is an offense to human dignity that should be condemned as the violation of the main principles of human rights. Article 6 of the CEDAW has an explicit requirement to States Parties to “take all appropriate measures, including legislation to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women.” Therefore, ratifying

such provisions increase heaviness on the responsibilities of state parties to counter human trafficking.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) came up with several conventions against human trafficking such as forced labor, compulsory labor and slavery-like practices. Its scope has widened and includes conventions on migrant workers and the worst forms of child labor. Ethiopia is a party to ILO since 1923, and ratified 22 ILO conventions in which 21 of them are in force; the country ratified the entire (eight) fundamental and core conventions too (ILO, 2014). For example, 1930 Forced Labor Convention, No. 29, Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957 No. 105, and Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, No.111 is ratified conventions (Ibid). Besides, Ethiopia is the only Sub-Saharan African country that has ratified the 1997 ILO Convention No. 181 on Private Employment Agencies. It has also ratified the 1999 Labour Convention No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child and Denunciation as a result of the ratification of Convention No. 181 (ILO, 2013: 28; ILO, 2014).

Ethiopia is yet to ratify some important conventions with regard to the rights of migrant workers. The UN Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families (ICRMW, 1990), ILO convention on Decent Work for Migrant Workers (C189) and ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) 1949 (C. 97), and ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention 1975 (C.43) are very important instruments to protect migrant workers. Although many states are resisted to explain the reasons why they did not consider ratification of such conventions, the factors are different and difficult to generalize about the obstacles. Ethiopia (as a source country) may assume ratification as a means to protect its citizens living abroad. Indeed, using the Conventions to protect one's citizens abroad remains symbolic as long as the countries in which emigrants live have not ratified it. Consequently,

since the majority of Ethiopian citizens live in the Gulf States, which are unlikely to ratify the Conventions shortly, ratification would create costly obligations, thus, considered as an investment with a weak cost-benefit analysis.

Conventions require states to treat migrants in a way that is not even affordable for nationals. In this context, state intervention in favor of migrants' in which the protection of the national welfare state has become a political priority which is difficult to explain for the population and politically risky. In addition, exporting workers is economically vital to most sending countries and creates a fear that the ratification of such Conventions will jeopardize their competitiveness in the businesses. If sending states to express the political will of protecting their citizens abroad through the Convention, receiving states are more and more demand-driven and are in a stronger position to dictate the terms and conditions of employment. Conversely, economic instability and high unemployment rates drive governments to give preference to nationals over foreign labor. This is apparent for Ethiopia which is in competition with other sending states and depends on the agreements signed by receiving countries in the Middle East. Signatory states of the ICRMW are also expected to enable their citizens living abroad to participate in the political life of their country and to vote, but the process is surrounded by high political and economic costs.

Ethiopia has ratified the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on 15th June, 1998.³ African Charter (Banjul Charter) is the continent's leading human rights document, with universal ratification amongst the member-states of the African Union (AU). According to article 5 of the charter, "every individual shall have the right to the respect of the dignity inherent in human being, and to the recognition of his legal status." All forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited. Ethiopia had also ratified the African Charter on

the Rights and Welfare of the Child on the 2nd of September 2002.⁴ Article 27, 28 and 29 are the most relevant to this compilation, which concerns the prevention of sexual exploitation, abduction and trafficking of children. Article 23 also provides specific protections for child refugees.

IGAD has developed a Regional Migration Policy Framework (IRMPF) in line with the Migration Policy Framework for Africa adopted in Banjul in 2006 (IRMP, 2012). The AU-HOAI is an African Union-led initiative that brings together more than 15 states, including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan from the IGAD region. Other neighboring countries such as Egypt also play a prominent role in the process. It aims to tackle human trafficking and smuggling from the HoA to different destinations, mainly to Europe, the Middle East and Southern Africa. The AU-HOAI Strategy Action Plan has been adopted specific provisions of prevention, protection and prosecution (AU-HOAI, 2014).

The Regional Committee on Mixed Migration (RMM) is an IOM initiative created by the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Punt land, Somaliland and Yemen after a Regional Consultation on mixed migration held in Djibouti. Its overall objective is enhancing collaboration to address and manage Mixed Migration flows in the region (RMM, 2010).

EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process) is also a recent development as an inter-regional platform between European countries and HoA states. The Initiative laid out member state commitments to ratify international conventions on the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. Its overall objective is addressing human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants from the HoA to Europe. To do so, addressing the socio-economic causes of migration,

strengthening law enforcement efforts, protection of victims, and fostering cooperation with international organizations are some of its strategies (EU-HoA Migration Route Initiative, 2014).

In 2015, EU and Ethiopia signed a joint Declaration for a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility to tackle migrant smuggling and human trafficking, to reintegrate returned migrants, to support Ethiopia in its hospitality for refugees from neighboring countries and to strengthen the resilience of most vulnerable communities (CAMP, 2015). Generally, the government of Ethiopia bears international and regional responsibility to counter human trafficking. This obligation covers addressing the factors, fair and non-discriminatory migration policy, protecting victims of human trafficking and enacting laws that criminalize human trafficking in a manner that would deter the crime.

4.2.2. National Legal Frameworks

Trafficking is also covered under the domestic laws of various jurisdictions. A comprehensive national legal framework is usually required to prevent human trafficking effectively. Nonetheless, some states employ existing criminal laws, labour/employment laws, migration policies, refugee and asylum laws, as well as investigative and judicial procedures with more recent treaty obligations (UNHCR, 2014). Previously key provisions under FDRE Constitution, the Criminal Code, Employment Exchange Services Proclamations and ratified international instruments were used in Ethiopia. Besides, Ethiopia has recently introduced new Proclamations for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (FDRE Proclamation No.909/2015).Moreover, Ethiopia had enacted a new overseas employment proclamation to protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians who are willing to take-up overseas employment (FDRE Proclamation No. 923/2016).

4.2.2.1 The 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution guarantees fundamental human and democratic rights. The constitution has incorporated pertinent human rights provisions that oppose the constituent elements of human trafficking. The right to be free from exploitation (art.18), the right to equality (art.25), freedom of association (art. 31) and movement (art.32) are some examples.

Specifically, the issue of human trafficking is addressed under article 18 as it follows:

1. Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or Punishment

2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited. 3. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.

Therefore, the Constitution prohibits trafficking in persons for whatever purpose declares prohibition against inhuman treatment and makes clear that everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Besides, trafficking in human beings is prohibited for any purpose and states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

4.2.2.2. The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Criminal Code sets down acts and omissions that are punishable by the state and the form and extent of punishment accorded a definitive as well as a preventive role in addressing social problems and provide a sense of justice on the part of the victim and the society (Anteneh, 2011: 11). In its articles 571, 596, 597,598 599, 635, 636 and 637 the Criminal Code of the Federal

Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (proclamation No. 414/2004) addresses the issues of trafficking of women and children (FDRE Negarit Gazette, 2004).

The Criminal Code prohibits enslavement (art. 596), forced labor (art. 597), prostitution (art. 635), endangering the Life of Another (art. 571), aggravation to the crime (art. 636), and organization of Traffic in Women and Minors (art. 637). Furthermore, it criminalizes attempts to commit an offense (art. 27), participation as an accomplice in an offense (art.37), and organizing others to commit trafficking (art. 599). Article 599 (2) criminalizes the participation of the juridical person in human trafficking. However, none of the articles provide a clear definition of human trafficking and its difference from the smuggling of migrants. The exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs is not covered. And this is contrary to the Palermo Protocol that outlaws the act of trafficking if it is committed for, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Most importantly, the trafficking of men and protections of the victims is not included.

4.2.2.3. Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009

To protect the rights, safety and dignity of citizens to be sent and employed abroad, the government of Ethiopia found it necessary to enact a law that governs the employment exchange service. Consequently, by repealing the Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1998 and sub-article (1) (f) of Article 170, sub-article (4) of Article 172 and Article 176 of the Labor Proclamation No. 377/2003, the Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009 was established.

The proclamation defines the rights of work seekers starting from recruitment, to get orientation, acquire the necessary skill, to an employment contract and a recruitment contract in Amharic before departure. There must be a signed contract between the worker and the employer or its agent, and not to pay the fees for recruitment. Articles 16, 18 and 20 describe the responsibilities of the employment agencies and particularly imposes different obligations on Private Employment Agencies (PEAs) to employ above the age of 18, to ensure that the prospective migrant workers have acquired necessary skill for the intended employment, to deposit a money guarantee to protect the rights of workers in accordance with the number of workers a particular PEA deployed abroad. Under article 31 of the proclamation, the government is responsible to facilitate the resettlement of citizens who wish to return to their home country after their deployment abroad. In article 39, the National Committee is charged with conducting studies to conclude bilateral agreements with receiving countries on issues relating to employment and thereby establish convenient situations. According to article 40, involving in unlawful activities like trafficking either by obtaining a working license for employment exchange service or brokering without a license would be punishable not less than 5 years and fines of 25000 birr.

Though undeniable attempts were made to govern oversea migration and to protect with that respect, it is not comprehensive enough to accord effective and prudent protection that covers the whole oversea deployment processes. The proclamation lacks effective implementation (Anteneh, 2011; de Regt & Tafesse, 2015; Fernandez, 2013; Horwood, 2015). Moreover, it fails to recognize the rights of migrant workers to freedom of association and the right to bargain collectively. These are essential for migrants in terms of getting their voices heard and ensure their rights, collectively bargain their decent working conditions by setting their wage scales, working hours, training, health and safety, overtime and grievance mechanisms. The

proclamation did not include the roles of NGO participation in the protection of migrant workers' rights, safety and dignity throughout the labor migration processes.

4.2.2.4. Proclamation No. 909/2015: Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrant

Ethiopia's legal framework in the fight against human trafficking has evolved in light of the country's international legal commitments. Proclamation 909/2015 is one reference for the emulation of national trafficking laws from international instruments. The general objective of the proclamation 909/2015 is to prevent human trafficking, to realize appropriate protection, support and rehabilitation of victims with special protection, care and assistance to the most vulnerable and to adequately prosecute traffickers. According to article 3 of the proclamation, any person, for exploitation, within the territory or outside of Ethiopia: a) At the pretext of domestic or overseas employment or sending to abroad for work or apprenticeship; b) By concluding the adoption agreement or at the pretext of adoption or c) For any other purpose using threat or force or other means of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, promise, abuse of power or by using the vulnerability of a person or recruits, transports, transfer harbors or receives any person by giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment from 15 years to 25 years and with fine from 150,000 to 300,000 Eth birr.

If the crime of human trafficking is committed against a child, women or anyone with mental or physical impairment, resulting in physical or psychological harm on the victim, is committed by using drugs, medicine or weapons as a means is committed by a public official or civil servant in abusing of power or is committed by a person who is parents, brother, sister, a guardian or a

person having power on the victim, the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment not less than 25 years or life imprisonment and with fine from 200,000 to 500,000 Eth Birr. According to article 6, the death penalty could take place in the case where the victim suffers severe injury or death. The proclamation acknowledges that trafficking could occur within or outside a country. Besides, the proclamation has made clarifications about the difference between human trafficking and migrant smuggling under articles 2(1), 3, 4 and 2(8), as well as 5 respectively. The same to article 3(c) of the Trafficking Protocol, article 1 and 2 stated that the consent given by any child or his guardian should be unacceptable even in the absence of the means.

Article 4 states that assisting and facilitating human trafficking results in 15-25 years imprisonment and with fine from 150,000 to 300,000 Eth Birr. This includes permitting houses, arranging transportation knowingly, importing or exporting any publication, financing or organizing recruitment agency, falsifying identity or travel documents, holding debt bondage. Additionally, article 12 states that every act or omission in the processes of trafficking or migrant smuggling leads to serious criminality. For example, failure to disclose criminal acts, having information or evidence shall be punishable by up to 5 years of rigorous imprisonment.

The proclamation has expanded its objective further, if any limitation occurs, article 15 (2) states that without prejudice the provisions of the general part of the criminal code and the provisions of criminal procedure code and other relevant laws shall be applicable with respect to the matters not covered in this proclamation. Based on article 15(2), a suspect who is arrested on human trafficking cannot get the right to be released on bail. Because the criminal procedure can be applied here and prohibited bail for where the offense may carry the death penalty or rigorous imprisonment for fifteen years or more, and if the applicant set free is likely to commit other

offenses or is likely to interfere with a witness or tamper with the evidence (Criminal Procedural Code, 1961, arts., 63 & 67).

According to article 26 of the 909/2015, victims shall in no case be kept in police stations, and detention centers or prisons. And unless victims are required for testimony in the judicial process, they shall not stay in a temporary shelter for a period exceeding three months. Additionally, articles 29 and 30 stipulate protection of witnesses and victim's immunity from criminal liability. According to article 31, victims of human trafficking have the right to compensation. Compensation for the damages they suffer, for medical care, transport, moral damage, and any other costs losses incurred as direct results of the crime. In addition, if in any case, the victim could not get compensation under this article, an Ethiopian national has the right to reimbursement and shall be paid from the fund.

Budget is allocated by Government (FDRE Proclamation No. 909/2015: arts. 32, 33, 34 and 38), proceeds of the sale of properties confiscated or fines imposed as per this proclamation, a voluntary contribution from individual organizations, the private sector, and charities and societies, grants, from different international organizations and donors, and other financial source approved by the ministry of finance and economy development are established to prevent, control and rehabilitate victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The budget year of the fund shall be the fiscal year of the government.

In general, this proclamation can be recognized as comprehensive, integrative and enabling to counter human trafficking. The major elements of the anti-human trafficking strategies the 4Ps (partnership, prevention, protection, and prosecution) have been part of this proclamation. A partnership is considered as a modulator of all stakeholders and their activities to counter human

trafficking, prevention had been placed as a priority issue and with numerous activities, victim protection had received the major values of human rights, prosecution and law enforcement is authorized with clear laws and specifications. More importantly, the proclamation is an all-rounded and aims to address human trafficking from its grassroots.

4.2.2.5 Ethiopia's Oversea Employment Proclamation No. 923/2016

While it has become essential to enhance the role of the government in the follow-up and monitoring of oversea employment exchange services, whereas it is believed that bilateral agreements with receiving countries may strengthen lawful oversea employment and could prevent human trafficking, and it has become necessary to replace existing proclamation. The new oversea employment proclamation No. 923/2016 is introduced for oversea employment and repealed the previous proclamations about the issue.

According to art.12 of the proclamation, the deployment of workers for overseas employment shall be effected only if there is a bilateral agreement concluded between the government of Ethiopia and the receiving country. Article 7 states that a worker will be employed if he/she has completed grade eight and possess an occupational certificate for the work to be employed, and the competence is issued by the appropriate assessment center. As it is stated in article 10, a worker will not pay for an entry visa to the country of destination, round-trip transport cost, and work permit, residence permit, and insurance coverage, costs associated with visa and document authentication paid to the embassy of the destination country, which hosts in Ethiopia and employment contract approval service fee.

The proclamation had incorporated the major elements of the model contract to overseas employment, such as regular working time, favorable wages for regular working hours and

overtime payment, annual leave, weekly rest and other similar vacations, free transportation to and from the worksite or offsetting benefit, free medication, food and accommodation or offsetting benefits, insurance coverage for life or disability, valid grounds for termination of the contract of employment. According to article 14 of this proclamation, labor attaché is to be assigned to ensure the rights, safety, and dignity of overseas workers. PEAs shall deposit USD 100,000 or its equivalent in Birr in a blocked bank account for purposes of guaranteeing the protection of the rights of overseas workers.

Generally, legal frameworks can have an important role to counter human trafficking in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the specific proclamation no. 909/2015 is proper, appropriate and comprehensible to the standards of the international anti-human trafficking instruments. It is also comprehensive and integrative when it is compared to the major elements of the strategies to counter human trafficking (the 4P Model) which are discussed in the literature part. Therefore, it can be deduced that Ethiopia had introduced necessary and enabling anti-human trafficking legal frameworks. On top of this, it can be argued that if these laws are implemented, it is possible to prevent the crime, protect survivors, punish perpetrators, and there will be an advantage to the safety of the overseas workers.

4.3 Institutional Framework

It is an open secret that a government has an executive organ with the highest political power of enforcing laws and policies in a country. In Ethiopia, several institutions are established with the task of implementing laws and policies of the country. Attorney general (the former ministry of justice at the federal level) and respective attorney general of regional states, police commission at the federal and regional levels, peace and security departments of regional states as well as

Ministry of Peace (MoP) at the federal level are among the institutions which are entrusted to implement the laws of the country including those on migration and human trafficking. A brief discussion on these institutions and others, and their capacity of implementation has made in what follows.

4.3.1 An Overview of the Justice System in Ethiopia

As envisaged in article 16 of the Federal Attorney-General Establishment proclamation (Proc. No. 943/206 the Attorney General (the then Ministry of Justice) is the chief advisor to the federal government on matters of law. As per article 40 of proclamation No.909/2015, it is also chair of the national task force. In collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Attorney General designs action plan, develop brochures, modules, dramatic scenes, and other educational methodologies, and broadcast to the public at large through mass Media and other communication means to aware the public. The Federal Police is also mandated to prevent and investigate human trafficking cases since its establishment in collaboration with the attorney general and regional police commissions of regional states (FDRE Proclamation No.720/2011, art.6 and Proclamation No.313/2003, art.7).

Considering the ever-growing concern on human trafficking and its human security impact, the office of Federal attorney general (the then Ministry of Justice) and the Federal Police have started working together on the legal issues dealing with migrants and investigations of trafficking cases. To this purpose, the Federal Police has established human trafficking prosecutors and police officers to help support organized crime prevention and human rights violations of citizens (US Department of State, 2010). It is established as Narcotic sections under its organized Crime investigation unit in 2009 and 2010 Human Trafficking Division Unit. The

establishment of a special investigative unit can be appreciated as a step ahead to fight human trafficking. Moreover, the judiciary is also supporting the attorney general and police commission efforts in combating human trafficking by providing anti-trafficking trainings. The Supreme Court's Justice Professionals Training Center incorporated anti-trafficking training into its routine training programs (US Department of State, 2010). It also provided a module on human trafficking to its programs

4.3.2 The National Committee and the National Task Force

To prevent the growing problems of human trafficking, the National Council was established. The National Coordinating Committee is authorized to undertake many human trafficking activities. As per article 15(2) of Proclamation No. 923/2016, the National coordinating community on human trafficking is entrusted to: ensure proper implementation of the oversea employment services, conclude bilateral agreements with receiving countries and to establish favorable situations, cooperate with appropriate organs and ensure legal actions against violations, facilitate the exchange of overseas employment information with concerned organs and to provide well-equipped data center. Additionally, it is also assigned to coordinate activities designed for victim protection, assistance and rehabilitation, for better advice in policy plans, combating the crime of human trafficking and to undertake a fundamental role in prevention.

According to article 39(1) of proclamation No. 909/2015, the national committee is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts. The National Committee has also members from Federal Attorney General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Peace, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Science and Education, Regional States, other governmental organizations, religious

institutions, charities and societies, various structures and other respective organizations. As per article 39(4) of the Council of Ministers is authorized to issue implementing regulations to the National Council Proclamation on Human Trafficking. However, it has not been issued to date, it did not allocate funding and it remained without standard procedures for frontline responders to identify trafficking victims (US Department of State, 2016).

Anti-human trafficking Task Force (hereafter called “Task Force”), which is accountable to the national committee and led by Ministry of Justice (the now Federal Attorney) general was established according to article 40(1) of proclamation 909/2015. This is essentially in order to support and encourage a collaborative effort among local law enforcement and victim services as well as to reinforce partnerships with state and federal bodies. The members of the National Committee are also included in the Task Force. The Task Force is a multidisciplinary response to discover human trafficking crimes, increases coordinated investigation and prosecutorial efforts against the perpetrator, and provides protection of the victim.

Since its establishment, the national task force has managed to set up branch offices in all the nine regional states of Ethiopia and the two city administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). This is to place a mechanism to control the illegal trafficking of people from cities and from remote areas across the nation. Each region has its own anti-human trafficking technical working group and schedule to meet the national task force quarterly. The taskforces have also been established at regional, Wereda, and Kebele levels.

The taskforce has conducted training workshops for high court judges, national labor bureau personnel and police commissioners. In 2014, the taskforce collaborated with international organizations launched a community conversation on awareness program, conducted in over 325

neighborhoods with the participation of 25 to 40 residents in each neighborhood session, including local and district officials. The task force also conducted two monitoring trips to the regions of the country where the majority of trafficking victims have originated (US Department of State, 2015).

However, the Taskforce remained weak to ensure the mechanism of coordination and the consultation among concerned stakeholders and not functioning adequately. Though the government continued to assist Ethiopian migrants deported from Saudi Arabia since 2013, progress on income generation programming for returnees was produced by international organizations, the anti-trafficking taskforce was reported as being stymied and dependent on aids and supports (US Department of State, 2016).

Given the growing trend of human trafficking in Ethiopia in general and the study areas in particular, it can still be maintained that although institutions are put in place, they remain to be weak in implementing the laws and policies on migration and/or human trafficking. Maladministration with corruption a leading manifestation, government failure to give due attention, and illicit nature of the business of trafficking are among the factors identified as causes of the poor implementation of institutions in the study areas.

4.4 Concluding remarks

Ethiopia in its domestic legislation and through international law has developed a legal and institutional framework in response to the growing human trafficking and the subsequent human security problems. Ethiopia has dozens of international human rights instruments as well as domestic legislation which outlaw human trafficking and other acts tantamount to trafficking of persons. Treaties related to human rights in general and human trafficking in particular to which

Ethiopia is a party include: UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its supplementary protocols (the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons) in 2012; The United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air in 2012; the 1955 Slavery Convention since 21 January 1969; the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others in 1981; the 1979 Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981; the 1989 Convention on Rights of Child (CRC) in May 1991; the 1966 ICCPR and ICESCR in 1993; the 1984 Convention against Torture (CAT) and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1994. In its domestic laws as well, Ethiopia has adequately recognized in chapter three of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution human rights. The criminal law also criminalizes human trafficking. A bundle of other subsidiary laws (proclamations and regulations) have put in place in combating human security in Ethiopia.

In terms of institutions working on human trafficking as well, the office of Federal attorney general (the then Ministry of Justice) and the Federal Police have started working together on the legal issues dealing with migrants and investigations of trafficking cases. To this purpose, the Federal Police has established a special unit with human trafficking prosecutors and police officers to help support organized crime prevention and human rights violations of citizens. However, as many contend Ethiopia has been known in its institutional incapacity to enforce the existing legal frameworks on human trafficking and human rights. Despite presence of institutions which are entrusted to oversee and enforce anti-human trafficking and human rights laws, its weak institutional capacity has made the human trafficking situation in the country remain escalating.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS ON THE PREVALENCE AND CUASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE STUDY AREAS

5.1. Introduction

This analysis and interpretation of the research findings part present the data using appropriate instruments. It is then, supported by the documentary analysis and other relevant literature. The analysis presented here is thematic analysis for qualitative data and content analysis for secondary sources of data. Accordingly, the findings of the study were drawn from the interview and focus group discussions. Thus, this section presents and discusses the findings of the research study.

The main objective of this study is to explore the effects of human trafficking on human security in Oromia regional state with an emphasis on selected areas of West Arsi, East Hararge, West Hararge, and Jima zones. To address the main objective, there are major research questions the researcher used to analyze the data gathered from these areas. These include the prevalence of human trafficking in general and the study areas in particular, driving causes of human trafficking in the study areas; to identify the actors involved in human trafficking in the study area; to examine the legal and institutional frameworks at the national level; to show how human trafficking is heavily affecting human security of trafficked persons in addition to the gross human rights violations throughout the whole process, and to assess the main challenges encountered to protect trafficking in the region in general and in the case study areas in particular.

Focusing on the major research questions of the research the chapter managed to do interpretation and analysis of the data using various techniques of data analysis. As indicated in the methodology part of the study, the data were gathered through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observations, open-ended questionnaires, and document analysis. Besides, tools were analyzed and interpreted using thematic analysis and content analysis.

In terms of the background of informants, primary research subjects who were respondents of data include returnee migrants, parents of returnee migrants, woreda administrators, migrant households, and community elders from the study areas, members of the regional and zonal police commission, and respondents from the office of social affairs at zonal and woreda levels. The majority of the respondents were at a young age, male and single. Concerning the educational status, most respondents were illiterate, and many of them were unemployed while conducting the study.

This chapter of the dissertation is organized as follows. The first section uncovers the prevalence of illicit human trafficking in the study areas. The second section presents interpretation and analysis of the data on the divining factors of human trafficking focusing on the push and pull factors contributing to the massive trafficking of persons from the study areas. The third section is devoted to analyzing actors involved in what some scholars refer to the lucrative industry of trafficking persons. The third section provides a brief summary of the chapter.

5.2. Prevalence of Human Trafficking

As indicated in the statement of the problem of the research, Africa in general and Ethiopia, in particular, is among the most human trafficking impacted continents in the world. For example, taking the trafficked persons only to Saudi Arabia (largest recipient of Ethiopian trafficked

persons), approximately 100,000 Ethiopians constantly travel illegally to Saudi Arabia for work (US Department of State, 2019). This number of trafficked persons via this route has been and continues to be undertaken amidst all the sufferings and atrocities reported in various media outlets. The area selected for this study is the most trafficking-affected in Ethiopia. The 2017 national statistics on human trafficking show that the Oromia region is home for more than 2/3 (33.6%) of the entire trafficked persons in Ethiopia, and the vast majority of this figure happens to be from the four zones (Mehari, 2017). The data collected from the research participants in all the case study areas also substantiate the above statistics. A court officer, when he was asked how prevalent human trafficking is in Jimma zone and at Mena woreda, portrayed as follows:

In our woreda, sending children and getting income is becoming a culture. It is not an issue, which can be considered a special thing. If you ask the society about their source of income, the majority of them will tell you the fact that their source of income is their children's' money from abroad. It is almost uncommon to get a person, who has a child abroad, particularly in Saudi Araba. Therefore, it is a trend to send children abroad through artificial documents. Without doing research, I can assure you that, out of ten family household owners, you can get at least more than half of them would have children abroad, especially in the Middle East. Thus, the prevalence nature of the migration in this woreda is not a big issue rather it is a culture and mainly a source of income for the society.

Women, Children, and Youth Affairs Head of Mena woreda of Jimma zone also reported the increasing trend of human trafficking despite the aggressive efforts' government has been taking.

Although the government is working hard to curb the growing problem of human trafficking (through awareness-raising activities, employment opportunities, and other benefits, migrants and their families do not get convinced yet. We have nothing to do about the prevalence. In our woreda, migration particularly illegal migration is common. We have many families

who have sent out their children abroad through illegal routes. It is quite rare to get a family who did not send their children abroad in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Dubai, etc. Because sending out their children to these countries is their main source of income. The main problem concerning the trafficking of persons is that families are competing for the number of children who are working abroad. For example, if a man has nine children totally, four or five of them are in the Middle East. Especially, more than men, females are dreaming to go abroad, and many of the migrants are happening to be women.

Seka Woreda Women, Children and Youth Affairs Head, has also expressed her worry about human trafficking in the woreda. She added that human trafficking is becoming a serious issue and the government is struggling hard to combat the problems of fleeing the youth to the Middle East.

Moreover, participant one (a respondent from family) of Jimma Zone reacted that the prevalence of human trafficking in the area is getting high.

It is commonly accepted experience and is getting to be like our culture. So many people would like to go abroad even by selling their properties, and what they have at their hands. This sacrificed them to lose their properties. Some others borrowed their fund for the journey and the brokers from neighbors and from abroad. Many of them have siblings abroad and they usually send money for their parents and for themselves to build a house and buy a car, cows, sheep, goats, and other related income generation. Thus, it seems that the Middle East countries are their second home base country. Sending children abroad is dignity. The majority of these societies have sent out their children, mainly females. Some others went to South Africa and Italy, but the majority of them are in the Middle East. If you ask someone around here (pointing his finger toward the center of the town) you can get many people whose siblings and relatives living abroad.

Research participants from the West Arsi zone also revealed that human trafficking is rampant in the zone. Women, Children and Youth Affairs Head at Shashemene surrounding uttererly expressed,

In our Woreda, there are so many youths who are doing their job abroad, particularly in the Middle East. This is due to the elder sister or brothers or any relatives who live there attracting or pulling the hometown youth to join them. It is a source of income for the family here, and children are also building houses and other good infrastructures in their kebeles and towns. It is common to get a family abroad. If you see the majority of the old person's income here, it is from their children. Many of these families here send their daughters and sons abroad. They are sending their children mainly for income generation purposes. Here they have shop centers and other business centers based on the income they get from their daughters, sons, and generally siblings. It is proud to have children abroad.

Similarly, a public prosecutor of the Woreda reported the increasing trend of human trafficking as follows:

In our woreda, many people went abroad and we are even ready to flee. The youth dream to go there. In collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders, we have offered them many pieces of training and awareness-raising training, but still, they are highly dreaming to flee. So many families have children abroad, the majority. If you ask me, my siblings live their life abroad, most of them in Yemen. I advised them but they are not willing to accept the advice. Still, many siblings want to withdraw from their education, and they are ready to flee. Many of them are getting benefits here in the town. The triggering factors are the improved life livelihood of the majority of dwellers' improvement and their buildings, business centers, etc. This motivated the remaining ones to go abroad.

In a nutshell, it can be drawn from the above data that human trafficking is rampant in the study areas. Thus, secondary sources (mainly review of the literature and official reports) and the

primary data obtained from informants and FGD participants, both revealed the high prevalence of trafficking of persons.

5.3. Driving Factors of Human Trafficking

This part attempted to assess the driving factor of human trafficking under push-pull factors including economic factors, politico-legal factors, social networks, and vulnerability to drought, which in turn are identified to be major threats to human security. This was done by presenting the driving factors of migration in light of the theoretical framework.

In line with the study area, human trafficking is caused by many factors that are interrelated and reinforced each other. In the study area, factors that motivate migration are complex and interdependent because the cause of human trafficking is not the same as for different individuals and the community at large. As different theories explained, different causes of human trafficking for different groups of individuals and communities, the cause of human trafficking differs from individual to individual and from community to community. So, in the study area, people migrate through human trafficking for a combination of several reasons.

This study indicates that push factors are the most driving factors of human trafficking than pull factors. However, both have a contribution to migration in the study area.

In line with this, various literature argued on whether the migration can be explained in terms of push-pull factors or not (Data, 1998). Push factors to attribute to the negative characteristics operating at the center of origin whereas pull factors identify the positive characteristics at the center of the destination countries (Data, 2002).

5.3.1. Push Factors

Push factors as can be seen from the different works of literature are enforcing people to leave their home place, which is mostly experienced in the origin countries. In line with this, in the study areas, many factors push habitats of the study areas to migrate. However, these push factors are not unique for all individuals; they are different from one individual to another individual and from the community to the community.

About this, Gabrael (2017) stated that trafficked persons point towards economic, and other oppressive conditions, as well as lack of opportunities in their own countries as the main reasons of why they felt the need to migrate for employment, and thus risk being used and exploited by traffickers.

Respondents revealed that economic problems, political problems, social and cultural problems respectively are the main causes of human trafficking in the study areas.

In this regard, a participant in East Hararge reacted that,

Students who are completing their college education face challenges of unemployment and the burden remain on their family. These graduates mostly decide to flee the country hearing pseudo advice of the local brokers of human trafficking. For instance, immediately after I completed a technical and vocational college education, a broker in my neighbor told me that I could make money easily through traveling to Arab countries within a short possible time because I could not get a job in my hometown and anywhere else. I took his pseudo advice and fraud and started the process. The brokers sell human beings as a commodity and the employers make the victims engage in heavy work with no proper payment. The employers often deny paying the salary of the workers. There are individuals trafficked by bus up to Metema and then we started the journey on foot crossing the long distance in a hot desert place where there is no food and water through paying for brokers residing at different places. After arriving at the destination, the brokers handover the migrants to other brokers that ask and/or need more money. Still, we are looking forwards to go back to Arab countries because there is no job opportunity in our country to work and change our lives.

The above scenario portrayed that this participant had taken his maximum effort to find a job in his hometown and anywhere else, but all the efforts were in vain. This coerced him to flee abroad convinced by the false idea of human traffickers, also known as brokers. This person would not have participated in the Middle East journey to go abroad; however, had he has got a job, he would have not started the journey. Furthermore, he started the journey because he could not get a job. Thus, to minimize the burden on his family after he has graduated, it seems that he has decided to flee. Therefore, from the above extract, the pushing factors seem to be unemployment.

5.3.1.1. Economic and Job-Related Factors

The sole purpose of the researcher here was to generate information from the migrants' households concerning background information of the respondents driving factors and the effect of human trafficking on human security and measures taken to tackle human trafficking in the study areas.

Findings are obtained when the returnee migrants' households are asked about the driving factors of human trafficking in relation to economic push factors. From the study, it is understandable that job opportunities are one of the economic push factors for migration in the study areas.

Similarly, the respondents were asked whether there are other economic factors for human trafficking or not. Accordingly, searching for a better income, being hopeless in future employment opportunities, low agricultural productions and economic differences in some individuals who have abroad and who have not as push factors in the study areas.

In relation to this, a court official from West Hararge Zone reported that “The level of being hopeless at success in home's country was positively and significantly associated with human

trafficking.” This may again be true in that if one feels hopeless in his/her home country with regard to improving his/her welfare, then there could be a possibility of taking any risky decisions, including being smuggled that could usually result in trafficking. A similar finding was reported from another qualitative study done in Ethiopia by Lemma, et al, (2017). As the number of individuals who prefer oversea life to life at home is disproportionately high, then it could negatively affect even community’s attitude towards changing life by working in the country. In this context, a study showed that sending children abroad was becoming a symbol of status for some families in Ethiopia (Gezie, 2017). Thus, sending children abroad is dignity for the family, and people are competing for each other in terms of the number of children who went outside of the country and in terms of the money their children are sending.

Moreover, on the driving factors for migration, participants were asked to know the main causes of human trafficking in East Hararge Zone. The head of the women’s Affairs of the zone reported that the problem is severe. One can see how the youth in the areas struggling for survival. So many youngsters are bulling in the main streets. One could not speak them to do or to behave properly. Teachers in the school are convincing informally youth about the low value of education. They exemplify themselves as educational experts and they persuade these youths the besmirched value of education in the area. This, in turn, results in youth/children in the school to withdraw and flee.

A university graduate reacted on the causes of human trafficking that,

I graduated from Addis Ababa University three years ago. I searched to get a job in this zone and in Oromia region in general. I could not get a job. We are many who are jobless in this woreda. As a result, being four friends, brokers convinced us to go to the Middle East countries. During our journey, we were imprisoned in Somaliland for three months, and they released us from the imprisoned houses. Moreover, I regret why I lost my precious time at school for so many years. Why I attended school for so many years without getting any benefit. My vision has lost now. If I get

something to eat, I do not want to worry about tomorrow. I knew many of my former seniors are even jobless now. I am worried about many of my little brothers and sisters to terminate their education. Sometimes, I do not go back home because I do not want to face my brothers and sisters. You know why, when they saw my face, look at my clothes, my bodies, and then they will be discouraged. They have their visions and I kept quiet because I believe that let them graduate at least. After all, these days will be changed and maybe a bright future will come soon.

The episode above revealed that teachers played their significant role in triggering children to go abroad by discouraging them not to attend their education. They gave these children as an example themselves as well as other brilliant senior students who are unemployed currently. The value of education in the woreda seems to get deteriorating fast, and the participant looks hopeless in his future life. To conclude, besides other factors like unemployment, the social perception towards the value of education is teachers who are the main pushing factor.

One of the participants of FGD in East Hararge also confirmed how pervasive is both unemployment and maladministration/corruption in the area.

“At the very beginning, I was expecting that you are here to register those graduates who are jobless in this area. Nevertheless, later I understood from the briefing you gave us. I graduated from Jimma University two years ago. My cumulative CGPA is 3.56, but I could not get a job. Surprisingly, I have made an interview in an office in this region and they asked me for money. I could not pay because I could not afford it.

These revealed that there is corruption in the area. Some experts are searching for their benefits rather than recruiting people based on merits. This, in turn, contributes youngsters to migrate abroad regardless of analyzing the cost-benefit analyses of their journey.

As discussed above, therefore, it is possible to conclude that economic factors are the main driving/pushing factors for human trafficking in the study areas. This can be indicated by lack of job opportunity, searching for a better income, hopelessness in future employment, low production of agriculture, and economic difference among individuals. In connection to this,

Gabreil (2017) proved that economic crises in agricultural products and social decline including unemployment, a dramatic reduction in social services, and increasing poverty, especially affecting women and children, have created a push to leave the region. These youths are migrating to the Arab-World and other countries abroad even understanding the consequences of illegal migration in the middle of the journey and in the destination countries. This, in turn, implies that the income gained from the agricultural products and the level of unemployment is severe in the region.

Respondents' economic activities are dependent on the agriculture; however, as it is indicated above, agriculture is characterized by low production and the existence of extremely low job opportunity that leads to poverty. Youngsters of the study area lose hope with the production of agriculture and future employment opportunity so that low production of agriculture is used as the best option for solving economic problems specifically with these youths and the community in general. That is why many young people are migrating from the study areas to Saudi Arabia more intense than ever before. During this time, illegal brokers, smugglers, and traffickers provide hopes to migrants who are desperate at home due to a lack of job opportunities (Abebaw & Waganesh, 2015). These illegal brokers and smugglers reside close to or within the migrants' community. This helps them to know about migrants' lack of choice in life and their readiness for irregular migration. This, in turn, implies that poverty can produce more traffickers than what governments can prosecute, even though the maladministration of the government also plays a significant role as a push factor for the migrations of the youths.

In line with this, the respondents in the interview with government officials in different sectors, returnee migrants, and with a focus group discussion made with parents of returnee migrants'

households and community elders confirmed that economic factors are the main pushing factor in the study areas.

Accordingly, one of the respondents' interviewees from Youth and Sports Association confirmed that,

As we know all of us, the main cause of migration in our area is searching for a better income in other countries through migration. Besides, unable to use the resources of our local area is seen by the youths. They only see incomes, which can generate high income in a short period. They are not interested to accumulate incomes through a long period by working in their local areas. So, in general, as to me, the main drivers of human trafficking are searching for a better income within a short period.

From this interview, it is possible to understand that migration has different driving factors to human trafficking. Therefore, it is difficult to conclude that economic problems are the only factors for migration because individuals are migrating searching for a better income rather than an economic problem alone. The driving factors are a combination of multiple factors. Unable to use resources at hand is another driving factor for migration as they have a source of income like irrigation, farmland, animals, house and car. Nevertheless, for a better source of income in a short period of time, many people are migrating from their home place to Saudi Arabia.

Another participant from the study area, women association interviewee on her part reported economic factors especially unemployment as a major driving factor for human trafficking:

The main pushing factor for human trafficking is an economic problem. In addition to the economic problem, there is no employment opportunity in our country then they think up and down about the opportunity of a job in our country and other opportunities they do not have any alternative to solve their problem of getting a job.

From this, it is possible to conclude that even unemployment has its contribution as driving factors for migration, but it is impossible to conclude that migration is only the result of the problem of employment opportunities because government employees like primary teachers and

other government employees are migrating even through irregular trans-border migration to Saudi Arabia.

Besides, women and children affairs head of Jimma Zone confirmed that youth and their parents in this zone most of the time want to listen to success stories of someone who has built a house or bought a car for his parents without giving any attention to failed attempts of the vast majority. On the other hand, there are push factors like high unemployment rate and large family size or overpopulation despite limited resources available. In this regard, the data gathered from document analysis showed that returnees who were moderately exposed to seductive information about oversea life would tend to be trafficked more than those who were exposed to a low level of external information from the various Media, friends, employers, or brokers, etc. However, as the analyzed document revealed, even those who were highly exposed to the media were not different from those who did not expose to information about the sufferings trafficked persons have often passed through.

Besides, participant 2 (a police officer in Jimma Zone) stated that it is the wrong perception about what they have and what they lack which push them to dream day in and out about going to abroad even in the expense of their life. Moreover, the officer confirmed that peer pressure has a tremendous impact on youngsters to migrate in any route without calculating the risks and benefits. With regards to the pull factors, fake gossip from those who are living abroad and a fabricated news and success stories which are often narrated by brokers are the major factors that youth are triggered to move on.

Similarly, the women's association expert underlined that searching for a better income was the main cause of human trafficking by analyzing his rationale and emphasis on the problem as follows:

Government employees particularly, primary school teachers and other low-income level government employees were also candidates of human trafficking searching for a better income to become rich within a short period of time. So, in general, the main push factor in our Wereda for both the government employee and unemployed individual is an economic problem. As a result, to solve this problem, they would decide to migrate by ignoring the various effects of migration on human security.

Concisely, the majority of respondents confirmed that the main driving factors were economic problems. There is little doubt that the ideas above all depicted that economic problem is the concern of every individual. Individuals make an effort to search for a better source of income in another place. This, in turn, implied that this economic problem forced the young people to migrate to the destination countries. Despite that these migrants experienced and aware of the consequences that they will encounter; still, they prefer to go abroad and solve their economic and social status in their life as well as their parents' livelihood.

The above scenario also proved that government employees are the role participants searching for a better income than what they are currently earning from their government jobs. This shows how the problem is severe in all aspects of the livelihood. Nothing is more than poverty and they seemed practicing this to solve their immediate problem.

This finding of the study is relatively consistent with Neo-classical theory's assumptions. As to the assumption of this theory states that migration occurs as a result of individual's attempt to maximize their lifetime income by relocating to a new place. In doing so, migrants make a cost-benefit analysis and decide to migrate if their expected discounted net-benefit from migration is positive.

Therefore, it is possible to say that the participants of this study are in favor of solving their economic problems by migrating to other places where they can solve their livelihood and their parents. From the participant's response, we can understand that economic problem as push factors is intertwined with lack of job opportunity, searching for a better income that is important to push many people to the destination countries.

In the same notion, respondents from victims of migrants have also confirmed that many factors push them to migrate to Saudi Arabia and other destinations. Among them, the economic problem was considered as the main pushing factor for migration in the study areas. In line with this idea, one of the study's participants from the returnee migrants said,

My families are farmers. They have their farmland; however, the agriculture product is not enough to survive the life of our family members. Poverty within the family was increasing from time to time. Since I completed grade ten, there is no job opportunity in the country. There is no hope in the future. There is no job opportunity because many students graduated from universities could not get a job. Even I tried to do with my parents in agricultural activities, but the product of agriculture is not satisfactory; I become fade up with the product of agriculture. Because of this reason, I decided to migrate to Saudi Arabia through irregular migration.

Thus, this showed that the relationship between the economic problems, in line with unemployment, lack of job opportunities, and poverty of the society and migration have a direct and strong relationship. From this, it can be inferred that the main drivers of human trafficking in the study areas are economic problems and unemployment opportunities intertwined with poverty. In line with searching for better income in the destination country and low payment in the home country are considered as the main push factors to leave their home country for migrants. University graduates have little opportunity for employment, as a result, they lose their hope for their future employment opportunity; they pushed to migrate to other countries. Supporting this idea, an interview with community elders and parents made in Arsi Negele

confirmed that since graduates of different levels of education are low in achievement, they could not compete and join employment in the country because they are poor performance in education. This together with poverty forces children to go abroad. Some years ago, getting employment opportunities in both private and government organizations requires money. Due to this, a participant from the community stressed, “I wish I could not face to face meet with my unemployed son who graduated from a university two years ago. I do not want to see him day and night in my home because he is now above the age of eighteen. I have to think and work for the rest of my children.” This, in turn, may upset the person with his family’s attitude and by any means this young graduate will prefer to migrate than quarreling day and night with his parents.

Besides, scarcity of land also identified as a push factor for migration in the study areas. Hand in hand with this, participant 3 (i.e., labor and social affairs head) stated that even though the vast majority of our population are peasants, the farming system is still very much traditional, and being a farmer brings nothing special home. So youngsters prefer to migrate to abroad in the country or attempt to leave the country in any means they can.

This implies that households with minimal income initiate women into migration, and it is generally revealed that poverty forces people to the worst migration conditions. It has also been argued that given the salary scale of workers in the country, irrespective of their educational level, people would fail to lead peaceful life; as a result, they turn vulnerable to human trafficking.

In connection with this, participant 3 (Abba Gada) from Jimma Zone uncovered that the major causes of migration and human trafficking are the grave poverty that they encountered. As he said, they have farmland, but since their way of farm is so traditional, the product is insignificant.

It is due to the fact that youngsters often decide to risk their life and if they are lucky enough, they may get benefited, and if not, they will sacrifice themselves. In addition to this, the Abba Geda mentioned that the political environment was so hostile few years ago and youngsters were heard to migrate to a nearby country, like Yemen, even if he/she is not successful to arrive at his/her destination.

The data obtained from West Arsi Zone verified the idea gained from Jimma Zone. In this regard, participant 1 from labor and social affair office replied that the most important driving force of human trafficking is unemployment. The officer noted that nowadays a large number of educated youths holding both first degree and diploma are unemployed. As a result, they prefer to go abroad searching for a job and exposed to human trafficking. They develop interest and want to change the livelihood of their family when they see individuals working in Arab countries and sending money to support their family at home. Despite this, they are collaborating with different sectors to curb such attitudes of the society; still, as the officer underscored, the problem is severe.

Likewise, another social affairs officer added that human trafficking exposes and supposed to expose the migrants to different kinds of problems. For example, some two years ago, six people from the same family, who have their first-degree level in different fields of specialization and who were living in Adaba Woreda were taken away via sea and they lost their lives while on the way to abroad. There are also returnees of human trafficking exposed to mental illness due to the poor adaptation of the working pressure from their employers and failure to adapt to the culture of the destination areas.

The expert added that it is possible to explain the severity of human trafficking in the Oromia region and specifically in West Arsi Zone in particular. The officer further expressed that there had been an attitudinal problem of considering human trafficking as the only means to go abroad and get huge money. Despite not true, people were thinking they change their livelihood if they go abroad than working in their home country. The people who went abroad practically encountered so many challenges and problems like losing their body and life. Due to widespread unemployment in the region, youth still think of their improved life if they go abroad, which is yet a persistent view in the minds of the preponderance youth groups.

Similarly, the head of Jimma Zone Labor and Social Affairs confirmed that in addition to unemployment in the area, other issues should be traced. Among these, the daily wage of laborers in Ethiopia and specifically in the Oromia region is very low when compared to other countries in the world. Whether someone is completed Grade10 or graduated from college, he/she is often paid less than 80 Ethiopian Birr per day. This, in turn, pushes the productive forces to expose himself/herself for trafficking where he/she believes much more money is harvested.

Interview with government officials uncovered that to tackle the problem of unemployment, the government provides some opportunities for employment for the youth by organizing in small-scale enterprises, but this was not adequate and accessible for all youth to solve their economic problem. Despite the attempt of government in curbing the economic problems of the youth, migration is becoming more intense especially the youth who completed grade ten. Therefore, the economic problem is the main push factors for young people to migrate from their home country.

According to the FGDs made with parents and community elders, human trafficking in the study area is continuing to increase because of unemployment and poverty. They suggested also that migration is becoming an option for most young people and parents in searching for employment and source of income in the study areas. However, some of the respondents from interviews and FGDs assured that it is difficult to conclude poverty and economic problems are the main cause of migration. Instead of searching for a better income in the destination country and wrong perceptions of migrants and the community are the main causes of migration in the study area; however, it does not mean that individuals with economic problems and poverty are not migrating.

Participant 2 from East Hararge Zone replied that for her there are two main causes of human trafficking. The first one is a lack of employment opportunity in her home town, the existing human rights violation and insecurity, lack of good governance, and political instability in the area and Ethiopia in general before two years. Due to the violation of the rights of people in the home country, women prefer to flee to Arab countries after selling the scarce resource of the families and paying a huge amount of money for domestic and international brokers. Employers in the Arab countries in turn considered, as if there is no food in Ethiopia. Thus, the absence of job opportunity in Ethiopia is coercing women to human trafficking that also make the loss of life for several innocent Ethiopian people. Despite she came back to the home country, beyond registration and taking lists of returnees, no condition is facilitated for those who wanted to open their own business. She reported as she lost both her salary and passport where she had been working. No one liked to leave his country, she added; it was a harsh livelihood experience that coerced youngsters to flee. As a result of the absence of any hope related to job opportunities, still, many people are leaving their country choosing the harsh life in Arab countries. Lastly, with

dropping tears from her cheek, said that, “Sometimes I prefer foreigners than the Ethiopian people in terms of kindness and cooperation. I prefer the Arab-World people than the Ethiopian Kebele or Woreda Administrators because Ethiopians are not good at creating job opportunities even in small scale enterprises given from Zonal and regional levels.” The seventh participant witnessed the idea expressed above. She strengthened that administrators do favor for their blood relatives and neighbors than others. So, if someone does not know officials among them, he/she will not get job opportunities in the area.

As a result, the extent to which the drivers of human trafficking agreed with the respondents from the interviewees and FGDs is in line with what most reviewed literature argued. For example, (Henok, et.al, 2017) argued that push factors appear to be the main motivations of migrants, particularly unemployment, low salaries, scarce land accessibility and fertility. Hence, economic motivations are the most causes of migration. Furthermore, Bisrat, et.al, (2017) also said that better persons and families are considering the opportunity to migrate to improving their lives in a short period of time.

In the study area, even though the economic factor is the main triggering factor for migrants that push people to migrate but there are other factors, which were intertwined with economic factors including political, social, and cultural related issues.

5.3.1.2. Political and Legal Factors

As indicated in the above political factors have been the second driving factors for human trafficking in the study areas. Respondents support that the political factors in the study areas are responsible for facilitating migration.

In addition to economic problems, political and legal factors are also considered as push factors in the study areas. The more rigid bureaucracy of administration in providing service in general to the community and the youth in particular not responding to the current demand of the young people. That is why people have taken migration as the best alternative option to solve their immediate problem.

The analysis of data indicated that low accessibility and timely response of local/Wereda administration to the youngsters, dissatisfaction of young people with service delivered by administrators, poor implementation of rule of law, the unfair practice of justice and maladministration were identified as exacerbates of migration in the study areas.

Respondents also replied that there was a problem in the practice of the rule of law in the study areas. During the interview, a few of the respondents said that there is an implementation of the rule of law in the local administration. In contrary to this, most of the respondents replied that there is no proper implementation of the rule of law. From this, it is possible to conclude that there is a problem with the implementation of the rule of law in the study areas. As a result, this practice of rule of law exacerbates the poverty and the economic problem of the youth thereby facilitating migration in the study areas. This is also consistent with the interviewees and focuses group discussions made confirming that there was a poor implementation of the rule of law in the other study areas. So, participants underlined that poor implementation of the rule of laws leads to irregular trans-border migration.

A respondent from the youth and sports association office reported that,

In line with this poor implementation of packages of youth by the government, poor governance, poor implementation of rule of law and unable to use resources effectively, which are located around us are driving factors to migrate in the study areas.

It implies that the capacity of the government is one of the factors for human trafficking in the study areas. As good governance becomes low, directly and indirectly, it promotes migration in the study areas. Thus, human trafficking and/or smuggling in persons are forms of irregular migration as they relate to a movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of sending, transit and receiving countries. The region is a major source of irregular migration. In spite of a number of initiatives by the Government and other stakeholders, irregular migration remains a challenge for the West and East Hararge, West Arsi, and Jimma Zones. In these areas, migrants are smuggled and trafficked in significant numbers through different routes.

5.3.1.2.1. Presence of maladministration

Many of the research subjects (informants and FGD participants alike) have unanimously reported a wide-spread presence of maladministration in the study areas. The findings of the research also show how malpractice on the part of law enforcement organs exacerbated the flow of migrants in the study areas. In connection to this, a returnee migrant from Jimma zone revealed that,

There is a problem with good governance practices particularly on providing credit and working place to start their own private business. In the process of getting the opportunity, there are many obstacles faced by local as well as Wereda administrators. The bureaucracy is very rigid and takes a long period of time and many returns back to migration due to the bureaucracy and mal practice of the government offices. So, many people become discouraged by the process and lost their hope of getting these opportunities, and at last, they would decide to migrate.

From the findings concerning the maladministration, it is uncovered that as a driving factor for human trafficking in the study areas is lack of good administration. Hence, problems of good governance indicated by malpractices in administration are highly exacerbating the trends of irregular trans-border migration. It is obvious that without ensuring good governance in a given

community, it is difficult to think about economic development and to search for another alternative source of income. In the presence of maladministration, it is fostering the problem of provision of credit, Methesha, and working place. Thereby indirectly, there is a persistent economic problem and poverty within the community in the study areas. As a result, human trafficking to other countries is increased to solve their own and family's problems. So, the presence of maladministration in any governance is one of the main drivers of human trafficking in the study areas.

Besides, information is gathered on the overall satisfaction of youth by the local administration in service delivery. From the interviews and discussions made, the findings showed that respondents put the administration under the category of poor.

Accordingly, an informant from the youth and sports association office confirmed that,

There are poor implementations of packages of government for the youth, which drive for human trafficking. In this case, there are different packages of government designed for improving the life and economy of the youth. But all these promises for the youth implementation are difficult into practice particularly at the local government level; youngsters lose their hope in getting a job opportunity. There is also poor governance practice in the local as well as in the Wereda and zone level.

Therefore, it is possible to conclude that youths in the study areas have not satisfied with services delivery specifically to them and in general to the whole community.

5.3.1.2.2 Accessibility and Timely Response of Administrators

In Ethiopia, even though it is known for its decentralized federal system there is an immense problem of good governance in terms of addressing questions of good governance in different parts of the country. So, the study area is not out of this problem. Because different questions

arise from people particularly from the youth who are unable to get a response at the right time and fail to bring sustainable solutions.

The above finding is obtained when the migrants' households are asked whether the current accessibility and timely response of the local government to the youth exist or not. Accordingly, the result gained from the interview and FGD respondents revealed that access is very low.

Accordingly, the interviewee and focus group discussions consistently show that administrators have so many problems in service delivery such as delay of service delivery, lack of commitment and a lack of honesty that exacerbate human trafficking in the study area. Accordingly, an informant from the returnee migrants' parent revealed that,

The local governance in the study areas is either weak or too late in responding to the questions emanated from the people, particularly the questions raised from the youth. For instance, in the provision of social service, infrastructure, and land issues the local government to bring timely response and accessible solutions to all concerned bodies was worse.

Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the accessibility and timely responses of local administrators to youth is extremely low. This can be indicated by the low practicability of responsiveness for the raised different issues by the youth. The attention of local governments to youth is low. They are not committed to solving the problems of youths and many youths have many complaints concerning many issues, but the local administrators are not creative in providing alternatives solutions for the existed problems.

To sum up, in addition to economic factors, political and legal factors also exacerbate the trends of human trafficking. Particularly, there is a lack of good governance in general, and specifically, the poor implementation of government officials and their unfair treatment of citizens to generate many problems on both the returnee migrant and the non-migrant and strained them to migrate

even irregularly. Sometimes there is also discrimination of citizens based on their status; some of them will get some benefits at the expense of others due to poor governance in the study areas. Thus, poor governance in the study areas exacerbates the problem of poverty in the community and unemployment opportunities.

5.3.1.3. Social Networks

Social factors often cause people to migrate from a place of origin to destination countries. This study revealed that there are social networks and peer pressure that facilitate human trafficking in the study areas. Social networks among the parents, smugglers/human traffickers, peer pressure, and migrants facilitate human trafficking; those social networks have a great role in increasing human trafficking, and thereby it creates human security problems in the study areas. These social networks of smugglers and migrants create misunderstandings on migrants and parents of migrants. Because of these social networks, migrants and migrants' parents will have great interest to migrate to destination countries.

One of the respondents from zone administrators revealed that,

Migration stayed for a long period of time. As a result, many young people are migrating particularly to Saudi Arabia. The society and returnee migrants influence negatively the interest of youth to live and work in the home place because the parents see some differences having a child abroad and not having. Relatives also put pressure on their friends, as migration is the best alternative to their lifeline. There are also smugglers, which are hidden to the government but they are easily communicated with migrants and parents of migrants. The smugglers convinced the migrants, as it is easy to reach the destination countries, as there are better job opportunities and better payments with the currency exchange of Riyals with birr, they become rich within a short period. So, social networks and peer pressures are one of the push factors to migrate to Saudi Arabia.

The episode showed that social pressures and peer pressures are playing a key role as drivers of human trafficking in the study areas. Also, societal pressure and peer pressure play a significant

role in promoting human trafficking in the study areas. Besides, smugglers are also predominantly interconnected with family, local community and smugglers abroad. They have a great power in promoting migration in the local community and continued up to the destination countries.

Similarly, according to network theory, social networks between the place of origin and destination countries are considered as the cause of migration. Besides, migration is a network process in which migrants help each other by communicating with close friends and family members (IOM, 2003).

The interviewee from the social affairs office also confirmed that by disclosing his idea as follows:

Migration in our area becomes a common practice and particularly Muslim Society considers it as a trend. When children asked their families to migrate by dropping out of their education, they did not express their disapproval of their decision instead they facilitate the migration and become ready to cover the expense of the whole journey by communicating with their relatives in the destination countries and also by communicating with the smugglers.

Needless to say, as the head of the Oromia Region Police Commission stressed that most of the migrants are from Muslim religious followers. Despite, the main objective of this study, as the commissioner confirmed, it seems that the society has already accepted Muslims have the tradition of sending their daughters and sons in the Arab-World. She added that regardless of their education and level of age, the society accepted it as a culture. This, in turn, may be since the Arab-World is predominantly a Muslim religious follower, these people might be attracted. Furthermore, both the pushing and the pulling factors contribute to go abroad and accumulate (based on the intended plan of the migrants) wealth in the destination countries; however, the

journey is full of ups and downs that the migrants could not decipher the existing realities that they are going to face.

Moreover, the Police Commissioner stressed that these migrants and their families do have awareness and general information about the consequences. Nevertheless, leaving aside the neighborhood accidents and incidents happened in the middle of the journey as well as in the destination countries (for instance, rapping, throwing bodies of the servant from the building with a simple error made, sexual harassment, deaths, etc.) others from home country are preparing themselves to go for the next journey. This shows that the pushing factors may prevail over the pulling factors, and both the pushing and pulling factors may contribute to the migration.

Shockingly, as the commissioner added that in an open market in Togo Wuchali, youth are sold based on a fixed price labeled commonly. The price, as she said, is based on the distance they come from. For instance, a person who comes from the Tigray region is the highest-paid because of the farthest distance she/he comes from, which is followed by the Amhara region and the Oromia region.

From the data gained from the Commissioner, unpardonably, one can decipher that in Togo Wuchali, Modern Slavery is practicing. Indirectly, victims of returnees confirmed the result gained from the commissioner. Also, based on the intent or through ‘wodogeb’ ways, youth are congruent with illegal brokers to be sold, and some others were agreeing to be a soldier for Alshabab, a military and armed group in East Africa. Surprisingly, having all the awareness about the consequences that illegal migrants encounter in their journey, youth in the home

country are very much eager to join the Middle East, South Africa, Italy, etc. through illegal migration.

Similarly, the interviewee from security and administration officials confirmed that,

Youngsters were migrating even if we gave them necessary awareness to them and the local community; they considered normal the effects and threats of human security during their journey, transit as well as destination countries they faced. However, the youth are highly migrating because of social networks and peer pressures. Parents are also encouraging their children morally, materially, and they cover all the expenses of their journey while migrating.

From this finding, the researcher understands that a long history of migration in the study area, and parents played a key role in facilitating human trafficking. Due to a long history of migration in the study area, parents consider migration as an alternative means of solution for their economic problems and surviving their lifeline in the future. So, parents are playing in encouraging their children to migrate through covering the expense of the whole journey process.

In line with the above result, one of the interviewed returnee migrants strengthened with the view saying,

When I was a student, I was always discussing with my friends in our school about migration to Saudi Arabia. Our friends returned from Saudi Arabia discouraged as attending education is a waste of time. Additionally, by raising some benefited individuals as a benchmark they said that when we go to Saudi Arabia, we will become like these individuals. So, because of this, I decided to drop out of my education, and I discussed with the smugglers to process for migration and I migrated to Saudi-Arabia through irregular migration with many risks and threats. My expectation and the real situation in the destination area are completely different from with my dream.

The researcher pointed out that from this interview friends have a great influence/pressure on the decision of migration and dropout of students from their education. Smugglers also exacerbate the peer pressure, as continuing education is a waste of time but migration as best and timely

alternative solutions for their own and their family's income. Due to this, many young people are marching their minds towards the destination country.

Therefore, it is possible to conclude that social networks, social pressure and peer pressure have their own contribution in facilitating human trafficking in the study areas. Social pressure and returnee migrants' influence have a significant role in facilitating human trafficking. Relative influences, smugglers, parents and returnee migrants by creating networks within the local community and abroad-motivated young people to migrate. As a result, human trafficking becomes a common practice as a culture, particularly among Muslim society.

Therefore, social networks play a significant role in facilitating human trafficking in that way it creates human security effects specifically, upon the migrants and migrant victim parents and the local community in general including low interest of students in education, loss of hope in future in the home country, social disorder, conflict/disagreement, and instability in the local area. This is consistent with the network theory of migration because, as Seid (2016) argued that network theory is about a chain of migration as well as traffickers. Further, as Atnafu (2006) cited in Seid (2016) explained that social network is the communication of network with migrants, parents, relatives, local communities and people at the destination countries. Besides, according to network theory, social networks between the place of origin and the destination cause migration. Friends and relatives at destination countries oblige as sources of information about the opportunities, risks and challenges associated with migration. The importance of networks is higher for migration.

5.3.1.4. Drought to Vulnerability and Poverty

In the study areas, many young people do not have farmland. There is no new land distribution except transferring farmland from dead people. Consistent with this issue, key informant and FGD participants in the study area anonymously confirmed, “Most of the time low production of agriculture is due to low rainfall as a result prone to drought and famine. Due to this reason, our children are migrating to the Middle East and other countries like South Africa, Sudan, etc.”

In line with the above-stated idea, returnee migrants underlined how poverty and vulnerability drought pushed him to migrate to Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, the interviewee said,

My mother is engaging in agriculture and husbandry of animals. However, our local area is highly prone to drought and shortage of rainfall. The agricultural product was decreased and poverty increased in our family. No one can help my mother. Life becomes more challenging in our family. Then I asked my mother to borrow birr from anyone, and I decided to drop out my education, and I migrated to Saudi Arabia.

From the focus group discussions and interviews made, the researcher understands that vulnerability to drought and poverty of the family and low production of agriculture play a significant role to migration. Due to this, many young people are migrating by leaving their elementary, secondary and higher education as they consider migration as the best alternative solution for the problem they faced.

This finding is relatively in line with the findings of scholars like those that Gebrehiwet and Fekadu (2012) cited in Weldeabrha (2018) argued that landlessness, unemployment, drought and poverty are key factors for human trafficking.

Similarly, from the office of social affairs participant also stated that on drivers of human trafficking by disclosing his idea as follows.

There is no single factor, but many factors contribute to human trafficking. Among the push factors including poverty, economic problems, having wrong perception and attitudes towards working at home country. All sections of society migrate to Saudi Arabia including society at higher, medium, and low-income society for searching for better income in a short period of time. Some of the few individuals also by using as a benchmark for those who have better income as the chance, they forced to migrate by ignoring the many challenges and threats of human security.

From this, it is possible to conclude that many factors that push migrants other than poverty and economic problems. The wrong perception of the society and competition on searching for sources of income are also other main driving factors of human trafficking in the study areas. In line with this, societal pressure, peer pressure and parental pressures by considering some succeeded migrants as a benchmark have a significant role in increasing the number of migrants in the study area

This finding is relatively in line with the findings of Weldeabrha (2018) argued that migration is taking place due to different factors. There is no single factor, but many factors are interplaying in pushing migrants with having different powers to migrate people. Furthermore, these factors are making human trafficking to exist and shift their structure over time.

5.3.2 Pull Factors

This study confirmed that even though the most driving factors for human trafficking is pushing factor, moreover pull factors have also contributed to human trafficking in the study area. Among the different pull factors, better job opportunities, and better payments about currency exchange /riyals to birr/, at the destination countries attract migrants to leave their home country. Participants of this study revealed that there are high wages in Saudi Arabia than in Ethiopia. Some returnee migrants said that there is better pay for our work even there are many challenges and threats there. In addition to this having relatives'/friends or family members in Saudi-Arabia

make easy the way of communication and creates networks with different actors then they attract citizens from home country to destination countries by promising to cover the expenses for smugglers and human traffickers and other expenses.

Besides, participant 3 (i.e., Head of the Labor and Social Affairs) confirmed that pull factors like dreaming to make money easily by working in technologically advanced countries, haunting for success stories of someone from one's locality without critically thinking of the bitter part of such successes and so forth are the main triggering factors. Likewise, the data obtained from West Arsi Zone confirmed that these days' people are attracted by migration when a few of those who went abroad send money to their families and/or relatives that they secured it either legally or illegally. Also, people are motivated to go abroad when they see those 5 out of 50 persons who were changed their life through working abroad. The respondent agreed that the available job opportunity abroad is the most important thing for attracting people to migrate illegally.

In line with this, an informant from returnee migrants confirmed a similar idea by saying,

I have an elder sister and brother in Saudi Arabia. I communicate with my sister and brother always through mobile phones. Both send money to our family, and in it, my father built a new house, bought oxen and other animals like sheep and goat. My father also paid for his credit. But I do not have any contribution to my family when I stay with them. All these things pull me for migration. Then, I thought about migration and I decided to migrate. Consequently, I told my brother and my sister and promised me to cover all the expenses of the whole journey. Finally, I migrated with its full of threats.

The data gained from West Arsi Zone also uncovered that siblings/friends working abroad, family, brokers, the existence of employment opportunities at places of a destination, foreign exchange rate, and few individuals whose livelihood has shown some improvement in South Africa, Sudan and other Arab countries. A security officer in the Zone mentioned that the existence of job opportunities at the destination areas and some improvement in the livelihood of

a few returnees of human trafficking are the major factors pulling/attracting women to human trafficking in the research areas. For instance, if someone who is living abroad makes some good things like building a house for her family, others would be interested in/attracted to go to the same place for wishing to do similar things for her family. Similarly, individuals living abroad also play a great role in attracting friends/colleagues at home. Neighborhood brokers and relatives of the potential victim, who believe that they are helping the victims, facilitate this by facilitating irregular migration.

These illegal brokers understand the situation of the potential immigrants and want to change their unemployment and poverty into the opportunity of making money. Thus, they do everything they think works to send migrants to the destination country using the connection they have with smugglers and traffickers. The smugglers are involved in this social network with the role of transporting the migrants from their home place to the expected destinations illegally using the land and sea routes (e.g., crossing Djibouti, Somalia and Yemen). These smugglers/traffickers facilitate both legal and illegal migration violating the Employment Exchange Proclamation No. 632/2009 (Federal Negarit Gazette, 2009). Agencies and their representatives in the destination countries receive the migrants and pass them to their employers. In all these processes, there are loopholes that enhance the vulnerability of migrants to abuse and exploitation, resulting in trafficking.

This implies that the stronger the desire for successful overseas life for a person, the more the possibility that he/she would be trafficked. That means, it is rather one of the possibly related characteristics of getting seductive information about foreign life, which is the level of desire for successful overseas life that resulted in a trend associated with trafficking. This may again imply

that beyond getting information about the attractiveness of foreign life if a person is interested in oversea life and opportunities available abroad, then he/she would tend to be trafficked in accordance with the extent to which he/she was attracted by it, no matter whether the stimulating information is genuine or deceptive.

In relation to the above result, the Zonal court officer verified that the attention of the community is always towards very few individuals supporting their families than the majority who are facing problems of human trafficking. The community convinced themselves that the son/daughter of somebody has gone abroad and built a house, bought cows and did something good for his/her family. This, in turn, motivated members of the other communities to compete in sending their children to Arab countries that play a vital role in encouraging human trafficking. Thus, going abroad and getting benefits and increasing the unemployment rate are the main pulling factors.

Public prosecutors also contend that a large number of expatriates living in the Arab countries attract people towards the same countries for similar job opportunities. Similarly, the existing job opportunities found in the Arab-world also attract Ethiopian and expose people to human trafficking. In addition, an increasing number of brokers/ traffickers is playing an important role in increasing the rate of human trafficking. Despite not as such decisive, undeveloped economic nature in Ethiopia has also played a paramount role in pushing migrants to Arab countries. Though not recently resolved, before a year political instability and lack of good governance in Ethiopia push people to Arab countries.

To conclude the push and pull factors, this study shows that there is no single factor alone; rather there are many complicated and interrelated factors. The push-pull factors are caused by different causes. Push-pull factors are also varied from different individuals and the community. Push

factors like unemployment, poverty, scarcity of land, low provision of Metesha, etc. are more significant than pull factors in explaining drivers of human trafficking in the study areas. The drivers of human trafficking in the study areas are more likely to be a push factor than pull factors. Both push-pull factors have a contribution in which workers move from low wages to high wages economies.

Regarding this, a document analysis result gained from the East Hararge Zone revealed that a seventeen years girl went to Saudi Arabia because of the pulling and the pushing factors. In the revised document, it was clearly written that in the year 2005 E.C, there were two girls who lived abroad in Saudi Arabia, and these two girls were attracting and preaching her to join them. She was asked to visit a building in nearby her (i.e., in her hometown). She knows the building and she was convinced that one of a woman who lived abroad owned the building. A teenager who was invited to see the building through the capital accumulated abroad was triggered by the fabricated information. The teenager was highly motivated, and she asked her family to fund her intended journey. During the then time, she convinced her families and all the necessary money was collected for her journey. In the middle of the process, she was asked by the two women who lived abroad to contact one of the guys who was a broker from her home town, and this guy was the nephew of the one who lived abroad. After he (the broker) had received the necessary money, he himself started the journey into the Middle East.

From the above document, it can be concluded that there are people who are cheating/tricky makers both in abroad and hometowns knowing the unemployment or poverty level of an individual. This was done deliberately by the neighbors and through a friendship system that results in severe poverty. The person lost where he has gone and the teenager who lost her

money in the hometown and her families reported the case for the Woreda police. In the end, they have gained the money by accusing all the participants in the cheating.

Besides, the photograph gained from East Hararge Zone uncovered that preponderance migrants were victims in their bodies, health and psychologically. The photos detected revealed that immense pain and psychological disorders were the main painful scenes observed. These youth were victims like unable to speak properly, some others were unable to freely walk in their home and town, and some others were quarreling with their parents due to the fact that the illegal migrants could not pay in turn, the money they borrowed for the expense of the journey. The police reported that in the area it is common to see victims and their parents complaining about the consequences of migration. The police further witnessed that the preponderance youth are fascinated to go abroad recognizing all the encumbrances and trivialities in the journey.

The result gained from the participants revealed that both the pull and push factors of the country lead to unsafe migration to the Middle East and the subsequent trafficking. Ambitious view of job opportunities in the Middle East, South Africa and other European countries, along with their less education, unemployment status, and the family's acceptance of the migration played a significant role for the decision of unsafe migration, which in turn has several bad consequences. With this, Abebaw and Waganesh (2015) stated that even though migrants may be conscious about the potential risk of unsafe migration, they might be forced to choose to take the risk of living with poverty, unemployment and lack of hope (Abebaw, 2013; Abebaw and Waganesh, 2015).

5.4. Concluding remark

The findings of the data collected a, interpreted and analyzed revealed that a number of pulling and pushing factors have contributed to the prevalence of human trafficking in the study areas. While economic problems, politico-legal factors, social networks, and socio-cultural factors were the main pushing factors for, pull factors such as better source of income and job opportunities had their contribution to human trafficking. Besides, migrants during their travel were exposed to many human security problems at different stages of their travel from the start to destination countries. Particular acts trafficked persons have experienced which are also considered critical threats to human security at deferent stages of their journey include; torture, cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment, sexual harassment, thirsty, hunger, physical violence, and critical health problems, to mention some.

CHAPTER SIX

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION ON EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON HUMAN SECURITY AND ACTORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

6.1. Introduction

This chapter attempted to explore the gist of the research that is the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study areas. Migrants while migrating through human trafficking at different stages were vulnerable to different human security threats. Based on the finding of the study, a number of actors including smugglers, families and law enforcement bodies of the government are involved in various ways in facilitating the illegal trafficking. The main human security threats of trafficked persons often come from smugglers/brokers.

The chapter is organized in to three sections. The first section makes a brief interpretation and analysis of the data on the effect of human trafficking (throughout its whole process from start to destination) on human security. The second section highlights the gap between existing legal and institutional framework on the one hand and the level of implementation of the laws on the other. The third section tried to assess the efforts made and the measures government and other stakeholders took as well as the challenges encountered in the fight against human trafficking by interpreting and analyzing the data collected. Finally, the chapter winds up with concluding remarks.

6.2. Data analysis on the Effects of Human Trafficking on Human Security

The findings reveal that human trafficking is among the major threats to human security as trafficking is for the most part, accompanied by inhuman and degrading treatments, physical and psychological abuses as well as other gender-based attacks including rape. The

smugglers/traffickers often make lofty promises, which are not true in the destination countries. Smugglers are dishonest in telling the real situation of the journey to gain their advantage. They often convince traffickers as if crossing the desert and water journey is not difficult, rather they pursued trafficking persons how to commensurate with the modest income they would get within a short period of time. For example, an informant from returnee migrant confirmed from her own experience as follows:

Smuggling is highly vulnerable to illegal activities and smugglers communicate with migrants and sometimes with our parents. The smugglers convince the migrants as the journey is easy and as there is no any difficult problem. But in reality, the promises and ideas of the smugglers are quite different. The migrants exposed to different human security problems.

As indicated in the above response from the returnee migrants, the smugglers/traffickers and migrants made a contact and discussion concerning the journey directly or indirectly. Smugglers were more influential in the study areas through their networks up to the local community level. To take away money from the migrants they used different mechanisms. Since smugglers/traffickers were witnessed by the migrants, migrants are under their control.

When I return from my journey, my wife has married another man. Psychologically I am not in good condition. I do not want to spend any time with my former friends. There are so many things that I could not tell you now [crying, emotional silence]. These traffickers are inhuman. They do not think of you. They consider you like an animal. They are very much arrogant. They always drink, and intoxicate; they asked frequently money through enforcing us to call via phone to our families.

From the above informant, it can be uncovered that the person has lost his wife and his health status is under a question mark. He looks like a discriminated person by his former friends, and through time, it is possible to guess that things are going to be complicated. His reaction to the smugglers is the worst feeling, and they did hurt him. Intoxicated traffickers humiliated him.

The effects of trafficking could vary depending on the type of exploitation and situations that they underwent, victims were often affected by physical, sexual, psychological, and social impacts. A returnee participant, in this regard, reacted that,

One day in our journey, there were three smugglers, and all of them needs a girl among us who seems beautiful and they left us on the bush and went to the other side of the hidden bush with that cute girl. After two or three minutes, they heard her voice shouting, and they do not know what was going on there. After some long minutes, they returned and joined them. As she said, "Her face looks like a tomato, and we all were frightening them.

From the above extract, it is possible to conclude that they might be sexually abusing her, and/or they might be struggling to harass her. This, in turn, may result in HIV or other transmitted diseases, if they abuse her. The other victim confessed, "Sexual harassment is a common practice in the journey. They usually abuse us but if you disagree with their idea, they will beat you physically." This girl was telling the researcher freely, and it seems that she has adapted the harassment practicing at her. Moreover, she reacted that these smugglers were not abusing them. Based on her reaction, it was beyond the normal harassment; having sex with a girl one after the other. Excessive unsafe sex seems a culture in the middle of the journey. Taking this particular case in point, a single woman who passed through human trafficking has experienced not only many worst forms of human violations but also suffered from all the threats to human security.

Moreover, hazardous working conditions, or the use of force by traffickers, victims may develop serious physical health problems. Besides, as trafficked persons could be exposed to poor and unhygienic living conditions or could cross pandemic disease, they might easily develop infectious diseases, or if they were sex trafficked; they could develop sexually transmitted diseases easily. Similarly, because of the high discrepancy between their initial expectation and

their real experience at the destination places, trafficked persons often develop serious mental health problems, including anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Given this, the effects of human trafficking are also exacerbated by the absence of rules and regulation of smugglers/traffickers in handling migrants they challenge the migrants' rights and their security. So that, migrants from the study areas faced many human security threats that challenge the migrants' life while migrating. Starting from the study area, they were traveling through public transport up to Djibouti. From Djibouti to Yemen they are traveling through different trucks and lorries that carry containers. Within the container, many migrants with more crowded and with a shortage of air, and hot air the migrants travel with more risks and threats of life and security of the migrants. Most of the time the irregular migrants travel through the foot at night time with very dangerous desert with help of smugglers/traffickers. Then, the migrants cross the dangerous sea journey using different bouts to reach Yemen.

The respondents replied that human trafficking has serious effects on human security in the study areas. Likewise, this finding is relatively in line with Frouws (2014) who argued that irregular trans-border migration is extremely unsafe causing high human costs. In line with this, along with the journey, young men and women could be exposed to high risks from loss of life to injuries, tortures, and kidnapping, to sexual and financial exploitations, grabbing of money and properties, hunger and water thirst (Kassegn & Gashaw, 2017). This is also consistent with the participant who reacted on the existence of the effects of human trafficking in the study areas.

The findings are obtained when the respondents are asked on their evaluation of the magnitude of the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study area. Data from the interview indicates that majority of the respondents that there are high effects of migration on human

security. From this, data it is possible to conclude that there are serious effects of migration on human security in the study area.

To supplement the responses of the migrants' households', an interview and focus group discussions was carried out with Zone and Wereda's government officials, returnee migrants and returnee migrants' parents, and community elders. Accordingly, the interviewees were asked to elaborate on how they describe the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study areas.

Generally, the interviews and focus group discussions show that human trafficking has an effect on human security in the study areas. Accordingly, a respondent from the Women Association Office said,

The effects of human trafficking on human security are paramount. The main effects of human trafficking on human security are migrants who are exposed to unsafe sexual abuse by smugglers and sexually transmitted diseases. Besides this, in the remote area/desert area because of high temperature, shortage of water, food, etc. migrants particularly females will die. There are also many cases of mental illness and physical problems.

In this regard, Gabreil (2017) found that the main participants and/or buyers of trafficked persons include sex tourists, pornography producers, brothel owners, sex customers, and employers of all types who are looking for cheap labor both for domestic and industrial purposes. The central destinations are developed countries in the West, the Middle East, big cities, areas of various conflict zones, military bases, and mining areas in developing countries are the main actors.

Another informant of the study (from social affairs) revealed that:

The effect of human trafficking is a severe one. Because it becomes one of the challenges of development since the productive force is migrating. It has also serious effects on human security up to death. In our area, almost there is no day without hearing death from Saudi-Arabia. Many migrants have died in the

destination, and they come to their home place for the funeral ceremony. Many individuals died in this destination area and the desert area during the journey they can come for the funeral ceremony. For your surprise, I remember one day four peoples died in Saudi Arabia from one generation. So, the effects of migration are multidimensional because it has effects on political, economic and social matters.

Thus, it implies that the magnitude of the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study areas is a severe one. Human trafficking deteriorates the human security of the migrants.

Moreover, participant 5 from Jimma Zone (i.e., security officer) proved that there are several negative impacts of human trafficking in the area. He added that most of them were not arriving at the destination they dreamed for. These security officers have been hearing lots of sad news on daily for a long period when these ambitious job seekers have gotten sank in seas or oceans while traveling to their destinations. This showed that the area is vulnerable to this kind of consequence.

The result obtained from participant 3 (i.e., Women and Children Affairs) uncovered that there were so many negative effects of human trafficking. One of these, as she mentioned, is the impact that victims often suffer from psychological and physical trauma. The head of the office added that even after returning from Arab countries, they were seen becoming abnormal and dizzy as a result of something bad they experienced there. Likewise, participant 4 (i.e., an officer from justice) most of the problems that the victims encounter is very serious. In addition to those who are directly affected by human trafficking, their families also suffer from economic and moral crises. I know so many people who had sold their house to pay a bribe for his son is released from hijacking made upon him in one of our neighboring country.

Furthermore, Participant 2 (i.e., Police Officer) from Jimma Zone reported a few impacts of human trafficking. He noted that victims were often abused harshly by their employers upon

their arrival to Arab countries. In this regard, it is usually reported as girls/women were continuously raped despite the long hours' service they offered them almost being considered as slaves. On top of this, the officer added that it is often heard as their kidneys are taken out of them and transplanted into someone's kidney if a relative of the employer suffered from kidney disease. This, in turn, confirmed that there is nothing truly worst beyond this kind of act.

This implied that victims are ready to go abroad having such kind of information in their minds. From the above scenario, it is possible to cascade that either poverty or the systems of administration has a great impact on the livelihood of these victims if they have had the awareness and coerced to do so.

The data obtained from West Arsi Zone revealed that the effect of human trafficking, as participant 3 clarified, includes loss of life while crossing oversea, physical disability, incarceration and health problems like mental illness. However, the government is trying to minimize the problem; they are also working toward reducing the problem as much as their capacity permits. In the same vein, a prosecutor in the West Arsi Zone further expressed that economic problem is the reasons forcing the people of the area to migrate abroad. As a result of human trafficking, the victims are exposed to both physical and mental damage and even lose their life either at a destination or while trafficking due to a lack of awareness about the negative consequences of human trafficking. Most of the victims/returnees of human trafficking develop mental illness when they are unable to meet their initial needs and lack what they initially supposed to get. The victims are exposed to physical and mental health problems as the expert witnessed returnees in the area.

Concerning the effect of human trafficking on human security, a court officer in West Arsi Zone confirmed that the victims often go abroad in illegal ways. As a result, the employers deny paying salaries of the victims that make these victims come back to their country with bare hands without securing the money they initially planned to get. This officer added that some victims lose their life while being transported and thrown from buildings down to the ground. They also encounter health problems like mental illness and fistula. Most of the time, victims face wastage of money they sent to families, friends and other relatives. These problems make the victims to be dependent, disabled and needy social groups.

A participant from Arsi Zone described that the victims of human trafficking face problems like loss of their life on the ways to abroad and even at employment places, sexual harassment, rape, loss of their salaries due to denial of the employers to pay, divorce, physical and mental health problems due to the gap between their initial expectation and what they encountered/obtained.

In relation to the above result, participant 10 from West Arsi Zone during her interview witnessed that hardship in the economy and living conditions make people flee their country at the very beginning. It is only individuals who went abroad that can tell how they make money while working abroad. She said that they bring the money through shedding their blood, losing their body and humanity. Employers force them to run here and there, ups and downs restlessly, and coerce them to carry heavy loads beyond their capabilities. They do not have the time to eat or drink. They neither value their personality nor consider them as a human being. They value their dogs than workers from Ethiopia. Since unemployment and poverty is the main cause of human trafficking in Ethiopia, nothing is more than tolerating these Arab people's oppression. Therefore, knowing these types of challenges and problems by employers in the destination country, youths sell their parents' cows and property to migrant, which is considered a common

tradition in the study areas. What a paradox! Oppressed by employers but youths highly triggered to go abroad.

Another participant in this zone supported the above idea saying one of the major problems that victims face in human trafficking is selling what they have in their hands to facilitate the process for migration. For instance, if the family of the victim has one cow at hand, they forced to sell the only cow that they have and they will borrow the remaining amount of money from relatives or other neighbors. As a result, the resources become wasted and both the victim and the family may fail under the oppression of poverty. This, in turn, throws the family into a harsh economic life. Since human trafficking is illegal, individuals trafficked has been considered and controlled as a criminal in the area of destination. Unnecessary to repeat, some victims lose their life in the desert while on the way before reaching the place of destination. Some others are also detained for several years on the way to abroad. These all are a few of the severe problems the victims of human trafficking encounter.

Most of the time, the victims got confused when they come back to their home country due to lose of the money that they previously sent to their families, friends, and husbands. Likewise, a respondent from Jimma Zone affirmed that problems like rape by both the father and son of the employers and other forms of sexual harassment are common in the Arab-World. This participant professed that there are also individual returnees who are thrown from a building, and boiled acid is sprayed or splattered to their body parts.

Participant 2, in relation to this, from West Arsi Zone (i.e., security officer) reported that human trafficking has many effects on the life of the victims. For instance, due to human trafficking, many of the victims lost their lives; others lose their bodies. They were considered slaves, and they were unable to decide on their issues and their life often failed at the hands of employers.

The victims of human trafficking often lose their humanities because they are transported abroad like the way goods and cattle transported which has great health impact on the victims and makes the victims lose their lives while crossing oversea. As we see and hear from mass Media, human trafficking also involves removing and selling human body parts like the kidney while transporting.

In line with this, participant 5 added that while some individuals are losing their life on trafficking and at the place of work/destination, the majority of the returnees are exposed to mental health problems due to different pressures they encountered from their employers. Despite the families (unfamiliar with the cause) sometimes they face the Cadaver/Corpse bodies of victims of human trafficking that come from abroad. Others remain disappeared after living their home country; they do not call their family and no one knows where they can be found. The returnee migrants were interviewed to share ideas concerning the effects of human trafficking on human security on different stages and the analysis is presented as follows.

6.3. Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security at the Initial Stage

Human trafficking leads to the massive negative effect of human security in the study areas. The precious effect on individuals, families, and communities are wide-ranging and include impoverishment, social isolation, exclusion from health services, welfare and education provision, access to justice, breakdown of the social relationship, etc. are some of the effects faced up on migrants at different stages of the journey starting from the home country up to destination countries.

One of the returnee migrants reflected that,

When I discussed with my friends, we are discussing human trafficking. We are also worried about the economic problems of our parents; however, we are forcing our parents to give us money for the expense of our journey to migrate. Repeatedly, my father inflicts because I could not have any capacity to cover all the expenses of the whole journey to Saudi Arabia. Thus, I enforced my father, repeatedly, to borrow money from his relatives. Besides, I was always fighting with my father and mother. Then my father disturbed with the issue of migration, and he also quarreled with my mother. In the end, from microfinance, my father borrowed money, and he gave me ten thousand Eth Birr then I went to Saudi Arabia.

The study indicates that the issue of migration in the study area has negative effects on human security starting from the initial stage of migration in the home place. There are many effects resulted in specifically on human security. In the first place, migrants forced their parents to give them money for the expense of their journey. If parents refuse their idea, the migrants steal the property of their parents, trying to perform suicide, fighting with family members, sinking to the water etc. emotional, psychological disturbance and mental instability, and confusion prevails in the family. In addition to this, economic crisis within the family prevail since some of the parents lend money from their relatives and microfinance institutions to give money for their children for the journey purpose.

6.4 Effects of Human Trafficking on Human Security in the Journey

The effects of human trafficking on human security also continued in the journey and transit station. The smugglers promised and convinced to migrants at the home place are quite different in the journey and transit areas because migrants faced many human security problems and suffer in the whole process of the journey, which is the most dangerous, and irritating more than the expectation of migrants. In line with this, Gabriel (2017) stated, “Ethiopian women in the Middle East are the subject of serious violence and human rights violations. Their journey, in the majority of the cases, is turning from legally recognized labor migration into a clear case of trafficking.

While migrants traveling through many routes there were various forms of human security problems faced upon migrants. The means of transport they used were public transport and on foot. Most of the time, the journey was at night without any help of light. Migrants with the help of smugglers/human traffickers were traveling from Djibouti to Yemen through the sea by boats with different sizes. The number of migrants per boat was not balanced since in one boat from 90-100 migrants were traveling oversea. But the normal capacity per boat was 45-50 travelers per boat. As it is out of the capacity of the boat, there was more crowding, there is a high chance to enter water inside the boat, and it may sink. Some returnee migrants also reported that out of public transport they were using other alternative means of transport like truck and lorry carrying containers. Within the container, irregular migrants were traveling. Inside the container, there is a shortage of air and crowdedness, as a result, many irregular migrants died. So, while irregular migrants traveling through different means of transportation and on foot with the help of smugglers/human traffickers, there are many human security problems faced upon irregular migrants to arrive at the destination countries – (mostly in Saudi-Arabia). Therefore, during their move through this dangerous journey, human security problems prevail upon the irregular migrants.

Regarding the journey, FGD participant 3 from West Hararghe zone narrated her experience as follows:

In their journey, they faced so many problems. They started their journey to the eastern direction on foot. She added that they traveled in the bush forest for so many weeks; many people died, rapped and harassed on the journey. On the journey, as she said, they traveled in the forests for 27 days in Djibouti and Somalia. In the middle of this journey, there was theft and robbery on their way. Whenever smugglers take drugs, they usually kill persons. They usually frightened them using a knife and pistol. To save their lives, they give them all materials they needed.

Besides, a respondent for the open-ended item replied that she has suffered a lot on her way to Yemen. Traveling in a long desert by itself is so dangerous. The traffickers asked them money first if they were a machine producing money. Traffickers often force them to give a call to their families, and a sister of one of the trafficking persons sent to her sister money. Had it been stopped with this, it would not be bad, but they raped her and her friend several times. I felt annoyed when I describe this immoral act. She underlined that she is telling this information in order others learn from her experience (Participant 2 from Manna woreda, Jimma Zone).

6.4.1. Harassment of Migrants

A. Sexual Harassment of Migration during their Journey

This study shows that Trans-border migration comes with different harassment problems including rape and sexual abuse by smugglers and the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and other security problems.

From the interview and FGD, respondents confirmed, as there was rape by smugglers up on migrants during their journey. Almost all the respondents replied that rape by smugglers has happened during the journey. From this, it is possible to conclude that there is the rape of irregular trans-border migration by smugglers while moving to the destination country. The main routes of migration from Ethiopia are through Ethiopia Moyale through Kenya, Djibouti in the eastern direction and Togo Wuchali direction, and the last one is via Metema and Sudan in the northern Ethiopian direction are the four main routes. These countries are Middle East, South Africa and Sudan, and to the route of Libya to Italy are the major destination countries.

B. Sexual Abuse and Risk of Sexual Transmitted Diseases

Concerning rape by smugglers, irregular migrants are exposing to sexually abuse and sexually transmitted disease. The interview with returnee migrant and government officials confirmed that there is sexual harassment indicated that upon irregular migrants by smugglers, gangsters and other unknown individuals, which is indicated by rape, sexual abuse and risk of sexually transmitted disease.

C. Violation of Rights of Migrants

The respondents responded strongly agree as there was inhuman treatment upon migrants during their journey. The majority of the respondents responded that inhuman treatment has happened during the journey.

Regarding human rights violations, the respondents are of the view that they strongly agree that there are human rights violations. The respondents also revealed that there are thirsty and hunger during the journey of the desert and sea. The interview shows all the respondents agree that there are thirsty and hunger during moving to the destination country.

One of the informants from returnee irregular migrants during the interview reacted that,

In my journey, many human security problems were faced up on me including insulting, torching and beating. In addition to this, there was also thirsty, hunger and not allowing holding mobile, not stopping journey until the smugglers allow stopping. Most of the journey was on foot at night. Females and fatty males because of the long journey on foot and hunger and thirsty died. Some of them also emotionally and psychologically disturbed. There is also a much dead body that has been seen in the desert area. After thirty days of the journey on foot, we arrived at the border of Djibouti particular place called Legaassen. I have seen sexual harassment by smugglers of Yemen up on beautiful and young female migrants. Even they were crying no one can help them because every irregular migrant knows the consequences faced upon them if they try to oppose or help the victims. Smugglers also did not consider

individuals as humans but they are worried about their business. There is also forced payment out of the capacity of parents and irregular migrants. Furthermore, the inhuman treatment also happens throughout the whole journey.

As indicated in the above, therefore, it is possible to conclude that irregular migrants while traveling to Saudi Arabia many human security challenges faced by smugglers, gangsters, and other individuals in the desert and sea journey. Irregular migrants are victims of gross violation of rights by smugglers. From this, it can be understood that smugglers exercise absolute power in full filing their unlimited want. Consequently, migrants have not the capability to protect themselves from different inhuman treatments while moving to Saudi Arabia through the dangerous desert and sea journey. So, it is clearly understood that there is an exposure of migrants to different human security problems including physical violence, psychological disturbance, sexual harassment, and emotional problems.

There are many international instruments adopted by different countries at different levels to protect the rights of migrants. However, no one can see the gross violation of migrants by different bodies in the journey.

Another informant from returnee migrant affirmed that,

In the sea journey, many human security problems happen on migrants. There is also the prohibition of food, water, and ethnic conflict among Ethiopian from different ethnics in Mshwar. The conflict leads to many physical problems up to the loss of life. Besides, there is a gross violation of rights upon migrants by smugglers.

From the above informant, it can be concluded that migrants in the desert and sea journey, Mshwar are not getting basic needs like foods, water, and shelter, which ought to get as human beings. The smugglers largely seem too negligent in the case at point. Migrants without getting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter, their life is brought in to questions, and in addition to the inhuman treatment of migrants in the journey, the life and health of migrants were also at

risk. Based on the above information, it is possible to conclude that there is a gross violation of human security upon the migrants including the right to life while migrating.

Besides to the above, another informant from the returnee migrant revealed that,

In general, there are various gross violations of human rights. No one can take measures for those individuals who violate the rights of migrants. The smugglers/traffickers and gangsters are above the law; no one can ask them; they are above the law. The smugglers/traffickers and gangsters are considered as God by the migrants. The life of the migrants was up on the smugglers/traffickers and gangsters. In addition to this, in the journey, there was a beating of snakes and other animals in the middle of the desert. For this problem, there is no treatment; as a result, our friend died because of snake beating. I have also seen migrants were transported within containers as materials due to this, many migrants died and killing individuals who tried to oppose the smugglers' idea is a common tradition. So you have to simply accept everything they orders and/or told you. Sea smugglers, if anyone performs any activity out of their permission, sometimes they throw them on the sea. There was also repeated torching up on migrants, which result in impairment, hearing impairment and other physical problems. Human nature was very degraded their humanity above ever. Therefore, human trafficking results in many security problems from insulting in, and health problems up to the death of life.

From this, it is possible to say that subsequent violations of human rights and death are caused by smugglers upon migrants while crossing borders to reach at the destination countries. This act of smugglers violates the right to freedom of movement from one country to another country, which is mentioned in different proclamations and conventions including in the FDRE constitution and Ethiopian criminal code. If there is a violation of human rights, deprivation of human needs, inhuman treatment indicated by inaccessible to social services results in human security problems upon migrants. As the above episode reveals, migrants have coerced everything that smugglers ordered them to do so. One can easily imagine the scene of the incident, embezzlement, loaded labor and sexual harassment happened there. The gangsters or illegal traffickers and employers in the destination countries directed everything. Despite every migrant

who is ready, to go in the home country has had this information, still thousands and millions seem ready to go again. Thus, it is clear that the destination country is selected due to the fact that the existing realities in the home country are not good. Therefore, if someone is standing by to go abroad realizing the mistreatments and abuses made by smugglers/illegal traffickers and employers, the home country's poverty, unemployment, etc. are very much arduous.

6.4.2 Exploitation of Migrants in the Journey

The study participants responded that migrants are financially exploited during the movement to the destination countries. So, all the respondents agreed that there is financial exploitation imposed by smugglers and requested by different gangsters and other individuals. The interview result also shows that there is financial exploitation in the desert journey by some security forces, gangsters, and smugglers. There are many station areas; in these areas, migrants are requested to pay some amount of money. If the migrants are refused to pay them insulting, physical punishment, interruption of the journey is a common practice. There is no alternative; it is only paying the requested amount of money.

In short, it can be concluded that migrants while crossing the border to arrive at the destination country faced many human security problems. Due to the smugglers and the nature of the journey, migrants are vulnerable to different risks. Migrants on their movement practice sexual abuse, rape, the risk of transmitted disease, inhuman treatment, violating human rights, thirsty; hunger, and deaths are a common experience they face. In addition, smugglers/human traffickers, gangsters, also participated in the violation of human rights, which are indicated by insulting, torching, and physical punishments. Some of the security forces have also participated in a violation of the rights of migrants. Besides, smugglers also lost migrants in the desert without food, water, and money. Another effect of human trafficking in the journey includes the beating

of animals like a snake at night on foot journey; fear and anxiety, threats, twisting legs, burning of body parts with burning plastic, the prohibition of food, physical violence like impairments ethnic conflicts in different prisons in the journey, crowdedness, and absence of public health services/treatment. As a result, many migrants died in the desert and transit areas due to thirsty, hunger, tiredness and all the above-mentioned causes.

From this, it is understandably clear that the study shows human trafficking in the study area results in sexual harassment, rape and sexual abuse by smugglers, and violation of rights including human rights, inhuman treatment, financial exploitation and loss of life/death of many migrants. In addition to this, migrants faced a lot of difficulties in human security including lack of access to food, water, shelter, and health care provision in the whole process of the journey threatens the human security of the migrants.

Moreover, a returnee participant from East Hararge zone expressed that,

One day, I do remember when a smuggler was insulting and beating all of us. It was a horrible journey, due to this; I blame myself for the illegal journey that I had started. A person was insulting all of us because we were very much tired, and we could not walk properly. Through time, we decreased our speed of walk. Then he became angry because he wanted to pass some areas and other smugglers who would continue the next journey, they considered bad, before the sun rises but we could not. As a result, they insulted us and these people beat some of my friends. In the middle of the journey, I was highly thirsty for water. I asked one of the smugglers, who looked very much strong and full of confused, angered and starved person to give me water. He spits out on my face. Finally, since we could not pass that place, we were allowed to place ourselves in a hidden place somewhere in the middle of bushes and full of sand place. That was the worst time ever I do not want to remember.

The above extract can tell us beyond the participant told us. The place looked very much desert and full of sand that they could not get water. Access to water, food, and other issues was unthinkable. Physically these smugglers beat these illegal migrants. They experienced something new beyond what they expect in their journey. Unable to walk properly and pass the places they

need to skip the area from police resulted in punishment. The punishment, as observed from some photographs in West Hararge Zone police officer, was disgraceful and horrible.

Illegal migrants usually in their stay served brokers by washing their clothes and various household activities and other forms of exploitation. In Deder woreda, the participant reacted that beyond being a servant for the brokers, organ removal activity is the most common practice.

In relation to this, a participant from Haramaya woreda confirmed that,

Brokers were about to remove my kidney through surgery with a medical person, I think, in the center of the town where they hide me. I heard when they gossip about the issue of my kidney's surgery, and I asked to go to the toilet and I went out, and I reported to the police. Then the police officers requested me to show them, but they were not at their home.

A police officer in East Hararge zone stressed that the issue of organ removal is becoming a critical issue. Moreover, a group of youth is dying on their journey. This happens when the boat sank and when they tried to go in a container through a shortage of air. The report gained from a commander at Oromia women, children and youth affairs and the head of Oromia police commission commissioner reported that there is a person who was trafficked and returned nine times in Jimma zone. This person hides brokers and the person is highly interested to go abroad and do some business. The commissioner added that on their way to Djibouti, Kenya and Tanzania, migrants are victims. For the purpose of making a business or a big-money laundry, the smugglers are doing this activity to be a soldier candidate for Al-Shabab and ISIS. During this time, brokers can get a huge amount of money. The Commissioner asserted that it is impossible to get real evidence related to these brokers and/or smugglers. The issue is very much complicated and hidden.

The Commander also stressed that there is no accountability in this regard. She added that the issue of human trafficking is not considered as a country's issue rather it looks like the issue of

NGOs; they (i.e., concerned bodies at the Federal and Zonal level) do not consider it as the issue of human security of the country.

At the zonal level, there is peer pressure triggered by people who are living in abroad, particularly in Europe and neighbors who returned from abroad, probably among some who started little business in their hometown. People who live in Europe post photographs in social media being in front of a car and villa house. As a result, youth in the home country would be easily motivated to flee.

A respondent from West Hararge Zone replied the brokers usually changed their workplaces. For example, a broker who was in Daro Lebu and Habro woreda in 2009 and 2010 E.C, in 2011 and 2012 E.C would change his residence and/or workplace to Boke and Hawi Gudina woredas. In these woredas, per individual, brokers asked usually from thirteen thousand up to twenty thousand Ethiopian birr. After sometimes, before the societies evaluate the brokers' activity, they would change their place of work. This, in turn, affects the police officers and other concerned bodies follow up system. The researcher asked this participant if there is any documented data regarding brokers, but concerning brokers, there is no documented data in the office.

By way of indicating the gap in combating human trafficking, the Head of the Zone women's affairs recommended that had awareness training be given through taking those victims as an example, the society would have been changed. Still, the society is highly interested to send their children abroad to get income. This practice is becoming a culture in the society. It is becoming a custom; it is a tradition and dignity. People compete with each other by sending their daughters and sons to the Middle East and South Africa, mainly. The East Hararge Women's Affairs head also reacted on how trafficking is engulfing the youth.

“In our zone, there are many youth who are health victims. Some are mentally retarded, and some others are psychologically harmed. Besides, HIV is a common disease among those returnee migrants. The preponderances of them are not interested to share and talk ideas with people. People are pointing their fingers with returnees.” This, in turn, hurts and increases their mental and psychological health.

The extract above depicted that there are serious effects on the human security of returnees and there are people who are harmed. Regarding this, the result gained from observation witnessed the above result. During interviews and FGDs, the health statuses of some respondents were not good. Some of them were unable to express their opinions freely regardless of their prior condition; they seem mentally hurt. Likewise, the result obtained from the open-ended questionnaire also supports the above findings. The preponderance respondents described that there are various health damages these returnees are encountering both in their journey and at the destination places. Moreover, the result uncovered that these returnees are unable to pay back the money they borrowed, and they are very much stressed in many aspects.

6.5. Effects of Human Trafficking on Human Security at the Destination Country

Human trafficking exposes the migrants at different risks and threats of human security. At the origin country /initial stage/ and journey, migrants face many human security problems. There are also other insecurities in the destination country. Migrants reported that after passing the dangerous and risky journey through desert and sea, they would arrive at their destination countries. Migrants were exposed to human security problems in the destination country. The information they get from smugglers at the very beginning was different in the destination country.

6.5.1 Violation of the Right to Property

In this interview, we can understand that there is a violation of property rights in their destination countries. This is the result of an interview which is confirmed by an interviewee saying “we are denying our property when we returned from Saudi Arabia to our home country. We did not have any right to collect our property when we returned to our home country due to our irregular status.”

In relation to this, an FGD participant from Jimma Zone said that the migrants’ family often expects money from migrants and the society defames migrants who returned from Arab countries without accumulating enough amount of money. For instance, as she said, her friend who returned home was in a problem with her father as she was not able to pay back the money that she employed for her travel. Due to this problem, she was totally in stressful and bad health conditions. Subsequently, she had gotten seriously sick and died. Moreover, other neighbors, the replier stressed that, who knew this information and this scenario is ready to go to Arab countries, and some others have already started their journey illegally. This implies that the youth are not learning from the consequences that are happening from the society.

Additionally, participant 5 from West Hararge Zone reported that members of the returnee family will accept positively for a few days only, and some family members will feel unfortunate, as their financial aid from the returnees will stop then after. Thus, returnees often stay with their family members happily only for short days, and then some family members began to agitate the returnees. The neighboring society also exaggerates problems on returnees when they point their fingers at the returnees labeling that she is empty-handed. Some others stigmatize returnees as if they are a mentally retarded person. This, in turn, creates scare

experience and heavy stress on the health status of the returnee, and s/he will plan again to migrate to the Arab-World.

Therefore, from this data, it is possible to conclude that violation of that person and the right to property in destination countries while they return to their home's country is a common practice. Besides, the returnee families need money from their daughters and sons in return. What is more, the neighboring society also defames these empty-handed returnees, and her/his families will not have good respect.

6.5.2 Social Service Discrimination

With regard to social service discrimination, migrants replied that there is social service discrimination upon migrants. The result gained from the interview and FGD showed that there is a major problem of social service discrimination upon migrants. In line with this, one of the respondents from returnee migrant affirmed that,

Getting different social services in Saudi-Arabia has open discrimination. Migrants were discriminated against in getting treatment in public health centers like that of citizens of Saudi-Arabia. We migrants can go to public health centers but security forces can return us to our country. We have to go only to the private clinic; however, they offered more money which is above our capacity to pay. Besides, there is no freedom of movement from place to place and using legal transports. We are only using illegal transport to move from place to place. The employers in Saudi-Arabia if they do not fear God will not give the salary of the migrants. We, migrants, have not any alternative solution only waiting for until they give us or leave our salary. In general, there are many problems with using social services. For example, one day, two of my friends were fighting each other; one of the injured persons on his head and has more hemorrhage. At that time, we could not get transport to take him to the health center. As a result, he takes a long hour and he died because of his bleeding.

Looking at this, in line with the findings, it is possible decipher that migrants are discriminated against in getting treatment in public health centers like the citizens of Saudi-Arabia. There is

social service discrimination like using public health centers, getting justice and using public transport. This implies that the issue of social service discrimination is extremely inhuman and violation of human rights is highly practicing. Currently, many communicable and non-communicable diseases need early diagnosis and treatment. In line with getting health care treatment, equal accessibility of transport and justice in the daily activities of migrants is a very significant concern of saving the life of any individual as a human being. If this social service provision at the destination country is based on the consideration of the status of the migrant's background/citizen, the life of the migrant is questionable.

6.5.3. Security Problems

The subsequent violence of basic human rights, death, and taking away property were often caused by human trafficking and departure over their rights. Their status also violates the right to freedom of movement envisaged in Article 32 of the FDRE constitution as well as regional and international human rights instruments to which Ethiopia is a party (FDRE, 1995). If there are violations of human rights, and deprivations of human needs, there are always human insecurities.

From the study, it is understandable that the migrants at the destination countries faced human security problems. Among these problems, sexual harassment and rapping of Ethiopian servants by husband and son are often common experiences.

The interview results also showed that there are many security problems upon migrants in the destination countries. In line with this, one of the respondents confirmed that "Situations promised by smugglers and real situations encountered at the destination countries are quite different. At the destination countries upon migrants, there is a gross violation of rights like

human rights violations, physical violence, injuring bodies, forcing to work for a long hour, denying salary, etc.”

Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the legal protection of human security in Saudi Arabia is extremely low. This can be indicated by discrimination on respecting the rights of migrants as a human being; lack of guarantee for security from security forces of the destination countries, abusive treatment, considering as a slave and the absence of a law that protects the right of migrants. Moreover, workers cannot escape from abusive conditions as they are not even allowed to return their home country upon completion of their contracts unless the employers permitted them to leave the host country.

In addition to this, the interview result shows that there is the death of migrants in the study areas. Consistent with this result, the interview also proved that “We faced discrimination of social service, sexual harassment, throwing down of migrants from a building. In general, many human security problems reach up to the loss of life.”

The study shows that human trafficking results in loss of life, property, and gross violation of rights in the destination country. As a result, migrants faced a lot of difficulties such as lack of social service including health care service, social justice, etc. the absence of such services threatens the security of the individuals and the society in the long run.

6.5.4 Ethnic Conflict of Migrants

The interview result also shows that there is conflict in Saudi Arabia due to ethnic differences among Ethiopians. In different parts of Saudi Arabia, there are ethnic conflicts that result in death, physical violence, and impairments. As the findings indicate migrants are vulnerable to different human security problems in their destination country. Violation of the right to property,

discrimination of social services, and human security problems are among the most serious problems faced up on migrants because of their migration status. This indicates that there is a gross violation of rights, particularly human rights, inhuman treatment, punishment, degrading humanity that is the continuation of the desert and sea journey. That is why the migrants do not have the power to protect themselves from different human security problems, inhuman treatment and violation of rights. They are living in the destination area with full of threats and anxiety. The right to life of the migrants is doubtful.

The other participant added that,

One day, I remember when the police asked me about the condition that happened between two Ethiopian different ethnic backgrounds fight each other. It was a kind of fun they started and they were laughing at each other; they continued the conversation and later they keep on insulting each other through time. When the two girls start physical fighting, the police came. The police asked me about the existing realities of our country. He asked me through shouting and he said we would remain there in Ethiopia. He was very much angry and he said do you have any secret information that you do not want to tell me about ethnic issues. I kept silent while he continued shouting at me.

From the above extract, one can easily realize that even outside the country arguing and raising unnecessary issues seems a common agenda, which has to be ignored. They would have focused on the main duties that they were expected to do. Sometimes, youth failed to critically understand the prefabricated agendas made through social media or any tricky-maker person/people. This, in turn, resulted in unnecessary wastages of time on their life, and it seems that they are instruments for the others.

6.6. Effects of Migration on Human Security at the Local Community

People who are migrating mostly are the productive force that can build the country's development. Hence, the effects of human trafficking starting from the individual level to the

country level are paramount. Moreover, in addition to the effects faced at an individual level, there is also an effect on the country level. In line with this, human trafficking creates a bad image of the country at the international level.

Moreover, the migration of people in the study area is a burning issue and its effect in the local community is also intense. Migrants faced security effects starting from the origin country, transit and destination countries. The effects of human trafficking also severely affect the security of the local community in many cases in the study areas. As irregular migration is associated with smugglers/human trafficking, some of the returnee migrants make an association/cooperation with smugglers/traffickers they participated in criminal and illegal activities upon their relatives/friends in the journey process and at the destination country/Saudi Arabia. This illegal activity and criminal activity will be heard in the local community.

The parents of the victims and parents of the migrants who have cooperation with the smugglers and human traffickers will fight each other because of their children's illegal activities. After a time, all these will be returned to their home place again the returnee migrants will fight each other, which may result in death. In addition to this, as the migrants tried to exercise and develop a new culture, habits, lifestyle, and customs the local community's culture, customs, habits, and lifestyle will be disturbed. As most of the returnee migrants are also not interested to engage in different agriculture activities, they are not supporting their parents. Some of the returnee migrants who are engaging in farming are considered as backward, but they considered themselves as modern ones and exposed to new technology.

Subsequently, disagreement and conflict has happened to the family and the local community. Some other returnee migrants are also addicted to different drugs like chewing chat and smoking

cigarettes. If their money has completely collapsed that they collected from the destination country then they could not get these drugs. As a result of this, they will emotionally, psychologically, and mentally be disturbed. In addition, stress happens within themselves and the local community. Parents with the actions and works of their children will be disturbed and confused about their children. In addition, some returnee migrants if they have not money then they will engage in criminal and illegal activities like hanging, stealing from their parents and the surrounding communities. So that migrants create, hostility, disagreements, with the local community's dwellers. This, therefore, signifies that migrants would have been treated to reduce human security problems in the local communities. The community will point their finger toward these robbers and gangsters (the former migrant the current robbers/gangsters) who are returnees from abroad.

The interview results also showed that human trafficking has also paramount effects upon the local communities in a multidimensional way. Accordingly, the data gained from an interviewee with security and administration office revealed that,

The effects of human trafficking on human security at the local level include distress of the local community, conflict among returnee migrants, parents and local communities. Some returnee migrants are engaging in gambling, criminal activities like; stealing and hanging. Parents of these returnee migrants who participated in criminal activities morally and mentally disturbed and they are not stable in their day-to-day life. Returnee migrants also facilitate human trafficking in the study areas, and these results in drop out of students and giving less attention to their education. Not obeying their parents what they command them. In general, the peace of the community and a smooth relationship between the families and the local community will be disturbed.

The extract above showed that the effects of human trafficking at the local community result in severe human security problems. This implies that human trafficking results in conflict within the community. Within the parents and the local community, there is psychological and

emotional problems have prevailed. Family disorder and instability is also the other negative effects of human trafficking.

In a similar way, an informant from the administrator's interview confirmed that,

In our area, returnee migrants result in human security problems including disagreement and conflict within the family members and the local community at large. I have observed also different physical violence and injuries up to death due to disagreement that exists in Saudi Arabia. There is also incompatibility of interest between the migrants and parents as a result instability will exist within the family members.

From the above episode, it can be realized that the magnitude and variety of security threats took a different turn with the commencement of the returnee migrants' arrivals in the local community. After returning, migrants' security threatened that unprecedented and other serious crimes are mounting overtime at an alarming rate. The most distinguished security threats include physical, psychological and emotional problems up to death. So, from this finding, it is possible to conclude that human trafficking has serious human security up on the family and the local community levels.

In line with the above result, one of the returnee migrants confirmed,

There are many effects of human trafficking on human security in the local community in the study areas. From some of the effects of human security to mention a few includes like becoming a threat, disturbing the normal social cohesion and social networks of the community are a few of them. In addition to this, returnee migrants break the social norms of the society at large. By making a network with smugglers, returnee migrants facilitate human trafficking in this area.

With the presence of returnee migrants in the community, in addition to their prosperity, secondary migration has created a working platform for human trafficking and broker activities related to the same. Migrants turned out to be agents who facilitate illegal migration network traction from home country to the destinations. This network is an organized Mafia cartel that

runs a venture of complex smuggle and trafficking of youth from different parts of the country in general and the community in particular. So that human trafficking disturbs the smooth relationships of the local community which is indicated by social instability.

From FGD with parents of returnee migrants and the community elders, it was also confirmed a similar result above. A participant said,

Returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia disturb peaceful relations, smooth relations, and cooperation. In addition to this, they kill each other because of their prior disagreement and conflict in the journey and at the destination countries. Due to engaging in criminal activities like making association with some smugglers, they take the punishment on the migrants. Some of them also borrow money, but they do not return it, stealing results conflict and violation of rights among the migrants themselves and the local community. Antagonism and aggression, violence and death resulted and security problems in the community prevail.

Looking at this, in line with the findings, it is possible to conclude that human trafficking is negatively affected the security of the local community in the study areas. Human trafficking also becomes one of the factors for the security problems of the society. Because it creates a social disturbance, distress of the normal networks of the local community that attributes human security risks in the study area. Furthermore, it results in a gross violation of rights finally resulted in social disorder, family disturbance, and misunderstandings among the local community of the area. In addition to this, in terms of death, there is also a very severe problem in the community. Many young people are dying in Saudi Arabia, and they are coming to their birth place for a funeral ceremony. However, many migrants died in the desert, sea journey and at the destination countries. But they will not come to their birthplace/home town for funeral ceremony.

Looking at this, in line with this finding, it is possible to conclude that migrants' have experienced severe human security in the desert and sea journey, transit stations as well as in the

destination country (mostly Saudi Arabia). The specific human security problems prevail among migrants in their move to a destination country includes insulting, emotional and psychological disturbance, fear and anxiety, twisting legs, burning of body parts with burning plastics, the prohibition of food in prisons, thirsty, hunger, physical violence, ethnic conflict, crowdedness, discrimination on using social services, inhuman treatment and in a general sense, violation of rights which is hand over by security forces, smugglers, and gangsters in the whole process of the journey. The data obtained from returnees' body observation showed that almost the majority of them do have scars on their bodies. Their bodies are full of harm that both smugglers/traffickers punished. In the same vein, the data gathered through document analysis (i.e., pictures obtained from the Oromia Police Commission office) revealed that there are so many migrant returnees whose body parts are also taken out and injury is also a common practice. The pictures portrayed that some of them lost their kidneys and some others have lost their arms, fingers, and eyes. Furthermore, beyond the victims' picture, looking at them physically, they are psychologically and mentally impaired.

From this, it is easy to conclude that smugglers, security forces and gangsters, and other individuals have unlimited power over the migrants and their activity is above the law in the whole process of the migration starting from Djibouti, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia to fulfill their needs. Migrants do not have any power to protect themselves from inhuman treatment and securing their humanity across the desert and sea journey. Besides, the migrants' humanity has also degraded than ever before. There is also a gross violation of human rights including the rights to life, the Security of Person and Liberty, Right to Liberty, Prohibition against Inhuman Treatment, Right to Equality, Freedom of Religion, Belief and Opinion and Crimes against

Humanity come upon by smugglers/human traffickers across the desert and sea journey and the transit stations as well as the destination country.

Based on the above findings, it is reasonable to mention that the current possible implications of international, regional and national instruments of human rights protections for all human beings including irregular migrants as human beings. In line with this, UDHR in its article 3,4 and 5 states that “*Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of a person, no one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment*” (UDHR, 1948). Besides, this declaration adds the right to property not withdraw and the right to just and favorable conditions of work and protection against unemployment as fundamental human rights.

In addition to the above soft laws, other binding international legal instruments such as ICCPR and ICESCR has clearly stipulated the right to security of persons and protection by the states against violence, bodily harm, by government officials, individuals and institutions and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and freedom of religions (ICCPR, 1966). In addition, the right to public health, medical care, social security, and social services are entitled to all individuals regardless of their status including irregular migrants (ICESCR, 1966). However, it seems that everything remains on paper.

In a similar manner, the ICCPR provides that every human being has the inherent and inalienable right to life. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. Besides, ICESCR also states that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, and the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (ICESCR, 1966). In addition to this, CEDAW also proclaimed the prohibition of violence against women such as rape and sexual harassment, and state parties have

the responsibility to protect the basic human rights of women migrants regardless of their migration status (CEDAW, 1979).

Furthermore, article 9(4) of the FDRE constitution also states that all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land. Given the number of international human rights instruments including trafficking related conventions, what has been promulgated in international laws are also made to be Ethiopian domestic law. Ethiopia has ratified a number of international conventions intended to safeguard the rights of migrants. In addition, article 18(1) of the constitution states that “everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment/punishment.” This provision of the article also states, “no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is also prohibited under sub article 2 of article 18 in the FDRE constitution. Sub article 3 of the same article also goes on to state that “no one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.”

Despite a robust legal frame work, in reality, in the desert and sea journey, there are many human security problems that prevail upon migrants in Ethiopia. In addition, these human sufferings and insecurities often continue to happen in the destination countries. There is also a gross violation of human rights in the whole process of the journey, which is contradictory to the regional and international human rights protection including the national document – FDRE constitution.

Related to this, a returnee participant witnessed that,

On our way to Libya, we were 71 and in the middle of the journey, which was full of sand on the ground men who wore a kind of green soldiers cloths came, and they tried to check our physical appearance and they selected 33 men who were relatively strong. Some of us (i.e., among my relatives) were murmuring about the aim of this selection. Because seniors who went abroad told us that in the middle of the journey, there are people, probably Al-Shabaab or ISIS, recruiting for soldier purposes.

From this extract, it can be possible to infer that there are groups who are selecting and training migrants for the purposes of soldiers in the areas in particular and in the Middle East in general. In East Africa, specifically, there are 'organized groups', despite their interest is unnecessary to mention, the data gained from the participant uncovers that the groups who are familiar in the area could provide the training for these youngsters and teenagers. Therefore, it can be concluded that this has the following negative consequences of human insecurities migrants. Human trafficking has paramount negative effects on human security starting from home country/push factor/ until their destination countries.

According to the IOM and IGAD (2015) report, Ethiopia is a source, and to a lesser extent, a destination and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. In this regard Peulić (2017) described that trafficking emerges in different forms, the most discernible of which are forced labor and sexual exploitation that is among the hardest forms of desecrating human soul. Unfortunately, it is a common phenomenon that many people (some independent estimates mention a figure of several million) around the world, women and children, in particular, every year become victims of this violence. Tough living conditions, as well as uncertain economic future, are among fundamental causes infecting healthier society. If a well-organized criminal network or a 'hidden economy' succeeds to impose the rule of conduct, then human trafficking finds fertile soil in which to grow. Having been lured the victims later realize where they are, but many never return to their families, and that terrible fate should make society do what can be done and help them. Migrants are smuggled and trafficked through the country via three major routes in the east, north and south.

In the first place, people who migrate were productive force-young people. So, the effect of human trafficking is not simple. In addition to losing the productive force who has the capability

to build the development of the country, it creates a bad image of the country at an international level. Secondly, irregular migrants are more vulnerable to smugglers, gangsters and other criminal groups many human securities prevail. Specifically, female migrants are exposed to forced sexual harassment in the whole process of their journey until their destination countries. On top of this, migrants forced for extra payments in the whole process of the journey, both upon them and their families. Thereby confusion, distress, psychological problems and mental illness of upon the family and local communities will exist. Thirdly, due to different human security problems prevail in the whole process of the journey, death is common upon migrants. Fourthly, some migrants due to challenges and obstacles faced by smugglers, gangsters, and other criminal individuals and groups they lose their hope and think about their parents they perform suicide. Some other migrants also exposed to heavy stress and others faced many problems and/or mental illness.

A participant in West Arsi Zone uncovers the effect of migration on the community. The participant was reacting this idea through emotional feeling that she could not control. The long episode below is a good extract described about the harm she experienced, and how the community persecuted her.

I had been trafficked by a broker named Karima. Karima took me to another broker called Jamila, the broker who live in Shashemane town. Karima moves here and there in Arsi Negelle's village and town searching for women and children who want to go to Arab countries. Initially, I borrowed from my relatives and gave her 16, 000 Eth Birr to Karima for commission, and I arrived through illegal routes in Saudi Arabia. My employer denied my 8 months of salary and forced me to return to home. Now, I am managing my 5 children without father. When I went to Karima's former home after my arrival to home country, her neighbor told me that she has changed her residence. I have health problem and physically disabled at abroad. I was taken to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Consulate at Oman. Since my kidney is at risk, I could not search for the broker; the borrower of the money is asking me day and night to give them the money back. Now I am homeless; I have nothing to feed to my 5 children. Despite, I brought

support letter from Oromia to Arsi Negelle mayor and labor and Social affairs offices, still, I did not get any support or response to my problems. Still, my children did not go to school because they have neither school uniform nor something to eat. I am feeling stress [crying and much tears on her cheek] because I have been suffering at abroad and again, I did not get any support for my children here. Offices at woreda level send me here and there. Some of them send me to somewhere to get unemployment identification card without any solution. I am suffering a lot. I do not have relatives to share my secret. I have great health problem because I was thrown down to the ground from a 2nd floor of a building [she was crying while expressing her feelings]. If I get some support to start my own business, I may become hopeful to survive in the future. Even the community ignored me; people do not want to see me [crying].

The above episode is very much heartbreaking; she was discriminated by the community and she has borrowed huge amount of money from her relatives and she could not pay it back. Besides, her health and physical condition is not good. The concerned bodies could not help her. Her children could not attend school due to poverty. Local brokers are highly doing their fabricated ideas in the community and the community even did not expose, as the extract showed, these brokers. The police did not do anything for this woman despite she looked like a woman with fully starved and under extreme poverty, still she is struggling for her children.

6.7 The Existing Gaps between the Legal Frameworks and its Implementation

As explained earlier, the government of Ethiopia has also reviewed the employment exchange services proclamation (pro. No. 632/2009) with the view to filling existing gaps and ensure strengthened labor migration management in the country. The revised proclamation is expected to stress greater oversight of providing employment agencies and the placement labor attaches in Ethiopian Embassies among other expected amendments. In relation to this, participants were asked to reply whether there is gap between the legal framework and its implementation in the region.

From West Arsi Zone participant 1 (i.e., police officer) reported that since all individuals know the criminality of human trafficking, getting evidence is often difficult and challenging. It creates gaps between the existing laws and its actual implementation because the criminals commit human trafficking in a very hidden and sophisticated ways, especially when the criminal transports the victims during the night. Thus, it is difficult to identify the type of transport they used, and who engaged in transporting the victims as evidence. These all together with engagement of the migrants' family in human trafficking make the crime very complex to take legal measures against the criminals. It is equally hidden as engaging in transporting war weapons and addictive substances. Human being has been trafficked in a very secrete ways.

Participant 2 from West Arsi Zone stated that there is a wider gap between the existing human trafficking laws and regulations and implementation. For instance, suspected criminals engaging in human trafficking often left without any legal penalty due to corruption and complicated nature of human trafficking. Since the acts of human trafficking are very complicated involving brokers, families, and the migrants and individuals living abroad implementing, there is a wider gap between the existing laws and its implementation. This, in turn, shows that the issues are very much complicated for implementation.

Besides, a public prosecutor in West Arsi Zone added that there are gaps between the existing human trafficking law and its implementation. For instance, whenever brokers/traffickers brought to judge, there are gaps in taking appropriate legal decisions. He further noted that most of the time suspected brokers/ human traffickers freely released without any legal penalty taken after an arrest because of corruption. Lack of necessary capacity and resources hinder the implementation of the existing law of human trafficking laws because implementation requires

mobilizing the community and rehabilitation of the victims. There is also a lack of proper budget, logistics and human power to implement the existing human trafficking laws.

Moreover, participant 3 (i.e., security officer) proved that despite the existing laws related to human trafficking has some gaps, it plays important roles in preventing human trafficking. While the existing law includes penalty up to 25 years of arrest, the one with under improvement includes up to death penalty for individual traffickers. Therefore, enforcing the existing human trafficking related laws in collaboration with other stakeholders is another role of the government. The government is expected to bring all stakeholders working on human trafficking prevention together to ensure sustained prevention of human trafficking. Participant 3 strongly stressed that most of the time, there is invisible “master mind” individuals residing in Addis Ababa or somewhere abroad encouraging and playing a pivotal role in human trafficking. Despite we are capable of cutting and presenting the traffickers at local level, those “master minded” individuals with high capital and at good economic status often do not present to court. Rather they skip from the judge using their money. However, the proclamation of the country should focus on controlling those “invisible master minded” individuals taking part in human trafficking. The government has also the responsibility to facilitate how its citizen go abroad to obtain decent and secured job opportunities and how the rights of its citizens has to be protected while working abroad.

According to the human trafficking prevention guideline, the responsibility is vested on the wider community including governmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

Through the process of globalization, regarding the existing gaps, new labor markets have emerged creating employment opportunities for many unskilled laborers in developing countries (Abebaw & Waganesh, 2015). However, safe, legal, and affordable migration channels have not developed yet. So, there is a huge gap between the available legal migration opportunities and the potential migrants seeking opportunities, particularly in most developing countries such as Ethiopia as documented by Abebaw (2013), Anbessie, et al, (2009) and Abebaw and Waganesh (2015). This paves an opportunity for illegal facilitators. Scholars who recently examined the contemporary migration management issues of Ethiopia, for example, pointed out the intermediary role in the process of Ethiopian women migration to the Middle East and the failure of “the regulatory system” of migration as leading causes to trafficking (Abebaw & Thomas, 2013 & Fernandez, 2013).

More recently, Dana et al (2016) argued that policies against forced labor and established guidelines outlining the comprehensive rights of migrant workers would be useful in destination countries. Moreover, Endeshaw, et al., (2010); Fernandez, (2013); Kebede, (2002); Minaye, (2012) in different times investigated on human trafficking a related issue and their findings support that ratifying an international labor and domestic work policies are necessary for Ethiopia.

Besides, many destination countries in the Middle East have tolerated forced labor practices and failed to protect victims (Belay, 2014 & Dana, et al, 2016). Active steps must be taken to prevent abuses, prosecute perpetrators, and assist victims, and steps should be taken cooperatively between origin and destination countries (Beyene, 2011; Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009; Woldemichael, 2013). Comprehensive policies that address trafficking in persons with stiff

penalties for traffickers may benefit those at risk within Ethiopia (Lawrance & Andrew, 2011; Minaye & Zeleke, 2015; Yntiso, et al., 2009).

The works of Dana, et al, (2016) stressed that current laws against organized crime and trafficking are not adequate. Their research result confirmed that very few trafficking cases are prosecuted by criminal law, and there are not enough resources allocated for investigation of trafficking-related offenses (Beyene, 2011; Fernandez, 2013). Resources could be made available to migrant workers, legal or illegal, explaining their rights and how to file a formal complaint in the event of sexual, physical, or labor exploitation. Capacity building is also needed for law enforcement and government agencies concerned with human services (Endeshaw, et al., 2010; G/Hiwot, 2013; Jibriel, 2014).

6.8 Actors of Human Trafficking

When respondents asked about actors who are involved in the process of human trafficking in the study areas, the respondents recognized that parents, migrants, government and smugglers are the main actors in the study areas who have a significant role in facilitating human trafficking. All these actors of migration even though their role of percentage may vary one from the other, all have a role to increase the number of migrants in the study areas.

6.8.1 The Role of Family in Human Trafficking

In facilitating migration, parents come first. From the above respondents, it was explained that parents play a great role in decision making on triggering their children to flee and covering the payments of the whole process of the journey up to the destination countries. Because parents decide their children's migration and have a role in covering all the needed expenses of the journey starting from the home country up to the destination countries. Hence, parents play a

decisive role in decision-making and funding money for the journey. Given the above information, in fact, parents play a decisive role in facilitating migration in the study areas. Consistent to this concern, an interviewee from returnee human trafficking in the study area anonymously affirmed that,

Our parents think about us concerning our future life. But they do not have hope on completing our education. Because they see that many students graduating from different universities are not employed for many years. Some of them are migrating to Saudi Arabia, and some of us are also working as a daily worker/laborer. From this experience, we are discouraging. So, our parents' sell their animals to cover the expenses of the migration. Then our parents become the first decision maker in the migration process.

This implies that parents contribute a lot for the funding of their children's migration. Children can compare the value of education and its success/outcome with senior graduates in their area, and parents can be convinced easily with lived experiences and in relation to the result of attending education. Concerning this, the Oromia Regional State Police Commissioner said that parents are the main contributors for the illegal migration of their children. They easily compared their neighborhoods life with their own. It seems a culture in the area, and it is challenging to control the trend.

Moreover, the Commissioner added that parents facilitate the false birth certificate with kebele ID providers and false grade education level cards/certificates with the school experts (i.e., directors, school record officers, etc.). The ID has false age of the candidate who is ready for the illegal migration and false mirage information. This, in turn, shows how the system is interconnected and complicated. Beyond this, one can easily realize that teachers and school's record officers are beneficiaries, and they are the main actors for the migration. Besides, police

officers also hide some necessary cases. In a nutshell, the actors are parents, teachers, kebele administrators and other related individuals.

Concerning illegal migration Abaa Gada from West Arsi Zone reacted that illegal migrants are more susceptible to human trafficking risks and insecurity than legal migrants. He added that human trafficking makes individuals lose their life due to suffocated transport without windows and looted, smashed, thrown from building while trafficking and at the place of work. Since they migrate in illegal ways, without the knowledge of the government, the trafficked individuals have no any right and legal protections from Ethiopian consulates at countries of destination. Both embassies in Ethiopia and the countries of destination keep the security of individuals who went to abroad through the legal processes. That means what matters is the legality of the migration in getting protection rights and security of the migrants.

Another respondent from the administration office also strengthened the above findings saying, parents have a great role in deciding on the migration of their children by supporting financially and morally throughout the journey. In addition to this, parents also facilitate communication with relatives in the destination countries and sometimes with smugglers.

From this interview, it is possible to infer that parents are playing a significant role in migration of their children, which is indicated by funding money for the whole process of migration starting from home place up to the destination country. Migrants faced many challenges on human security; however, parents highly motivated their children to engage in migration regardless of the effects of human trafficking by ignoring the consequences of human security by comparing the cost benefit of the migration. This is consistent with NELM theory of migration. In line with in a more contextual way, scholars like Kelemework, et.al, (2017) argued that

families have an important role in the migrants' decision. In general, family, relatives and friends of migrants assume that life will be improved by working abroad and hence they encourage potential migrants to consider migration as an alternative for a better life. From this scenario, it is possible to infer that the issue of migration is very much severe and complicated to take measures and remedial action if the initiation comes from the migrants' family.

6.8.2 The Role of Migrants in Facilitating Human Trafficking in the Study Areas

In addition to other actors, migrants have their contribution in facilitating human trafficking in the study areas. Migrants are very dynamic to decide by themselves to make communication with relatives, who fled to Saudi Arabia. They usually meet with smugglers in country of origin. Migrants make strikes to enforce, put pressure, and to be collaborative on their families to lend them for covering the expense of journey either by selling their property, borrowing from their relatives or from local financial institutions. Most of the youngsters in the study areas, especially West arsi and East Hararge zones, are developing a negative attitude about their future in their country of origin. Instead, they often aspire another country in combating unusual challenges to face and conduct irregular migration at an early age. In the pretext of fulfilling their economic needs, migrants themselves are contributing to the human trafficking. This is essentially because of lack of job opportunities and other means of survival.

From the findings above, it can be drawn that migrants are playing a pivotal role in promoting migration in the study areas. They also put pressure on their families to cover the expense of the whole process of the journey. Most young people are not interested in working at their home place rather than at the destination countries. Despite they know the challenges to be faced including human security threats, they still are migrating.

6.8.3 The Role of Government in Human Trafficking

The government is supposed to exert utmost effort to combat human trafficking in the country. However due to the problem of maladministration at all levels of the government, the prevalence of human trafficking is not still remains intact. The findings of the research also uncovered that the rigid bureaucracy of the government heavily affected its performance. A case in point is that local administrators are not able to respond to the current demand of the youth. According to FGD participants from Arsi Negele woreda of West Arsi Zone, some of the major manifestations of the maladministration include poor implementation of rule of law, unfair practice of justice, corruption, bad treatment and handling of youth, and low provision of Methesha. Given all the above problems associated with maladministration, the vast majority of research participants noted that the government is not performing what is expected of it.

In support of the above assertion, a returnee participant from Arsi Negele affirmed that,

In our local area, there are problems of implementation of good governance. There is delaying of service to local communities, lack of honesty, lack of accountability, lack of commitment, unable to provide job opportunities. There is also discrimination. The local administrators are not providing credit timely, and it is not accessible to all the youth. There is no provision of Methesha; youth are living together with their parents even after they have got married. Conflict within the family member becomes a common trend in the local community. All these problems intertwined with the economic problems of the youth coerced to migrate to the destination countries.

As drawn from the above extract, bad governance is among the contributory factors for migration of the youth in the study areas.

Likewise, the head of the court in West Hararge Zone noted that the role of the government in combating human trafficking includes outlawing human trafficking practices, building strong

law enforcement institutions, and at the national level strengthening collaboration with embassies and consulate to protect the rights of migrants at the destination countries.

More importantly, the government is expected to facilitate with other stakeholders, combating human trafficking through creating employment opportunities as well as awareness raising programs about the consequences of human trafficking. There are challenges to practically implement the existing laws prohibiting human trafficking, especially in the Arab-World.

The role of the government was also emphasised by the head of West Arsi Zone Labor and Social Affairs. The respondent elucidated that human trafficking involves the loss of irreplaceable human life. She added that curbing such human insecurity threats requires collaborative efforts of the federal and regional governments as well as other stakeholders.

Formulating laws and establishing bilateral and multilateral agreements with other countries of destinations are part of the mandate of the government, which it has successfully carried out so far. The problem lies on the implementations of the laws. She also suggested that the government should work on improving economic performance of the country that could absorb an employment of the youth. More importantly, as she noted, the government should strengthen the awareness creation campaign currently underway that could change the attitude of the citizen to develop the work culture and improve their livelihood in their own country without undermining any work.

Currently, the government has given priority to prevent human trafficking both at all levels, as the head of women's affairs of West Arsi Zone said. Federal and regional government are also initiating awareness creation on the effects of human trafficking through community dialogues. Rehabilitating the victims of human trafficking is also the mandate of the federal government in

collaboration with non-governmental organizations (such as ILO and IOM) through organizing victims in providing credit services. They also engage in community mobilization and work on campaigning to be able to educate against human trafficking. Bringing illegal brokers to face justice is also the role of the government. The human trafficking prevention committee established at various levels are also contributing its part to reducing human trafficking. The committee is established at federal, regional, zonal, woreda and local community levels to be able to support government efforts of combating human trafficking. However, controlling brokers engaging in the trafficking industry is still challenging the government in some woredas. A prosecutor of the West Arsi Zone also noted that the issue of combating human trafficking is not limited to a single boundary; instead it is a cross-border issue.

For instance, one does not leave the issue to West Arsi Zone of Oromia Regional state only. It is a cross-border issue involving different countries, local and international brokers and other concerned stakeholders. The problem in West Arsi is also the issue of regional governments.

Thus, preventing human trafficking requires a networked and collaborative effort of federal, regional, zonal, woreda, local and other actors. The roles are essentially about raising awareness about the effect of human trafficking on the life and health of individuals and other socio-economic impacts. The officer added that encouraging interest groups and non-governmental organizations in supporting the prevention of human trafficking is also another role that the government is supposed to play. If unemployment is likely the cause of human trafficking, the government is expected to create job opportunities and inculcating work culture in the minds of its citizens.

Furthermore, the data obtained from West Arsi Zone Labor and Social Affairs participants also stressed on the role of the federal and regional government in combating human trafficking.

additioto hunting and bringing criminals/ traffickers to court of law, mobilizing different stakeholders working in the prevention of human trafficking is another role of the government.

As matters relating to human trafficking is under the jurisdiction of courts at the federal level, zonal and woreda courts are only entertaining human trafficking cases through delegation. Different activities related to the prevention of human trafficking have been done at the regional level by designing different programs like raising awareness in collaboration with civil society actors. Although the awareness raising campaign mainly focuses on problems related to human trafficking, there is little progress of curbing the problem as it did not reach out wider community and also lacked sustainability to bring the desired outcome. A limited number of members of a community often take the awareness training while the majority of people that have been directly affected by human trafficking left unreached. Despite fund been allocated to the youh, it is still insufficient to reduce urban and rural unemployment. As a result, most of the youth are still looking for job opportunities. There is also a wide disparity between rate of economic growth and the labor force in the country. There need to work a lot in reducing unemployment and working towards changing the attitude of the youth work and improve their livelihood in the country.

6.8.4. Role of Smugglers/Traffickers in Facilitating Human Trafficking

In the whole process of human trafficking starting from the origin country up to the destination country, smugglers/traffickers have a decisive role in facilitating the human trafficking as they have a very strong network that has made them do the illicit busness in a very clandestine fashion. Above all, smugglers have better experience about human trafficking, and they also have many social networks in the destination country than with the parents, migrants, and the local community. Smugglers/traffickers have also the required skills and knowledge as to how to

do the communication with different individuals in the destination country. As noted above, smugglers network is very much confidential, interconnected one another and complex making it untraceable to take necessary measures by the concerned bodies. The reason is the future a candidate who wants to migrate and his/her parents are supporters of the idea. What is appalling to smuggler's network in the case study areas is that they have kebele chairperson, the police officer(s) in the local areas and other opinion leaders linking them to potential trafficking persons. In this regard, an informant in East Hararghe zone witnessed;

In our area, there is a police officer who has many cars and a villa house. He is very closest with brokers. They usually meet secretly at night and sometimes through third person. The officer is intelligent and he knows officials up to higher level, and based on the rumor I heard everyone in this town afraid of him. I said this because everyone knows his key roles, but till now there is no any measures taken on him. Thus, the officer in collaboration with brokers often sent youth to the Middle East, and if a person has a chance to be sent by him, and /or through his network, he/she has rare chance of returning. Moreover, smugglers are rarely molesting you in the journey as well as employers will be informed to take care and treat you well in the destination country. As a result, migrants always kept the issue confidential, and they are searching for and want to contact this officer whenever they want to go abroad through his networks. Because there are many youths who are sent by his network, and they are safe in a destination place, when we heard informally, abroad. Furthermore, as I heard informally, the police was only waiting for his salary and now he is rich; the poor brokers are also becoming rich based on this officer's effort.

From the above extract, it is apparent that the police officer is applying his official position to engage in illegal business which a criminal act as envisaged in the criminal law of Ethiopia (Criminal code, 2004). The police is abusing his power. Moreover, the officer, as the participant confirmed, is rich and he is not waiting for his monthly salary (a person who is waiting for his pay roll salary based on the payment standard of the Ethiopian civil service). Furthermore, poor brokers often need to accommodate wealth by using similar routes.

Besides, there are no measures taken either on the police officer or at his networked brokers. Therefore, the network or the structure this officer and his accomplice are using is very much multifaceted, intricate, and knotty to take measures.

In this regard, Abebaw and Waganesh (2015) argued that traffickers in Ethiopia are not well armed and well-organized crime groups. They are, rather, opportunistic individuals who are themselves poor but want to improve their life by facilitating the illegal migration of citizens. But if they remain unchecked in the future, they can accumulate more money and will likely be armed and thus difficult to deal with. In addition, as they are involved in the illegal migration process, their likelihood to collaborate with armed smugglers in the transit at Yemen to Saudi Arabia is high. These experiences of Ethiopian migrants indicate that the poor migration management trend, ineffective regulatory system, and the level of poverty in Ethiopia are paving the way for illegal actors to flourish.

The local community, parents, and migrants getting more information about the whole process of human trafficking from the origin country up to the destination country are mostly dependent on the smugglers and traffickers. Different individuals get information about job opportunities and other benefits exist in the destination country from smugglers/traffickers. So, the first-hand source of information about human trafficking to parents, migrants and the local community are the smugglers/traffickers. The whole process of migration depends on these actors. When parents, migrants, and the local community, in general, decided to migrate through human trafficking they do believe that without the help of smugglers/traffickers it is impossible to reach the destination country. Having this in mind, it is necessary to identify the smugglers/traffickers that participate in facilitating the human trafficking in the study area.

An interview from the office of labor and social affairs stressed the role of smugglers/traffickers in facilitating the human trafficking in the study areas,

The main challenge and push factor for human trafficking are smugglers and human traffickers. They have a strong network above the government that penetrates up to the entire family. They convince migrants and parents as they will get high income in destination countries in a short period of time. Parents and migrants, believe them on their promises young people pushed to migrate into the destination countries particularly Saudi Arabia. The smugglers also give an opportunity for those individuals who get ten irregular migrants and give to the smugglers. This guy will give him the chance to migrate to Saudi Arabia without any payment.

As drawn from the above interviewee, the role of smugglers often begins with recruitment of potential migrants using false promises and deception of better commensurable job opportunities in the destination country. Then they started collecting and preparing the migrants in somewhere suitable to the passage. The next step is transferring the victims to other traffickers/smugglers in the transit/destination country. The role of smugglers/traffickers most of the time end up with migrants' arrival at the destination country.

6.9 Measures Taken by the Local Governments

In order to tackle human trafficking, the local government and the local community made an effort. In this regard, questions were inquired for the participants in West Arsi and West Hararge Zones whether there is any measure taken and/or tried to tackle the problems in the study areas or not.

Regarding this, in West Arsi Zone, the office of labor and social affairs has different strategies, programs and structures to protect human security. Human trafficking prevention committee, which is chaired by Zone administrator established at zonal, woreda and Kebele levels. The main role of the committee is to raise community's awareness about the various consequences of

migration and ways of tackling and/or minimizing illegal traffickers/brokers in the area. Despite, the functionality of the committee is unsatisfactory, there are planned tasks assigned. The committee also works on community conversation that involve discussion and investigation of the causes of human trafficking that could foster community's awareness on human trafficking and related problems. In addition, community conversation conducted by human trafficking prevention committee works on rehabilitation of the victims and making the victims to get free medical care. The Kofele Woreda police officer retorted that among the established committee members, two of them were a member of local level brokers hiding their agenda within the committee and communicating information with zonal level and the other networked groups. This, in turn, implies that the necessary measures to be taken seemed complicated, and it seems that the migration process begins with at a grass root level and it looks like difficult to take measures.

Participant 2, specifically from Kofele woreda reacted that while the region is tasked to formulate the strategies and programs and send to Zonal offices, the woreda prepares its own strategies and programs compatible with its context in line with what is devolved from the zone. They plan preventing harmful traditional practices including human trafficking. The first target of the plan, as the participant said is raising community's awareness geared to minimize human trafficking. There are unreliable persons being a member of the established ad-hoc committee, which in turn, deters the premeditated activities of the concerned bodies.

In relation to the possible measures to be taken in the research site, a prosecutor in West Arsi Zone was also inquired, and he reacted that human trafficking is one of the seven priority and focus areas of criminal acts our organization has identified and planned to work on. As a result, a focal person is assigned to prevent and follow up human trafficking. Beyond this, he added, the

strategic manual related to human trafficking prepared at a national level, and these days, it is underway. The manual contains the strategies used to prevent human trafficking and the role of different stakeholders. Based on this human trafficking manual, a higher-level committee including different stakeholders, which is led by the deputy Prime Minister and at the regional level led by the office of the Regional President has established to prevent and control human trafficking.

The respondent also clarified that at zonal level, high level of committee chaired by the deputy zonal administrator comprising other members from seven sectorial offices have direct link with the issue of human trafficking, which has also established to work on and prevent similar acts of crime. Besides, there are several small committees running under higher level of the core committee (participant 2). For instance, the human trafficking prevention committee, which is chaired by the office of Labor and Social affairs, is responsible to work on prevention of human trafficking through awareness creation. There is also committee ensuring the rule of law chaired by office of zonal social prosecutor. There is also a committee working on rehabilitation of returnees of human trafficking. Aside there are committees established at different level, there are still wider gaps in working towards preventing human trafficking in the research areas. This is due to lack of separate budget and an independent office to monitor and oversee the functions of these committees. Unless the Office of International Migration (IOM) offers training and also provides financial support, there is no budget allocated for preventing human trafficking from the government side. Beyond establishing committees at different levels, the government allocates neither separate budget for human trafficking nor the member of the committees focus to achieve the goals and objectives of the committee than doing their respective official duties.

Labor and Social Affairs Head in West Arsi Zone also reacted that human trafficking prevention committee has been established and is operating at federal, regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels. The federal level human trafficking prevention committee is responsible to offer training for regional and zonal level committees while the committee at zonal level is responsible to train individuals working at woreda and kebele level. The chain goes down to lower level. However, there is still financial and logistic scarcity to offer the training to the wider community at kebele level, as the respondent replied. Similarly, participant 6 confessed the above notion. The participant reacted that they do not have separate strategies; they include prevention of human trafficking in their crime prevention plan and entertain together. However, the human trafficking prevention committee has established at both zonal, woreda and kebele level.

Respondents said that measures are taken for the act of human trafficking/smuggling by the government. From the interview, it is implied at first glance, it is good to take measures against the act of smugglers/traffickers by the government, but as it is indicated, measures were not taken against the action of the smugglers/traffickers, which shows that the measures taken were not adequate for minimizing the human trafficking in the study areas.

Ethiopian government (FDRE) made many efforts to minimize human trafficking in the country. In line with this, the government has developed and endorsed national action plans, directly and indirectly related to counter trafficking and the overall protections of migrants. These include the criminal justice policy (2012/12), the national human rights action plan (2013-2015), the national plan of actions to combat trafficking in persons (2015/6-2020/1)²², the national anti-human trafficking task force has further developed it into implementation plans starting during the 2007/8 Ethiopian fiscal year.

Moreover, the respondent from police office administration crime investigator chief inspector added that the government of Ethiopia ratified,

“A new proclamation to provide for the prevention and supervision of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants” (No.909/2015) was developed and endorsed by Ethiopian parliament. This proclamation has revised the legal definitions of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants while providing for much harsher sanctions for the perpetrators of these crimes in order to strengthen the existing penal code (including, fines of up to 500,000 birr and the death penalty in cases where victims suffer severe injury or death. The government has also currently reviewed the employment exchange services proclamation (pro. No. 632/2009) with the view to filling existing gaps and ensure strengthened labor migration management in the country. The revised proclamation is expected to stress greater oversight of providing employment agencies and the placement labor attaches in Ethiopian embassies among other expected amendments.

Practically speaking when we look at the efforts that have been made at the study areas, there are some efforts to avoid human trafficking, including accusing of smugglers, and traffickers, awareness raising campaigns, creating market networks, creating job opportunities, providing loans through micro-finance enterprise and ensuring coordinated work with local and international NGOs like World Vision Ethiopia, etc. However, these efforts were inadequate and unable to minimize the trend of human trafficking to another country. The numbers of migrants were increased from time to time.

Accordingly, FGD participants in West Arsi zone described how efforts of the government have had little impact on human trafficking trend in the zone.

It is known that the development of one country is ensured by productive force, the youth. Youth are considered as a focal point for changing a country. A country that holds the productive force should not be known by famine and migration but by development. However, in our country migration is taken as the best alternative option for leading life, particularly human trafficking in our area is common practice; it is seen as a culture of the society. Migrants are more vulnerable to many problems and threats including physical violence, rape, and forced sexual intercourse by smugglers. In addition to this, psychological, mental illness and health

problems were faced on migrants. So, the local government has taken into consideration all the above-mentioned problems of migrants. In order to minimize the push factors, efforts were made to tackle the flow of migrants and some preventive measures were taken. However, there are many migrants who have fled to the Middle East countries, particularly to Saudi Arabia because the local community is not supporting to tackle the problem of migration.

This implies that efforts made by the local government is not successful that is why the trend of human trafficking is increasing from time to time in all the study areas. There are some efforts made by the government to minimize human trafficking. Among these, providing some opportunities like credit, working place, Metesha and organizing in small-scale enterprises for the youth. However, these measures taken by the government are not adequate to fulfill the interest of the youth. The government also takes punishments for smugglers and human traffickers against their criminal acts; however, still now it is not effective, as a result, facilitating human trafficking continued in the areas.

In connection to this, a court officer in West Arsi Zone reported that,

Awareness raising training has given to a total of 89,459 people in West Arsi Zone. Employment opportunities have also been created to unemployed people through giving unemployment identification card. Training has also be given to one thousand and nineteen people recruited from zonal offices to work on the issue of human trafficking. In collaboration with IOM, training has been given at local kebele level. Around three hundred thousand and eighty-four birr has been allocated and forty-eight cattle and forty-five sheep were bought and given for twelve-thousand-birr youth in the zone for rehabilitation purposes returnees of human trafficking. But the support is still insufficient. Compared to the wide nature of the crimes of human trafficking, the number of criminals presented to the law is very small. For instance, in 2019 only 15 criminals were accused to the court due to the complicated nature of the crime, hiding evidences of arrested people. They made relocate the evidences and make to live other place for more than six months. The evidence will return to home after the criminal released due to the absence of the evidences. Despite the situation looked improved recently through awareness creation, the community considers human trafficking as beneficial and everything begins at home. Then, how we can investigate the cases if families and migrants are highly interested in going abroad?

From this extract one can infer that many measures were tried to be taken, and still, the problem exists. Youngsters and their parents are also interested for the migration, which makes the case convoluted. Likewise, awareness creation mechanisms made and the funds provided seem worthless, in terms of the above given evidences. In the same vein, the West Arsi Zone Women, Children and Youth affairs linked the victims with the office of enterprises development and facilitate conditions to supply the same victims to get various supports, especially women to start their business and/or engage in cooperatives. The role of the office is to create pressure on different organization to support the victims than providing financial support.

Besides, a police officer in the Zone confirmed that they provided awareness raising training that could enable to work and improve the livelihood in the home country. The training also encompasses how the victims could engage in small and micro-enterprises by becoming members of the cooperative works. The Office of the Social Affairs requested Universities and Colleges to provide the victims with some kinds of support that they can attain to become economically self-sufficient. Yet, the support is not as such satisfactory and able to cover the larger group of people vulnerable to human trafficking. Even with necessary measures and supports tried to be taken for the youth by various bodies, the problem still exists and the preponderance of these youngsters prefer to go abroad again, which makes the issue of taking necessary measures difficult.

In addition to the above scenario, the West Arsi Zone's Women and Socials Affairs head stated that beyond awareness creation, their organization identified victims of human trafficking; facilitate credits, communicated various organizations working on human trafficking to support the victims and community mobilization. Besides, their organization sets target for NGOs interested in supporting the victims. The head of the office said that they have already identified and screened those unemployed people in the area. However, those youths who are economically good showed

their interest to get support and other necessary equipment and aids like shop centers for business, houses, cooperative loans, etc. like other deprived youngsters. The kebele sometimes certified them through familiarity, and this, in turn, angers the real poor/the disadvantaged youth and unemployed people in the area. As a result, youth prefer to go abroad, especially to the Middle East countries illegally. This is costly in many ways.

The tenth participant added that the family wishes to send children to Arab countries. It is a dignity to send their daughters and sons to abroad. Children are sources of income in the society's attitude. Parents consider traveling to Arab countries is the only means to achieve economic prosperity like building good house at a town, securing more money, and becoming wealth in a short possible time. As a result, most families want to send their children to abroad by selling the resources they have at hand; otherwise, borrowing from neighbors hoping to pay back the credit from the money that the victim supposed to send. In the society sending many children abroad is considered as wealth, and to the family, it is a great dignity.

Participant eleven stressed and strengthened the above result saying that despite the families are unfamiliar with how they bring the money; they waste and unwisely use the money that their children sent them through sacrificing their blood and losing their sleep and work day and night restlessly. Families never think to save the money that they have received from abroad; they consider the money as it belongs to their enemy. After arrival at the destination, no need of thinking of the legality and illegality of the movement; they force the victims to work for employers' sisters, brothers, fathers, sons, and daughters' homes.

From the West Arsi Zone's Women and Socials Affairs head, the tenth and eleventh participants' information, inference can be drawn that the people who can afford doing their business have also

interest to get registered and get income like local shop centers, getting credits and/or loans and other necessary supports that has to be for those disadvantaged youth and returnees. Thus, from the head of the officer's response, it is possible to conclude that supporting youth through various means of aids is becoming challenging in identifying them, which in turn could protect these youths from illegal migration. Besides, as it can be possible to infer sending children abroad is considered by the society as a dignity. The societies are competing among themselves to build houses in the home town and the number of children, who are abroad, determines their income. Besides, as the data revealed the higher the number of children abroad, the more dignity given for the family by the society. This proud and dignity results in the society to unnecessary competition, which, in turn, hampers necessary measures to be taken by the local governments to provide jobs for the jobless, and homes for the homeless. Moreover, smugglers/traffickers often abuse youth in the middle of the journey, and at the destination countries employers treat them inhumanly.

A key informant from Wereda security and administration officials confirmed that,

Before four years, the Ethiopian government made for returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia. Around 4300 migrants were returned to their respective weredas. Hence, the local government tries to provide job opportunities for the returnee migrants, and they are engaged in irrigation and in small-scale economic activities, respectively. Additionally, migrants also organized in mining sand and selling it. However, even though the government tried to provide these opportunities, all the youth left this opportunity and they returned to Saudi Arabia.

This shows that measures taken by the local government to minimize trafficking was not adequate. This, in turn, implies that either the pulling factors are very much better than the created opportunities in their homeland, or both the pushing and pulling factors together coerced these returnees to return to the destination countries searching for better job opportunities.

In addition, the respondents from Wereda police officer/crime investigator said,

There is a lack of evidence and disappearing of these smugglers in a claim after they are released on bail as everybody knows the act of smugglers and nature of irregular migrants was secret. There are also other obstacles to prosecute the smugglers/traffickers. The community is not able to take stand against the act of smugglers rather becoming supporters of them. The community when they come to police officers, they did not give their witness, without evidence, police and courts have nothing to do, and these smugglers/human traffickers would be easily released freely without punishment.

From this extract, one can easily realize that the activities of migration are very much complicated. If parents and the community at large also participate and/or support the smugglers/traffickers' performance, then it is apparent that the concerned legal bodies cannot do any possible measures alone. On the other hand, if parents could not be witnesses for the victims and/or traffickers, either they are forced to hide the cases that they knew due to the poverty level they experienced or traffickers may hurt them if they are going to be an eye witness account for the necessary cases that the police and the court need. Beyond this, it could be dangerous for their life because as mentioned above, a few of the committee members at kebele and woreda level are traffickers themselves.

In relation to the above issue, the president of the court in Arsi Negele Woreda of West Arsi zone portrayed

The unwillingness of the community to expose them because of different relations of the local community refuses to report and testify against local smugglers. Because they do not understand the security effect of human trafficking in one hand, and on the other hand, they perceive that if they cooperate with legal system after some silly punishment or leave them free then the smugglers/traffickers will be free and they may attack their children because the law does not punish strictly the smugglers/traffickers. The other obstacle is with the society, even if they know the illegal activities of the smugglers, they are unable to give their witness due to they have a great interest in sending their children and blood relationship.

These findings implied that there are many diverse challenges to undertake the above preventive measures. To begin with, the tribunal process of the accused, smugglers /trafficking offenders is not satisfactory. Many accused smugglers did not get appropriate punishment measures for their offense usually. According to the interview made with the president of the court, most of the cases are not concluded with a court decision at all. He further explained that accused smugglers usually released and come back after their case is transferred to high the court.

The FGD participants agree that the practice of reporting against local smugglers is not common. Unless the local communities including victims were in a position to combat smugglers and bring them to justice through tackling the communication channel networks of the smugglers/traffickers and their relatives in the country origin and the destination country, the effort of police, courts, and prosecutors only can never challenge and bring the expected result in the study areas. So, fighting, human trafficking was not to be considered only for justice and security apparatus rather the local community, victims, parents, community elders, religious leaders, and non-governmental organizations should work together hand in hand in order to save the youngsters of the study areas from the evil act of smugglers/traffickers.

Regarding the above concern, participants in government officials from police officer indicated,

To prevent human trafficking from the study area, awareness creation in collaboration with non-governmental organizations in a sustainable and continuous manner is very useful in order to curb human trafficking and its security effects in the study areas. Accordingly, we give awareness for the community about the effect of human trafficking and how we can combat the illegal activities of the smugglers and human traffickers. However, the community can support as in combating the activities of smugglers and not bring them to law. Throughout our effort, we tried to catch up the smugglers through different mechanisms, but the number of smugglers we suspect and the measurements taken by law upon them is not balanced.

Despite the attempt of the government in curbing the problem, human trafficking is becoming more intense, especially among the youth who completed grade 10, migration is considered as the first choice of source of income and the major economic lifeline.

On the measures to be taken to combat human trafficking in the area, a commander from West Hararge zone police commission suggested that in collaboration with non-governmental and other stakeholders, the government should work towards supporting the returnees of human trafficking to encourage others to fight against trafficking. Job opportunities, working places and initial capitals should be facilitated to encourage the returnees to open their own businesses. Controlling brokers engaging human trafficking and responding appropriately is important whenever necessary. Mobilizing and educating youth to get awareness about the effects of human trafficking and facilitating employment conditions in the country deserve special attention. Supporting the commander's idea, the Women's Affairs head of East Hararge Zone recommended that there should be joint coordination from kebele up to the federal level.

According to the Federal Attorney general of the court office report, the anti-illegal migration office head confirmed that there is no cooperation and coordination between local and international governments to take necessary measures on brokers and country traffickers. Cooperation and coordination are weak. For example, there is an ad-hoc committee organized at a country level, and this committee could not work properly due to the busy nature of the man (head of the committee) on his permanent job. Thus, the issue has not given due attention and it seems, according to the head of the Federal Attorney's response, less attention and/or priority has given for the issue due to his work-load.

Moreover, in both East and West Hararge, if a woman gives birth a baby girl then it is considered as wealth and/or it is considered as like launching new business organization because in the future, the girl would go abroad and she would be a source of income for the family. However, if a woman delivers a baby boy then it is considered as unlucky because he is not going to be a source of income rather, he would be considered as a loss of the family's property. Therefore, the societal attitude in delivering a boy or girl has a great impact. They would be very happy to get a baby girl in terms of a source of income generation during internal and external movements, and some others consider it as launching a new organization.

The commissioner recommended that there should be another way of investigation/methodology to take measures on these illegal brokers on human trafficking or research has to be conducted only on the tactics to investigate these brokers.

The other contributing factor for migrants is corruption. The kebele and other concerned bodies are providing a false certificate for a thirteen, fourteen, fifteen- and sixteen-year's youth. Besides, at the very beginning at woreda and kebele level, there is no birth and death certificate registration system. This, in turn, leads them to provide an illegal certificate.

The above response revealed that providing a certificate is a source of income for kebele and woreda officers, and it seems difficult to control from the grass-root level.

Exceptionally, the response gained from Oromia police commissioner confirmed that in Togo Wuchali, there is an open market for trafficking of persons. In this open market, a person has a fixed price based on where s/he comes from. A person who comes from the Tigray region costs five thousand Ethiopian Birr; a person who comes from the Amhara region costs four thousand Ethiopian birr and if he/she is from the Oromia region, the cost is three thousand Ethiopian birr.

The cost variation is due to the distance s/he comes from. At the market place, when the polices are going to take measures on these brokers, the youth are dying while trying to abscond from them. In the jungle forest, wild animals/beast will harvest them (the youth) or smugglers would ask them to call their families and send money. These will be through physical punishment. Some of these youth would drop from a car when they skip from police. Since the border of Oromia region is very long and wide, it is difficult to control. The youth are highly keen to travel through the routes of Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa, as destination countries. Brokers usually persuade youth as they can get a huge amount of income from the trafficking. Moreover, the youth are vulnerable to terrorist attacks of Al-Shaba and ISIS in their journey.

6.10 Concluding Remarks on the Chapter

The findings of the research revealed that human trafficking at different stages were vulnerable to different human security threats. Research participants (both FGD participants and KII informants) unanimously confirmed that human trafficking has serious effects on human security in the study areas. The findings also show that irregular trans-border migration is extremely unsafe causing high human costs throughout the trafficking process. Vast majority of trafficking persons could are often exposed to high risks from loss of life to injuries, tortures, and kidnapping, to sexual and financial exploitations, grabbing of money and properties, hunger, and also experience other human security threats.

With respect to actors directly or indirectly involved and facilitated human trafficking in the study areas, the findings indicated that those parents, migrants themselves, government and smugglers, all have roles in facilitating human trafficking. All these actors of migration even though their role of percentage may vary one from the other all have a role to increase the number of migrants in the study areas.

The findings also showed that although there have been legal frameworks outlawing human trafficking and institutional setups put in place on the part of the government, because of weak institutions there is apparent gap of implementation. And it can be argued that the state has failed to ensure trafficked persons rights envisaged both in the constitution and international human rights instruments to which Ethiopia is a signatory. The failure of the state is also partly associated with lack of capacity, commitment and bad governance.

The study showed that the government made efforts to tackle this serious problem by taking into consideration the severity of the problem on human security of the migrants and the local community through creating awareness, taking legal punishments upon smugglers and human traffickers. However, it is not adequate since many actors including migrants themselves and parents with the cooperation of the smugglers intertwined with poverty and unemployment opportunity in the study area are playing in facilitating the human trafficking in the study area.

CHAPTER SEVEN: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Summary

The objective of this study was to assess the effects of human trafficking on human security in the study areas. Therefore, in order to achieve the intended objective of the study raised the following questions. How prevalent human trafficking in the Oromia Region in general and the study areas in particular? Who are the main actors of the trafficking in the study area? What are the gaps between the legal frameworks and its implementation of human trafficking in the region? What are the major causes of human trafficking in the study area? What are the main challenges encountered to protect trafficking in the study areas?

To answer the research questions mentioned above, data was collected from primary sources using different instruments of data collection. Data were gathered mainly through an interview and focus group discussion, observation and document analysis. Besides, the data obtained through interviews and focus group discussions were analyzed qualitatively through thematic content analysis methods. Finally, based on the analyzed data, the following findings were obtained.

Human trafficking is a burning issue in the study areas. This burning issue is caused by many interrelated factors. In the study areas, people are migrating due to different push-pull factors. Accordingly, this study revealed that push factors are the most driving factors of human trafficking than pull factors. In line with the economic factors, politico-legal factors, social networks, smugglers/human traffickers, vulnerability to drought and poverty were identified as the cause of human trafficking in the study area. From the driving factors, economic factors are playing the most significant role for human trafficking, which is best indicated by low

production of agriculture, due to vulnerability to drought and poverty, low rainfall, lack of job opportunity, searching for a better income, hopeless for future employment, and economic differences among some individuals who were abroad and who were not, regardless of the effects of human trafficking on human security. Furthermore, unable to use resources at hand in the local areas, scarcity of farmland, etc. were also contributed to pushing individuals into migration.

In addition to the above politico-legal factors including low accessibility and timely response local administrators, the dissatisfaction of the youngsters with service delivery by administrators, poor implementation of the rule of law, the unfair practice of justice, maladministration, poor implementation of packages concerning the youth and absence of adequate provision of credit and its rigid bureaucracy. The study also identified that social networks, social pressure, peer pressure, relative influences, smugglers, parents, and returnee migrants by creating networks up to the local community and abroad motivated people to migrate.

In addition, the pull factors were better payment in relation to currency exchange with Riyals and the presence of relatives and family members in the destination countries. In relation to the driving factors, many different actors have a significant role in promoting human trafficking in the study area. Parents, migrants, smugglers/human traffickers, and governments are among the actors of human trafficking in the study area. These actors begin to form the family level and it is very much confidential to expose the smugglers/brokers in the area. These brokers know everything that the unemployed, full of discouraged, accompanied by poverty in the youths of the study areas. If these youths expose smugglers/brokers in their area then they would fear that they would not get the chance next time.

The driving factors (push and pull factors) for the human trafficking has a multidimensional effect on migrants and the local community, especially it appears to be one a factor that causes many of the threats to their human security. Different human security problems prevail in the origin of the country's journey and destination countries.

In countries of origin, due to human security problems prevails including forcing children to their parents for the expense of migration cost, stealing the property of parents by their children if they refuse the decision of child migration; migrants try to perform suicide, disagreement and conflict between migrants and parents at home and sometimes participating in criminal activities. Besides, emotional, psychological disturbance, instability, and confusion have prevailed. Furthermore, families as they have information about the dangerous journey of land and sea as a result, anxiety, fear and distress overcome.

Moreover, in the process of human trafficking, many human security problems exist. These include sexual harassment by smugglers, exposure of sexually transmitted disease, thirsty, hunger, violation of rights, physical punishment, insulting, beating, torching, emotional and psychological disturbance, inhuman treatment, twisting legs, burning body parts with burning plastics, etc. Besides, from the results gained, it was found that some of the migrants were the victim of their kidney and other body parts, especially in the middle of their journey. Furthermore, armed groups in the area could select some of these teenagers for soldiers, and some others were, disgracefully sold in an open market based on the distance where they come from in the Togo Wuchali market in East Africa facilitated by brokers. The price of these youths is determined based on where they come from. A person who comes from the Tigray region is the highest paid, followed by a person who comes from the Amhara region is the second-highest paid, and lastly is from the Oromia region. The data gained from Oromia Police Commissioner

revealed that the payment is labeled/prioritized based on the distance they come from. Thus, since the Tigray region is relatively the farthest in distance, a person who comes from that area is given the highest amount, followed by the Amhara region. Implicitly, modern slavery is practicing in the area through brokers.

Furthermore, the Commissioner noted that some of the migrants in the area are practicing this slavery based on their intent literally ‘wodogeb’, which is to mean that based on the interest of the migrants, brokers will easily sell them, and Alashabab selects some other migrants for military purposes in the area.

In addition to this, in the destination country’s human security problems overcome including discrimination in using social services, no freedom of movement, unable to be paid by some employers, migrants considered as a slave, employer enforce migrants to work long hours and ethnic conflicts. Human trafficking has human security effects in the local community such as death, social disturbance, family instability, misunderstanding between the parent and the migrants.

The government tried to tackle the trend of migration by providing different opportunities to the youths of the destination areas. Despite the attempt of the government in curbing the problem, human trafficking is becoming more intense from time to time. Especially, youths who completed grade ten are vulnerable to human trafficking; this, in turn, is considered as the first choice of source of income and the major economic lifeline.

To recapitulate, modern slavery represents having in minded a particular society and the individual. This informal economy violates the principle of morality and is understood to be one of the most offensive crimes. Its elementary features are psychological and/or physical torture,

coercing into engaging in the violation of the law, and established social norms as well as transporting and harboring. The consequence of all of this is the material gain, whereas the victim appears as Machiavellian means the gain will justify (Peulić, 2017).

7.2. Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn.

Human trafficking is the movement of people from place to place, especially to the destination countries in many ways; it leads to many human security effects starting from the individual, community and at a country level. So, the main cause for the dangerous and full of risk migration in desert and sea journey and transit stations like in Djibouti, Yemen and the destination countries such as in Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Italy, etc. are economic problems and unemployment, which are fruitful for smugglers to convince the youths to be forced into migration rather than searching for the source of income in their home country. As a result, migrants loss hopes in their home country for their future employment and increased the severity of the youth and parents' poverty forced to migrate searching for a better income in the destination countries.

With regard to the effects of human trafficking towards human security, it can be concluded that due to push-pull factors, migrants enter into the dangerous and full of risk for their human security and the youth migrants faced many human security problems including death, health problems, inhuman treatment, a gross violation of human rights, and discrimination in using social service. Besides, the migration may not be successful always, and then parents cannot get money for paying what they have borrowed from their relatives/neighbors. As a result, the families enter to more severe poverty and economic crises than ever before. From this, it is

possible to conclude that economic crises, many human security problems will prevail among the family including distress, confusion, conflict, disintegration and divorce. Finally, human trafficking leads to a lack of manpower particularly the productive force – the youth from family level up to the country level. Moreover, the development of the country and community will be backward and a bad image of the country at the international level will prevail.

Therefore, directly and indirectly, as human trafficking negatively affects the human security of the migrants it needs the cooperation of all concerned bodies and searching for a source of income in the home country. If migration is mandatory, it must be through regular rather than human trafficking is a good option.

The main actors facilitating human trafficking were families and/or parents of the illegal migrants, smugglers/brokers who are sometimes the neighbors of the migrants, friends, and other familiar people, who are living abroad and attract the home country youths. Besides, police officers (hiding the case), kebele Id providers, schools' officers/directors, etc. are the main actors of the illegal migration by providing illegal documents for teenagers. Thus, the main actors were from family up to higher official levels.

The other research question this study intended to answer was the existing gaps between the legal frameworks and their implementation of human trafficking in the Oromia region. The result revealed that the criminality of human trafficking and getting evidence was often difficult and challenging, and it created gaps between the existing laws and its actual implementation because the criminals committed human trafficking in a very hidden and sophisticated way, especially when the criminal transported victims during the night. Thus, it is difficult to identify the type of transport they were using and who were engaging in transporting the victims as evidence. These

all together with the engagement of the migrants' family in human trafficking make the crime very complex to take legal measures against the criminals. Thus, human beings are trafficked in a very secrete way.

There is a wider gap between the existing human trafficking laws and regulations and its implementation. For instance, suspected criminals engaging in human trafficking often left without any legal penalty due to corruption and the complicated nature of human trafficking. Since the acts of human trafficking are very complicated involving brokers, families and the migrants and individuals living abroad implementing, there is a wider gap between the existing laws and its implementation. This, in turn, shows that the issues are very much complicated for implementation.

The result also reveals that there are gaps between the existing human trafficking law and its implementation. Suspected brokers/human traffickers freely released without any legal penalty after an arrest because of corruption. Lack of necessary capacity and resources hinder the implementation of the existing law of human trafficking laws because implementation requires mobilizing the community and rehabilitation of the victims. There is also a lack of proper budget, logistics and human power to implement the existing human trafficking laws.

Moreover, there are invisible “mastermind” individuals whose home base is in Addis Ababa or somewhere abroad encouraging and playing a pivotal role in human trafficking. These “masterminded” individuals with high capital and at good economic status often do not present to the court. Rather, they escape from the judge using their money.

According to the human trafficking prevention guideline, the responsibility is vested on the wider community including governmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

Through the process of globalization, regarding the existing gaps, new labor markets have emerged creating employment opportunities for many unskilled laborers in developing countries (Abebaw & Waganesh, 2015: 20). However, safe, legal and affordable migration channels have not developed yet. So, there is a huge gap between the available legal migration opportunities and the potential migrants seeking opportunities, particularly in most developing countries such as Ethiopia as documented by Abebaw (2013).

The study at hand concluded that the effect of migration on human security issues is a coordinated crime and/or an organized crime, and it is uncovered that there is a lack of a strong national and international cooperation, and the security issues seem ignored. Migration is beyond the issue of human security. Lastly, with regard to measures taken to tackle human trafficking by the local governments, it was found that insufficient as a result the practice of human trafficking and human security of migrants has been greatly affected while moving to their destination countries. Therefore, it can be concluded that because of insufficient measurements to tackle human trafficking in the study area from local governments up to higher officials, migrants appeared to have inadequate protection on their human security as their migration status in the journey and destination countries.

7.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are forwarded for the improvement of the human trafficking situation in the region in general and in the study areas in particular.

The first recommendation has something to do with resource management and work ethics. The Success of many developing countries is partly due to good use of time and resource management. Migrants should develop a culture of working hard by using the resource at hand to curb their economic problems rather than looking at opportunities in destination countries. Especially, youths as a productive human resource of a country should develop the culture job ethics and job creation in solving different problems by searching for different alternatives in the home country rather than considering migration as an alternative worth resorting. Elderly people and elites should work on how to develop work ethics and motivate the young generation to have trust on national resources and opportunities. Families should empower in their economy by using different packages provided by the government and using their resources effectively and efficiently.

Another recommendation goes to governments' actions in combating human trafficking. The government is the foremost organ in charge of combating human trafficking. In addition to working on enforcement of existing national laws and policies against human trafficking, it shall address the root factors driving persons to this illicit business of trafficking. The government, among other things, should work on creating employment opportunities for youths to curb this growing problem of human trafficking. The government should try to provide alternatives for job opportunities to minimize the unemployment problems of the youth, and it minimizes the human

trafficking in the study area. The community should be cooperating with law enforcement organs especially with security forces, the police, and justice offices in the study areas in exposing the smugglers/human traffickers and giving their witness what they see.

The third recommendation focuses on working on the socio-economic problems of returnees so that future migrants will take good lessons. Ethiopia and the Oromia Regional State specifically should aggressively to work economically and socially rehabilitate those individuals engaged in facilitating illegal migration by creating jobs. Trafficking and illegal migration cannot be deterred by having a ban on legal migration (Abebaw & Waganesh, 2015). After getting deported as the economic and social reintegration efforts are poorly organized in Ethiopia and Oromia region and job opportunities are limited, returnees have squarely uttered it that they are ready to re-migrate. The major reason for migration is poverty and unemployment in the region. Therefore, if the economic situation and unemployment are not improving then youths will continue to migrate, the worst consequence of which is human insecurities.

Moreover, to reduce the gross human rights violation and beyond that, the insecurities trafficked persons are suffering, the government should devise mechanisms key responses to illicit trafficking to better safeguard the rights of trafficked persons. It shall devise a mechanism to counter transnational trafficking and smuggling networks. For example, one way to do this is by establishing more regular channels for legal migration and concluding bilateral labor migration agreements.

The fourth has something to do with bad governance. As highlighted in the finding of the study, one of the driving factors of human trafficking is maladministration the utmost manifestation of which is corruption. The government should work on ensuring good governance at different

levels of its offices so that state resources could be equitably shared with its people including those subjects to trafficking because of economic and social marginalization. The government should be in particular responsive to the structural injustices' youths are experiencing. Timely response for the youth and other society would be of paramount importance in fighting human trafficking.

Evidence has emerged indicating that attention to human trafficking in Ethiopia is warranted in service delivery, research and training, and policy. Given the complexity of the problem, there should be a need for interdisciplinary engagement in combating human trafficking at each of these levels. Moreover, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners should respond to the gaps and recommendations identified by this study to the unique cultural factors that affect the trafficking of persons in the region and the country at large.

The issue of modern Slavery in Togo Wuchali has also to be considered by the Ethiopian Human Rights and the International Human Rights Protection bodies, despite the migrants are willingly performing the act. Moreover, there should be a law that has to be established and/or revised for those youths performing the act of migration/modern slavery based on their intent/interest.

The last but not the least recommendation is that ethnic conflicts of migrants in the destination countries need further investigation. And with regard to the issue of migration and human security, research that needs living and/or experiencing the victims' day-to-day lives in the research site is necessary. Thus, a longitudinal research methodology has to be employed for further researchers who are interested in the areas.

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Annex 1: Human Trafficking Protocol

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

**Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly
resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000**

Preamble

The States Parties to this Protocol,

Declaring that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights,

Taking into account the fact that, despite the existence of a variety of international instruments containing rules and practical measures to combat the exploitation of persons, especially women and children, there is no universal instrument that addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons,

Concerned that, in the absence of such an instrument, persons who are vulnerable to trafficking will not be sufficiently protected,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of

elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration of, inter alia, an international instrument addressing trafficking in women and children,

Convinced that supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with an international instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in

Have agreed as follows :

I. General provisions

Article 1

Relation with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

1. This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It shall be interpreted together with the Convention.
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein.
3. The offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as offences established in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2

Statement of purpose

The purposes of this Protocol are:

- (a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and
- (c) To promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives.

Article 3

Use of terms

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

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

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

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

Article 4

Scope of application

This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein, to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences.

Article 5

Criminalization

1. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally.

2. Each State Party shall also adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences:

(a) Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article;

(b) Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article; and

(c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

II. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons

Article 6

Assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons

1. In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.

2. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases:

(a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings;

(b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence.

3. Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of:

(a) Appropriate housing;

(b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand;

(c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and

(d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.

5. Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.

6. Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered.

Article 7

Status of victims of trafficking in persons in receiving States

1. In addition to taking measures pursuant to article 6 of this Protocol, each State Party shall consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.
2. In implementing the provision contained in paragraph 1 of this article, each State Party shall give appropriate consideration to humanitarian and compassionate factors.

Article 8

Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons

1. The State Party of which a victim of trafficking in persons is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.
2. When a State Party returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the status of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.

3. At the request of a receiving State Party, a requested State Party shall, without undue or unreasonable delay, verify whether a person who is a victim of trafficking in persons is its national or had the right of permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party.

4. In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the State Party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving State Party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving State Party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.

5. This article shall be without prejudice to any right afforded to victims of trafficking in persons by any domestic law of the receiving State Party.

6. This article shall be without prejudice to any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement that governs, in whole or in part, the return of victims of trafficking in persons.

III. Prevention, cooperation and other measures

Article 9

Prevention of trafficking in persons

1. States Parties shall establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures:

(a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and

(b) To protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization.

2. States Parties shall endeavor to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

3. Policies, programmes and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

4. States Parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.

5. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

Article 10

Information exchange and training

1. Law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States Parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine:

(a) Whether individuals crossing or attempting to cross an international border with travel documents belonging to other persons or without travel documents are perpetrators or victims of trafficking in persons;

(b) The types of travel document that individuals have used or attempted to use to cross an international border for the purpose of trafficking in persons; and

(c) The means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links between and among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.

2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

3. A State Party that receives information shall comply with any request by the State Party that transmitted the information that places restrictions on its use.

Article 11

Border measures

1. Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons.
2. Each State Party shall adopt legislative or other appropriate measures to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol.
3. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to applicable international conventions, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner or operator of any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers are in possession of the travel documents required for entry into the receiving State.
4. Each State Party shall take the necessary measures, in accordance with its domestic law, to provide for sanctions in cases of violation of the obligation set forth in paragraph 3 of this article.
5. Each State Party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol.
6. Without prejudice to article 27 of the Convention, States Parties shall consider strengthening cooperation among border control agencies by, inter alia, establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

Article 12

Security and control of documents

Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, within available means:

- (a) To ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued; and
- (b) To ensure the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the State Party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.

Article 13

Legitimacy and validity of documents

At the request of another State Party, a State Party shall, in accordance with its domestic law, verify within a reasonable time the legitimacy and validity of travel or identity documents issued or purported to have been issued in its name and suspected of being used for trafficking in persons.

IV. Final provisions

Article 14

Saving clause

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, including international humanitarian law and international

human rights law and, in particular, where applicable, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the principle of non-refoulement as contained therein.

2. The measures set forth in this Protocol shall be interpreted and applied in a way that is not discriminatory to persons on the ground that they are victims of trafficking in persons. The interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination.

Article 15

Settlement of disputes

1. States Parties shall endeavor to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol through negotiation.

2. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Protocol that cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of those States Parties, be submitted to arbitration. If, six months after the date of the request for arbitration, those States Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those States Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

3. Each State Party may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Protocol, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of this

article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of this article with respect to any State Party that has made such a reservation.

4. Any State Party that has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 16

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

1. This Protocol shall be open to all States for signature from 12 to 15 December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York until 12 December 2002.

2. This Protocol shall also be open for signature by regional economic integration organizations provided that at least one member State of such organization has signed this Protocol in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. A regional economic integration organization may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval if at least one of its member states has done likewise. In that instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, such organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

4. This Protocol is open for accession by any State or any regional economic integration organization of which at least one member State is a Party to this Protocol. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At the time of its accession, a regional economic integration organization shall declare the extent of its competence with respect to matters governed by this Protocol. Such organization shall also inform the depositary of any relevant modification in the extent of its competence.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fortieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, except that it shall not enter into force before the entry into force of the Convention. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the fortieth instrument of such action, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Protocol enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is the later.

Article 18

Amendment

1. After the expiry of five years from the entry into force of this Protocol, a State Party to the Protocol may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties and to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the purpose of considering and deciding on the proposal. The States Parties to this Protocol meeting at the Conference of the Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement has been reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties to this Protocol present and voting at the meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote under this article with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs and vice versa.
3. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States Parties.
4. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force in respect of a State Party ninety days after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment.

5. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have expressed their consent to be bound by it. Other States Parties shall still be bound by the provisions of this Protocol and any earlier amendments that they have ratified, accepted or approved.

Article 19

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Protocol by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. A regional economic integration organization shall cease to be a Party to this Protocol when all of its member States have denounced it.

Article 20

Depositary and languages

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated depositary of this Protocol.

2. The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Annex 2. Data Collection tools

1. Tools for interview : returnee migrants

An interview questionnaire for the Returnee migrants

This study is an academic in its very nature; hence, it does not affect your personal life in anyway. Responses and points that you are going to raise will be kept confidential and the researcher will use codes when narrating experiences you are going to share. This study is meant to look into the impact of human trafficking on human security, so fell free and give me genuine responses as information you shall provide me is so essential for the success of the study.

Dear sir/madam,

1. How did you manage to travel to outside countries

Probing question: How was the process of trafficking to the destination country?

Why did you get trafficked? What initiated you to travel through the trafficking routes?What are/were the purposes of trafficking?

2. What are/were the push and pull factors to trafficking?

Probing question: Where did you get the information about the chance of traveling abroad for job?

3. How was the whole journey of trafficking?

4. **Probing questions:** What are/were the means of trafficking?Do you pay the many to traffickers?

5. Who were/are the main actors involved in the trafficking process?What is the role of family?

6. What kind of insecurity you face? Where?Your country of origin?, at transit country or destination country?
7. What was your expectation? Do you achieve your goal when you got back to home?

2. Tools for interview: To families and the communities

Dear Sir/madam,

The main purpose of this interview questionnaire is to collect data for a research entitled the Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security in the Case of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. Thus, you are kindly asked to freely express your ideas. Your genuine response for the items is valuable to arrive at valid and reliable conclusions for the study. Your responses will be used only for the research purpose and it will be confidential and anonymous.

1. What do feel about the trafficking of your family member to outside countries? Is that okay for you?
2. What is the cause of human trafficking?What are the push and pull factors of illicit trafficking to outside countries?

Probing questions: Why do your family members wish to leave their area/country?

3. Whattypes of social groups are vulnerable to human trafficking inyour area
4. What is the advantage and disadvantage of trafficking?

Probing question:What are the problems and benefits associated to their travel to other countries?

5. Who are the main actors involved in human trafficking in your area?

Probing question: Who are facilitating trafficking of persons in your area

6. What is the effect of human trafficking on human security?

Probing question: What are the physical, psychological, and social and health problems trafficking persons often face during the whole journey as well as at the destination countries?

7. What do you think should be the role of the government?

Probing question: What should the police, public prosecutor and labor and social affairs do to combat human trafficking in your areas?

8. What is the role of families and elders for human trafficking?

Probing question: Do you want your family member to leave the country through trafficking? Why? Why not?

9. What do you think is the main challenge/s to control human trafficking in your area?

10. What do you suggest as a solution to this growing problem human trafficking?

3. Tools for interview: To government bodies

Dear Sir/madam,

The main purpose of this interview is to collect data for a research entitled the Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security in the Case of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. Thus, you are kindly asked to freely express your ideas. Your genuine response for the items is valuable to arrive at valid and reliable conclusions for the study. Your responses will be used only for the research purpose and it will be confidential and anonymous.

1. How is the prevalent of human trafficking in the Region in general and in your areas in particular?
2. What do you think is the driving factor for human trafficking in the region? What are the push and pull factors for human trafficking
3. What activities have the government done so far to combat human trafficking in the region?

Probing questions: What kind of response/s the government is implementing to combat trafficking?

4. What additional measures should be taken on the part of the government in order tackle human trafficking in your area?
5. Do you think the legal framework is best tailored to control human trafficking?
6. If your answer in question 5 is in the affirmative (yes), do you think the laws on human trafficking are properly enforced?

Probing questions: Have you observed in a gap between the laws and the practice in your area?

7. How effective is the institutions working on human trafficking in your areas? **Probing question:** How do you evaluate the effectiveness of the office of the public prosecutor and police commissions in curbing the growing trend of human trafficking in the region and also in your area?
8. How do you see the effect of human trafficking on human security of communities in your region and/areas?
9. What kind of human insecurities do you observe due to human trafficking?

Probing question: how do you see the socio-economic and personal insecurities often caused on trafficked persons?

Annex 3. FGD Guide and Informed Consent for Participants

Objective of the Study: The main purpose of this FGD and interview questionnaire is to collect data for a research entitled “The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia”. Thus, you are kindly asked to freely express your ideas. Your genuine response for the items is valuable to arrive at valid and reliable conclusions for the study. Your responses will be used only for the research purpose, and it will be kept confidential and anonymous.

General Information:

Date of FGD:-----

Facilitator Name: -----

Name of researcher: -----

Position: -----

Address: -----

Contact number: -----

Location

Region: -----

Woreda:-----

Start time of interview:-----

End time of interview:-----

List of FGD participants (6-8participants)

Respondent code	Name*	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Job status	Remark
R1							
R2							
R3							
R4							
R5							
R6							
R7							
R8							

*If specifically requested, respondents can use a pseudonym or first name only to remain anonymous.

Thank you for agreeing to take part in a focus group discussion as part of this study. The researcher is interested in hearing about your experience in the human trafficking and its effect on human security. As your contribution is important to mitigate the problems, you are one of group members whom the researcher would like to have deep discussion. The information that you are going to share me will contribute for the effectiveness of this study; and it will help decision/actions to be taken by various stakeholders and policy makers. Contributions will be anonymised. Your names and contact information will not be shared. Your participation is completely voluntary and you are free to stop at any time or not to answer any questions and this will not affect your relationship with the researcher or any other stakeholder. I am not here to judge any of the information you provide, and there are no right or wrong answers.

The conversation will take about 2 hours. If you don't mind, I would like to record this conversation, solely for the purposes of having a backup of what you say in case I am not able to write everything down. Is that alright?

Attached to this invitation is a participant Information Sheet, which gives you more information about the discussion. Please contact me via +251 9 30594139. The researcher values your information and appreciates for sharing of your experience, as it will contribute to arrive at valid and reliable conclusions of the study.

With best regards!

Consent form for participants

I agree to participate in an interview and FGDs regarding my migration and related experiences that I have had for this study informed in advance. The main objective of this research is to explore the effect of human trafficking on human security in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. I have seen the information sheet about this research and I have had the opportunity to read it. I have understood it. My questions and concerns have been answered to my satisfaction. I understand that it is part of a PhD program. I also understand that the participation is voluntary. I can choose whether to be a participant or not. I understand that if I do not wish to participate, I will not be penalized. I understand that my personal information will remain confidential and/or anonymized as outlined in the Participant Information Sheet and the researcher will not disclose any information described by me as a participant and any information that I give will be kept confidential.

If I have further questions or concerns about the project, I can contact her at +251930 59 41 39 or foziya.amin@gmail.com

Name: _____ Signed: _____ Date: _____

Annex 4. Sample transcribed data from Jima zone

Addis Ababa University School of Graduate Studies

Institute For Peace and Security Studies

The Effect of Human Trafficking on Human Security in Oromia Region

Background Information of key informant interviewees' from Jimma zone (with Government officials and experts)

Background Information		Participants at zone level	Participants from <i>Seka</i> woreda	Participants from <i>Mana</i> woreda
Sex	M	3	2	1
	F	2	3	3
	T	5	5	4
Age	25-30		1	2
	31-35	2	2	1
	36-40	3	2	1
Education background	Diploma		2	1
	BA/BSc.	4	3	3
	MA/ MSc.	1		
Name of the Offices	Police office	1	1	1
	Women and Children Affairs	1	1	1
	Court (office of Justice)	1	1	1
	Labor and Social affair	1	1	1
	Security officer	1	1	1
Location		Jimma town	Seka	Mana

Transcription of FGD Madewith Government officers at Seka Woreda

Theme 1: *Magnitude and Causes of Human Trafficking*

Sub-Theme: *Magnitude of Human Trafficking*

Researcher: Thank you all for coming. This study is an academic in its very nature; hence, it does not affect your personal life in anyway. Responses and points that you are going to raise are kept confidential and the researcher will use code when narrating experiences you are going to share. This study is meant to look into impact of human trafficking on human security, so fell free and give me genuine responses as information you shall provide me is so essential for the success of the study.To begin with, do you think that human trafficking is a serious problem in this woreda?

P1(Labor and social Affairs): As I think the level of human trafficking is not as serious as of five years ago. By this, I don't mean that there is no human trafficking at all. I don't know whether internal migration is the concern of your study or not if so brokers are trafficking youngsters from rural areas to towns and cities in Ethiopia, especially they traffic girls in order they become servants of the well-to-dos or waitress in the hotel, bars and restaurants. With regards to human trafficking to Arab countries, it was so common some four or five years back, but currently it is not as such so serious when compared with Nada, Sigmo and Saxama woredas.

P2(Police officer): Actually, the degree of human trafficking is to some extent decreasing from time to time as mentioned by the first speaker; however, it has changed its style these days. For instance, very recently we arrested 9 youths from Sebta and returned them back their families. They are all not matured enough and there is no one among them whose

age above 18. The guy who came from Harar to take them to the eastern part of Ethiopia was also arrested during this episode. Harar is a route through which most youngsters from different woredas in Jimma zone cross to Yemen risking their life. The guy from Harar along with these 9 teenagers were detained here for almost a week. However, the families of the 9 youngsters attested that it was they themselves who gave their children to this guy in order he take them to Quran School in Harar. As a result this, the suspect was released free as a result of the Pressure from the migrants families.

P3 (Women and Children Affairs): As to me, human trafficking is still a problem in our woreda though I couldn't tell you the extent of the problem in figure. The problem is that as this woreda is nearer to Jimma town, it is very difficult to control and know the severity of the problem. This due to the fact that as there is a continuous migration to towns and cities in the country it is difficult to objectively talk about the problem. To your surprise, it is uncommon to arrest the key player of human trafficking neither in old days or today. For one thing, the one who has been trafficked never tell you who the broker is as they believe if they expose the broker, they afraid that they couldn't have a chance to go abroad in their own way.

P4 (officer from Justice): From experience, Jimma zone is one of the zones from where several youth and teenagers migrated either through Metetema or Galafi in most cases. To be frank, trafficking has decreased not because of the fear of the risk on the way the country of destination, but only because of the for fear of the deportation. If you want to know this, let you go to the agencies and verify it.

P5 (security officer): I share points raised by the other speakers. The magnitude of human trafficking is still a severe problem in our zone even though its level of severity is not as such a grave when compared with remotest woredas in Jimma zone.

Researcher: Now, I want to know the main actors of human trafficking in your locality. Would you say anything on this issue?

P2(Police officer): As far as I know, the main actors of human trafficking are brokers who have invisible hands and families of the girl/woman or the boy to be trafficked. This is because it is a family who sells his/her property and pays huge amount of money for the brokers whom they didn't know his/her background.

P4(officer from Justice): what my sister has raised is completely right. In addition to the actors she mentioned so far, there are fake agencies that are mushrooming these days to live a luxurious life in the expense of the poor's life. They are facilitating a vast market for forged documents like COC and grade ten national exam results. It is shame to hear that agencies are granting visa for someone who didn't go to school as if they were educated or trained enough to go abroad in search of well-paying jobs.

N.B. P1, P3 and P5 have agreed with what P2 and P4 have mentioned.

Sub-theme 2: Causes of Human Trafficking

Researcher: Would you tell me causes of human trafficking in this zone, and in particular focusing on this woreda? Please, give due attention to both the push factors and the pull factors.

P3(Women and Children Affairs): Though I have not carried out a scientific investigation on this problem, from informal communication that I often make with families of the victims

I came to know as the pull factors have tremendous impacts over the push factors. Youths and their parents in this zone most of the time want to listen to success stories of someone who has built a house or bought car for his parents without giving any attention to failed attempts of the vast majority. On the other hand, there are push factors like high unemployment rate and large family size or over population in spite of limited resources available.

P2(Police officer): In my view, it is the wrong perception about what they have and what they really lack which push them to dream day in and out about going to abroad even in the expense of their life. Moreover, a peer pressure has a tremendous impact on youngsters to migrate in any route without calculating the risks and benefits in a justifiable manner. With regards to the pull factors, a fake gossip from those who are living abroad and fabricated news and success stories which are often narrated by brokers.

P1 (Labor and social Affairs): I partially agree with what the first speaker has pointed out; however, there are other issues that should be traced. Among them, the daily wage of labors in Ethiopia is very low when compared to other countries in the world. Whether someone is grade 10 complete or college graduate, he/she is often paid less than 80 Ethiopian per a day. Thus, it pushes the productive forces to expose himself/herself for trafficking where he/she believes much more money is harvested.

P5 (security officer): It actually very difficult to delineate between push and pull factors for human trafficking. Anyways, the pull factors are countless as far as my knowledge and lived experience is concerned. Parents of the immigrants and youths who are get

trafficked to most Arab countries emanates from poor understanding the reality on ground when they move abroad.

N.B. *P4 has agreed with what p1 has already raised.*

Researcher: Would you share us the negative effect of human trafficking?

P5 (security officer): Oh! Yes. There are several negative impacts of human trafficking. First and foremost, most of them are not arriving at the destination they dreamed for. We have been hearing lots of sad news on a daily basis for long period of time when these ambitious job seekers have got sank in a seas or oceans while traveling to their destinations.

P2(Police officer): To tell few impacts of human trafficking , the victims are often abused harshly by their employers upon their arrival to Arab countries. In this regard, it is usually reported as girls/women are continuously raped despite the long hours service they offer them almost being considered as slaves. On the top of this, it is often heard as their kidneys are taken out of them and transplanted into someone's kidney if a relative of the employer suffer from kidney disease. Truly, there is nothing worst beyond such acts.

P3 (Women and Children Affairs): Of course, there are so many negative effects of human trafficking. One of these impacts is that victims often suffer from psychological and physical trauma. Even after returning back from Arab countries, they were seen becoming abnormal and dizzy as a result of something bad they experienced there.

P4(officer from Justice): Most of the problems that the victims encounter have already been by other speakers, but let me add few. In addition to those who are directly affected by

human trafficking, their families also suffer from economical and moral crisis. I know so many people who had sold their house to pay bribe in order his son is released from hijacking made up on him in one of our neighbor countries.

N.B. P1 has raised similar idea with that of P2.

Theme 2: The Roles of Different offices in Combating Human Trafficking

Researcher: What do you think are the roles of the government (federal or regional) in protecting human trafficking?

P1 (Labor and social Affairs): Different responsible organs should take an initiative of working on attitudinal changing trainings. These encompass how someone could become so productive in his/her own country by investing the amount of money he/she pays for brokers and other related processes. Moreover, there should be an improved labor market in Ethiopia. This means that if the daily wage of laborers is improved, one can work in his/her own country and at least lead up to standard life. Furthermore, the government has to establish rehabilitation centers where victims of human trafficking is counseled and reoriented about their future life. In this regard, the government organs have to work in collaboration with NGOs like ILO and IOM in rehabilitating the victims.

(Recommendation)

P3(Women and Children Affairs): Among other things, different concerned government offices at different level had better work collaboratively in order curb down this problem as much as possible. For instance, the government has to arrange loan for these productive citizens and ahead of releasing the loan or a fund of any kind they have to take practical entrepreneurship trainings and other trainings that restructure the mindset of

youngsters. Moreover, the hide and seek system with broker should be demolished and a measure that gives a lesson must be taken on them to uproot the root cause of the problem.

P2(Police officer): The government has to revisit its laws and regulations that could back up strategies of preventing human trafficking. In addition to this, making studies on what could be done to improve the economic status of the country since the major reason for migration is to look for something advanced and better life. The government; therefore, should work in order to ensure a double digit development which has been there for more than two decades on paper as most economists and politicians argue. Furthermore, much should be done by working on this problem through informal associations at the grass root level.

P4(officer from Justice): The government has put into effect the laws it has with regards to human trafficking. On top of this, it seems sound that the 25 years sentences be improved up to death penalty on based on the level of severity of the problem that emanates from illegal human trafficking. People often complain that as there are lots of invisible hands who take part in human trafficking and make a lot of money in the expense of other lives being in the capital, Addis Ababa and the country of destination. Hence, why Interpol could not take part in curbing such an immoral and illegal act is a question to be answered.

P3(Women and Children Affairs): In order to mitigate the magnitude of human trafficking, it is a good idea to invest on awareness raising activities by making use of varied instruments. In this case, series of TV and radio dramas, films and documentaries should be done so as to magnify the level of severity of human trafficking and migration in one or the other form.

Researcher: What strategies, programs and structures do you have to mitigate problems related to human trafficking in your respective offices?

P4 (officer from Justice): Problem related to human trafficking has been among priority and focus areas of criminal acts in our zone. Different working documents and flyers were dispatched to the public at large for more than five years in the severity of the problem is to some extent diminishing from time to time though new modalities and strategies compatible with the present dynamic system of human trafficking are required. As a point of departure, manual was there stating who should do what at federal, regional, woreda and kebele level, so our office has been attempting to put this in place even though there are so many holes to be filled in as soon as possible.

P3 (Women and Children Affairs): Our office often works on cross-cutting issues as much as possible by devising different strategies which are appropriate to a given situation. Among these, we give due attention on matters of rehabilitating the victims and returnees by collaborating different stakeholders. For instance, we have strived a lot in reuniting the returnees with their families by providing them essential inputs.

P5 (security officer): Human trafficking is very serious issue which calls for a shared responsibility and planning, so our office has been trying hard to empower different stakeholders on how to combat the problem. Administrative and security officers have the roles to play in preventing human trafficking. Hence, struggling against human trafficking is not bounded to a particular body.

P1 (Labor and social Affairs): Issues related to human trafficking is the obligation of all interested parties. This is to mean that the concern of combating human trafficking is the

role of government, all sectors, different organizations and the community at large. Thus, we have been working on raising awareness of the youths and their families though our practice is not without limitation

N.B. *P2's reply is almost similar with that of P4.*

Transcription of FGD Madewith Government officers at Manna Woreda

Theme 1: *Magnitude and Causes of Human Trafficking*

Sub-Theme: *Magnitude of Human Trafficking*

Researcher: I would like to thank you in advance for coming. This study is an academic in its modality, so it does not affect your personal life in anyway. Responses and issues that you are going to raise are kept confidential. The researcher will use code when narrating what you are going to share. The major objective of this study is to look into impact of human trafficking on human security. To begin with, do you think that human trafficking is a serious problem in this woreda?

P1 (Police officer): It is obvious that migration and human trafficking is widely seen in Oromia regional state, and in particular it has been so sever in our case. Based on statistics we have at hand, the level of human trafficking is to some extent declining since last three and four years. Had deportation did not practice by the country of the destination, we wouldn't have seen this changes. When I make an informal communication with youths in this woreda, majority of them still dream to go to abroad. What they fear is not the risk that they might encounter when leaving through informal route, but the deportation as I mentioned before.

P2 (Women and Children Affairs): Manna woreda has 24 kebeles from which in the old day's majority of youngsters migrate to Arab counties. I can boldly tell you that not only youths but also lots of married women had went to Sudan in search for better earning. Data before few years indicates as this woreda was among the front line site of human trafficking. I know lots of women who returned back to their home land giving birth to Sudanese and returned back to home by carrying two or three kids. Despite countless interventions, human trafficking is still a problem in Manna woreda though it is very difficult to talk about it objectively. This is due to the fact that for one thing human trafficking is not carried out in public, and we often come to know after their life of migrants' or job seekers' is rescued. You see human trafficking has been taking place without knowledge of any government organs at kebele, woreda, zone, region and national levels. From my lived experience as a dweller of this woreda, the society at large give blind eye and deaf ear to the problem and they are not willing enough to report such cases to concerned bodies at woreda level. What is odd is that we didn't arrest the traffickers in most cases. The brokers have a chain up to kebele level and the 'biggest fish' couldn't be trapped. The major key player of the human trafficking are there at Addis Ababa and one couldn't easily arrive at who steers the trafficking process. Moreover, it is really so strange that the one who had been arrested while being trafficked never tell you who the broker is.

P3(Labor and social Affairs): Migration and human trafficking had been widely practiced few years ago and very recently its degree is decreasing from time to time because of the deportation. As to me, it is meaningless to talk about human trafficking where lot of youngsters are being exploited and abused within their own country. If you visit agencies

in towns and cities who work as bridge between employee and employers, they never care for what the employee encounters except their commission. Youngsters from our woreda and other adjacent woredas are migrating to either Jimma or other cities in Ethiopia looking for well-paying jobs. It is also common to see toddlers and teenagers being exploited by their employers.

P4 (security officer): In my view, the magnitude of human trafficking is so high in our zone although its level of harshness is not a grave problem when compared with woredas like Sigmao, Setema and Nada. This doesn't mean that there is no human trafficking here in Manna woreda. I know as there were a lot of girls and boys who were either killed or died while crossing to Arab countries via different routes.

P5 (officer from Justice): Jimma zone is one of the zones from which numerous youths have migrated either through Matetema, Galafi or Moyale though the first two routes were the dominant ones. In reality, the magnitude of human trafficking is not diminishing as a result of any sound practical intervention in the country rather because of tremendous problem of insecurity there at destination. There were so many people who returned back home without having any treasure though they have worked there for a decade or more than that.

Researcher: Now, I want to know the main actors of human trafficking in your locality. Would you say anything on this issue?

P2 (Women and Children Affairs): First and foremost, the main actors of human trafficking in this woreda are illegal brokers. These groups have a chain of command from kebele till the country of destination. As most victims confess, they couldn't actually meet the

major traffickers. What these groups seem to do is hiring lots of their subordinates up to kebele level. These illegal brokers often hide themselves in the mask of Islam religion and confuse innocents by painting an imaginary success in the mind of youngsters and adolescents so as to secure their commission in the expense of others life.

P4 (security officer): As to me, the actors of human trafficking are many in number. Among them, illegal brokers, irresponsible families, different government organs and corrupted agencies are few to be mentioned.

P1 (Police Officer): I strongly agree with what the former speakers have already mentioned. It is black and white that illegally brokers are responsible for human insecurity. In addition to this, different government bodies whose mandates comprises of agendas related to migration and human trafficking should be considered as the actors if they prefer silence instead of taking an active role combating the problem. To put this in plain language, had police men /women who work around border were genuine enough to refuse any form of bribe this problem didn't perpetuate very aggressively in that manner. .

N.B. *P3 and P5 have agreed what the other participants have stated.*

Sub-theme 2: Causes of Human Trafficking

Researcher: Would you tell me causes of human trafficking in this zone and in particular this woreda? Please, focus on both the push and pull factors.

P3 (Labor and social Affairs): In my view, both push and pull factors have been contributing much for human trafficking, which at the end of the day results in human insecurity. The push factors include less friendly work environment in Ethiopia when compared to other counties. The other issue is one couldn't earn much whether he/she is productive enough

either in private or government companies. Hand in hand with this, even though the vast majority of our population are peasants, the farming system is still very much traditional and being a farmer brings nothing special home, so youngsters prefer to migrate to cities in the country or attempt to leave the country in any means they can. On the top of these, pull factors like dreaming to make money in an easy way by working in technological advanced county, haunting for success stories of someone from ones locality without critically thinking of the bitter part of such successes and so forth.

P2 (Women and Children Affairs): one of the main push factors for human trafficking in the study area is unemployment. If someone has studied degree program and returned back home to lead a dependent life, it is really immoral and pushes him/her confront any kind of risk in order to be out of sight of his/her families. In connection with pull factors, it human nature to live luxurious life, so looking at what someone he/she knows has earned going to broad be it through formal route or informal, he/she aspire to be rich within short period without calculating the risk of scarifying one's precious life.

P1(Police officer): some mention that the push factor for human trafficking include lack of political liberalism, poor infrastructure to produce much with little scale farming and over population are few to be mentioned. On the other hand, push factors like availability of job opportunities in the counties to where they get trafficked to, progress in the income of rare returnees and propagandas and fabricated stories from dealers are the major pull factors for migration and human trafficking.

P5 (officer from Justice): It is really very tough to demarcate between push and pull factors for human trafficking. Anyhow, the pull factors are numerous as far as my understanding and lived experience is concerned.

P4 (security officer): As to me , it is the erroneous insight about what they have and what they truly didn't have which push these groups to illogically plan to harvest many folds without examining the culture, the working situation and the legal ground in the country they want to leave to .

Researcher: Would you share us the negative effect of human trafficking?

P2 (Women and Children Affairs): Human trafficking has several impacts on the one who has got trafficked in several ways. For instance, if she is a girl and up on her arrival at destination asked to share bed with her employer, the only chance she has is accepting the invitation without even questioning the health status of the guy. In addition to this, they might be forced to practice an activity which is against to the moral and religious doctrine of Ethiopian, which after sometimes develops to psychological trauma and madness. Not only this but also it is common to hear as the madams in Arab countries throw down their servants from the stair to ground and rescue their life.

P5 (officer from Justice): There are quite a lot of negative impacts of human trafficking. Experiences show that most of them are not reaching the country they want to live in. It is common to hear lots of desperate news of massacring and sinking in the oceans and sea while attempting to cross to Arab counties.

P3(Labor and social Affairs): As mentioned by my friends , there are various deleterious effects of human trafficking. Out of these impacts, parents of the victim and the victim himself/herself at the end of the day suffer from economical and moral crisis. The other issue not to be forgotten is human trafficking is a systematic way of putting other under modern slavery.

P1(Police officer): we have a fertile land and untapped natural resources; however, since we are not creative enough to change challenges into opportunities, the productive forces of our country by hook or crook want to leave abroad and make money to change one's own life. It is obvious that life is not a bed of rose and several youths were not successful enough and rather made us to bow our neck and feel ashamed of being a slave by putting aside the patriotic deed of our forefathers.

N.B. P4 has raised similar idea with that of P1.

Theme 2: The Roles of Different offices in Combating Human Trafficking

Researcher: What do you think are the roles of the government (federal or regional) in protecting human trafficking?

P1(Police officer): To diminish the magnitude of human trafficking it is very important give different awareness raising trainings and workshops. Moreover, instead of lamenting after something bad has happed, it is an imperative to devise appropriate means of avoiding risk factors for human trafficking. Moreover, there should by informal community based and faith based organizations who can work on this problem continuously as they have a tremendous chance of influencing society who are at grass root level.

P3(Labor and social Affairs): Government and non-governmental organizations whose mandate incorporate issues of migration, labor exploitation and human trafficking should plan and enact their plan in an strategic way rather than doing thing in a fire fighting approach. Furthermore, various accountable offices and bureaus at different level i.e those at kebele, woreda, zone ,region and country level one should offer continuous trainings and awareness raising activities by focusing on the causes and effect human trafficking within and out of the country. On the other hand, several government organs have to have intensive plan on how the rate of unemployment decreases and job opportunity is created. Moreover, there should be an better labor market in Ethiopia. Furthermore, the government has to launch rehabilitation centers where victims of human trafficking is counseled and reoriented about their future life.

P2(Women and Children Affairs): Different concerned government offices at different level had better work collaboratively in order curb down human trafficking and human insecurity as much as possible. For instance, the government has to provide loan for this vulnerable group and offer them a training that brings about the mind set of them. Moreover, serious measure should be taken on illegal brokers and their structure at different level.

P4 (security officer):The government has to implement available laws in connection with human trafficking. People often complain that as there are lots of invisible hands who take part in human trafficking and make a lot of money in the expense of other life.

P5 (officer from Justice):Laws and regulation that could back up strategies of preventing human trafficking should be adapted from different countries to fill in the hole of the

existing laws specific to human trafficking. It sounds appropriate if research is continuously carried out on the dynamics nature of human trafficking.

Researcher: What strategies, programs and structures do you have to mitigate problems related to human trafficking in your respective offices?

P4 (officer from Justice): Different working documents and flyers were dispatched to the public at large for more than five years by focusing on the severity of the problem is to some extent diminishing from time to time though new modalities and strategies compatible with the present dynamic system of human trafficking are required.

P3 (Women and Children Affairs): Different committees should be established at kebele level since the real source of any problems including human trafficking emanates from there. This could be done by initiating faith based and public figures to counsel the public at large during their meetings and other episodes.

P5 (security officer): The problem of human insecurity is heard here and there due to illegal movement from Ethiopia to Arab countries in most cases. Thus, the government has to make further communication with countries where our citizens migrate to so as to alleviate the magnitude of the problem.

P1 (Labor and social Affairs): Anybody can guess that the very reasons for human trafficking are either the push or the pull factors which we have pinpointed so far. Hence, among the push factors the government has to improve the daily wages of the laborers and at the same time plan for alternative means of curving down the rate unemployment.

N.B. *P2's reply is almost similar with that of P4*

Transcription of Interview Made with Returnee from Migration (Seka Woreda)

Introduction

This interview was made with one of the returnee and victim of human trafficking. The victim was only 19 at her departure to SudiAbrebia and by now she is 24. She is not married and her religion is Islam. With regards to her families' background, they are farmers whose family size is large. She was grade 10 complete at her time of departure and by now she is a diploma holder.

Researcher: Thank you very much for your willingness of being the participant of the study.

This study is academic in its nature and information that you are going to give me is kept confidential as your name shall never be mentioned in the study. First of all, would you tell me when you went abroad?

Participant (From seka woreda) : I went to Saudi Arabia six years ago at age of 19.

Researcher: Did you go to country of destination through formal or informal route?

Participant (From seka woreda): Frankly speaking, I went to Saudi through formal route paying a lot of money for the agent.

Researcher: Great! I hope you have enjoyed life if your departure through agent.

Participant (From Seka woreda): Actually not! It was the opposite. I have not suffered as some of my friends who did travel on foot through desert, but there was no any difference between me and the one who arrived there via traffickers. I have stayed there for two years returned back without accumulating enough money.

Researcher: Would tell me the pushing and pulling factor migrating to Saudi Arabia?

Participant (From seka woreda): There was a girl from my village who went to this county some four years before my departure, and she has already built a standard house for her parents. Thus, I have got inspired to do something similar for my parents and at the same planned to change my future life. To attain this objective, I agitated my parents to sell their oxen to provide me money needed for the visa process. They never say, ‘no’ to what I asked them, and gave me everything asked them without hesitation. This shows as my parents were so ambitious, too.

Researcher: Have met there anyone who has been to there through informal route?

Participant (From Seka woreda): Sure! There were several men and women who have arrived there via Metema and Galafi in most cases. They told me as they suffered a lot on their way to Saudi. Among them a guy from Satama woreda of Jimma informed me as he has paid triple of money could pay had he went through formal route. Brokers and traffickers have exploited his parents more than expected. The sad news was he was deported to Ethiopia without having any treasure.

Researcher: What were the challenges that you have faced, if any?

Participant (From Seka woreda) :Except few employers, majority of them consider Ethiopian employees as their selves not as service providers. I, personally, experienced this problem the whole my two years stay at Saudi. It is common to be hit as a kid by the madam and she did not even give me food for consumption. Mine is again not as harsh as others. I knew a girl who became crazy due to psychological trauma she had developed.

Researcher: After return, what kind of support did you get? And, from whom?

Participant (From seka woreda) :Up on my return, the office of Women and children have supported me a lot by offering me continuous orientation and training on how I can come out of the problem and improve my life. Accepting their advice and counseling, I have started my own mini-job and in meantime I studied diploma program, which granted a government job very recently. I also appreciate my families who did not nag me though they sacrificed too much in order I become successful.

Researcher: What do you advice others who are planning to go to abroad be in the formal or informal route?

Participant (From Seka woreda): Life is not as easy as people who didn't tested the problem of human trafficking gossips and undertake a fake propagandas. Therefore, it is advisable to convince oneself and work in Ethiopia instead of being so much ambitious of making money. Moreover, if he/she wants to get employed by well-paying organizations and companies, it is so essential to have minimum competency the job calls for.

Transcription of Interview Made with Returnee from Migration (MannaWoreda)

Introduction

This interview was made with one of the returnee and victim of human trafficking. The Vitim was only 21 at her departure to Sudi Arabia and by now she 26. She is not marred and her religion is Islam. With regards to her families' background, they are farmers whose family size is large. She was grade 8 complete at her time of departure and by now she is grade 10 complete.

Researcher: Thank you very much for your willingness of being the participant of the study.

This study is academic in its nature and information that you are going to give me is kept

confidential as your name shall never be mentioned in the study. First of all, would you tell me when you went abroad?

Participant (From Manna woreda) : I went to Saudi at age of 21 and stayed there for few years .

Researcher: Did you go to country of destination through formal or informal route?

Participant (From Manna woreda) : I went to Saudi through informal route paying a lot of money for brokers and hijackers. I have gone through Galafi and travelled long distances on foot.

Researcher: Did you face any serious problem while crossing to the country of your destination?

Participant (From Manna woreda): Sure!. I have suffered a lot on my way to Yemeni. Travelling in a long desert by itself is so dangerous. In addition to this, the traffickers ask you money now and then as if you a machine the produce money. They forced me to give a call to my older sister and she sent me lots of money that they asked me to pay. Had it end with this, it was not bad, but they raped my friend and me several times. I fell annoyed when I tell you this immoral act. I am telling you this in order others learn from my experience.

Researcher: would tell me the pushing and pulling factor migrating to Saudi Arabia?

Participant (From Manna woreda): There are lots of agitators in our kebele. They are all paid and tell you an illusionary success. I also know someone who has bought a car and house

for her parents, so I decided to do the same for my families. As I didn't like going school, I have decided to go to Saudi by paying any sacrifices I should pay.

Researcher: Have you met anyone there who has gone through informal route?

Participant (From Manna woreda): Yes of course. There were numerous men and women who have arrived there via Metema and Galafi route. They told me as they suffered a lot on their way to Saudi like me. Most of these people were from Jimma, Arsi, Bale and Harai.

Researcher: What were the major challenges that you have faced, if any?

Participant (From Manna woreda): Majority of them consider Ethiopian employees as their slave not as service providers. I have faced lots problems related to cultural incompatibility and work overload. There is no any opportunity of communicating with someone in public and you are shut in to perform only the house chore.

Researcher: After return, what kind of support did you get? And, from whom?

Participant (From Manna woreda): I haven't actually received much support from governmental organization in our locality. However, I, myself, have changed my attitude and started my own mini-business.

Researcher: What do you advice others who are planning to go to abroad be in the formal or informal route?

Participant (From Manna woreda): we have a blessed land and a natural endowment. Thus, youngsters have to change their attitude and start their own business. If someone has decided to go to abroad, he/she has to prefer the formal route over the informal one.

Transcription of FGD Madewith Families, Elders and Religious Personalities

Theme 1: *Magnitude and Causes of Human Trafficking*

Sub-Theme: *Magnitude of Human Trafficking*

Researcher: I would like to thank you in advance for coming. This study is an academic in its modality, so it does not affect your personal life in anyway. Responses and issues that you are going to raise are kept confidential. The researcher will use code when narrating what you are going to share. The major objective of this study is to look into impact of human trafficking on human security. To begin with, do you think that human trafficking is a serious problem in this woreda?

P1 (Elder): Human trafficking is one of the major problem in this zone. For one thing, as our youngsters have little opportunity to become government employee the open chance they have either migrating to Addis Ababa or to Arab counties.

P2 (Religious leader): Majority of population in this zone is Muslim. And, it is so easy for them to adapt to religious culture in Arab counties. With regards to human trafficking, its magnitude was so harsh some years ago, but it is currently not so grave.

P3 (Abba Gada): As to me it is worthless to talk about human trafficking where lot of teenagers are being abused within their own country. If you go to the rural areas in this zone, almost all guys who have built a house with tin sheet are those whose sons or doubters are living abroad. The government has not been doing much to intervene the problem in a systematic way.

P4 (Family): The magnitude of human trafficking was so high in the past, and currently it is not as before. As I think this has happened not because of practical intervention by the government and NGOs. Its severity has decreased for fear of deportation.

Researcher: Now, I want to know the main actors of human trafficking in your locality. Would you say anything on this issue?

P2 (Religious leader): Actors of human trafficking are many in number. The major actors include illegal dealers, corrupted police men/women and the families themselves. Brokers of human trafficking have been living a comfortable life by collecting money from those who seek job from abroad. Families are also the major actor as they willingly spend lots of money to send their offspring to any Arab counties.

P4 (Family): I totally agree with what the former speaker has said. Let me add few points. It is very difficult to conclude as the main actors of human trafficking are restricted to what has already mentioned by other participants. And, as to me, the whole government system and a society at large should be blamed as everybody has a share in it. This is because unless the society cast out something illegal, it is an illusion to think of attitudinal change of kind.

P1 (Elder): It is crystal clear that illegally brokers are responsible for human insecurity. Moreover, different government bodies whose mandates comprises of agendas related to migration and human trafficking should be considered as the actors as they often prefer silence instead of taking an active role combating the problem.

N.B. P3 has agreed what the other participants have stated.

Sub-theme 2: Causes of Human Trafficking

Researcher: Would you tell me causes of human trafficking in this zone and in particular this woreda? Please, focus on both the push and pull factors.

P3 (Abba Gada): The major cause for migration and human trafficking is the grave poverty we are in. We have a farmland, but as the way we farm is so traditional, the return is insignificant. It is due to the fact that youngsters often decide to risk their lives and if they are lucky enough they may get benefited and if not they scarify themselves. In addition to this, the political environment was so hostile a few years ago and youngsters were heard to migrate to a nearby county even if he/she is not successful to arrive at his/her destination.

P2 (Religious leader): one of the main push factors for human trafficking in Jimma zone unemployment. With regards to pull factors, it is a human nature to live luxurious life, so looking at what someone he/she knows has earned going to abroad be it through formal or informal route, and he/she aspires to be rich within a short period without calculating the risk of scarifying one's precious life.

P1(Elder): The major cause for human trafficking as I think self-centeredness and the high desire this young generation has about wealth. This is most probably emerges from sense of earning money in a possible easy way though the alternative measures they take is often disastrous.

P4 (Family): As I think, it is wrong insight about Arab counties that pull our Youngers to day dream about being well-to-do in a shortest possible path. As far as I know, peer pressure and propaganda by brokers are the major pull factors for human trafficking.

Researcher: Would you share us the negative effect of human trafficking?

P2(Religious leader): The one who has got trafficked might be forced to practice an activity which is against to the moral and religious doctrine of Ethiopian, which in turn results to psychological trauma and madness.

P3 (Abba Gada): As stated by other speakers , there are innumerable harmful effects of human trafficking. Out of these impacts, families of the victim suffer from economical and moral crisis if their beloved son/daughter dies or killed in his/her way to abroad.

P1(Elder): It is apparent that life is not so easy in Arab countries as we often think being here. On the other hand, working for Arabs as servant is not different from availing oneself for slavery willingly. I really hate this act as an elder.

N.B. P4 has raised similar idea with that of P3.

Theme 2: The Roles of Different offices in Combating Human Trafficking

Researcher: What do you think are the roles of the government (federal or regional) in protecting human trafficking?

P1 (Elder): The government official usually orient us to the extent to which human trafficking is dangerous. The problem is our people are not good listener and thus why we are paying unnecessary scarifications. This is not to mean the government has totally done what is expected of him. There are lots corrupted officials who often give deaf hear to what the innocent guys report to them in connection with brining illegal broker in front of justices.

P3 (Abba Gada): Though combating human trafficking should not be left only for government, it should play a role of forming formal and informal structure who can work on

preventing and preventing human insecurity, which results from human trafficking. Moreover, it should be the government who has to work on job creation within the country.

P2 (Religious leader): As I think, the government has to offer credit for this at risk group. Moreover, practical training that changes the mindset of the youths and victims had better be offered periodically. Furthermore, serious measure should be taken on illegal brokers and their structure at various levels.

P4 (Family):The government has to put into practice existing laws related to illegal human trafficking.