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SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
(GRADUATE PROGRAM)
SPECIALIZATION ON PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF HUMAN
TRAFFICKING: THE CASE OF SAESIE TSAEDA EMBA WEREDA,
TIGRAY REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA.**

BY
DESALEGN TEKA

HAWASSA, ETHIOPIA

OCTOBER, 2019

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BY

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW AND
GOVERNANCE, SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT
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REQUIRMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (MA) IN
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OCTOBER, 2019

DECLARATION

I the under signed declare that this MA thesis is my original work and that all sources of the materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. This work has not been submitted to any other university for achieving any academic certificate. (ID No. PECS/0004/10)

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Glossary of Local Terms

Egama – is a local name for the passport or visa.

Kebelle/Tabiya – is the smallest political administrative part of Ethiopia, similar to a Neighborhood or a localized and delimited group of people.

Wereda – is the third-level smallest administrative division of Ethiopia, which further Subdivided into a number of kebeles/tabiyas.

List of Acronyms

BoLSA	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informants Interview
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEA	Private Employment Agency
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RMMS	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNGIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drug and Crime
USD	United States Dollar
US	United States
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

These days, trafficking is a worldwide concern that affects the whole world. Every nation in the world, including Ethiopia, has been impacted by human trafficking regardless of socio-economic status, history or political situation. Thousands of Ethiopians trafficked irregularly through the facilitation of brokers and traffickers and face several horrible challenges and perils in the desert and sea routes, transit as well as in the destination countries. Thus, this thesis aims to explore the causes, actors and physical and socio-economic effect of trafficking in persons on victim migrants in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda, Tigray regional state. This study employed exploratory research design relying on a qualitative research approach and non-probability sampling technique. The total number of research participants were 41 (15 returnees, 5 key informant and 21 individuals for Focus group discussions). The research participants were selected based on snowball and purposeful sampling methods. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources through in-depth interview with returnees, key informants, FGDs and reviewing relevant literature. In general, the research findings show that economic and socio-cultural factors are the major causes of trafficking in persons in the study area. Besides, lack of good governance, corruption, and denial of justice are also other triggering factors of human trafficking in Saesie Tsaeda Emba wereda. Further, the findings indicate that the trafficked individuals have faced multifaceted economic, physical and psychological perils during the journey in transit countries as well as after reaching the intended destination countries. The study recommended that the government should reduce poverty, controls its borders, and promote awareness to all levels of the community in the wereda.

Key words: Human trafficking, migration, traffickers, returnees, Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. Background of the study

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a given nation, or from one country to another for different reasons. In developing countries, many people consider migration as the only option to improve their livelihoods. Despite the demand for cheap labor in the countries of destination, most of these countries have restrictive immigration policies, exposing migrant workers to a range of human rights abuses, including labor exploitation, violence, trafficking, mistreatment in detention, and even killings (ILO, 2011). These days, trafficking has been considered as one of the serious issues worldwide. Every country has been impacted by human trafficking throughout the world in spite of socio-economic status, history or political setup (Abdul, 2018).

People of underdeveloped/developing countries, in search of better opportunities, are looking towards developing/developed countries where they can earn more and raise their standard of living. The destination countries have some conditions or criteria to give visa to the interested people/potential migrants of poor countries but normally they don't fulfill those conditions like bank balance required, qualifications required and communication skills. Besides, they lack the ability to deal with the technicalities of the embassies. This provides an opportunity to travel agents, brokers or traffickers to come forward with the slogan to help them to achieve their dreams and normally give illegal turn to their migration process leading to the trafficking of human beings (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

It is generally argued that the major breeding ground for trafficking and exploitation is the economic deprivation of people in poorer regions of the world, pushing susceptible people to emigrate and seek better opportunities outside. In Africa, specifically, hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children are being trafficked both within and outside the continent and forced into situations of labor and sexual exploitation. Evidently, traffickers recruit people from impoverished African regions and sell them out for exploitation with virtually no risk of being prosecuted (Adepoju, 2005). Being the poorest region in the world, sub-Saharan Africa in which Ethiopia is part of this poor region is the most vulnerable region from which substantial number

of victims has been recruited for both continental and intercontinental transaction (Adepoju, 2005; ILO, 2010)

As an international crime, human trafficking is facilitating the exploitation of people around the world. It involves a range of crime and abuse in the entire process of the operation that involves recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbor and receiving (Lee, 2007; Shelley, 2010; Human Rights Watch, 2010). Trafficking in human beings has become an issue of international importance. The entire international community, including the international organizations, national governments, and regional associations, are trying their best to formulate laws and policies to eliminate human trafficking from the face of the earth (Alaleeli, 2015). Hence, it has lately been drawing excessive global attention that pressures the international community to collectively struggle to prevent and control the far-reaching ramifications or effects of trafficking in persons (Morehouse, 2009).

Despite the efforts being exerted on curbing human trafficking, the outcry of the international community has not yet been fruitful in eliminating or abolishing human trafficking (Morehouse, 2009). According to U.S. Department of State (2004), human trafficking is considered the third-largest criminal enterprise worldwide, generating an estimated 9.5 billion USD in annual revenue next to drugs and illegal arms in the list of the world's biggest organized crimes. This is clearly manifested by the ever-growing magnitude and scope of trafficking business throughout the world, given that more than 800,000 people are being trafficked across borders annually (UNODC, 2008).

Though the problem is enormous in Africa, it has only recently been acknowledged by most African governments and the research community in the continent (Fitzgibbon, 2003). Even within Africa, some parts, notably Western and Southern Africa, appear to be closer to and maintain a degree of human trafficking documents, while cases in Eastern Africa, in which Ethiopia is not exceptional, remains less assessed (Yoseph et al, 2006).

In the light of an ever-changing international arena, it has been crucial to assess the expansion of human trafficking. In recent years, it becomes evident that trafficking in persons increased drastically and there is unchecked escalation at a much faster pace. Traffickers recruit victims worldwide and transfer them from one country to another, and often across continents. The current escalation in the scope of transnational human trafficking is attributable to a number of

political, social and economic factors. Globalization of world markets, demand for cheap workers, growing global economic gaps, lack of opportunities for development, discrimination and violence against women and children, corruption and organized crime, political instability and armed conflict, growing deprivation and marginalization of the poor, extreme poverty, discrimination, communication technologies and transport advancements; have all contributed to a recent increase in sales of people (Avellino, 2012; Gekht, 2008).

The term ‘trafficking in persons’ and ‘smuggling of migrants’ are often confused and used interchangeably. Perhaps as a result of the lack of any definition given in the existing legal and policy framework, there is no clear and common understanding of the meaning of ‘human trafficking’ in Ethiopia. Despite the lack of a common and clear understanding, there is ample evidence that trafficking of Ethiopians as domestic workers for labor exploitation is highly prevalent in Ethiopia. ILO indicated that the practice has increased recently and the youth are deceived and sometimes coerced into migrating to the Middle East countries and Sudan without adequate protection from abuse and exploitation (ILO, 2011).

Trafficking is known to exist in Ethiopia. Indeed, in third world countries like Ethiopia, human trafficking is a vital socio-economic and demographic phenomenon. One of the major reasons for accelerating or encouraging labor migration is the gap in the level of development and living standards between the sending and receiving countries. People tend to prefer migration as a way of attaining better opportunities. Starting from the 1980s there has been significant growth in the number of Ethiopian citizens, especially women, who are subjected to human trafficking. Since then many Ethiopian citizens crossed their country’s boundary illegally with the help of human traffickers (ILO, 2011).

In fact, it is obvious that, in recent years, the field of human trafficking has attracted great attention in the world in general in Ethiopia in particular. There have also been numerous government interventions to control traffickers, to facilitate international cooperation, to prevent these illegal activities, and to assist victims of the problem. Despite the increased efforts to avoid human trafficking, the problem is highly escalating or increasing in Ethiopia in general in Saesie Tsaeda Emba wereda in particular. This is because of the society’s awareness about the nature of the problem of human trafficking is weak; the problem is increasing from time to time in that area (Mehari, 2017).

Due to several reasons individuals may think of migrating to other places in search of a good income and life. Having the economic constraints that push them to migrate, the individuals may choose illegal ways of migration through the facilitation of traffickers or brokers, which is less cost as compared to the formal one. The victim migrants face various problems at different stages of human trafficking process starting from the journey up to reach the destination countries. But it is the challenges that illegal migrants face in the destination places that are repeatedly told by the media, academic and non-academic researchers conducted on the topic and the public in general. They face many complicated problems including sexual abuse and financial exploitation by the local brokers while they are in their own country's boundary, starting from their local residence areas to the transit places. This is one of the issues that this research is going to deal with.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to assess the major causes that led to trans-boundary/external human trafficking, and the adverse effect of human trafficking on the victims mainly focuses physical and socio-economic effects in the study area.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Nowadays we are living in a globalized world where people can easily move wherever they like without interference, not only in their own country but to other countries as well. As depicted in the Constitution of the FDRE (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) article 32(1&2) “any Ethiopian citizen or foreign national lawfully in Ethiopia has, the right to within the national territory, the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his/her reside, as well as the freedom to leave the country at any time he/she wishes and any Ethiopian national has the right to return to his/her country”. However, human trafficking is a rapidly expanding problem that influences countries around the world and their populations (Groskop, 2008). Consequently, human trafficking, as an illicit form of migration which involves transnational crime syndicates, is resulting in human rights abuses at the global level (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

There are various factors that are accountable for the rapidly expanding of human trafficking. According to ILO, Poverty, and lack of opportunities, failure in educational endeavors, gender stereotypes, and the culture of migration are critical factors behind the increase of migration and human trafficking. Most of the economic reasons are related to unemployment or low

employment opportunities at the local level, low salary, low income, impoverished life and limited access to basic means of production for example land and credit facilities (ILO, 2011). The other factors include a globalized free-market economy that has increased the demand for cheap labor, goods, and services. The labor from the third world countries is quite cheap, less demanding and harder working (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013). The above mentioned critical pull and push factors do not only reinforce one another, but also they are supplemented by other immediate and intermediary factors including, friend and family pressure, negative outlooks towards the local domestic work, low performance and inspiration in pursuing education, and limited enforcement of protective laws designed to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons (ILO, 2011).

Besides this, a lack of reliable information contributes more to the escalating of the human trafficking problem. According to Tsehay (2003), most migrants do not have adequate information about the social, economic, and political aspects they may encounter at their destination; the human rights situation there; the legislation concerning foreigners or the attitudes of local populations towards migrants. They are simply not aware of the dangers they may encounter at their destinations or in the transit areas. As a result, labor migrants are often at risk and suffer from a variety of abuse and exploitation (Tsehay, 2003).

According to Anteneh (cited in Mehari, 2017), within Ethiopia, the range of the prevalence of human trafficking differs from region to region, from zone to zone and from Wereda to Wereda. To be specific and clear, from Tigray regional state and particularly the Eastern Zone which is the highest share in comparison to other zones of the regional state, a significant number of people are trafficked. Even from the specific part of the Eastern Zone, Saesie Tsada Emba Wereda is identified as an area of the high and growing prevalence of human trafficking.

Indeed, human trafficking is becoming a common phenomenon in Saesie Tsaeda Emba wereda and the people from the wereda are trafficked to different countries (mostly Saudi Arabia) because of different reasons. Now a day, human trafficking in the wereda is alarmingly increasing in the wereda. The youths outflow by the help of traffickers crossing borders, deserts, and sea routes to different countries (mostly Saudi Arabia) in search of better economic opportunities. Consequently, the youths (both male and female) are exposed to the various dangerous effect of human trafficking like death, hunger, physical damage, broken bones, sexual

abuse, and financial exploitation, maltreatment during the journey and at their destination countries as well. Physically disabled people, deaths from sinking in seas, mentally traumatized individuals, Victim returnees, incarcerated relatives at the borders, transit states, and destination countries are very common incidences in the community of the study area. A number of people (both employed and unemployed people) are continually trafficked and become victims of the problem. However, various academic researches didn't give much emphasis on it in the study area.

In order to verify with other related findings, this study tries an effort to review the existing pieces of literature and researches which focused on human trafficking; its causes and effects in the study area in particular and in Ethiopia in general. Accordingly, there are a few research findings related to human trafficking. These are; the vulnerability of Ethiopian Women and Girls: the Case of Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait (Selamawit, 2013), A Critical Assessment of The Violations of Rights of Girls during Irregular Migration: The Case of Woreda Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba in Eastern Zone of Tigray (Girmay, 2015) and Anti-Human Trafficking Responses in Ethiopia: Legal Frameworks and Local Practices the Case of Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda, Eastern Tigray (Mehari, 2017). However, these two researches are only limited to the girls rights violation which excludes males violation of right and the legal frameworks respectively.

However, comparing the ide focus on girls, extensiveness and omnipresence of the problem, there are not enough researches conducted precisely to address the cause and effects of human trafficking in the wereda. The problem has not got adequate attention and overlooked from scholarly research in the study area. As a result, there are no research works of literature mentioning the contributing factors of the problem and putting solutions on how to curb the problem. Accordingly, there are still significant gaps in the research on identifying the major causes and effects of human trafficking. Thus, the researcher interested to assess the causes and effects of human trafficking and recommend possible solutions.

In light of what has been presented above, this study on the causes and effects of Human trafficking in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda attempt to address a critical gap in the academic literature regarding the major factors that compel both male and female victims to leave their country via various channels within assorted or varied trafficking networks.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the causes and effects of human trafficking with the special emphasis on the socio-economic, and physical effects of the victims of human trafficking in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study will include the following:

- To assess the causes for human trafficking in the study area.
- To examine the effects of human trafficking on the victims.
- To identify the actors involved in the process of human trafficking.

1.4. Research Questions

1. What are the causes for human trafficking?
2. What are the adverse effects of human trafficking on the victims?
3. Who are the actors in human trafficking?

1.5. Significance of the study

Human trafficking has been considered as one of the serious issues nowadays. Human trafficking has a direct effect on the migrant economically as well as physically. It has also diverse effects on the family of migrants. It is also a threat to the national image of the source state. Therefore, this study or the findings of the study will expect to have the following contributions.

First, the researcher believes that the study can help to the limited effort of the Woreda administration to come up with an organized and structured data on the underlining causes and effects of cross border human trafficking that help to combat/halt the problem. In addition, this information can be critical to offering feasible recommendations for the wereda administration for preventing human trafficking and protecting victims.

Second, importantly it presents the accounts of trafficked persons on the causes of their trafficking and the different predicaments they experience throughout the trafficking process. So that it can serve as a basis for others who want to do further research on this serious issue and concerned bodies will use it as input for further inquiry or action. Third, investigating the problem and identifying the cause and effects of the problem can also help the local government to mitigate the problem. Fourth, the study additionally sheds a light on the networks of traffickers and the different parties involved in human trafficking so that the concerned body will become cognizant of the modes of operation of traffickers and other actors.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study will be limited to its scope in terms of the thematic center of attention and geographical coverage. The research will focus on the investigation of causes of human trafficking and the challenges and difficulties faced by victims of human trafficking with the special emphasis on socio-economic, and personal or physical effects of the victim migrants of Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba woreda Eastern Zone of Tigray regional state. This is because the woreda is one of the most vulnerable Weredas of human trafficking. The research was not covered the internal human trafficking within the country rather it focused on the transnational human trafficking. The study will acknowledge the broad and multiple basic concepts of migration, human trafficking, smuggling as well as their relationship between them. In terms of geographical coverage, the research was delimited to the Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba woreda.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

Due to the clandestine and illicit nature of human trafficking, there were some problems in the study during the fieldwork. These were:

- ✚ It was difficult to access secret documents such as the court cases of convicted brokers, and lack of well-organized and up-to-date data showing full insight of the research area. Offices or bureaus responsible to combat human trafficking in the woreda were not willing full to provide or deliver information regarding the issue because of the fear of the current political situation in the country. They do not also maintain an easy way to access up to dated and organized data. This limitation was particularly reflected in the collection of accurate statistical data regarding the reported number of trafficking victims,

accurate reports of deaths, injuries and disappearances of people due to the clandestine and illicit activities of human trafficking in the study area.

- ✚ The other problem was related to accessing informants. It was difficult to get individual informants directly involved in human trafficking; this was mainly because of fear of discrimination/stigma, being victim, fear of exposing oneself to police. As a result, it was a challenge to obtain or access direct and reliable information from the returnees who were victims of human trafficking during the data collection process.
- ✚ Traffickers or brokers are not easily accessible or unwilling to provide information regarding the issue due to fear of being reported the police for their illicit activity. Consequently, obtaining direct information from the hidden perpetrators of human trafficking about the entire process (recruitment, transportation, harboring operations and chains of broker's network) were difficult during the data collection process.
- ✚ The geographical challenge of the Wereda to the researcher while collecting the data during the fieldwork.

However, using different alternative mechanisms the researcher was made dedicated effort to combat or minimize the effects of the limitations on the research. Since the researcher was mentally ready to face such types of limitations throughout the study, he was made an unreserved effort to establish a good interactive approach with the informants through their friends and family members to make them more comfortable and confidential to narrate their experiences. Moreover, since the researcher is more familiar with the culture, language and traditions of the population in the study area, he had an advantage in establishing good relationship with informants. Passing all the above and other challenges including, the vast nature of the study area and difficulty to found informant, necessary documents and to organize FGD participants, the researcher tried to present the complete picture of the problem. Furthermore, the researcher had applied all ethics of scientific social science research during the field work.

1.8. Organization of the study

The study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter was included the introduction of the study, statement of the problem, general objective, specific objective, research questions, significance, the scope of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter was to deal with related works of literature review. Chapter three presents the

research methodology, design, and method of data collection, analysis, and ethical consideration. Chapter four was also dealing with the analysis and discussions of the obtained data. The fifth chapter provides a conclusion and recommendations. At the end list of reference materials used for conducting the study, interview, and FGD guidelines, participants were annexed.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literatures and Theoretical Framework

2.1. Definition of Concepts

This section of the thesis presents an overview of research and data on human trafficking that is gathered through reviewing various works and studies done by individual researchers. In the course of reviewing the related literature, an intensive consideration is given to show the research gaps which is not addressed by previous works and researches done on the issue of human trafficking. While reviewing the literature an effort is made to relate the contents of this part of the paper with the objectives and the research questions of this particular study, for it creates an opportunity to show the thematic areas which are not covered by the previous studies.

Moreover, as human trafficking is such a contested term which is confusingly related to different terms Such as migrant smuggling, illegal and irregular migration will be defined and discussed in this section of the thesis. A working meaning of trafficking in persons will be also given in this section of the thesis.

2.1.1. Migration

Depending from the international migration law glossary on migration, the international organization for migration (IOM) defined the term migration as follows:

“Migration” is the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an 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, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, 2011: p 62).

This conception of migration is not only applicable to human beings rather it also applies to animals, birds and other creatures living on the earth. Snakes migrate away from their mother to keep themselves alive. Animals migrate from one place to other places during winter or when seasonal changes occur so as to keep themselves alive and satisfy their needs and the case is applicable to other living creatures. But their migration process is controlled by nature and not by

human beings or travel agents. Unless and otherwise their movement process would have also lead them to their exploitation and resulted into their trafficking (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a country or from one country to another country for various reasons. In this way, it is a very close idea with the mobility of people and can be understood to involve the permanent and quasi-permanent relocation of an individual and/or group of individuals from their place of origin to a place of destination (Parnwell, 1993).

Even if migration is not always necessary for trafficking to happen, there is a close connection or relation among the two ideas. Human trafficking can be viewed as one form of migration in the time of transnational human trafficking which encompasses the movement of persons across international borders in which this study was more focused on it. As indicated by Morehouse (2009), in many destination countries illegal or undocumented migrants are among the main victims of human trafficking. Even though many undocumented migrants fall as victims of trafficking, all irregular or undocumented migrants are not victims of human trafficking. Of the victims of human trafficking, some have been undocumented or smuggled migrants. But migration should not be viewed as a precondition for human trafficking to take place. There are circumstances where individuals fall under the hands of the trafficker and become victims of it without the need to migrate to somewhere else (Morehouse, 2009). The kind of trafficking which is going to be addressed in this study was involved border crossing or transnational movement of persons.

Hence, this study adopted the definition of international migration law glossary on migration, the international organization for migration (IOM) in which migration is the movement of people from one place to another within or outside their country for different purposes.

2.1.2. Human Trafficking

International agreement on what comprises trafficking in people is very latest or new. In fact, it was not until the late 1990s that states began the task of differentiating out trafficking from other practices with which it was commonly related such as facilitated irregular migration. The first-ever accepted meaning 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). That definition has since been incorporated and consolidated into numerous other legal and policy instruments as well as national laws (OHCHR, 2014).

Human trafficking is most often a confused and highly contested term that has no common definition among researchers. Although insufficient, there is a piece of significant knowledge about human trafficking and the activities of human trafficking everywhere throughout the world. However, due largely to the illicit and clandestine nature of the activity of human trafficking, researchers, policymakers, and other concerned bodies working on issues related to human trafficking get difficulties in finding a definition which is common to all. Partly because of this absence of clarity in terms and definitions used by governments, international agencies, NGOs, academics and the media, responses to trafficking are limited. This absence of clarity on the definition of the term also lead individuals, researchers and academicians to use terms like smuggling, irregular migration, and forced labor interchangeably with human trafficking (Lee, 2007).

Trafficking in people is generally understood to refer to the process through which people are put in an exploitative circumstance for economic gain. Trafficking can occur within a country or may involve movement across transnational borders. Women, men, and children are trafficked for a variety of purposes, including forced and abusive labor in farms, industrial unit, plantations, and private households, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage. Trafficking in persons influences all regions and most countries of the world (OHCHR, 2014).

In the trans-border context, the term human trafficking is closely related to the concept of human smuggling and, in this manner, these concepts most often confused with each other. To remove the confusion and also for setting a legal framework to cope up with the problem, it was essential for the states to define the risk properly. Accordingly, in this way, states have tried to define the term separately as well as collectively through international organizations so that universally accepted definition can be developed (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

Accordingly, the internationally accepted definition of trafficking is gone ahead in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol), which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime. Thus, the trafficking protocol in its article (3) subparagraph (a) has depicted the definition of the term trafficking in persons as:

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of 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 labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (United Nations Trafficking protocol, 2000: article 3 (a): p 2).

According to Yussouf cited in (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) also defines trafficking in migrants as an act when the following conditions are met:

An international border is crossed, departure, transit, entry or stay of a migrant is illegal; an intermediary the trafficker is involved in the movement of the migrant providing services, such as supplying counterfeit or fake identity documents, official or unofficial transportation and introduction into the illegal labor market in the destination country, the trafficker profits from such activities and that the transaction is voluntary, other than in cases of trafficking women for the purpose of sexual exploitation, on the basis that the migrant may be willing to be trafficked to secure their long term wellbeing (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013: p 487).

As indicated by The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, severe forms of human trafficking frequently incorporates the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or gaining of a person for the purposes of Labor or services, involuntary servitude, debt bondage, or slavery, Commercial sex act via the use of force, fraud or coercion or any commercial sex act in which the individual convinced to perform such act has under 18 years of age, regardless of the use of force, fraud or coercion is included or not.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts' definition of human trafficking differentiates sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and organ trafficking as three distinct, but interrelated, criminal acts. The Massachusetts definition of sex trafficking is wider than the Federal TVPA definition, in that the phrase "by any means" is used instead of "force, fraud, or coercion." The Massachusetts labor statute also uses the phrase "by any means," but describes the forbidden activity as "forced services." In this regard, an element similar to "force, fraud, or coercion" is implied for labor trafficking (Alpert et al, 2014).

Hence, from the above-given definitions of human trafficking, it is clear that the definition Palermo Protocol has international recognition. Thus, this study adopted the definition of Palermo protocol. It is a process of people being recruited in the country of origin and transported to the transit and destination countries. All in all, it covers the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person through means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power abuse of vulnerability, giving and receiving of payments for the purpose of exploitation. The exploitation may include sexual exploitation, forced labor, removal of organs, involuntary servitude, and slavery and practices similar to slavery. Trafficking in human beings contains three elements actions (consisting of recruitment, transportation, harboring or receipt of persons), means (containing threat or use of force or other forms of coercion), and exploitation (including sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs) (Perera, 2011). Thus, in brief, the Palermo Protocol represents a broad international consensus on the definition of the said risk.

2.1.3. The Difference between Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling

The academic debate over the exact definition for the ideas of trafficking and smuggling emerged since the mid-1990s yet those ideas are still used interchangeably in scholastic works of literature and other reports published and distributed by intergovernmental organizations. Despite the fact that human trafficking is frequently confused with smuggling of migrants due to certain similarities and overlaps that exist between them they have their own disparities. But people do not make a difference between these two concepts. In some cases, human trafficking is confused with human smuggling that includes facilitation, assistance, transportation, endeavored transportation or acquisition of illicit passage or entry of an individual into another nation of

which the individual is neither a native nor a perpetual inhabitant, with the end goal of monetary or other material advantages. A person who has been smuggled pays huge amount of capital and enter a nation clandestinely or covertly, or through deception, for example, the utilization of false reports and documents (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

In contrasting to the trafficking victims, the smuggled person usually agree to be smuggled. The correlation between the smuggler and the smuggled person is a voluntary and intentional business exchange. This relationship generally finishes after crossing the border. Apart from this, in smuggling person being smuggled is not a victim of fraud and coercion. He/she, generally, collaborates with the smugglers. The smuggled person is free to leave or change the job in the destination country. It is always crossing of a transnational border. In short, human trafficking is a lot greater degree of exploitation than that of human smuggling. Trafficking in human beings is an offense against individuals as well as states whereas human smuggling is a crime against the state where exploitation of person does not exist (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

The two most confusing terms are human trafficking and people smuggling. It is significant as these terms to be more commonly used, that they are used with clarity so as not to misperceive these two very different phenomena. The key differences are listed as follows:

2.1.3.1. Source of Benefit

The source of profit in these acts is a significant point for separation. It must be recalled that the two phenomena are crimes, and both incorporate the unlawful creation of cash or illegal making of money. It could be said in fact that both phenomena rotate around the creation of cash, thus it is critical that the method for profiting for each case differs markedly (UNODC, 2003).

The primary source of profit and along these lines the principal purpose of human trafficking is manipulation and exploitation. In contrast, smugglers create their benefit by facilitating and encouraging unlawful entry or stay. After arriving at the destination country the connection between migrant and smuggler normally closes. In some cases however not always smugglers smuggle their brothers/sisters and relatives to enable them find better opportunities than to profit for themselves by the means of exploitation. Thus, smuggling is not necessary for profit through exploitation however trafficking is primarily for benefit through exploitation (UNODC, 2010).

Traffickers make benefits at various points along the trafficking chain. The first level and subsequent traffickers may profit directly from the sale of the victims. This sale is either to a higher level trafficker or to a site for exploitation, for example, a brothel or factory. With trafficking, it is critical to note that the most benefit is created from the continuing exploitation of the victim. On the other sides, the smuggler's profit is attained from the retail payments made by the customer for being transported across the borders. The amount of benefit made is decided by the smuggler in negotiation with the intending migrant. The smuggler, in setting a price, will consider transportation costs, bribery costs, the cost of forged documents and obviously their overall revenue (UNODC, 2003).

2.1.3.2. Trans-nationality or the Place Destination

We may also differentiate between trafficking and smuggling by differentiating between the intended destinations.

People smuggling can only happen internationally involving at least two countries. It is always transnational movement characterized by a crossing of international borders. The objective of smuggling persons is always encouraging illicit entry or stay of an individual from one country to another country. In this way, the sole motivation and purpose behind People smuggling is the unlawful of an intending migrant into a State in which that individual has no legal right of inhabitation. For instance, the arrival on the shore of certain nations it might be Israel, Yemen, Australia, Sudan or some other nations. It is further the case in people smuggling that often the task of the smuggler is just the crossing of the border, it is then up to the intending migrant to find their way to their eventual destination (UNODC, 2003).

But in case of trafficking, it can be inside the borders of a specific state. In spite of the fact that human trafficking can be transnational through an intersection or crossing of borders, nonetheless, it doesn't always take this form. Human trafficking can be worldwide, for example happen across national borders or it can be local, may occur happen inside the nation of origin country of the victim without involving any border crossing for instance, rural to urban, north to south, etc. (UNODC, 2010).

2.1.3.3. Victimization

Smuggling does not necessarily involve the exploitation and victimization of the migrant. More or less it is a crime against the home, transit and destination countries than the smuggled persons. In contrast, Trafficking in persons is always a crime against the trafficked persons which involves victimizations of individuals like exploitation, forced labor, and sex, evacuation of their organs, taking their money and confiscating their documents or materials and others. The smuggled person is part of the crime and the trafficked person is a victim of crime (UNODC, 2010).

To make it clearer, in human trafficking there is an identifiable human victim; an individual exposed exploitation of a kind that goes beyond what other illicit migrants might experience. For example, an illegal migrant may be paid lower wages than a resident worker, while a victim of human trafficking is probably going to be paid no wages at all for their work. A key point is that this exploitation is part of the process of trafficking and does not originate from outside sources. It is sufficient here to take note that there is a clear distinguishable individual in human trafficking cases who can be named a victim within the terms of the internationally agreed definition. The essence is that in trafficking, there is a clear human victim; it is a crime against the individual (UNODC, 2003).

In smuggling of individuals there is no victim in the traditional sense beyond the State which immigration laws have been violated. In people smuggling, generally, a smuggler is paid a sum or promised a total of money by the person wanting to move from one country to another. This smuggler provides a service by facilitating and encouraging the smuggling. The individual being moved is a customer of the smuggler. There is a range of circumstance where for instance a smuggler exploits and takes advantage of those being moved and extorts them for more money, or neglects to deliver the service in a safe manner, however at the end of the day, human smuggling is an illegal but basically commercial correlation between the smuggler and the intending immigrant. In people smuggling there is only a State victim; it is a crime against public order (UNODC, 2003).

2.1.3.4. Consent

Smuggled people give their permission to be smuggled. This consent is often conditional, restrictive that the intending migrant will agree to the facilitation of the smuggler within the

scope of the activity. However, other crimes like violence, exploitation, abuse or endangerment are frequently committed against smuggled persons during the smuggling process. Contrary to this, victims of trafficking in persons have either never consented, yet of kidnapping, coercion, fraudulence, and extortion or even they have given initial assent, however latter it became meaningless by the methods by which the trafficker had gained control over the victim such as deception or violence. The smuggled individual is somebody who travels deliberately and voluntarily through an irregular channel to another country with the assistance of a third person, whom he/she pays. On the other hand trafficked person is an individual who is pressured, misdirected or compelled to move inside his/her nation or to another nation with the end goal of exploitation (UNDOC, 2011).

The question of consent in trafficking is a tricky or complicated one at times. Essentially though, not all trafficking is done without assent. However, all trafficking is undertaken without valid consent. A trafficked person will often consent to the movement after all this is what they need to do to get to the work environment guaranteed and promised. However, it is after this movement that consent is invalidated if they end up being exploited. It is significant that the intention was not to be abused yet to move elsewhere for work. Nobody can agree to be oppressed or abused in slave-like conditions. If somebody ends up in a trafficked exploitative circumstance, then their underlying initial assent is invalidated by the deception (the improper methods articulated in the Trafficking Protocol). On the off chance that somebody winds up in a dealt exploitative circumstance, at that point their underlying agreement is invalidated by the duplicity or deception (the 'ill-advised or improper methods' communicated in the Trafficking Protocol). In short, in human trafficking, the intending migrant is not complicit or collaborative whereas in people smuggling the intending migrant is complicit (UNODC, 2003).

2.1.3.5. The Role of Violence

These two very different crime types are again distinguished on this point; one is a savage or violent crime, the other is a migration offense. For human traffickers, violence is particularly a part of the trafficking process as victims need to be subdued constrained and forced into compliance. Thereafter, continuing violence becomes necessary to guarantee continued obedience and to keep the victim controlled. This very serious violence, including deprivation of liberty, marks trafficking as one of the world's most serious crimes and human rights

infringements. Whereas people smugglers have little if any need to use violence. They have already made their benefit from being paid to facilitate and encourage the movement. Except perhaps where the intending migrant is unable to pay or defaults on the debt or payment, there is no requirement for a smuggler to hurt his customer. People smuggling is not classed a violent crime and does not include deprivation of liberty (UNODC, 2003).

Human smuggling is the assistance, transportation, endeavored transportation or illicit passage of a person(s) over a global boundary, disregarding of the states' laws, either covertly or through deceptions, for instance the use of fake documents. Often, human smuggling is directed so as to attain a financial or other material profit for the smuggler, albeit monetary benefit or material advantages are not necessarily components of the crime. For example, in some cases people take part in smuggling to rejoin their families. Human smuggling is generally with the consent of the person(s) being smuggled, who often pay large sums of money (United States Department of State, 2006).

Contrary to smuggling, which is frequently a criminal business exchange between two consenting parties (the smuggler and smuggled person) who go their separate ways once their business is complete, trafficking explicitly targets the trafficked individual as an object of criminal exploitation. The purpose from the starting point of the trafficking enterprise is to increase a benefit from the exploitation of the victim. It follows that extortion, fraud, power or coercion all plays a significant role in trafficking (United States Department of State, 2006).

These distinctions demonstrate that trafficking in human beings is a more elevated amount of exploitation than human smuggling, in which the victim is exploited for shared benefits. Usually, the trafficked individual is constrained and controlled by traffickers from every aspect. Traffickers make profit from the services of trafficked persons. The victim of trafficking had no role or almost no role in the crossing transnational borders illicitly. Sometimes it had been seen that individual starts his/her journey to green fields as smuggling but on the way he/she becomes victim of trafficking, when he/she is abused to give more money to smuggler and his movements are checked and his/her assent was achieved through fraud, extortion and on false guarantees of safe and legal journey to preferred destination (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

These points make a difference between human smuggling and human trafficking. It has been observed that when caught or captured by law enforcing agencies or police, the victim of trafficking is also treated as culprit and faces enable punishment and exploitation as it should be in case of human smuggling only where both the smuggler and smuggled are an offender in equal extents. The reason behind this is that smuggled migrants also become victims of trafficking and this makes it problematic to differentiate between a circumstance of trafficking and a circumstance of smuggling. Many times traffickers get the assent of victims through misleading or fraudulent means while promising and guaranteeing them a safe travel and transport and even a certain and high standard job at the destination. Such smuggled migrants are exposed to abuse and exploitation either while being transported or on entry. Hence, they are recruited as smuggled migrants, however transformed into the victims of trafficking (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

In general, we can draw the following major distinctions between human trafficking and human smuggling: that is human trafficking is the more elevated level of exploitation than human smuggling. Human trafficking can be between states or intra-state whereas smuggling is always crossing a transnational boundary. Human trafficking is a crime against humanity and State in which trafficked individual he/she is victim whereas smuggling is a crime against State and smuggler and smuggled both are a culprit. Trafficking contains a component of power, compulsion, falsification, contains an element of force, coercion, fraud, and so forth however the individual being smuggled is generally collaborating. In trafficking, the trafficked person is subjugated, enslaved, subject to restricted movement or isolation, or had documents confiscated but in case of smuggling the smuggled person is free to leave, change jobs, and so on (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

Beyond these differences, however, the two ideas are practically almost similar. As indicated by Tailby, (2001), “smuggling” and “trafficking” in human beings are comparable concepts. In spite of the fact that in principle there are some significant points of distinction, practically the boundary between these ideas can become obscured or unclear. It may be hard to make a determination between smuggling and trafficking in the initial stage. Trafficking often encompasses a component of smuggling, specifically, the illegal crossing of an international

border. In some cases, the victim may believe they are being smuggled, however are truly being trafficked, as they are unaware of their fate (United States Department of State, 2006).

The blurred or obscured relationship between these two concepts has been discussed intensively by academics, some authors arguing that there is no distinction in practice, as migrants may voluntarily use the facilities of smugglers and then get themselves in coercive conditions and thus become the victims of traffickers. According to some studies, activities of trafficking and smuggling overlap, and the overall market can be presented as a continuum between these two extremes, where many initial clients of smuggling operations can end up as victims of traffickers. Additionally, smuggling and trafficking are both money-making businesses and lucrative organizations involving people and organized criminal networks that make benefits out of the process (Tailby, 2001).

2.2. Theoretical framework

According to Kurtines and Silverman (cited in Kawulich, 2009), a theory is comprised of an informative explanation which used to help clarify and comprehend relations among factors or variables, how they work and the procedures involved. As they further contend the significance of theory lies in its capacity to help the researcher to identify and compose the relations among different phenomena. Undeniably people can migrate because of different factors or causes. To sufficiently comprehend the causal elements underlining the transnational migration or why individuals move from one place to another, neo-classical migration theory and the rational choice theory were employed in this study. In this manner, the goal of this part is to introduce a hypothetical model to clarify the reasons for human trafficking and to better comprehend the issue under the investigation.

2.2.1. Neo-Classical Migration Theory

As per this theory the primary factors or motives to migrate persons and components that sustain migration flows are demand-pull factors (like, better salary and occupation prospects, better education and welfare systems, land to settle and farm, good ecological and living conditions, political liberty) in the destination countries, supply-push factors (for example, destitution, joblessness, landlessness, quick population growth, political restraint, low social status, poor marriage prospects and so on.) in the origin or source nations and the network factors that

link the origin and destination nations (Martin, 2003). A key perception as per this theory is that international or transnational migration emerges from environmental differences in the supply of and demand for labor work. Thus, people in pursuit for better employment migrate from the low wage nations to high wage nations (Massey et al, 1998). The presumption of this theory in particular to trafficking is the supply and demand factors of trafficked individuals are driven by the socio-economic conditions in both the source and destination nations (Hebert, 2012).

The Neo-classical economic theory relates reasons of international migration to economic considerations; labor supply and demand, wage differentials, and other factors are only secondary or optional at best. It is important that in the entire neo-classical approach, migration is a disequilibrium phenomenon, which stops when the balance is come to (Harris, 1970).

As Massey et al. (1998) point out; this theory works at both the macro and the micro-level. Macro-economically, migration results from the uneven spatial distribution of labor vis-à-vis other factors of production, overall capital. In certain nations, and regions labor is plentiful or ample and capital is scarce, so the wage level is correspondingly low. In other nations, the inverse pertain abundant capital, labor shortages and high salaries. The result is that workers move from low-wage to high wage economies. At the micro-level, migration is the result of decisions made by individual rational actors who weigh up or evaluate the pros and cons of moving relative to stay, based on abundant information about the choices. The results of this cost-benefit calculation as a decision to migrate based on returns to the individual's investment in his or her human capital; which is later extended to the international immigration market. (Massey et al, 1998).

2.2.2. The Rational Choice Theory of Migration

The rational choice theory or the micro model of neoclassical economics can be utilized to clarify human trafficking from both the economic and social points of view. This model clarifies human behavior and the decision individuals made. The essential argument behind this theory is that individuals as rational being need to maximize financial and social improvement and minimize peril. The rational choice theory framework can help to expound human trafficking from both perspectives of the trafficking victims and the traffickers (Massey et al, 1993).

As per this theory, individuals choose to migrate in light of the fact that a cost-benefit calculation leads them to anticipate a positive net return, typically financial or monetary, from movement. Migration is conceptualized as a system of investment in human capital. Individuals choose to move to a place where they can be most gainful, given their abilities; yet before they can catch the higher wages related with greater labor profitability they must undertake certain investments, which incorporate the material expenses of journey, the effort involved with learning another condition and culture, the trouble and difficulties experienced in adapting to a new labor market, and the psychosomatic costs of cutting old ties and building up new ones (Massey et al 1993).

Victims of trafficking initially settle on the decision to believe the traffickers in expectations that they will aggregate money and have a better way of the standard of living in another nation. For this situation, according to the rational choice theory, trafficking victims were initially reasonable for they have chosen to move with the traffickers to another nation where they anticipate a better way of lifestyle. Since traffickers are professionally acquainted with deceiving abilities, they are extremely convincing and can easily persuade people to migrate. To the extent the golden offers guaranteed by traffickers concerned, the risk of believing a trafficker appears small contrasted to the huge rewards later on in the future. Like to the choice of the trafficking victims, the decision made by the traffickers is likewise rational. To win the trust of individual victims and to produce an immense amount of money from the trafficking of them, the traffickers deceive and induce persons with false guarantees (Ibid).

In this theory, rational decision making, free will, and cost-benefit analysis are the three main factors that used to form organized framework to clarify human trafficking. The manner in which human traffickers select their victim individuals depends on the cost-benefit analysis of the trafficking and vulnerability of potential victims (Lutya and Lanier, 2012).

Human trafficking is a crime against humanity, and it is an immediate attack against human dignity. Rational choice theories admits that criminals like human traffickers are rational beings who make decisions to commit crime (trafficking persons) in view of the costs and benefits associated with the procedure of crime perpetration (Lutya and Lanier 2012).

2.3. Causes of Human Trafficking

Identifying and understanding the root causes or factors that led to human trafficking is a significant first step to understand why an individual person or group of persons are vulnerable to trafficking via the use of deception, force, and coercion. An understanding of the causes of human trafficking, therefore, plays a vital role in the understanding of the social, economic and political dynamics of human trafficking at both the destination and other places where the problem originated. For Alaleeli, (2015), Efforts to combat human trafficking will be more focused if the root causes of trafficking are addressed properly. By analyzing the root causes, preventive measures can be taken in a more effective manner.

Since trafficking is a complex process, its causes are also very complex and varied and differ from country to country and even at the intra-country level. Trafficking is a clandestine and complex phenomenon which is often driven by such social, economic, cultural and other related political and legal factors. In search of better conditions, there is always a desire to migrate among impoverished or poor individuals. This desire is often exploited by traffickers to recruit and gain control over the potential victims. There are also some local conditions that make individuals want to migrate in search of better living, such as poverty, oppression, lack of social and economic opportunities, lack of human right and other similar conditions (UNODC, 2008).

While it is difficult to secure reliable information about patterns and numbers, our understanding of why trafficking happens has improved. Inequalities within and between countries, increasingly restrictive immigration policies and growing demand for cheap, disempowered labor are just some of the underlying causes that have been identified. The many factors that increase individual vulnerability to trafficking include poverty, violence, and discrimination (OHCHR, 2014).

The causes of trafficking in persons are varied and interrelated. The causes may be categorized into two; namely, supply-side factors (push factors) and demand-side factors (pull factors). 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. Demand-side factors, on the other hand, are reasons and situations creating demand for migrant labor and exploitative working conditions in countries of destination (ILO, 2011).

2.3.1. Supply (Push) Factors

There are various factors that compel or push people to move out of their origin country through illegal way. Lack of employment opportunities and increasing poverty has led to increased migration pressures in countries of origin. The imbalances between market and labor opportunities among countries, regions, and even within the same country has created a situation where people move in the hope of finding better jobs, salaries, and improving their lives (ILO, 2011).

Push factors include different problems and hostile conditions that force persons to move away from their localities to another place in search of a better life. These are different variables that operate in the countries of origin. According to the ILO's information guide on preventing discrimination: exploitation and abuse on women migrant workers the most common push factors include: poverty and chronic unemployment; growing materialism and desire for a better life; family situations; lack of educational opportunities; gender discrimination and deep-rooted inequalities; economic crisis, natural disaster, war, political conflicts, and ineffective legal and regulatory frameworks (ILO, 2003).

Poverty and unemployment put a person to enter into the situation of exploitation without fully knowing about it as they don't have many alternatives. Powerlessness and marginal position of deprived and jobless people in society provide traffickers an opportunity to exploit them. The visible gaps in the standards of living of people also lead to their victimization as they start regarding migration as the only way to become rich. Difference between wages in the home country and abroad is quiet huge and aggravate the menace or risk (Wheaton, et al 2010). These poor people are illiterate don't have any skilled knowledge and thus, lack of options makes them consider migration as the only best options. Adding to this, the failure of agriculture in the third world countries has forced its citizens to search for new horizons in foreign countries. Political instability and civil war(s) strives are responsible for the flourishing of the crime of human trafficking. During the civil war, the people's vulnerability to trafficking increases (The Levin Institute, 2011).

2.3.2. Demand (Pull) Factors

Besides the above-mentioned push factors, there are also several pull factors that are accountable for the growth of trafficking in human beings. Pull factors are the other causes locating in the countries of destination, which contribute to the trafficking of human beings by attracting individuals to migrate the countries of destination. These factors include the attractive things which increase the will and motivation on the part of the migrant to migrate to the place of destination.

It is important to understand that one of the preconditions for trafficking to occur is destination countries' economic context that is amenable to the exploitation of enslaved workers. Moreover, the social context must tolerate treating human beings in a human way (Bales, 2005). According to Human Rights Watch, (2010), the shifts in social and economic patterns in some countries and some areas within the same country have led to a shortage of and thus demand for cheap and low-skilled labor in some sectors, such as in agriculture, food processing, construction, manufacturing, domestic work, and sex work. Various countries depend on migrant workers to fill labor shortages in sectors that are low paying, dangerous, and poorly-regulated.

As Cullen-DuPont argues economic promises, the demand for consumer sex; and the need for profit maximization, minimizations of expenses, and other motivations of employers in the destination countries are among the major pull factors of human trafficking that draw a large number of persons into the place of destinations. Among the potential destination countries, there is a high demand for cheap labor and paid sex work. These demands of labor and sexual service create opportunities for migrants to improve their income and survival. Demands for laborers and prostitutes in countries of destination, therefore, pull individuals from developing countries to migrate towards income opportunities, to get away from economically desperate circumstances (Cullen-DuPont, 2009). The Globalized free-market economy that has increased the demand for cheap labor, goods and services attracts migrants in the destination countries. The labor from the third world countries is quite cheap, less demanding and harder working (The Levin Institute, 2011).

The major destinations for the trafficked Ethiopian migrants to the Middle East are Lebanon Yemen and the six-member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC): Bahrain, Kuwait,

Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE (Beydoun, 2006). According to Regt (2006), nearly all recruitment agencies that arrange employment for Ethiopian migrants as domestic workers to the region are not registered and they can be considered as traffickers. Due to the time consuming bureaucratic procedures involved in the legal migration many victims prefer to use traffickers, despite the additional cost (Regt, 2006).

Generally, economic factors including poverty and lack of employment are not the only factors that push persons to migrate and end up in trafficking. Other than economic conditions there are other factors that make persons want to move to another place and exposed to the control of traffickers. According to UNODC the local situations that make people want to migrate in search of a better condition include oppression, violation of human rights, lack of social opportunity, dangers from conflict or instability and similar conditions. Political instability, militarism, civil unrest, internal armed conflict, and natural disasters may also result in an increase in trafficking (UNODC, 2008).

To sum up, a combination of inter-related push and pull factors such as extreme poverty, unemployment, lack of education, political instability, civil war or conflict situations in countries of origin and opportunities offered by the destinations countries are responsible for the aggrandizement of the menace of trafficking in persons. Thus, the above mentioned environmental, political and social conditions are also found to be one of the driving factors behind human trafficking (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013).

2.4. Consequences of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime against people and its results are most directly felt by individuals who are its victims. Despite the fact that trafficking in persons is an international phenomenon that knows no international borders, it is within individual countries and societies that its extensive and pervasive consequences are felt. More than 130 countries are affected by human trafficking (UNODC, 2008).

Trafficking is a grave offense against an individual. It not only infringes upon his/her right to freedom and liberty but also involves controlling his/her earning capabilities, right to free thinking and personal growth. The individual suffers the worst form of mental and physical torture which will haunt him/her for the entire life. Trafficking has health, social, legal and

economic effects on the victims. Traffickers are opportunistic individuals who adopt dynamic methods of luring or persuading people by taking advantage of conflicts, humanitarian crisis, and vulnerabilities of people in various situations. Traffickers exploit children, men, and women, regardless of age, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or socioeconomic status. Trafficking victims often have various signs of serious bodily abuse. These signs include bruises, broken bones, burns, brandings, chronic back, visual or hearing problems due to the long duration of work hours and constant beatings received from their tormentors (Alaleeli, 2015).

Further human trafficking has an impact on the individuals in which it victimizes in all areas of their lives. Every phase of the trafficking process can encompass physical, sexual and emotional abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, economic exploitation and abusive working and living circumstances. Trafficking activities infringe fundamental human rights, denying people basic and widely accepted individual freedoms and liberties. Trafficking in persons also has an extensive economic, social and cultural effect. As a criminal act, trafficking infringes the rule of law, threatening national jurisdictions and international law. Contrary to most other violent crime, trafficking usually involves extended and repeated trauma. Documentation and research describe how men, women, and children are harmed in specific exploitative circumstances and the short-term and long-term physical injuries disabilities, and deaths that may result. For a number of specified reasons, trafficked persons are at great risk of HIV infection (UNODC, 2008).

Human trafficking brings hazardous consequences for the trafficked people during the journey in transit countries as well as after reaching the destination. The traffickers take advantage of poverty, lack of education, political instability and civil war and natural calamities or disasters for the recruitment of the people for trafficking. After recruiting the people, or achieving their consent for movement, no doubt, through fraud, deceit, abuse of authority, force, coercion, etc. the journey of individual's exploitation and journey of traffickers' earning starts (Scarpa, 2008).

Traffickers use diverse methods for the exploitation of trafficked persons. Forced labor is a form of exploitation. Since demand for cheap labor and more and more labor is increasing due to the industrialization and globalization, traffickers in developing/developed countries show greener pastures like very high salaries there and free accommodation for the prospective migrants. After achieving their consent, the traffickers or criminal groups subjugate a large number of workers to

involuntary servitude in factories, household, construction, agriculture, and mining. They succeed in doing the same due to the illegal status of trafficked persons (Scarpa, 2008).

In addition to forced labor, sexual exploitation is another popular form of exploitation in human trafficking. The young girls on the pretext of giving jobs in hotels as waitresses or cooks are thrown in brothels/ prostitution and compelled to work as prostitutes. Their identity and travel documents are confiscated or destroyed by the traffickers and, thus, making their status illegal in that state and then psychological and physical threats make them enter into this trade (Perera, 2011). Huge income from this trade is exploited by the traffickers. The victim just gets very less from this huge profit as money is deducted from his or her salary as the return of debt or money spent on the movement and food of victim and charged with a heavy interest rate (Scarpa, 2008).

In addition to the above-mentioned effects, the behavior of trafficking victims can be difficult for third parties to understand, because victims can find it difficult to comprehend or understand what has happened to them or expound it to others. Victims may appear to those around them, even support persons, to be unhelpful, irritable, aggressive, unthankful or ungrateful. The long-term consequences of human trafficking for the individual are complex and depend on many factors, with no guarantee of recovery (UNODC, 2008).

Victims of trafficking are also highly exposed to HIV infection. In 2012 WHO produced an information sheet on the health-related consequences of trafficking. In this information sheet, Zimmerman and Stockl identified some health and related effects of trafficking. Among these consequences; Poor mental health is a dominant and persistent adverse health effect associated with human trafficking. Psychological consequences, depression; post-traumatic stress disorder and other anxiety disorders; thoughts of suicide; and somatic conditions including disabling physical pain or dysfunction. The other effect is that the trafficked people who return home may go back to the same difficulties they left but with new health problems and other challenges, such as stigma (Zimmerman and Stockl, 2012).

It is indicated in the above that the effects of human trafficking are experienced on the individual, community, national, regional and global level. Of all, individual victims are the one that directly felt the extreme heat of the problem. Trafficking affects not only source countries but also transit and host countries. It has also political ramifications or effects for both sending

and receiving countries. Shelley (2010) argues that trafficking challenges states control over their borders by undermining their ability to determine who will reside on their territory. Yet it should be noted that the consequences of trafficking for the victims, their families, and communities are very severe and multifaceted.

In addition with the aforementioned, US Department of State's report (2012) also affirms many Ethiopian women and men working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, incarceration, and murder. All these abuses would inflict physical as well as psychological damages on the victims that might last for the rest of their lives.

2.5. The Actors of Human Trafficking

Traffickers incorporate recruiters, transporters, exploiters, and others who contribute in the trade and exploitation of other people. Actors engaged in human trafficking range from amateur family-run organizations to sophisticated transnational organized crime syndicates (UNGIFT, 2008). According to Shelley (2010), human trafficking involves a high contingent of role players from diversified backgrounds. A variety of actors contributes in human trafficking, ranging from diplomats and employees of multinational organizations who traffic young women for domestic work to small-scale entrepreneurs, to members of the large criminal organizations that specialize in human smuggling and trafficking. These transnational groups progressively interact with local networks to provide transportation, safe houses, local contacts, and documentation. They are often aided by corrupt police and migration officials (UNGIFT 2008).

The process of human trafficking involves different actors. The person who involves in the activity by trafficking human beings is referred to as a 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 network 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 that involved in the trafficking of children, women, and men (Shelley, 2010).

ILO also affirms 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. According to this information guide, a variety of private actors including, including transportation, tourism, media/communications, entertainment and legal are involved in the networks that facilitate and maintain trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation (ILO, 2003).

According to the above information guide of ILO clients and public actors such as immigration police and other public servants are among the major actors of the trafficking cycle. 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 (ILO, 2003).

2.6. Approaches to Halt Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a complex concern and there is no only solution which will settle all problems and which will be able to avoid human trafficking. All in all, counteractive actions for prevention trafficking should deal with the main causes of trafficking in persons (Abdul, 2018). Various strategies have been applied to combat human trafficking in different countries, including adopting new laws or amending existing anti-trafficking legislation, building the political will and capacity to better combat the crime, and endeavors to address trafficking “push and pull” factors (Duong, 2014). The Trafficking Protocol 2000 presents three significant counter-trafficking objectives, known as the 3P paradigm, including prevention of human trafficking, prosecution of offenders, and protection of victims (Trafficking Protocol, 2000: Article 4).

2.6.1. Prevention

Preventing the recruitment of people is believed to be a perfect technique to diminish the number of trafficking victims. Prevention activities include: awareness-raising campaigns, providing educational and vocational training to reduce economic vulnerability, helping people with microcredit, strengthening law enforcement, and strengthening partnerships between organizations to improve trafficking prevention (Shelley 2010). Prevention of human trafficking

programs ought examine the socio-cultural and economic conditions, identify the vulnerable groups, address the underlying factors of trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse which comprises discrimination, social and economic marginalization, violence and abuse, as well as armed conflict and organized crime (Abdul, 2018).

Additionally, empowering at-risk and vulnerable people through leadership development to eliminate destitution, underdevelopment and absence of economic opportunities, discouraging the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation and raising the awareness to inform the public about the perils regarding human trafficking and provide potential victims with the possibilities for legal migration and empower them to make informed decisions are mandatory to prevent human trafficking (OHCHR, 2014).

The government of Ethiopia also increased its efforts to prevent trafficking in persons. The anti-trafficking task force met every six months during the year and appointed a new Secretary who was active in speaking to the media about the pervasive problem of trafficking in Ethiopia. The Attorney General's Office, in collaboration with an international organization and academic institution, continued to publicize a trafficking manual, screened an anti-trafficking movie in various districts in Amhara, and conducted training for task force members on best practices in public awareness rising. Local and regional state governments, in cooperation with an international organization, continued to host and facilitate hundreds of "community dialogue" sessions that aimed to raise awareness of trafficking, trafficking-related crimes, and the risks of irregular migration at the grassroots level throughout the country. However, the above-mentioned awareness campaigns did not always reach all rural parts of the country, where there remained a baseline lack of awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2019: 193).

2.6.2. Prosecution

The prosecution, the second principle, is an essential component for governments to eradicate the crime or wrongdoing. As Overbaugh clarifies, prosecution deters further trafficking, incapacitates current traffickers, and removes the powerful financial motivation force to traffic through both asset forfeiture or penalty and mandatory restitution or compensation. States need to apply a broad range of prosecution-related activities for them to be effective. The techniques

that have been tried are: implementing specific anti-trafficking laws; establishing relevant institutions, such as special anti-trafficking police units; training law enforcement; protecting witness rights; developing proactive investigative techniques and other activities (Overbaugh, 2009).

An effective criminal justice response ought to reinforce training for law enforcement and other relevant officials. It also needs to be organized, empowered and subsidized in a manner that enables them to react successfully and to discourage traffickers by increasing the risks and costs associated with their activities. A specialized investigatory capacity, mandated to supervise as well as advise within a country is an fundamental segment of effective criminal justice response (Trafficking Protocol, 2000: art. 10 (2)).

To this end, the government of Ethiopia maintained its anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts; however, it continued to focus on transnational labor trafficking versus internal sex trafficking and forced labor cases. The 2015 anti-trafficking proclamation, No.909/2015, criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking, and prescribed penalties of 15 to 25 years' imprisonment and a fine of 150,000 to 300,000 Ethiopian birr (\$5,350 to \$10,700) for offenses involving an adult male victim, and 25 years to life imprisonment and a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 Ethiopian birr (\$7,130 to \$17,830) for those involving an adult female victim or a child victim. For calendar year 2018, federal and regional justice officials investigated 535 ongoing cases and convicted 1,028 traffickers under the 2015 anti-trafficking proclamation, of whom it sentenced 240 to prison time; however, some of these cases likely involved smuggling and other crimes often conflate or combined with trafficking. In 2017, the government convicted 182 traffickers. Nevertheless, Monetary and capacity limitations continued to hinder data collection by regional police, and poor communication and coordination among the regions and the federal government also hindered effective law enforcement efforts (U.S. Department of State, 2019: 192).

2.6.3. Protection

Regarding the last principle protection, the Trafficking Protocol 2000 expects states to secure the privacy and identity of victims, as well as their physical wellbeing. Other assistance incorporates: providing trafficking victims with information on legal proceedings; providing the opportunity to present their views and concerns; and offering assistance for victims' physical,

psychological, and social recovery (such as appropriate housing; counseling; medical, psychological, and material assistance; and employment, educational, and training opportunities) (Trafficking Protocol, 2000: Article 6).

With regard to this principle the U.S. Department of State's report (2019) stated that the government of Ethiopia maintained modest efforts to protect trafficking victims. The government continued close partnerships with international organizations and NGOs to identify and deliver services to victims. Even though it did not allocate funding to these entities, it provided some in-kind support, such as land, facilities, staff, and other logistical support on an ad hoc basis. In 2018, federal and regional governments intercepted more than 10,100 adults and children across Ethiopia, the vast majority of whom were intending to depart for work in Gulf States and other African countries, the government provided an unknown number of these potential victims with shelter, healthcare, psychological support, and rehabilitative skills trainings for alternative employment. Yet, the government remained without standardized procedures for the proactive identification and referral of internal and transnational trafficking victims during the reporting year. It is therefore likely that some victims among these populations were not provided proper care (U.S. Department of State, 2019: 192).

However, practically an absence of clear progress in trafficking prevention, prosecution, and victim protection remain. For example, regarding prevention; effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns and educational programs is believed to be restricted in different countries; the most at-risk populations cannot access awareness resources. Therefore, there is an uneven understanding of trafficking across communities and regions in the world (Duong, 2014). Regarding prosecution, Shelly finds that no region of the world has many prosecuted cases and most human trafficking investigations target only the lowest level of criminal participants (Shelly 2010). As to victim protection services, it is assumed that the majority of trafficking victims return to communities without reporting their trafficking experiences to authorities or even telling their families and friends. Besides, government agencies lack health care equipment, technical training, vocational training centers, and funding. Backing, along these lines, is limited and does not satisfy victims' needs or expectations (Duong, 2014).

2.7. Trafficking in persons in Ethiopia

In spite of the fact that accurate evidence regarding the trafficking persons out-flows from Ethiopia is excessively rare or often inaccessible, some kinds of literature like Endalew (2014) showed that Ethiopia is one of the sending or origin states in Eastern Africa. A large number of Ethiopians out flow continuously in the course of the past three-four decades to Middle-East, Gulf States, South Africa, Libya... and so on. (Endalew, 2014).

Ethiopia is a country of origin for transnationally trafficked women, men, and a small number of children. Trafficking also occurs within the country's borders, from rural parts to large cities and towns (Aronowitz, 2009). Estimates fluctuate, but local non-governmental organizations consider an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 Ethiopians are trafficked globally consistently every year. Young females and males are trafficked from all parts of Ethiopia mainly to the Gulf States, Sudan, and Djibouti to work as domestic employees and less typically as commercial sex workers (Yoseph et al., 2006).

The vast region that found below the Saharan desert is referred to as Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). According to Adepoju (2005), this region is particularly characterized by different incidences of human migration, including the migration of skilled and unskilled or incompetent workers, cross border movements, movement of contract workers, displaced persons, and refugees. He further revealed that human trafficking is another kind of migration which recently becomes an issue of concern in the area. In this region, as Adepoju argues, an understanding into the phenomenon of human trafficking is came in the 1990s from the alarm raised by activists, the media and nongovernmental organizations operating in Nigeria, Togo and Benin.

According to the Regional mixed migration summary (RMMS) report for May 2014, around 6,820 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in May 2014, which is a 31% rise from the May 2013 arrivals. Fresh arrivals were predominantly traveled from Oromia, Tigray, Harar, Amhara, and Somali regions. At present, the main reason behind Ethiopians to leave their country is mainly for economic reasons predominantly due to destitution, absence of employment opportunities, failure in educational endeavor, stereotypes, and culture of migration. Some new arrivals reported attempting the journey for a second time following the deportation of Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia (RMMS, 2014).

The U.S. Department of State's trafficking in persons report (2019) also displayed that approximately 100,000 Ethiopians frequently travel unlawfully towards Yemen, hoping to reach Saudi Arabia for work. This route is unsafe and dangerous because of the sea journey, and civil war and overall lawlessness and chaos in Yemen. Typically in past years, young men and women migrate northwest via Sudan aiming for Europe, while others tend to travel via Djibouti to secure domestic work in Saudi Arabia. Though 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 (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

Thousands of Ethiopian young ladies were said to be trafficked as domestic workers to Lebanon and different other destinations in the Middle East. In Ethiopia different studies found that trafficking of both young female and male children was an issue of concern. Trafficking in persons could be happened both inside, from rural parts of the state to urban communities, and abroad for the purpose of domestic work, gardening, trading, sexual abuse, and for minor crimes like begging. Adults, too, are trafficked for various reasons within and outside of the country (Aronowitz 2009).

In addition to the above findings, the Human Rights Watch (2014) indicated that a combination of destitution, suppression, and proximity to relatively prosperous labor markets in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states has fueled and continue to fuel trafficking from Ethiopia crossing the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. Furthermore, Human Rights Watch (2014) stated that Ethiopian irregular migrants sank in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean consistently every year while hoping to arrive in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and other Gulf states.

As indicated by the findings of ILO (2011), the larger proportions (53.6%) of the female migrants from Ethiopia are somewhere in the range of 19 and 25 years of age. About 30.3% are between the age group of 25-30, and fewer but a significant percentage (13.5%) women migrants are relatively older age. In spite of the fact that both men and women out flow to the Middle East countries, comparatively women mostly use the regular channel involving visa and passports; and they use the services of agencies and brokers as facilitators of their way to those countries. The common trend for men migrants is rather the desert route using the services of traffickers and smugglers (ILO, 2011).

Additionally in the case of Ethiopia, children, young men, and ladies are marching to the Middle East and other African and European nations. The initial migration decision is mostly done by the free will of the individuals. However, these people are given misinformation regarding the position, aspects of the journey and situations of security and dignity waiting for them in the host countries. Despite the fact that putting the definite number is difficult, Ethiopian women and children are trafficked to the Gulf States with increasing rate every year. The top destination countries are Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Qatar, Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates (Fransen and Kushminder, 2009).

Regardless of the absence of common and clear understanding, there is evidence from the ILO research findings, which indicates trafficking of Ethiopian domestic workers for labor exploitation is highly prevalent in the contemporary time. Human trafficking from Ethiopia is a common phenomenon. The practice has increased recently and youths are deceived and sometimes coerced to migrate to the Middle East countries, Libya, Sudan, South Africa and some European states without satisfactory protection but of abuse and exploitation. Thus, migrant workers are exposing to various buses like labor exploitation, violence, trafficking, mistreatment in detention and unjust murder (ILO, 2011).

The U.S. Department of State's trafficking in persons report showed that, human traffickers exploit victims from Ethiopia abroad in different countries. The major cause behind Ethiopians to leave their country are scarce economic opportunities and terrible poverty coupled with familial encouragement forces thousands of Ethiopians, including a substantial percentage of individuals under the age of 30 and unmarried, to transit, primarily through Djibouti or Somalia, to Yemen and onward to Saudi Arabia and Europe. Further the report suggests that, irregular Ethiopian migrants who began their initial journeys voluntarily are subsequently susceptible and exposed to sexual exploitation or forced labor in transit countries and in their intended destination countries (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

As to the findings, the prevalence of human trafficking is very high from Addis Ababa, Adama, Dire Dawa, Shashemene, Jimma, and Dessie, while it is relatively low in Mekelle, Bahir Dar and Hawassa. Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Bahir Dar are likewise serving as transit towns. From these areas, women trafficked to the Middle East consistently every year. While the majority age of the trafficked women is between 20 and 30 year of age but young children aged 13 are also

trafficked. The lack of an effective birth registering system in the country and the probability of falsifying age contribute to the continued exercise of child trafficking. Women constitute the majority of those victimized by traffickers. The study of ILO (2011) admitted that although both educated and uneducated women are potential migrants and victims of trafficking, female students who are unsuccessful their national exams at the end of 8th grade, junior secondary (10th grade), and sometimes preparatory (12th grade) levels of education are for the most part at risk of this phenomenon (ILO, 2011).

Despite the alarming increase of human trafficking and adverse outcome, Ethiopian has failed to manage or control human trafficking effectively and efficiently. This country now lacks comprehensive and coherent approaches to ensure the migrant's security, wellbeing, dignity, and safety by addressing the ongoing massive out of illegal migration from Ethiopia. To this end, the Yemeni traffickers in and around Haradh performs horrific brutal measures on Ethiopian irregular migrants to make money through captive and transporting them into isolated torturing camps. The report displayed that, to extort money from the migrants' family and friends in Ethiopia or abroad, traffickers inflict severe pain on the migrants through rapping, beating, ripping off their fingernails, branding their skin with irons, gouging out their eyes and breaking their bones (Human Rights Watch, 2014).

Besides the U.S. Department of State's trafficking in persons report (2019) asserted that many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe exploitations, including physical attack, sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, passport confiscation, and detention. Ethiopian women who migrate for work or flee abusive employers in the Middle East are also exposed to sex trafficking. Ethiopian men and boys migrate to the Gulf States and other African countries, where traffickers subject some to a forced labor and vulnerable to labor exploitation.

Though, substantial trafficked persons (mostly men) from Ethiopia that employ irregular channel via deserts and sea routes and are exposed to death, physical injury, psychological trauma and financial exploitation every day everywhere of the traveling routes, however, the findings of ILO are limited only to the trafficking of domestic workers or housemaids and the role of traffickers in that. Further, it doesn't consider the current trend of human trafficking and its adverse effects after the close of the PEA by the government. Thus, in part, this study fills the gap through

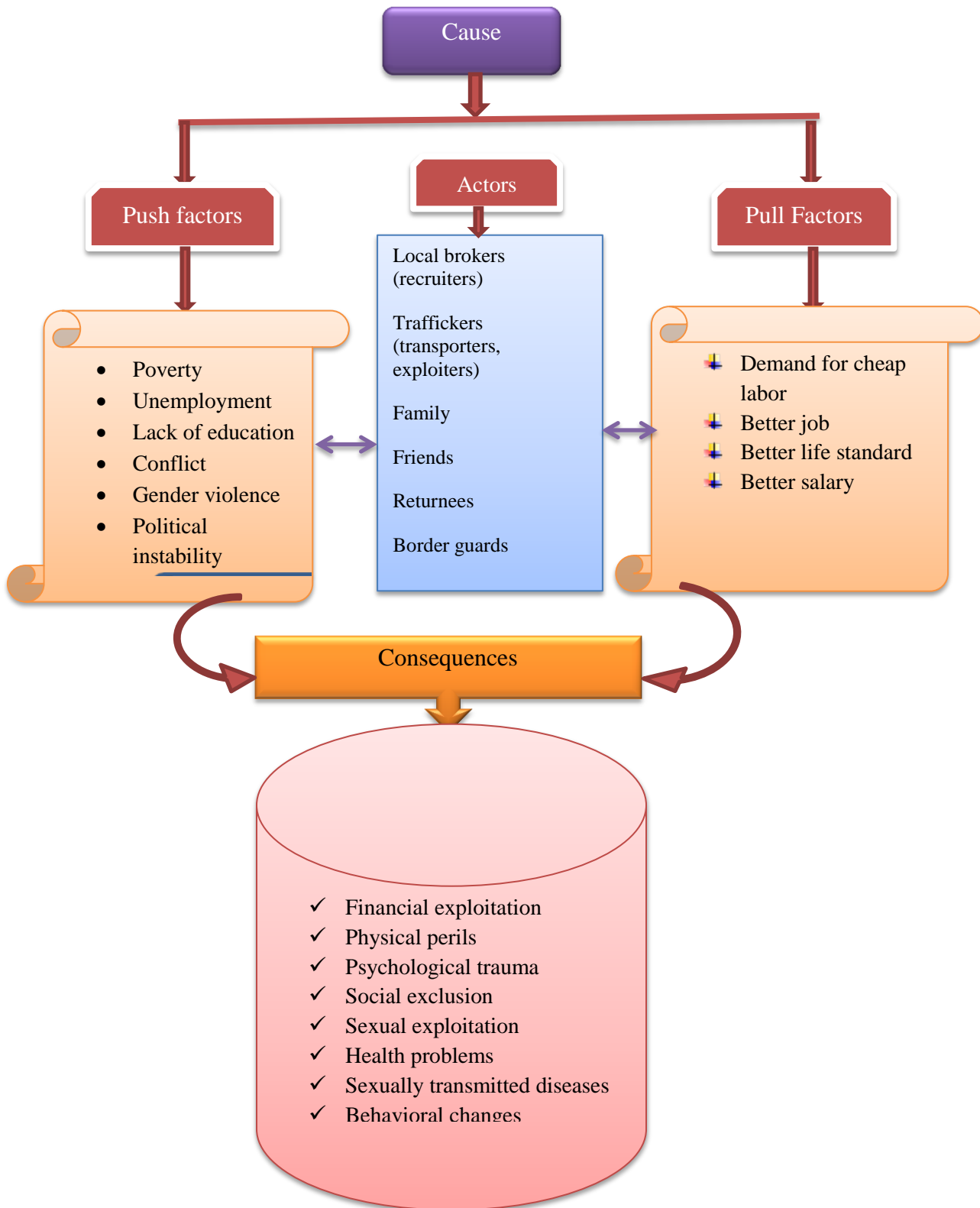
studying the causes and adverse effects of human trafficking on physical and socio-economic aspects of the trafficking persons (victims of trafficking in persons) considering both men and women migrants.

2.8. Conceptual Framework: Causes, Actors and Consequences of Human Trafficking

This study assessed the causes and effect of human trafficking on the victim migrants and the actors or perpetrators that participate in the trafficking process. There are several factors or causes that are accountable for the occurrence of trafficking in persons. Most of the conditions regarded as the causes of human trafficking have existed for a very long time. The causes can be categorized into push and pull factors. According to ILO (2011), the push factors include poverty, unemployment, political conflicts, gender discrimination, and lack of educational opportunities. Pull factor also factors that attracts people to migrate like the availability of better jobs, better salary, better living standard, and demand for cheap labor in the preferred destination countries. Using the above mentioned factors as a fertile ground, various actors specially brokers and traffickers easily recruit and exploit the victims at different stages of human trafficking process. Traffickers at all levels of human trafficking process takes the vulnerability conditions of the victims like conflicts, humanitarian crisis, and vulnerabilities of people in various situations. The Traffickers recruit the individuals using the above mentioned vulnerability conditions and then transferred to other traffickers in other areas. The other traffickers in a close connection with the local and transnational traffickers exploit the victims in the whole process of human trafficking.

Trafficking has health, social and economic effects on the victims. The migrants face multifaceted challenges of human trafficking at different stages of trafficking process. As figure 1 displayed, every stage of the trafficking process can incorporate physical, sexual and emotional abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, economic exploitation and abusive working and living conditions. Besides, the behavior of trafficking victims can be changed or becomes difficult for others to understand. Victims of human trafficking may seem to be unhelpful, irritable, aggressive, unthankful or ungrateful. Victims of trafficking are also highly exposed to HIV infection.

Figure 1: Causes, Actors and consequences of human trafficking



Sketched by the researcher, 2019.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Description of Study area and Research Methodology

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

Based on the Magazine, prepared by Wereda's office of Finance and Economic which is obtained in the office of Youth and Sport Affairs of the Wereda, Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba (ሳዕሲዕ ጻዕዳ ለምባ) Wereda is found in Eastern Zone of Tigray Regional state, located in Northern Ethiopia. It is about 850 km north of Addis Ababa and 90 km north of Mekelle (the capital city of Tigray). Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda is shares the common borders with all the Weredas in Eastern Tigray and has a common border with Afar Regional State. Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda shares borders with Kilte Awula'elo to the South, Hawzen to the southwest, Ganta Afeshum to the West, Gulomakada to the Northwest, Irob to the North, Afar Region to the East, and Atsbi Wenberta to the Southeast. The total area of the Woreda, is 1175 square Kilo meters.

3.1.2. Climate

The Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba weredas' climatic feature is explained as inconsistent, unpredictable, erratic and early stopping rainfall with greater fluctuations around mean and unpredictable start and finish. The annual average rainfall is from 400-450mm and temperature 20-27°C. Its altitude above sea level is minimum 1,500 and maximum 2,950. When we look to the land escape of the Woreda, the majority of its land escape covers highlands (98.25%) and 0.5% is lowland, the remained 1.25% is medium. Except for the three low land Tabias/kebeles (Sewne, Meshul and Marwa) the rest 24 Tabias are placed at high-lands of the Wereda (Maxwell et al, 2010).

Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda is a chronically vulnerable district and drought-prone wereda of Eastern Tigray. Drought is by far the most common weather-related hazard in the wereda. Most of the kebeles in the wereda are characterized as chronically drought-prone. Environmental degradation is also widespread in the woreda, including, in particular, soil erosion, deforestation, and loss of ground cover. This has resulted in increased loss of soil and groundwater, making access to water a significant problem for both humans and livestock. A high level of unemployment, particularly of landless youth, is the other frequently mentioned economic hazard in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Amba wereda (Maxwell et al, 2010).

It is one of the chronically food insecure woredas recognized by the Government of Ethiopia. In 2009, over 73,000 nearly half of the roughly 150,000 residents are included in the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). In addition to the chronically vulnerable caseload, an additional 25,000 people were identified as urgently requiring food assistance in 2008–09, meaning nearly two-thirds of the people living in the woreda needed food assistance to survive (Maxwell et al, 2010).

3.1.3. Livelihood

Basic livelihoods are built around the farming of highland crops (wheat, barley, and some maize) and livestock keeping (particularly small poultry, although some households have cattle for milk and meat and bee-keeping is increasingly the only production possibility or option open to landless families. Agriculture is the main economic base of the rural people in the Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda-emba Wereda. Among the major crops, barley and wheat cover a larger area (about 82.8%) while cattle and sheep constitute for about 82.83% of the livestock in the Wereda. However, the output does not cover the demand of the Wereda's people. Shortage of accesses to farmland due to the increasing population pressure, decreasing productivity of the limited land resources and livestock, due to the lack of modern management system lead the Wereda to be one of the most vulnerable areas. Labor migration is also an important part of livelihood strategies, as there are only limited possibilities for off-farm diversification of livelihoods within Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda (Maxwell, et al 2010).

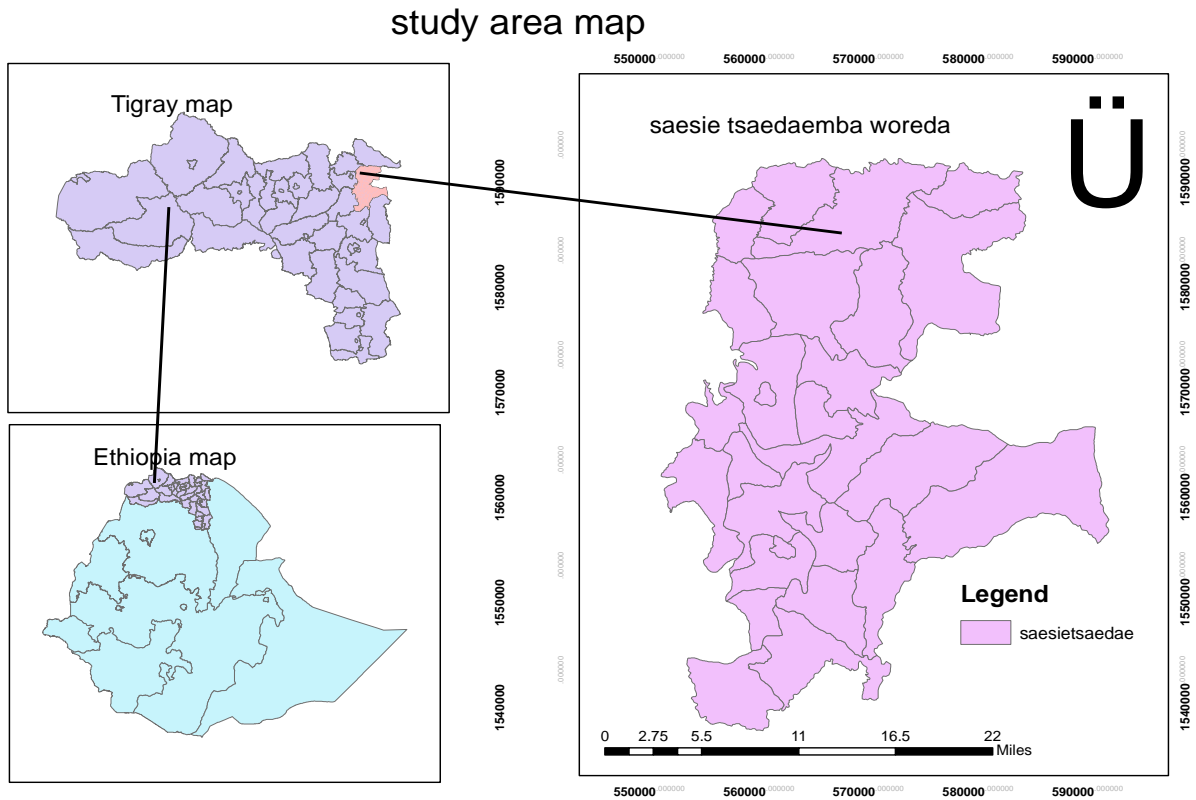
Indeed, wealthy family units are only able to produce about 60 percent of their food needs from farming or cultivating, so have to depend on food purchase for the remainder; poor families depend on the market for up to 60 percent of their food needs, with 20 percent originating from food aid (for the most part through the Productive Safety Net Program). While better-off households get much of the income they need for purchases from the sale of domestic animal products, poorer households must rely on labor-based strategies (Maxwell, et al 2010).

3.1.4. Demographic condition

According to the Bureau of Planning and Development baseline of the wereda, Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda is a drought-prone area; the overall trend in vulnerability to famine (drought-induced) is increasing in the last 30 years. There are many Tabias or kebbeles that are always

suffering by water scarcity even for drinking for instance (Geblen, Marwa, and Meshul). The total human population size of the wereda is 156,940. Out of this, 74,201 and 82,739 are males and females respectively. Among these people, 19,002 and 14,601 are men and female-headed households respectively. Fireweiny and Edaga Hamus are the two main towns of the Wereda. Fireweiny is the main central town of the Wereda.

Figure 2: Map of Sa’esi’e Tsa’eda Emba Wereda



Source: Sketched by the researcher, 2019

3.2. Methodology

Under this section, the main task is, to deal with the methodological approaches that the researcher was used in the research. These are research design, sampling technique, and sampling size, methods of data collection and instruments, data analysis and interpretation.

3.3. Research design

This study employed exploratory designed to investigate the causes and multilayered challenges of human trafficking in Tigray, focusing on the incidents of human trafficking taking place in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda. The research adopted a qualitative research approach given the complexity of the problem and multiple actors involved. Using qualitative method is more appropriate to have a deeper understanding, meanings and experiences individuals in the social world (Davidson et al, 2002). It also provides rich data and a deeper understanding of the phenomena under study (Hancock, 2002).

This research mainly focuses on the examination and understanding of the perspectives, perceptions, and opinions of those individuals who are involved and affected by human trafficking, and also on the identification of different causes and multifaceted challenges of human trafficking. The research aimed to reflect, explore and disseminate the views, feelings and experiences of research participants. Thus, bearing this in mind, such qualitative research method was employed and made it possible to collect more qualitative and context based data about the perceptions and opinions of individuals and community members, who are affected by and involved in trafficking, towards the causes and challenges of human trafficking.

Moreover, qualitative research enables to examine various social settings and individuals' attitudes, behaviors and experiences, and allow sharing the understandings, and perceptions of others (Creswell, 2009). In addition to this, qualitative research explores attitudes, behavior, and experiences through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD), interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under the study. A qualitative approach is better suited to allow the researcher to investigate initial participant responses; by using open-ended questions ask why or how with full freedom and flexibility. The main reason to use this method is to enable informants and participants to express their ideas in their own words freely and get the full picture of the situation. In addition, since it is too difficult to obtain the statistical data about the total migrants, victims, returnees, their age, sex, in the wereda, the research employed qualitative research method. Thus, it is better to identify, describe, examine and understood the issue under the investigation in words than numbers.

Concerning to the qualitative research design, the study has also used phenomenology as one approach of qualitative research inquiry in which the phenomenon under investigation is best when understood and narrated thoroughly by the people who have lived and affected by the issue under the investigation by asking or interviewing the victims. Hence, it is significant to the objective of the study since it strives to explore and describe as a phenomenon.

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

3.4.1. Sampling Size

According to Dawson (2002), sampling is selecting or taking of some number of people to contact in the research, not possible to contact everyone population. So due to the difficulty to cover all population in this study, the researcher selected a total of 41 participants for an in-depth interview (15), key informant interview (5), and focus group discussion (21) purposively.

Table 1: Summary of the Total Participants of the Study

S.N	Data Collection instruments	Number of participants	Sex	
			Male	Female
1.	In-depth Interview	15	8	7
2.	Key Informants Interview	5	5	-
3	Focus Group Discussions	21	15	6
Total		41		

3.4.2. Sampling Techniques

In order to get the research participants, the researcher used non-probability sampling technique. Based on the research problem that the study intends to address, the researcher used snowball and purposeful sampling in which both are non-probability sampling methods. The rationale behind the selection of purposive sampling is to enhance understandings of selected individuals or groups' experience(s) which can be accomplished by selecting participants that provide the greatest insight into the research question. Using this sampling technique, the study used a total of 41 participants.

It is difficult to effectively track the direct victims and actors of the situation. That is why snowball method was used to draw a line with returnees and other victims of the problem. This had helped the researcher to find and introduce new informants in similar situation. In addition, these techniques are relevant to access the right participants based on convenience. The selection criteria of participants were based on life experience, authority related migration issues, victims of human trafficking and knowledge of the issue under the investigation.

Although, sample size is highly subjected to the time, financial resources and man power available to the study, the researcher need to consider two criteria for “enough” number of participants. The first one is sufficiency when the researcher tries to enquire the number of participants sufficient enough to reflect the assortment of participants that make up the general population, the population represented in the sample might have a chance to connect to the experience of those participating in the research. The second criterion is saturation of information in which the researcher reaches the point of having the sense of hearing the same information repetitively and has no longer expects to learn something new. Hence, the researcher has used the principle of saturation by adding new subjects until the point is reached where the researcher feels that no longer encounters any new information.

3.5. Method of Data Collection

3.5.1. Sources of Data

To collect the relevant data, both primary and secondary data sources were used. Since the central focus of the research is Sa’esi’e Tsa’eda Emba woreda, the primary sources of data were collected from the people living in the woreda such as returnees, victims of trans-boundary human trafficking, the family of the migrants, youths, men, women and community elders. Thus, the data from primary sources were gathered from different categories of informants through in-depth interviews with key informant interview & returnees and Focus group discussion. A semi-structured in-depth interview with victim returnees, purposively selected participants and focus group discussions with residents of the study area were the primary sources. Because the semi-structured interview gives appropriate freedom to respondents and enables the researcher to avoid confusions and clarify for respondents as well as to ask more questions depending on their responses.

Secondary sources were collected, from official documents and relevant related works of literature via careful analysis. Cognizant, with these, secondary sources also include journals, academically relevant books, and documents, papers, articles, and internet sources. Finally, the researcher schematizes, analyze and present the data depending on their nature and convenient to the study.

3.5.2. Instruments of Data Collection

In order to collect reliable data and check the validity of the data collected by each data collection techniques, a combination of the following qualitative data collection tools were employed in the research. Depending on the adopted methodology, significant data collection tools were developed and then used to gather information from primary and secondary sources of data. The methods were In-depth Interviews (II), Key Informants Interview (KII), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Besides these tools review of relevant kinds of literature and document analysis were used as a tool of gathering the secondary sources. Semi-structured interview having open-ended were employed. Employing such different data collection tools could help the researcher to reinforce, triangulate and substantiate or validate the obtained data from the different sources of information.

3.5.2.1. In-depth Interview (II)

The researcher used an in-depth interview to gather deep and profound first-hand information from the informants. An Interview can be structural, semi-structural and unstructured. In this condition, a semi-structured interview was conducted for 15 (8 male and 7 female) participants. Basically, the participants were the returnees, victims, and youths (potential migrants) of the community in the study area. Since the primarily spoken language in the community is Tigrigna, the interview question was translated from English to local language Tigrigna to be clear and understandable to the participants. During the interview time, the researcher had explained the objective of the study to the participants and respect the status and privilege of the informants.

3.5.2.2. Key Informants Interview (KII)

Key informants interview was conducted with those who have different positions and responsibilities related to the issue of human trafficking & illegal migration and the returnees.

The participants of key informants' interview were the representatives of various bureaus or offices in the wereda who have knowledge and authority regarding the issue under the investigation, the migrant returnees and/or victims. Accordingly, five informants were selected purposively to incorporate their knowledge about human trafficking; its causes and effects in the study area. These participants were included: representative of Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, of the wereda, representative of the Bureau of Security and Administration of the Wereda, Woreda administrative official, a police officer, representative of the Office of Sports and Youths Affairs of the Wereda.

3.5.2.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The researcher used focus group discussions to gather reliable information from the local community because this encourages and stimulates dialogue and discussion among the group members in relation to the objective of the study. FGDs were conducted to enrich or enhance the first-hand data obtained through interview.

Accordingly, the researcher conducted three different focus group discussions (FGD) in three different Tabias or kebeles of the wereda (namely Sa'esi'e, Asmena, and Geblen) each consists of 6, 7 & 8 participants in order to collect qualitative information concerning the cause and effect of human trafficking in the Wereda. The participants of focus group discussions include the victims of human trafficking, Returnees, youths, elders, both men and women residents in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda.

In doing this, the researcher was tried to consider sex, social status, and age for ensuring of the fairness of the discussants and arranged based on these elements. This kind of instrument was conducted to gather primary information regarding the thinking and perception of the community on the causes and effect of human trafficking. The role of the researcher in the group discussion was as a moderator help to follow their ideas and feelings. The researcher also raised the questions such as causes, factors, and effects of human trafficking mainly on the socio-economic and physical personal effects of the migrant victims.

3.6. Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

After collecting the necessary data, the researcher categorized and schematized both secondary and primary sources into they belong. Then the researcher transcribed the written and recorded data word by word and translated from Tigrigna to English. After repeatedly reading the transcribed data, codes were created in order to make sense of the various and fragmented pieces of information gathered from the field. Then categories were created based on the similarities and relationships of codes so as to merge the patterns observed in the data into meaningful units. Finally, qualitative data was organized, interpreted and summarized by the researcher manually, and then used an exhaustively qualitative description of analysis such as discourse analysis, description, citation and narration of the informants and theoretical analysis of events via creating themes.

3.7. Ethical considerations

During the time of conducting the research, the researcher has followed ethical guidelines and rules in order to not to contravene with the costumes, traditional and cultural values and obligations of the community under investigation. Hence, the ethical approval clearance letter was obtained from the Department of Peace and conflict studies, Hawassa University. The objective and purpose of the research was clearly communicated to participants and respondents of the study, and the researcher was also let them know to withdraw if they get discomfort in the process of their participation that is Participation was entirely based on informed consent. Names of the participants were not used in the research. While writing the report, the researcher refrains from using unnecessary terminologies that might disappoint the participants of the study and will try to avoid his personal bias. Confidentiality and anonymity were also ensured. With respect to the secondary sources, the study was appropriately acknowledged work of other researchers.

CHAPTER-FOUR

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this chapter, data collected from informants through in-depth interview with the returnees, key informants, FGD and document analysis are analyzed and presented pertinent to the objective of the study. The first section of this chapter presents the data and profiles of the returnees in the wereda. The second section discussed about the various factors contributing for human trafficking in the study area. The third section of this study also presents the perils or the hazards faced by the victims through the whole process of human trafficking. Even though this chapter focused mainly on primary data, however relevant findings of related studies have taken to substantiate and enhance the analysis procedures of the study.

4.1. Data on the Returnees of Human Trafficking in the Wereda

In the following paragraph available statistics on trafficked individuals in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba woreda is presented (see Table 2). The statistics displays that during 2017 there were about 3252 returnees registered in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Woreda. Among these 2,440 were males, and the rest 812 returnees were females. It also shows that both male and female youths migrate abroad but the number of male returnees dominates over the number of the number of female returnees. As shown in Table below however, about three-fourth (75%) of returnees registered in the woreda are males and about a quarter (25%) were females.

According to key informants, illegal migration has been increasing particularly since 2013. The suspension of the private employment agencies (PEA) by the government following the 2013 crisis faced by the Ethiopian migrants in Saudi Arabia seems to trigger illegal migration and trafficking in person. Although the Ethiopian government lifted ban on domestic worker employment in the Gulf States recently in September 2018 for countries where bilateral labor agreements exist, namely, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, but the ban has contributed to the increase of irregular migration and trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

Table 2: The number of returnees registered in 2017 in the wereda

Sex	No	%
Male	2440	75
Female	812	25
Total	3252	

Source: Bureau of Labor and social Affairs of the wereda

4.2. Profile of Trafficked Persons in the Wereda

The key informants and some other documents accessed from Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda reveal that the vulnerable people for human trafficking are mostly youths from disadvantaged or impoverished rural areas. Majority of them are semi-skilled or unskilled youths, manual workers or students who fail and dropout their schooling at grade: seven, eight, ten, twelve, university or university graduated students and rarely employed people (elementary & high school teachers, health extension workers, and others) are vulnerable to human trafficking. Both male and female youths (aged from 18 to 30) section of the community in the wereda is the most likely to migrate through deserts and sea routes with the help of brokers or traffickers are most susceptible to human trafficking. But there are also individuals aged below 18 that is the age of 16 and 17 who migrate irregularly via the sea routes and deserts.

Accordingly, the total number of the in-depth informants is 15 (8 males and 7 females). From this 53% of the informants are males and 47% are females. The age of the in-depth informants ranges from 23 to 30 years old. Seven (47%) of the in-depth informants are married and the rest eight (53%) of them are single. The educational background of the in-depth informants is between 7th to University graduates (five (33%) individuals from elementary school, seven (47%) individuals from high school, and three (20%) individuals from University). Almost all the individuals prefer to migrate to Saudi Arabia 14 out of 15 migrate to Saudi Arabia and only one individual migrated to UAE (see table 3).

Table 3: profile of the trafficked people in the wereda

Sex	Age	Marital status	Kebele	Educational status	Place of Destination
M	30	Married	Beleso	Degree	Saudi Arabia
F	23	Single	Sewne	8 th	Saudi Arabia
F	25	Single	Beleso	9 th	Saudi Arabia
M	27	Married	Wolwalo	7 th	Saudi Arabia
M	25	Single	Hadish hiwot	10 th	Saudi Arabia
F	30	Married	Sewne	7 th	UAE
M	29	Single	Sa'esi'e	Degree	Saudi Arabia
F	27	Married	Beleso	12 th	Saudi Arabia
M	30	Married	Hadish hiwot	7 th	Saudi Arabia
M	24	Married	Sa'esi'e	9 th	Saudi Arabia
M	29	Single	Hadish hiwot	10 th	Saudi Arabia
F	24	Single	Edaga hamus	8 th	Saudi Arabia
M	30	Single	Edaga hamus	2 nd year University	Saudi Arabia
F	30	Single	Edaga hamus	9 th	Saudi Arabia
F	30	Married	Edaga hamus	9 th	Saudi Arabia

4.3. Factors that Lead to Human Trafficking in the Study Area

This part explores the major causes of human trafficking in the study area. Based on the interview conducted with the returnees, key informants as well as FGD discussants response, the researcher has tried to categorize the causes of human trafficking as economic causes and socio-cultural push factors. However, the causes of human trafficking are not independent of each other. In most instances, the factors that have enabled the people to be trafficked are accompanied by the combination of many intertwined root causes and triggering factors.

The major causes mentioned by the informants include unemployment and under employment, the existing chronic poverty, rampant rural impoverishment, economic uncertainties and decline, worsening living standards, low payment for domestic work, discriminatory labor practices, lack

of in educational efforts, lack of social and welfare services, loose border controls, lack of good governance, and false or forced marriage.

Majority of the informants contacted in this study mentioned poverty, unemployment and other economic factors as a main cause for their migration, but it is also undeniable that social, cultural and political factors played an important role for the trafficking of many individuals especially women and girls. In most parts of Ethiopia, the societies are male dominated and patriarchal. In these communities women are given low statuses and are dispossessed of their basic rights. These kinds of treatments towards women are among the major risk factors which expose women to trafficking.

4.3.1. Economic causes

As described in chapter three, the study area is characterized as chronically vulnerable district and drought-prone wereda. The wereda is not the only victim of recurrent drought vulnerability but also constrained by the problem of small size farmland per household problem. It has affected by Shortage of accesses to farmland due to the increasing population pressure, decreasing the productivity of the limited land resources. As revealed from the wereda agriculture office, farmland size of the wereda is 0.51 hectare per household. This limited landholding becomes a serious problem for the newly joining household members of the youths of the rural community.

As a result of this households become increasingly vulnerable economically and women, children, young boys and girls are therefore compelled to contribute their own share towards the family's subsistence. This kind of economic situation by itself paves the way for trafficking; traffickers also use this opportunity to recruit their victims by deceiving those economically desperate persons with attractive economic opportunities in other countries.

Varieties of conditions have been identified by key informants and the returnees as a cause for human trafficking in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda. Among other things poverty, unemployment, and other related economic conditions such as the ambition to improve one's own and ones families' economic life, a desire to escape poverty and lack of economic opportunities are among the major economic factors mentioned by the informants as a main economic causes of human trafficking.

In addition to this, according to Maxwell et al, (2010), the environment is affected by climate changes as well as natural and manmade environmental changes (like soil erosion, deforestation, rainfall variability, water shortages, the landscape, and recurrent drought). Key informants in the study woreda also recognized that migration has been a long-lived means of livelihood in their community due to land scarcity or landlessness, recurrent drought, and unemployment. Maxwell, et.al, (2010) also reinforced the view of the key informants that labor migration plays a significant part in livelihoods in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Amba due to the recurrent drought. These problems make the livelihood survival difficult which in turn aggravated irregular migration through the facilitation of traffickers and brokers to change the mode of life in the study area.

In this section of the thesis an attempt is made to discuss and shed a light on some of the economic conditions which exert pressure on young Ethiopians to think of migration and end up in trafficking.

4.3.1.1. Poverty

The livelihood of most of the local population in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda like other rural areas of Ethiopia, primarily depends on agriculture, which is often unreliable. The informants participated in this study maintained that poverty accompanied with other poor economic conditions is the dominant factor behind their trafficking. Having recognized how rampant poverty in the country is, migration is the only chance for many people to escape poverty and change their life. In an interview conducted with the returnees reveal that lack of economic opportunity and access to public services or generally the obstacles hindering one from escaping poverty are the main factors for the existence of human trafficking.

Most of the informants explained that farming was rain-dependent and the yield earned was inadequate for the survival of the family. Even worse, most of the farms were located away from irrigation sites, affected by recurrent drought, seasonal rainfall variation which preventing them from harvesting vegetables to supplement their income. The informants maintained that their families were impoverished because income was too meager to fulfill basic needs, and they had no other means of livelihood.

Such problems like drought, deforestation, shortage of water and land, in turn, has a direct impact on the agricultural productivity and livelihood of the residents of the area. In line to this one key informant from the wereda has stated as follows:

This wereda is highly affected by drought and environmental degradation. Besides, the community in this wereda has a shortage of arable and cultivable land; it is very scarce and over plowed for so many years. It is also highly affected by climate changes. The rainy season is not providing enough rain to cultivate crops. There is no enough fertile piece of land to be given to youths to farm on it. So that youths are always in search of other means of livelihood like employment opportunities and business activities. But there is poverty. They need to become rich in a shortcut because some of their friends, peers, neighbors, and other successful people made them think of irregular migration via the facilitation of traffickers as a shortcut means of becoming rich. This makes the people especially youths in the community to be hopeless of achieving personal economic success and escaping themselves and their family from the yoke of poverty while they are living in the wereda. Thus, they prefer to migrate abroad by the facilitation of the traffickers (Quoted from the key informant of the wereda on May, 20/2019).

Another key informant from the wereda also explained the economic reasons for trafficking in persons in the wereda as follows:

Among the most identified causes for human trafficking in the community of this area are the extreme desire to change one's and family's economic conditions and lack of appropriate option to do so in their local area. Most of these people especially the youths (both male and female) are too excited to become rich within a short period of time. In this condition where the necessary resources are lacking, migration through the help of traffickers and brokers seems an option-less option to become a rich in a shortcut way (Quoted from the key informant of the wereda, on May 2019).

In addition to this one returnee informant from Edaga Hamus has argued that:

As you see the land of the wereda is too rocky and stony there is no enough arable land. Even the small piece of land is over plowed for so many years. There is no fertile land rather it is rocky and useless. Because of this, there is no enough agricultural production for household food consumption. In short, there is a shortage of food. Some families who have their children or relatives abroad acquire their income for their household consumption using the money remitted by their children or close relatives from abroad and other parts of the country. So in this type of condition personally I don't want to stay here rather search other alternative options and that option for me is migrating abroad via the facilitation of brokers and traffickers which is the cheapest and easiest way (Quoted from the returnee informant in Edaga Hamus, on May 2019).

Therefore, it is clear from the above-mentioned ideas that the youths in the wereda tend to be hopeless to work in order to get rid of poverty, to achieve economic success and to change their own as well as their family's life standard at their locality rather they prefer to migrate abroad thereby the facilitation of the traffickers to benefit themselves (to become rich) and support their family financially and materially.



Figure 3: The environmental situation and topography of Geblen kebele, photo taken by the Researcher on May, 25/2019.

Various studies on trafficking in persons like ILO (2003), UNODC (2008), Wheaton et al (2010), ILO (2011), The Levin Institute (2011), OHCHR (2014) also affirmed that poverty and chronic unemployment, finding of better jobs, salaries, improving their lives, desire for a better life, family situations, the failure of agriculture in the third world countries that has forced their citizens to search new opportunities in foreign countries are responsible for the flourishing of the crime of human trafficking to the increase of individual vulnerability to trafficking.

Additionally, the neoclassical economic theory revealed that the main factors or reasons to migrate people and factors that sustain migration flows are demand-pull factors (like, better income and job prospects, better education and welfare systems, land to settle and farm, good environmental and living conditions, political freedom) in the destination countries, supply-push factors (such as, poverty, unemployment, landlessness, rapid population growth, political repression, low social status, poor marriage prospects etc.) in the origin or source countries and the network factors that link the origin and destination countries (Martin, 2003).

4.3.1.2. Unemployment

Besides poverty, unemployment and lack of economic opportunities in many rural and other impoverished areas are other major factors considered by many of the informants as a cause for human trafficking. According to the returnees view Poor living standards and unsettled economic conditions are the main reasons for the migration and trafficking. Poverty, which is caused by unemployment and low payment for domestic works are the major deriving economic factors behind the trafficking of young people in the study area.

The Returnees believe that unemployment is the main economic factor for the trafficking of many of the youths in the study area. Most of them stated that due to various constraints they were unemployed before their migration. Lack of capital to start their own small business, lack of skills and trainings, and low payment for domestic work were among the main factors for the unemployment of the migrants. The informants stated that there are little or no employment opportunities that absorb students who failed in grade eight, ten and even twelve. Even the few employment opportunities in the informal sectors such as working in mill and house maid couldn't improve their economic problem.

In contrary, most of the key informants considered unemployment is not the only driving force behind the escalation of trafficking in persons rather the eagerness to become rich with in a short period of time. According to the key informants, individuals consider irregularly migrating and working abroad thereby facilitation of traffickers and brokers as the best means of emancipating themselves and their families from impoverishment. Further youths ignore the domestic job opportunities in their localities and they consider it as inadequate or insufficient with a low payment that cannot able to achieve the goal of one's economic success in a short period of time. For this reason, some youths lack a commitment and motivation to engage in different local public services and other income-generating lower private activities. Rather they prefer to go abroad because they are deceived by the traffickers and brokers (mostly the returnees) with falsified information about the availability of jobs and that they can achieve their economic success within a short period of time.

Additionally, students are also hopeless with their educational effort to emancipate themselves and their families from poverty. Especially, when the students fail in their education at different grades, they consider migrating through the irregular way by the help of traffickers as the best alternative to avoid the humiliation of their failure and to find a better life. Even some graduated and governmentally employed individuals stop their job and March their mind to migrate abroad irregularly with the facilitation of traffickers and smuggles with the hope of finding better jobs, salaries, and desire for a better living standard in a short period. With this regard, one key informant from the wereda stated as follows:

Unemployment is not the primary cause for all youths to migrate irregularly rather the extreme desire for a better life and to bring his/her economic success in a short cut way. Being deceived by what they heard and they see some glittering or glitz things like jewelry, car, and others from some returnees they prefer to migrate irregularly to become rich within a short period of time. They didn't see the perils rather than the glittery things. For instance, there was one male in the Town of Fireweiny (the central town of the Wereda). He was employed in the wereda justice bureau with a monthly salary of above five thousand Ethiopian Birr (5000 Birr). But thinking to be rich in a short period of time, he left his governmental job and he was gone to Saudi Arabia by the facilitation of the

traffickers and brokers via the sea (Quoted from the key informant of the wereda on May, 2019).

Thus, from the above it can conclude that poverty, lack of employment and economic opportunities leading migrants to seek for employment opportunities in a different country. It is clear that there is a strong motivation on the part of the migrants to improve their economic conditions and support their family, but we have seen that when they become unable to succeed to improve their life because of lack of job opportunities and other economic opportunities that help them to improve their life and help their family with in their locality, without the need to go far away from home. However these economic and employment opportunities are highly lacking in home. That is why we see today that many people from the wereda trafficked to Arab countries in search of employment and better ways of life.

4.3.1.3. Low Payment for the Local Works

Most of the returnees argued that, low payment for local workers that involved in different domestic works is the other main economic factor behind the escalation of trafficking of many individuals in the wereda. Some of the migrants tried to improve their life and escape poverty without leaving the country by doing some domestic works in their locality. However the low payment for the domestic works in Ethiopia make them to look for other job opportunities with better salary in different countries abroad.

Before migrating to abroad, some of the returnees were engaged in different domestic works such as teachers, post officer, daily laborers in construction works, small businesses, janitors in hotels and small firms. However, as the informants stated, the amount of income they generate from such kinds of local works was not much enough to change their economic conditions. On the other side, the returnees believe that they can earn salary by involving the same jobs in Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries because their economy is one step ahead of ours. This kind of disparity in payment for similar jobs increases the desire the people specially the youths in the wereda to go to those countries that pays much for domestic works. This situation paves the way for the traffickers to easily recruit and exploit the victims throughout the trafficking process. With regard to this, one male returnee has narrated as follows:

After graduating BA degree from Aksum University in 2012, I was spending so many years without job in this wereda. I was tried to work in different labor works such as construction and irrigation. And also I was employed as a teacher before and work for one year with a salary of nine hundred Ethiopian birr before I march to Saudi Arabia. But the amount of the salary that I earn was very low and cannot able to satisfy my needs and provide support to my family. Yet latter I understand that I can't change my life with this wage and decide to migrate with the facilitation of the brokers and traffickers through the sea route (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

So it is clear that, some the people have involved in different domestic works before they migrate to abroad. But because of the low payment of local works the people specially the youths are forced to leave their jobs and migrate to other countries in search of a better payment and living standard. Most of the returnee informants asserted that besides to poverty, the desire to improve their living standard, the desire to achieve their economic success with in a short period of time, unemployment and lack of economic opportunities, the low payment for the local works is also the other economic factor behind the escalation of human trafficking in the study area.

ILO also affirmed that most of the economic reasons are related to unemployment or low employment opportunities at the locality, low salary, low income, impoverished life and limited access to basic means of production such as land and credit facilities are among the major factors for the escalation of human trafficking (ILO, 2011).

All in all, it can be conclude that the economic factors such as poverty, lack of employment opportunities and low payment for the local works leads youths to migrate as an option less option to achieve their economic success and changing their life standard. There is also an eager to improve one's own economic condition and provide economic support to their poor parents. The combined effect of all these economic conditions and desires compelled youths to look for other opportunities in a different country. Having the poverty case that renders them to such kinds of options, it is difficult for them to travel legally and find a job in other countries. The only cheapest

option for them is just using illegal routes via the help of traffickers to reach the destination countries and get employed.

4.3.2. Socio-cultural Factors

Besides the above-mentioned impoverished life situations and economic causes, there are also other socio-cultural factors behind the aggravation of trafficking in persons in the study area. Migration becomes among the common practices of the community in this Wereda. So, the cultural values, social norms and practices the societies such cultures that suppress and de value women's work are among the triggering factors of human trafficking in the study area. Among these socio-cultural factors, pressure from family and friends, success stories of previous migrants, failure in education, forced marriage and presence of deceptive trafficking brokers are the main social and cultural factors as socio cultural causes of human trafficking.

4.3.2.1. Pressure from the society

This time migration becomes the common practices of the community in the Wereda. Migrating elsewhere is always in the mind of the capable people. According the key informants view, pressure from family members, the community and friends is the main social factor behind the escalation of human trafficking in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba wereda. With regard to this, key informant from the wereda argued that:

Most families of victims are supportive in sending their youngsters to work abroad; some families even work intimately with the traffickers and brokers covertly to push their daughters/sons to work abroad and/or facilitate the overall process of the trip including financing the process. These families believe migration as the main way to emancipate from poverty or destitution and motivating their children to utilize in whatever channel accessible. The families approach and even beg the brokers and traffickers to help their children in sending abroad. They often persuade and pressure their children and prepare them for migration as a shortcut for quick achievement and immediate success (Quoted from the key informant of the wereda in May 2019).

In addition to this another one male returnee from Saudi Arabia has stated as follows:

To tell you the truth economic problem is not the only factor behind my migration to Saudi Arabia. Rather, in addition to the economic problem, the pressure from the society forced me to go to Saudi Arabia. Instead of motivating you to work and change your living standard in your locality, the pressurized you to migrate by saying someone's son or daughter go to other country and helping his/her family so why not you. Why you spent your working age time hear just go and change your life and your family's living standard. My family too wants me to go to Saudi Arabia and to send them remittance for their food consumption (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

Therefore, based on the above ideas it is clear that the society and the family push their children to migrate to the Middle East Countries with the hope of getting financial remittances and other supports from their children. The family forces their sons and daughters to migrate by subsidizing or covering the cost of transportation irrespective of the risks and perils faced their children at journey and the destination countries. Poor families, who live in areas where the culture of migration is adopted as one means of survival, want to have one of their Children to go to Arab countries for varieties of economic reasons. In some cases migrants, who can be friends neighbors or relatives, who returned from migration also contribute for the trafficking of other individuals in their locality.

4.3.2.2. Forced Marriage

Some female returnees assert that the tradition of early marriage or forced marriage is among the triggering factors behind the activities of human trafficking. In many rural areas of the study area, girls are often forced by their family to get married at early age. In some instances young girls are given in marriage to a man that they not know often without their consent. Girls are forced to marry an individual whom they know anything about him, just to strengthen the relationship of their parents or to economically support the family. Sometimes families forced their daughter to stop her schooling to marry to someone else without her consent. This leads females to suppression and leading unpleasant life situations, which in turn leads to trafficking. These kinds of cultural conditions coupled with a constant demand for sexual services on the part of men in the Middle East and other regions contributes much to women's vulnerability to trafficking.

When I was at grade nine (9th), my teacher asked to marry him but I was not accept his question at that time. Then he asked my family the same question. My family tried to forced me to marry to the teacher without my consent but again I was rejected the idea. After that the teacher faired me from my schooling. Because of this factor I was migrated to Saudi Arabia with the help of the traffickers through the sea rout (Quoted from the returnee in Edaga Hamus, on May 2019).

Therefore, forced marriage also contribute for the trafficking of many females in Ethiopia by exerting pressure on them to migrate to another place not only to economically improve their life but also to escape from the unwanted marriage and pressure of their family to marry others without their consent.

4.3.2.3. Failure in Educational Accomplishments

Some of the returnees display that failure in educational efforts is also a factor for the increase of human trafficking. The informants who mention failure in education as a reason for their trafficking were students of elementary schools, senior secondary schools and higher learning institutions before their trafficking. Particularly university students do not want to go back to their family when they get fired from the institutions because of low academic performance.

Besides, the informants admitted that low level of education and distance or unavailability of schools for a number rural community contributes much to trafficking in persons in the study area. As a result of illiteracy and low level of education many rural individuals have less or limited access of employment in formal labor markets. This lack of employment in formal labor markets aggravates the already impoverished life and forces them to look for opportunities in other places. Some of the returnee informants argued that due to the low level of education and failure in their educational endeavor, they cannot able to obtain employment opportunities in their locality. Low level of education negatively affects individuals in many cases. It hinders them from getting employed in formal labor market or it makes them unemployed, and then aggravates the impoverished life they already leading. The impoverished life itself provides an opportunity for the trafficking to recruit and exploit the youths using this vulnerability conditions.

Lack of education and skills makes it hard for the youths to find alternative employment or other ways to change their mode of life and to support their families. Having little or no formal education, many can obtain only low paying jobs in the informal sector, mostly as housemaids and waitresses. Many of these low skill jobs also require migration to larger different Arab countries, where these uneducated individuals may become targets of traffickers and others who wishes to exploit their labor.

In addition to the aforementioned issues of environmental, economic and socio-cultural causes/factors which are the interconnected root causes for human trafficking, the following issues were mentioned by the key informants, returnees and the FGD discussants as trigger factors behind the activities of human trafficking. These are limited enforcement of protective laws, corrupt border guards, the role of brokers, traffickers, family, returnees, and peer pressures. Besides, the key informants stated that the information disseminated by returnees and local brokers and traffickers about the success story of some individual irregular migrants in the community encourages the youths to prefer migration through the sea and desert routes.

To sum up, according the push and pull factors for human trafficking reviewed in chapter two, people migrate because of the existing social, economic and environmental settings in their home country not favorable to them to achieve their wellbeing (push factors) as well as looking of the relatively better conditions abroad (pull factors). As a result, people in search for better employment migrate from the low wage countries to high wage countries. Migration occurs where situations push laborers to where jobs, salaries, and other economic factors are most advantageous. In line with this, people from the community in the study area regarded the environmental, economic and socio-cultural problems as the main driving push factors behind individuals to leave their country and expose to human trafficking. On the other hand, migrants from the community in the wereda look for relatively better economic opportunities abroad. This is a pull factor in the destination countries. Thus, individual migrants from the study area prefer countries that are favorable to achieve their aspiration of economic wellbeing. For that matter, predominantly Saudi Arabia and other countries like UAE, Kuwait, Dubai, and Sudan are some of the mentioned destination countries for the trafficked individuals from the community of the wereda.

4.3.2.4. Poor Awareness of the Society about Perils of Trafficking in Persons

With regard to the awareness level of the society on the physical and socio-economic effects and threats of trafficking in persons on the victims of it, the key informants, the returnees and FGD discussants displayed different responses.

Most of the interviewed key informants argued that even though the society in the wereda observes or experienced various types of human trafficking challenges every time, yet still there is positive public perception towards irregular migration via the help of brokers and traffickers. The society fails to learn from the experience of hazards or sufferings they were faced and are facing as a community.

The key informants believed that some youths in the society are unwilling and reluctant to engage in domestic employment opportunities in the community rather they seek to get rich by working abroad migrating irregularly via the facilitation of traffickers and brokers irrespective of the risks and perils in the journey. Even there are individuals who considered the challenges and risks in the trip as a matter of chance. Having this perception they flee from their origin to the preferred destination countries abroad.

However, almost all of the returnees and FGD discussants were opposed to the ideas of the key informants illustrated above. The FGD discussants explained that the community in the study area usually experienced with deaths, the disappearance of the victims physically harmed and financially exploited and mentally or psychologically victim returned people. Thus, the community in the wereda is aware of the negative effects of trafficking in persons on the personal or physical and socio-economic effects on the victims of human trafficking. In line with this one FGD discussant has made the following argument:

The people in the wereda have an awareness of the horrible effect of trafficking persons. Because the people were experienced and still experiencing several shocking incidents of deaths, physical injuries, psychological problems and disappearances of individuals in the community that emanated from the practice of trafficking in persons, the society understands about the bad outcomes of trafficking in persons. Furthermore, every incident of bad news is easily shared among members of the society during the various communal celebration of the

society like wedding, funeral and religious holy days (Quoted from the FGD discussant of Asmena kebele, on May 2019).

Additionally, most of the returnees also asserted that families of victims know about the painful grief and bereavement when their children die or lost communication with them after leaving home. Therefore, the community in the wereda is aware of the terrible effects of trafficking in persons.

4.4. The Actors of Trafficking in Persons in Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda

Actors engaged in human trafficking range from amateur family-run organizations to sophisticated transnational organized crime syndicates. Traffickers include recruiters, transporters, exploiters, and others who enable or participate in the trade and exploitation of other people (UNGIFT, 2008). ILO (2003) also affirms 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. The whole process of trafficking in persons involves various highly networked actors from the local up to the transnational level. Similarly, there are actors that participate in various activities of trafficking in persons in the study area. The actors are highly networked from the local level brokers up to the transnational level traffickers in different borders, transit areas, and destination countries. Some actors provide fabricated information about the existence of better job opportunities, better living standard, better salaries and other facilitates in the destination countries. Others may be part of the decision making process and cover the expenses to the journey.

Accordingly, with regard to the roles and networks of brokers and traffickers, the key informants and returnees stated that the local brokers perform the activities of collecting individuals from different kebeles or localities of the community in the study area. After that the local brokers transporting, harboring, trafficking and transferring them to the other traffickers in other areas who have a secrete connection or network through phone call and text message with them. And then the traffickers in other areas receive the victims and traffic them across the deserts, sea routes and borders of different transit/destination countries. The key informants believe that the local brokers within the study area facilitate trafficking in persons which operates in secrete network-based cooperation with other traffickers starting from the local up to the destination

countries. One key informant in the wereda expressed about the bond of local brokers and traffickers in different parts of the country up to the destination countries as follows:

The local brokers who live within the community collect individuals for trafficking from different parts locally at the wereda and have a secrete connection or bond with other chief traffickers in different towns and border areas. These traffickers have also a strong bond or network with other transnational traffickers in different transit or border areas of origin, transit and destination countries (maybe they are Ethiopians or non-Ethiopian transnational traffickers abroad) that operate in different countries (Quoted from the key informant of the wereda, on May, 2019).

Besides, one Returnee from Saudi Arabia has stated as follows:

The local brokers and/or the potential migrants in a close cooperation with the local brokers perform the collection of individuals from different localities or kebeles in the wereda. Then they receive the money (7000 Ethiopian birr) for transportation and food consumption at the journey. The local brokers make the potential migrants who collect individuals free from fee for their transportation facilities as their Reward. After that the local brokers arrange the schedule for journey and transfer the individual migrants to other traffickers in other areas within the country and outside. The traffickers have a strong secret bond among each other no one can easily identify them. Their communication is via telephone and other social Medias (Quoted from the FGD discussant of Edaga Hamus, on May 2019).

The local brokers also contact the family of potential victims to use their services if they want to change their lives for the better mode. Local brokers usually target individuals who fit the profile of the most vulnerable: both young male and female, high-school dropout or completed with the unsatisfying score on the national exam; and unemployed or employed in a low-paying job. They work closely with poor families of the victims to push their children to work abroad and facilitate the overall process of the trip including financing the process.

Thus, the brokers in the study area have a strong bond with other traffickers in different parts of the country (Ethiopia). Since they know their activity is illegal, the brokers or traffickers employ a very abstract bond or connection among themselves. They use modern communication technologies like phone, Facebook, or other social media services to facilitate the trafficking operation. They also change their SIM frequently in order to not to be identify easily by someone else. The trafficking groups maintain phone and text message contact throughout the journey to transfer the trafficked peoples from one group to the next to pass the victims from country to country.

The key informants disclose that the local brokers can be relatives, neighbors or can have blood ties with trafficked individuals. Sometimes, the migrant themselves (mostly the returnees who migrate again) can also be facilitators of trafficking in persons by collecting individuals from localities while migrating themselves but free of fees as their reward. But they are participating in the illegal activities of human trafficking consciously or unconsciously.

4.4.1. The Techniques of Recruitment and Transportation Process

As defined by the Palermo Protocol, human trafficking is composed of three elements: Act or process (which includes recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of person), the means (threat, force, coercion, abduction, and fraud, and deception, abuse of power, giving and receiving of payments.) and purpose (exploitation). Accordingly, the information obtained from the returnees displayed that recruitment of victims may be initiated by different people, including local brokers, returnees, relatives, and friends. The system to recruit and transport the individual victims is that first this time migration becomes the common practices of the community in the Wereda. Migrating elsewhere is always in the mind of the capable people. The youths have an idea in their mind that they are fit and capable to work abroad. Consequently, this paves the way for the local brokers and traffickers to exploit easily this mentality of the male and female youths in society using different techniques. The success story of previous migrants that they had facilitated is the most common technique or system to recruit potential victims in the study area. Mostly, this technique is effectively used by returnees working as illegal brokers who are living in the community. With regard to this, one returnee has explained as follow:

Initially we the youths (female and male) by observing some glittery materials and success story of previous migrants in our locality, we agree to migrate. By understanding this mentality of the youths, the brokers and traffickers also disseminate falsified informal information about the safe trip, the accessibility of jobs and the presence of the conducive working condition in the destination countries in order to attract the youths. To disseminate such fabricated information, brokers and traffickers select individual migrants from among the potential migrants mostly returnees who try to migrate for the second time and above. Then, the representative collects five and above individuals and also collects money for transportation cost from the individuals and transfers it to a bank account of the other chief traffickers somewhere. These local brokers also arrange the time and place of traveling/meeting through a telephone conversation with other brokers and traffickers within their network (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

Similarly, other key informants also admitted that local brokers are individuals who are found in this wereda community for recruiting and gathering individuals from every locality. These people are known by the community members therefore they serve as key links in the trafficking in person's process via providing the individuals with falsified information regarding the journey, job opportunities abroad and the routes result in a successful migration. They actively promote and attract individuals by disseminating success story of previously trafficked people and the employment opportunities in destination countries. If anyone tried to challenge them with the facts about the unsuccessful migration stories and the challenges in the trip and destination countries, they abuse, risk, perils and exploit the individual migrants during the journey, the traffickers and brokers deny such facts saying that is the result of inappropriate facilitation by inexperienced and untrustworthy brokers and smugglers as well as bad luck of the incident.

The simplicity of communication and the information disseminated by the returnees about the success story helps the brokers and traffickers to easily exploit the positive perception of migration in the community of the wereda for their own business. Some returnee informants

assert that the brokers mainly target people that have their brothers, sisters or relatives abroad because they believe these people can easily afford the required money from abroad.

With regard to the arrangement of the journey, the key informants and returnees have stated that the local brokers inform the individual victims when they are going to start the journey, where they have to travel and for whom they are going to contact in different places or towns, deserts, and borders. By doing this the local brokers transfer the individuals to other traffickers that have secret networks with them.

The returnees also mentioned about the transportation system that on-foot travel, freight cargos, walking in deserts and jungles, cars, packed vehicles carrying other goods on, boats and vessels are the main transport facilities used by the traffickers to cross the victims in the borders starting from the departure up to the arrival at the destination countries.

With regard to the transportation facilities, one female returnee argued as follows:

I remember once in the desert of Djibouti with the hope of entering Yemen, we were loaded into the container in the morning. By sunlight we were very suffocating. We were tried to stop the driver by knocking on the walls. I don't think whether he was heard at that time he just continues to drive the truck. Some individuals were started fainting or collapsing because of the suffocation and overheat. And also I remembered some individuals have died but I can't remember the exact number because at that time I was very tired (Quoted from the returnee in Sewne, on May 2019).

Thus, the use of sealed airless containers and overloaded vessels or boats increases the vulnerability of and risk on trafficking people. In addition to this, so as to avoid intervention by police, military and border guards the victims are forced to travel several kilometers for several days on foot by night with the facilitation of the traffickers.

Generally, the traffickers and brokers perform their activity secretly or in a clandestine way since they know their activity is illegal, they fear being intercepted and apprehended by police as a criminal of human trafficking. Most of the time, they don't have physical contact with the victims and most communications are held through phone calls.

4.5. Effects of Human Trafficking on the Victim Trafficked People

According to UNODC (2008), human trafficking has an impact on the individuals in which it victimizes in all areas of their lives. Each phase of the trafficking process can include physical, sexual and emotional abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, economic exploitation and abusive working and living situations. Trafficking also has extensive economic, social and cultural consequences. Unlike most other violent crime, trafficking usually comprises prolonged and repeated trauma. Documents and research explain how men, women, and children are harmed in specific exploitative conditions and the short and long-term physical injures disabilities, and deaths that may result. For a number of specified reasons, trafficked persons are at great risk of HIV infection (UNODC, 2008).

The information obtained from the informants through in-depth interview mainly with returnees revealed that challenges of life; risks of safety and dignity are inevitable during the journey across borders, jungles, deserts, and sea routes. When the individuals leave their country via the help of traffickers and broker their vulnerability to abuse and exploitation, the information obtained from respondent participants of in-depth interview with returnees and key informants show that trafficking in persons exposes individuals to economic exploitation, and other physical or personal predicaments or perils during the journey and in the destination countries.

4.5.1. Financial Exploitation

All the interviewed returnees explain that victims of trafficking have exposed to financial exploitation by the brokers and traffickers is the major consequence or effect that emanates from the vulnerability situation of the trafficked victims in the process. In most cases, the process of migration itself is designed to make the victims vulnerable to and feel dependent on the brokers or traffickers. With regard to this one returnee has narrated about the financial exploitation as follows:

The local brokers contact us and told the information about the availability of jobs, work conditions, salaries and other facilities abroad. After that, we agreed and ask the brokers in our community to facilitate the journey to the destination countries we need to go. We give our willingness to migrate and then agree on the transportation costs. This is done mostly by phone call and text message and

sometimes face to face interaction. After that, the local brokers receive the money (7000 Birr) from every individual victim for food consumption and the transportation costs. The broker/traffickers also promise us the trip is full of safety and assured security. But after we start the trip, the initial trafficker transferred us to other traffickers in Djibouti or Yemen. They have a close network, they phone each other. Then these new traffickers again ask us to give them other additional money. If we fail to do what the traffickers claim, they are going to beat us or put us in detention (Quoted from the returnee in Wolwalo, on May 2019).

Therefore it is clear that even if the individual victims give their initial consent to migrate through the help of brokers, but their consent becomes meaningless and end up with the exploitation by the traffickers in the process especially when they leave their home country. The brokers and traffickers receive them money for their facilitation by promising them to provide safe transportation facilities of the journey in a manner that doesn't endanger the safety of the individual victims. However, since the brokers and traffickers are illegal profit-seekers, they didn't keep their initial promise. In the journey, the traffickers and brokers start to exploit the vulnerability and helpless situation of the individual victims. The traffickers take advantage of the vulnerability conditions of the individual victims. In the process, the traffickers claim additional money in the journey.

For the purpose of financial exploitation of the victims, the traffickers first jeopardize the life of the victim migrants and commit other forms of brutal physical violence. They also incarcerated the victims in hot places so as to get additional exorbitant payment either from their family or relatives at home or abroad.

The research participants have stated that the trafficked victims are exposed to financial exploitation due to the network-based operation of different brokers and traffickers. For that purpose, initial brokers transfer the individual victims to the hands of other new traffickers who have secreted connection with them. Therefore, financial exploitation is a continual process even in the destination countries. With regard to this one Female returnee from Saudi Arabia has expressed the situation as the following:

In the journey especially in Yemen, the traffickers asked us to bring money ((more than 20000 Ethiopian Birr) which called it mishwar. If we failed to bring the money, they hurt us and call to our family, relatives or friends at home or abroad in order to hear our screaming and transfer the requested amount of money. Unless we do what they ordered us and bring the money, they beat us and even can kill us. So we must call to our parents, relatives or friend at home or abroad to send us the amount of money they (traffickers) want. If we fail to do what they ordered us, our life just on the hands of the trafficker and they can hurt us. This is the incident I personally faced in Yemen and I made a phone call (by the trafficker's phone) to my sister, other my relatives, and my friends in Saudi Arabia to save my life. After my sister and my friends from Saud Arabia transferred the amount of money they needed they release me and I start my journey with other victims to Saudi Arabia. And then with the help of God, I entered Saudi Arabia and stayed for four years. But for your wonder, the traffickers also have a secrete connection with the shurtas (police officers) in Saudi Arabia so they can exploit you by taking you into informal detention places by communicating with the shurtas. Behind the shurtas (police officers) activity there is the hand of the traffickers. But, no one cannot know the techniques they use easily they are very systematic. Oh, generally everything is easy to say when passed my brother (Quoted from the returnee in Edaga Hamus, on May 2019).

Other returnee participants also added that the traffickers are very happy if the victims have brothers and sisters, relatives or friends abroad because they believe these individuals can send the money in order to rescue the victim from the control of the traffickers. Some other participants also argued that there are some individual victims from the community in the study area with an awareness of the financial exploitation in the journey. But they believe that their parents or relatives at home or abroad will send the money they asked by the traffickers if they face financial problem in the journey. The victims always asked to call their relatives or parents whenever they face bringing money for the traffickers.

The participants stated that, if the families, relatives or friends at home or abroad failed to send the needed money the victims expose to electric shock, burn their skin by plastic materials, or

they face to brutal flagellate or flog. Then when the victims cry, the traffickers call to their families or relatives and make the victims beg their families or relative by phone to pay the money they asked and to save them from that pain.

4.5.2. Physical Effect or Perils at the Journey

Since trafficking has diversified effect, victims of trafficking face multifaceted challenges in different stages of the trafficking process. For Scarpa (2008), human trafficking brings hazardous consequences for the trafficked people during the journey in transit countries as well as after reaching the destination. The traffickers take advantage of poverty, lack of education, political instability and civil war and natural calamities or disasters for the recruitment of the people for trafficking. After recruiting the people, or achieving their consent for movement, no doubt, through fraud, deceit, abuse of authority, force, coercion, etc. the journey of individual's exploitation and journey of traffickers' earning starts (Scarpa, 2008).

The same with the above explanation of Scarpa (2008), key informants and the returnees themselves affirmed that the trafficked victims were encountered with various physical or personal risks and challenges in the journey during the crossing of the borders, deserts and sea routes. That means people perish while crossing the borders of transit and destination countries being traveling in the jungles, the sea, and desert routes. Again the victims face violations of their fundamental right, dignity, and wellbeing in the destination countries since they are illegally entered to the destination countries.

The victim returnees' response display that, the trafficker and brokers travel the trafficked victims around the borders that are not easily controlled by the border security guards of the home country, transit and destination countries. In order not to be interrupted or captured by the border guards, most of the journeys are done at the night on foot for several days. Some times when trafficked victims face security problem the traffickers corrupt the border guards or advise the victims to run away and hide in the jungle areas. To escape from the interruption at the borders, victims forced to travel long, risky and dangerous journeys. During this time physical problems like broking bones, legs and wounds can happen on the victim migrants. With regard to this, one male returnee from Saudi Arabia has shared his life experience as follows:

I can tell you from my experience that, we traveled by foot and in the sea; we traveled in a crowded boat. At that time, I cannot tell you about the violence against women which is very nasty. They take the females into the jungles and have sex with them without their consent. They were sexually abused. And also there was severe fatigue, hunger, and thirst, there was extraction of eyes, there was flogging, there was drowning or sinking into the sea, there was a broken leg, there was a splitting fingernail, there was imprisonment and also there was death. I was personally incarcerated for one year in Saudi Arabia and the police officers (shurta) harassed and beaten us no one can question them. It was just too hard! It was a very difficult time, it was really painful condition and traveling through desert route is too risky and dangerous to your life (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

The victim returnees argued that the journey is chaotic, complex, and unknown which is dangerous and risky to the physical wellbeing of the trafficked victims. Crossing the waves of sea routes via boats and vessels with overloaded is insecure or too dangerous. Key informants also stated that unprecedented victims of human trafficking perish in the journey from shipwrecking and sinking off the boat in different sea routes. This can be supported by other findings like Human Rights Watch (2014) in which it stated that Ethiopian irregular migrants sank in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean every year while hoping to arrive in Yemen, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and other Gulf states. Similarly, Alaleeli revealed that traffickers exploit children, men, and women, regardless of age, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or socioeconomic status. Trafficking victims often have various signs of serious bodily abuse. These signs include bruises or damages, broken bones, burns, brandings, chronic backbone, visual or hearing problems due to the long duration of work hours and constant beatings received from their tormentors or oppressors (Alaleeli, 2015).

The returnees pointed out that, during the journey shortage of water and food for daily consumption is also very common to every trafficked victims. People die from thirsty and hunger while crossing the hot desert routes.

The following narration is also another life experience of one male returnee in the community of the study area:

When I was traveling to Saudi Arabia, I remember I was started my journey with other individuals from this wereda. The routes of our journey were Edaga Hamus-Mekelle-Logiya (Afar)-Djibouti-Yemen-Saudi Arabia. After crossing the borders of our country Ethiopia, Djibouti and the sea by the overloaded boat we have arrived in Yemen. Then after terrible financial exploitation in Yemen which is called mishwar the traffickers transfer us to the border of Saudi Arabia which is the destination Country. The journey was very tricky facing jungles overnight, deserts for several days without rest and necessary food. During the long journey, I have observed the body of unknown died people. People were falling down in the deserts that I have seen. No one can help them because in that situation every one gives priority for the survival of his or her life (Quoted from the returnee in Hadish Hiwot, on May 2019).

The informants also added the traffickers do immoral and inhuman acts to the victims at the journey. Most of the other interviewed informants confirm that especially female trafficked victims commonly raped for sexual intercourse by traffickers, gangs and drug dealers at the journey; desert routes, in Yemen, in their passage to Saudi Arabia and also in Saudi Arabia. This is supported by Human Rights Watch (2014) report which indicates that Yemeni traffickers in and around Haradh performs horrific brutal measures on Ethiopian irregular migrants to make money through captive and transporting them into isolated torturing camps. The report displayed that, to extort money from the migrants' family and friends in Ethiopia or abroad, traffickers impose severe pain on the migrants through rapping, beating, ripping off their fingernails, branding their skin with irons, gouging out their eyes and breaking their bones.

According to the informants, besides facing to the sunlight, hot desert and jungles at the journey the traffickers and brokers separate male and female migrants in order to abuse the females for forced sex. Consequently, many female victims expose to unwanted pregnancies, higher risk of exposing to HIV as well as other sexually transmitted diseases. The FGD discussants, returnees and key informants also assured that these are witnessed reported victim cases of different individuals from among the returned victims within the community of the study area. With regard to this one key informant from the BoLSA in the wereda has expressed as follows:

I want to tell you one real story. There was a young male who was a native of this wereda. He was from Mariam agamet kebele (one kebele in the wereda). Of course, later he has died. He has gone to Saudi Arabia with three females saying he will lead and facilitate them the trip. Then one day they spend their night in one small town by renting bed and he told the females to sleep separately. But the females said we want to sleep together. Again he just ordered them you must sleep separately and they slept alone separately. After that, he entered at the night to the room where the lady he wanted has slept and he tried to rape her. The female also screamed in a shock as he tried to rape her. Then the people in the compound helped her and the man was arrested and also she was returned to her family. Fortunately, it was because they have stayed in a town, but if they were in the desert and jungle areas no one would rescue her from the attempted rape (Quoted from the key informant in the wereda, on May 2019).

The key informants and returnees assert that the traffickers use force or coercion as a means of raising money from the trafficked victims. They beat, hunt and confine or detain the victims to cause psychological strain or torture in order to obtain the amount of money they need. Traffickers violate various rights of the victims in order to ensure compliance, control, and take maximum advantage over them. The traffickers physically abuse and torture the victims as a means of control and compliance or obedience.

From the aforementioned view of the participants, it can be concluded that extreme physical torture (like beating, flogging, injures, disables, broking legs/bones, burning different parts of body extracting or removing eyes), abduction, extortion or coercion, enslavement, rape, health problems, psychological trauma and even deaths are the most common physical effect of trafficking in persons on the trafficked victims of the wereda at their journey through deserts, crossing border, sea routes.

4.5.3. Physical Effect or Perils at the destination countries.

Informants have pointed out that, almost all the individuals from Sa'esi'e Tsa'eda Emba Wereda are making their journey with the facilitation of brokers and traffickers to Saudi Arabia and some of them to UAE, Kuwait, and Lebanon. Because of the wereda's proximity to Afar Region, the

individuals prefer to travel through logiya-to-Djibouti-to-Yemen-to- Saudi Arabia. According to the informant's idea since there are many previously migrated people from the wereda especially to Saudi Arabia and to the aforementioned states, the new potential migrants can have their brothers and sisters, friends or relatives there. So they believe that the previously irregularly migrated people will help them when they faced challenges. This situation is also used by the brokers and traffickers to easily recruit or deceit and exploits the new potential individual migrants. In line with this the returned informants argued that most of the potential individual migrants from the wereda make their journey towards Saudi Arabia because there are previously migrated people in that country and helps to the newcomers after a severe or dangerous journey.

The returnees argued that upon the arrival in the destination countries the individual victims are not allowed to work at different conducive areas or places due to the factor that the trafficked victims do not enter legally to the destination countries. Thus, the victims may intercept by the border guards during the entrance of the territory of the destination countries and also they can control by the security or police officers of the destination countries. Consequently, the victims faced beating, flogging, torture, detention or incarceration, death and deportation to their home country without accumulating the money (the goal of the trafficked peoples to go abroad out of their home country). With regard to this one Female new returnee has stated her life experience as follows:

After the horrifying and terrible journey at the desert, different borders and sea routes, I entered Saudi Arabia on December (2018). And then I was finding a job in Riyadh. But shurta (police) has immediately controlled me and take me to the detention or prison center. Then after two weeks, they send me with other peoples to Ethiopia and now this time as you see me I joined my family with nothing or empty hand. But I want to say thanks to God to see my family again after the terrible journey. However, I am not happy at this time, I feel boring and angry and financially bankrupted. There is the same feeling in my family too. And now I want to try my chance again to Saudi Arabia through the sea (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

The informants of returnees in this study argue that the victim's personal/physical safety and wellbeing is on the hands of the employers and moral conscience the society in the destination

countries since they are illegally entered without the acknowledgment of the governments of the destination countries. In most cases when especially females employed as a housemaid in different Arab Muslim countries they forced to change their names and religion (if they are Christians) into Muslim names and Islam religion. They are also forced to learn Koran, to participate in religious practices of their employers and to follow Muslim religion. If they failed to do what they have asked by their employers, they faced deny and delay of salary, beating, denying from food, burn their body with boiled water and even throwing from the building. Because of the victims have illegal status in the destination countries they cannot claim any grievance upon their employers or perpetrator. The victims cannot access to basic social services like health care and denied contact with their family by telephone. Sometimes the madams and employers confiscate their wages and the victims cannot do anything because they have not legal status to enter and work in that country. With regard to this one female returnee from Saudi Arabia has expressed as follows:

If we were sick just they pull us out of their house and chase us away. They didn't want to see us again. Even we cannot able to call our friends or relatives because sometimes they confiscate our cellphone and they don't allow us call to our friends. We have no guarantee since we are not legal migrants. Nobody is asking for us at all (Quoted from the returnee in Beleso, on May 2019).

Therefore, the trafficked victims commonly expose to heavy workload without freedom and rest (working for two or three houses of the employers' family), physical and sexual abuse, torture, restriction of movement, debt bondage, forced labor, underpayment, confiscation of documents if any, restricting from phone call with their family, incarceration and deny of wages. With regard to this, one female returnee has explained about the work condition in Saudi Arabia as follows:

After the terrible trip, I have arrived in Saudi Arabia and I was employed as a housemaid in a given family. But I found that job too difficult because the families that I have employed are many in number. My monthly salary was very low comparing to loads of the work. So I need to change the job but I couldn't change because as an illegal migrant I cannot able to move freely and find better jobs there. Rather I have to hide my self even working under bad condition. Unless and otherwise I will be arrested by the shurta (police) of the country because they are

always searching the illegal migrants everywhere in the country (Quoted from the returnee in Edaga Hamus, on May 2019).

According to the above and other interviewed informants view, though males also suffer a lot of challenges females are most likely vulnerable to physical and emotional threats and perils being as illegal migrants and housemaids or domestic workers in different destination countries. This is supported by US Department of State's report (2012) and (2019) that affirms many Ethiopian women and men working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports or passport confiscation, incarceration, and murder. Ethiopian men and boys migrate to the Gulf States and other African countries, where traffickers subject some to a forced labor and vulnerable to labor exploitation. All these abuses would inflict physical as well as psychological damages on the victims that might last for the rest of their lives.

Accordingly, the key informants and the returnees have pointed out that most females exposed to physical and emotional abuse within the house they employed as a housemaid. Thus, the employers cause physical injuries to the domestic workers through damaging by boiling water, burning with plastics on their skins, dropping chemical on their body. Some victims try to escape the torture and abuse by jumping from high buildings and some victims also try to commit self-suicide by swallowing cleaning detergents or liquids and hanging themselves. The same with this, Zimmerman and Stockl (2012) also identified some health and related effects of trafficking. Among these consequences; Psychological problem, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other anxiety disorders, and thoughts of suicide. The other effect is that the trafficked people who return home may go back to the same difficulties they left but with new health problems and other challenges, such as stigma (Zimmerman and Stockl, 2012).

From the aforementioned ideas, it can be concluded that starting from the departure up to the working conditions of the destination countries life is too difficult for the trafficked victims being they are illegal migrants and highly exploited economically, physically tortured and emotionally abused by the traffickers, brokers, and employers. Similarly, Scarpa (2008) also reveal that human trafficking brings hazardous consequences for the trafficked people during the journey in transit countries as well as after reaching the destination. Therefore, the physical

threat or risk and the terrifying journey, the abuse, and exploitation by the traffickers and the terrible working condition have long-lasting effect on the lives of victim migrants.

Besides the above-mentioned effect, the informant participants disclose that human trafficking also have a horrible effect on the society of the study area economically, socially and psychologically. FGD discussants and key informants said that initially even the families in particular and the society of the wereda, in general, have pressurized their sons and daughters to go abroad to become rich within a short period of time and to escape them from poverty. In order to realize this goal of becoming rich, the families give their children the money for transportation by selling their oxen or by borrowing from other people or institutions like Dedebit microfinance. But, when their children controlled and exploited by the traffickers at the journey, the families exposed to a financial and moral crisis. In addition to this, when the victims once and for all deceased in the sea routes as well as the deserts or when their children (victim individuals) returned with serious injuries or health problems it is another terrible effect on the society of the study area and psychologically hurting the society.

Another negative effect of human trafficking on the society of the wereda according to FGD participants and key informants view are, loss of productive workforce, children and parents left without the necessary help or protection, social problems arising from broken families, children growing up without care and protection of their parents. The young male and female are always deceasing or dying everywhere in the sea routes and deserts because of trafficking activities. For instance according to information obtained from BoLSA of the wereda in the recent time six people have died in Bossasso while they were attempting to enter to Yemen and then to Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the society in the study area is losing the active working generation.

4.6. Actions to be taken by The Government and Other Concerned Bodies

With regard to the appropriate measures or actions to combat human trafficking and the illegal activities of brokers and traffickers in the study area, the informants disclose there are no consistent and tangible actions taken by all the concerned bodies to halt human trafficking activities in the wereda.

The key informants in the wereda have argued that, even if the families in particular and the community of the wereda, in general, understands about the horrific effect of human trafficking

like financial exploitation by the brokers and traffickers, physical injuries, psychological problems in the journey and also deaths of their children but still there are some families encouraging or pressurizing their sons and daughters or other relatives to migrate and work abroad by communicating with the local brokers to facilitate the journey for their children. They motivate their children morally and financially to migrate through the facilitation of the brokers and traffickers. They subsidize their sons and daughters the money by selling their materials, cattle or by borrowing from others for the cost of transportation of their children's migration. The relatives abroad also help financially for the potential migrants for their transportation cost in the journey rather than motivating them to stay and work in their home country or locality.

The key informants believe that the youths and their family don't want to engage in agricultural productivities like irrigation and other local works rather the youths especially are ready to become rich in a short period of time by migrating and working abroad. These people believe migration as a means to promote the family income through remittance and emancipating from poverty. Thus, the key informants argued that such kinds of people in the wereda are not supportive of the local government to combat or take action against the human trafficking activity in the wereda. One key informant in the wereda had quoted in Tigrigna language to reinforce the above-mentioned ideas like this “ኣብ መዓኮሩ ያ ቆሰሊ ዘለዎ ከልብስ ከም ድላዩ ኣይነብሕ?” (which means “the dog with a wound in its buttock/seat cannot embark/scream as he wants”). This saying is used by the key informant to show how some people in the wereda are not cooperative with the local government in halting or combating human trafficking because they send their children by the brokers and they cannot give information to the concerned body.

On the other hand, the key informants and some other informants from the returnees and FGD discussant displayed that, the government has formulated some actions to fight human trafficking. Accordingly, the measures or actions taken to halt human trafficking by the local government were examined in line with **3P** paradigm introduced by the Trafficking Protocol (2000) (prevention of human trafficking, prosecution of offenders, and protection of victims) to counter human trafficking.

Prevention: According to Shelley (2010), Prevention of the recruitment of people is thought to be an ideal method to reduce the number of trafficking victims. He also added about the prevention activities which include: awareness-raising campaigns, providing educational and

vocational training to reduce economic vulnerability, assisting individuals with microcredit, strengthening law enforcement, and strengthening partnerships between organizations to improve trafficking prevention. Abdul also illustrates that, prevention of human trafficking programs should examine the socio-cultural and economic conditions, identify the vulnerable groups, address the root causes of trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse which includes discrimination, social and economic marginalization, violence and abuse, as well as armed conflict and organized crime (Abdul, 2018).

In line with this assumption, the key informants said that the government has strongly worked and working to counter or combat human trafficking by raising awareness of the community about the horrible effect of human trafficking. The government is always trying to teach the community about the socio-economic and physical effects of human trafficking on the youths, the family and the community. According to the key informants the local government calls for public meeting and shows the stories of individual victims by videos, by inviting volunteer victim individuals to share their experience or by using other mechanisms like mass media, religious leaders and through youth associations to create awareness to learn the community especially the youths and then to stop or minimize the severity of trafficking in persons. With regard to the awareness creation activities in the wereda community, one key informant from BoLSA stated as follows:

To prevent trafficking in persons in this wereda, there is a joint task force called the anti-trafficking movement or campaign led by the wereda leader. This joint task force again established a joint committee which includes; religious leaders, different associations and other influential persons led by the kebele leaders at kebele level. Using these joint committees, the joint task force is trying to create and raise awareness about the effect of trafficking in persons by using various mechanisms to the community in the wereda (Quoted from the key informant in the wereda, on May 2019).



Figure 4: Awareness creation campaign in Edaga Hamus, photo taken by the researcher on May, 27/2019.

Additionally, the key informants affirm that the government is making an effort to create various employment opportunities in their locality by using different mechanisms. One mechanism is by organizing the youths in a group and then the government borrowed them on the loan form from Dedit microfinance to involve or participate in small and micro enterprises in order to raise their income and change their living standard in their locality. According to the key informants view the government also introduced various rural and urban package programs to create employment opportunities for the youths and then to stop the activities of trafficking in persons in the community. But still, the government is unable to combat the problem in the wereda because the perception of the community about migration and working abroad is as the best means of escaping them from poverty.

Contrary to this, the information obtained from the informants through in-depth interviews with victim returnees and some FGD discussants blamed the commitment of the government in preventing the problem of trafficking in persons and preventing the youths from migrating abroad in an illegal way through the facilitation of the brokers and traffickers. These informants stated that it is clear that the government is trying to condemn human trafficking by using different Media, public meetings or by religious leaders in religious holidays, but the government is failed to fully dedicate to provide vast employment opportunities for the youths in their locality. For these informants, awareness problem is not the major cause for trafficking persons in the community rather other environmental and economic problems and there are other supplementary factors are also responsible for the expansion of the problem. The informants agreed that sometimes the government arranges a loan to the youth (organizing in a group first is

a pre-condition) to work in their locality. Nevertheless, the informants argued that the amount of money the government gives them in the form of loan is not enough to start work in their locality. Besides this, the informants argued that the interest rate is greater than the loan so that the interest rate of the loan by itself is another debt for them. Thus, the youths use the money for the transportation cost of their irregular migration abroad with the help of the traffickers and brokers. Moreover, the informants stated that, the long bureaucracy in the wereda it too difficult to obtain the loan at the right and needed time.

Prosecution: This is the second principle which is an indispensable element for governments to eradicate the crime. As Overbaugh explains, prosecution deters further trafficking, incapacitates current traffickers, and removes the powerful financial incentive to traffic through both asset forfeiture or penalty and mandatory restitution or compensation. States need to apply a broad range of prosecution-related activities for them to be effective. The techniques that have been tried are: implementing specific anti-trafficking laws, establishing relevant institutions, such as special anti-trafficking police units, training law enforcement, protecting witness rights, developing proactive investigative techniques and other activities (Overbaugh, 2009).

With regard to this, the key informants affirm that the government is always searching the local brokers and traffickers in cooperation with the victims and other people to apprehend and to bring in front of the court. Then if the individual is proven guilty of trafficking in persons by the court, the individuals are going to be incarcerated and punished by the law. For this matter, the police, the court, bureau of security and administration, bureau of youths and sports affairs and the judiciary are working cooperatively. Because of this coordination, some local brokers were identified and brought to court. For instance, the data obtained from the security and administration bureau of the wereda, starting from 2016 twelve (12) brokers were apprehended and brought to the court. Most of these apprehended local brokers are already proved guilty of trafficking in persons and punished from 12 up to 17 years rigorous incarceration. The key informant from the above-mentioned bureau stated that they are still searching the remaining and other new local brokers and traffickers by mobilizing the community by saying “*ራሳ ተቸገላት ከንኩሳ አይባልናን*” (we should not be the recipient of the corpse/cadaver). However, since the trafficker’s activity is clandestine and secreted, highly networked each other and integrated with

the society, pieces of evidence are very limited to apprehend and punish the local brokers and traffickers.

On the other hand, most key informants have argued that most of the victims and their families are unwilling to provide the necessary information and to point out the local brokers and traffickers. The reason behind this is that, the brokers and traffickers can be relatives, friends, neighbors, they can have blood ties with the victims or they may be people of one area. The key informant from BoLSA of the wereda also added that the victim returnees are not ready to provide the information because of fear of retaliation by the local brokers and trafficker and also they fear the traffickers abroad can harm their relatives. With regard to the revenge of the traffickers, the key informant has stated one story as follows:

At one time, a local broker who flagged/identified by one victim female migrant in Saudi Arabia was apprehended. Then in response to this, the other Ethiopian trafficker in Saudi Arabia holds/grabbed the female victim migrant from the place where she worked in Saudi Arabia and take to hidden torturing place. Then trafficker in Saudi Arabia called by phone to the family of the victim female migrant and he just ordered and intimidate them to take the local broker out of the jail or will kill their daughter (Quoted from the key informant in the wereda, on May 2019).

Thus, the above ideas clearly showed that although not the desired extent the government is trying its best to control the illegal activities of traffickers. By mobilizing the community in the wereda the police officers and other security officials working to intercept the local brokers and to protect the victims from the terrible predicaments of human trafficking in the whole processes of trafficking from the local up to the destination.

Protection: Regarding the principle of protection, the Trafficking Protocol (2000) requires states to protect the privacy and identity of victims, as well as their physical safety. Other assistance includes: supplying trafficking victims with information on legal proceedings, providing the opportunity to present their views and concerns, and offering assistance for victims' physical, psychological, and social recovery (such as appropriate housing, counseling, medical, psychological, and material assistance, and employment, educational, and training opportunities).

In line with this the key informants admitted that the government was try to strengthen the protection measures like; registering the victim returnees (the date they migrated, the date they returned, the destination countries they migrated, etc...), controlling the main routes and borders that the traffickers use for trafficking and harboring the victim migrants. For this purpose at the wereda level, security officers, courts, police, militias and other concerned bodies are working together in cooperation to protect the youths from traffickers and brokers. The key informants asserted that, of course currently this time the local government is more focusing on the internally displaced people (IDPs) from different parts of the country because of the current political situation in the country but previously and this time side by side with the internally displaced people, the local government in cooperation with federal & regional governments and other charity organizations is trying to support and protect the victim returnees. With regard to the protection and support to the victim returnees in the wereda, one key informant has stated as follows:

With the support from the federal and regional governments, the fund obtained from ILO and other charity organizations, the local government provided workplace and accommodation or place for housing for the returnees. The local government provided training for over 500 returnees and loaned the returnees to engage in various works like cobblestone, producing slab or block and woodworks. And also the local government has worked and working in creating market linkages to the youths (Quoted from the key informant in the wereda, on May 2019).

On the other side the victim returnees believe that even though the government tries to ensure the wellbeing and support the victims, it is not enough. During the deportation time from the destination countries like Saudi Arabia for instance, the victims suffered from intimidations, physical and psychological abuse by the police and security officers of those countries. Additionally, since the victims are considered as illegal in the destination countries, it is difficult for them to access or contact the Ethiopian Embassy to rescue and protect them from the intimidations and abuse by the police and security officers. They cannot freely access and use information services and freedom of movement to reach the Ethiopian embassies abroad. Thus,

even if the government tries to provide different measures to protect and support the victims, yet it lacks the full potential or it is not enough.

To conclude the key informants have appreciated the overall government efforts to counter trafficking in persons. On the other hand, the other informants from returnees and FGD discussants blame the government to prevent the problem and protecting the youths from migrating abroad through the facilitation of local brokers and traffickers. These informants argued that the government is lagging behind to minimize combat trafficking in persons because the government is failed to launch youth-centered vast employment opportunities. Besides, the prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts are not immediate, integrated and coordinated each other at all levels.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

Human trafficking is a process of people being recruited through deception or force in the country of origin and transported to the transit and destination countries for the purpose of exploitation. These days, it has been considered as one of the serious concerns worldwide. Every country including our country Ethiopia has been impacted by human trafficking throughout the world in spite of Socio-economic status, history or the political system. Trafficking in human beings is to a large extent a sign of Poverty, unemployment, and lack of opportunity which force people mainly youths to look for a better life by moving away from their country. This time, it has become an issue of international importance. The entire international community, including the international organizations, national governments, and regional associations, are trying their best effort to formulate laws and policies to eliminate human trafficking. Thus, this time trafficking in persons has become the national issue in Ethiopia because thousands of Ethiopians are trafficked frequently through the facilitation of brokers and traffickers and face several horrible challenges and perils in the desert and sea routes as well as in the destination countries. This study was conducted for the purpose of exploring and understanding the causes of human trafficking and the multifaceted challenges faced by trafficked persons during the trafficking process with the special emphasis on physical and socio-economic effects on the victim migrants in Saesie Tsaeda Emba wereda.

Based on the results obtained, the major causes of trafficking in persons in the study area are categorized as Economic and socio-cultural factors. These factors are like poverty, unemployment, food shortage, limited arable and cultivable land, poor productivity, drought, deforestation, shortage of water, climate and environmental changes, good attitude towards migration by the community and the youths in the wereda as the best means to rid from poverty, dependence of remittances for food consumption, absence of suitable natural environment, lack of conducive working environment, ignorance of domestic works, the desire to become rich in short period of time, awareness gaps, the success story of previously migrated people and returnees, peer pressures, the role of local brokers mainly returnees are among the economic and

socio-cultural causes of human trafficking in the study area. Besides, corruption, lack of good governance and delay of justice or sometimes deny of justice and other supplementary factors are also considered as aggravating causes of trafficking in persons in Saesie Tsaeda Emba wereda.

With regard to the actors that participate in the trafficking of persons process, this paper has indicated that the local brokers mainly the returnees takes a lion share in the human trafficking process in the study area. The local brokers recruit, collect victim individuals from different kebeles or localities in the wereda and also arranges the time and place of traveling through a telephone conversation with other brokers and traffickers within their network. These local brokers have a strong bond with other traffickers in the country and other transnational traffickers. By using this hidden network, the local brokers transfer the victims to other transnational traffickers. The transnational traffickers exploit the trafficked victims in the journey. Families are also considered as actors in the process of trafficking in persons in the study area. The families are directly or indirectly participate in the decision-making process of migration through the facilitation of brokers and traffickers. To this end, the local brokers work closely with poor families of the victims to push their children to work abroad and facilitate the overall process of the trip including financing the process. The community, the border guards in the transit borders, relatives, friends are also identified in this study as actors involved in human trafficking.

In this study, it is discovered that the trafficked persons experience multifaceted problems in the trafficking process, during a journey in transit countries as well as after reaching the destination. The victim trafficked individuals face several challenges of life; risks of safety and dignity are inevitable during the journey across borders, jungles, deserts, and sea routes. The victim trafficked individuals are exposed to financial exploitation by the traffickers in the journey. Besides, the victim trafficked victims expose to extreme physical torture like beating, flogging, injures, disables, broking legs/bones, burning different parts of body, extracting or removing eyes, abduction, extortion or coercion, enslavement, rape, health problems, psychological trauma, and even deaths. Hunger, thirsty, unsafe transportation throughout the desert and sea routes are also the other problems that the victim migrants faced because of the practice of trafficking in persons. Female migrants have highly exposed to sexual abuse everywhere in the journey as well as in the destination countries.

Furthermore, this study discovers that the victim trafficked individuals faced various challenges in the destination countries. Trafficked persons are forced to work in different exploitative and dangerous working conditions. They are not allowed to work at a conducive working place. The victims are vulnerable to various physical, economic and psychological difficulties in the destination countries. Restriction of movement, heavy workload without rest, restricting from the phone call with their family, incarceration, deny of wages or salaries, beating, flogging, torture, burning with plastics and boiling water on their skins, death are among the mentioned difficulties that the victims have faced in the destination countries. Therefore, it is concluded that the activity of trafficking has a bad physical, socio-economic and psychological effect on the victims.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following points are recommended to combat human trafficking in the study area.

- ✓ As the study discovered, poverty is one of the major factors behind the escalation of trafficking in human beings. In order to reduce poverty therefore, the government should make consistent efforts to address the causes of poverty by creating different employment opportunities for the people mainly youths in their locality. Alternative employment opportunities should be made available for the youths so that they are not forced to march abroad for labor purposes. The local government in cooperation with regional and federal governments should provide the youths with adequate loans, working places, create conducive working environment and provide training timely to engage in different works in their locality. The loan should be given based on the feasibility study.
- ✓ The government should promote awareness about the horrible effects of trafficking by providing different campaigns against trafficking in human beings using various mechanisms. The awareness creation programs should address and access to the whole society. The Medias should give its own independent air time in order to reach all the society and also prepare documentary films on the awful consequences of trafficking human beings. Awareness creation programs regarding traffickers should be applied to all the society both at the urban and rural areas.

- ✓ In Addition to the above, schools can play a significant role in promoting awareness about trafficking in persons and its adverse terrible effect. Students can be encouraged to form clubs, like anti-human trafficking-club to educate for one another, inform their parents, and disseminated the message to their community.
- ✓ The government and other concerned bodies should work in close cooperation with the community in their all efforts of combating human trafficking problems at the grassroots level. The local government has to mobilize the local communities to address the problem of trafficking and to control the activities of the brokers and traffickers at the grass-root level. Without the cooperation of the community the government alone cannot able to halt trafficking in human beings it is just like clapping with one hand.
- ✓ The religious institutions should teach their followers about the effect of human trafficking in various religious ceremonial activities. Since the community can accept their respective religious leaders, and beliefs, they should condemn trafficking as an evil activity. The government should also work in cooperation with the religious leaders in combating human trafficking by using times of religious activity to inform the people.
- ✓ The government, in cooperation with the various stakeholders, should control the illegal activities of brokers and prosecute the perpetrators. The government should strengthen border control in cooperation with the adjacent neighboring countries. The government should also control the corrupted border guards and provide capacity building training for all concerned bodies in combating trafficking human beings.
- ✓ The government BoLSA and Foreign Affairs should make particularly bilateral labor agreements with the major destination countries of Ethiopian migrants especially the Middle East Countries to respect the Ethiopian labor workers migrants' minimum working conditions.

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Appendices

Appendix I: A Guide Line for In-depth Informant Interview with Returnees, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion

Hawassa University



College of Law and Governance

School of Governance and Development Studies

1. Interview Questions for Returnees

Good Morning/Afternoon!

My name is Desalegn Teka Gidey. I am a post graduate student at Hawassa University, school of Governance and Development Studies. I am studying “**An Assessment of The Causes and Effect of Human Trafficking: The Case of Saesie Tsaeda Emba Wereda, Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia**”, for the partial fulfillment of degree in Masters of Peace and Conflict Studies. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and focus group discussions and give your response. Your response is vital for the study and your participation is absolutely voluntary. When I conduct the interviews & focus group discussions, if you don't mind I will record the conversation not to miss useful information. The information I will record will be deleted after the end of my study and any information you will give serves only for the academic purpose and keep confidential. Your name and profile will not be mentioned in the study paper.

Research Site name: *Tabia/ Wereda*_____

Personal information for returnee participants

Sex_____

Age_____

Marital status_____

Educational level_____

1. Tell me your employment status before you move abroad?
2. What was the reason that forced you to move abroad?

3. Would you tell me in what situations you were living currently?
4. Where did you get the information about the work opportunity abroad?
5. Who participated in the process of trafficking in persons?
6. Would you tell me how you contacted the broker? Where and through what means?
7. What was the behavior of the brokers you met? How do you express the treatment of the brokers before and after the recruitment?
8. What do you think about the role of family members, friends or returnees on the process of trafficking of persons?
9. Tell me the factors that compelled you to prefer the illegal routes?
10. Tell me from where did you get the money to pay for the local brokers? And how did you pay it?
11. Tell me how was the whole process of your journey, the means of transportation you used and recruitment to work abroad? What problems were you faced in your journey?
12. What was your expectation before you move abroad and what looks the condition you got at the journey and destination country?
13. How did you express the working and the living condition?
14. How did you return to your home country? Who support you to return to your country?
15. Do you believe that you have achieved your objectives while moving for employment abroad? If No why? Do you have any plan or thought to go back again?
16. What is your general opinion about human trafficking and working abroad as labor worker?
17. What do you think should be done by the government in general and the local government in particular and other stakeholders to combat human trafficking?

I thank you very much for your valuable information.

2. Interview Questions for the officials of different institutions

Good Morning/Afternoon!

My name is Desalegn Teka Gidey. I am a post graduate student at Hawassa University, school of Governance and Development Studies. I am studying “**An Assessment of The Causes and Effect of Human Trafficking: The Case of Saesie Tsaeda Emba Wereda, Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia**”, for the partial fulfillment of degree in Masters of Peace and Conflict Studies. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and focus group discussions and give your response. Your response is vital for the study and your participation is absolutely voluntary. When I conduct the interviews & focus group discussions, if you don't mind I will record the conversation not to miss useful information. The information I will record will be deleted after the end of my study and any information you will give serves only for the academic purpose and keep confidential. Your name and profile will not be mentioned in the study paper.

Research Site name: *Tabia/ Wereda* _____

Personal information for the officials of different institutions

Sex _____

Age _____

Marital status _____

Educational level _____

Position _____

Name of the institution _____

1. What do you understand about the act of human trafficking in general?
2. How do you express the prevalence of human trafficking in the Wereda?
3. What do you think are the causes of Human Trafficking in this wereda?
4. What seems the awareness level of the community about human trafficking?
5. What are the methods of recruitment and transportation of migrants?
6. What do you understand about the various difficulties faced by migrant victims?
7. Who are the persons involved in the process of human trafficking? How they operate it?
8. What do you think about the role of the families or communities in the process of human trafficking?
9. What are the consequences of human trafficking in this wereda?
10. What is now the situation of the returned migrants in your community?

11. Do you think that the government is providing the necessary support to the returned migrant victims?
12. Would you tell me the institutional efforts to control the activities of brokers and smugglers /traffickers?
13. What are the major challenges for countering or combating human trafficking?
14. What measures should be devised by the government and other concerned bodies to combat human trafficking?
15. Do you have any additional idea regarding to this issue?

I thank you very much for you valuable information.

3. Guiding questions for Focus Group Discussions

Good Morning/Afternoon!

My name is Desalegn Teka Gidey. I am a post graduate student at Hawassa University, school of Governance and Development Studies. I am studying “**An Assessment of The Causes and Effect of Human Trafficking: The Case of Saesie Tsaeda Emba Wereda, Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia**”, for the partial fulfillment of degree in Masters of Peace and Conflict Studies. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and focus group discussions and give your response. Your response is vital for the study and your participation is absolutely voluntary. When I conduct the interviews & focus group discussions, if you don't mind I will record the conversation not to miss useful information. The information I will record will be deleted after the end of my study and any information you will give serves only for the academic purpose and keep confidential. Your name and profile will not be mentioned in the study paper.

Research Site name: *Tabia/ Wereda* _____

1. What is your opinion towards the current status of human trafficking in your area?
2. What do you think are the main factors exist in the community that motivates the people to move abroad through illegal way?
3. For which destination country do most individuals prefer to move? Why?
4. Can you discuss about the major actors involved in human trafficking? What is their role and responsibility?
5. What do you think is the role of the families and the societies in the process of human trafficking?
6. Would you tell me the different challenges which migrant victims face during their journey and at the destination? What do you think are the causes of these problems?
7. What is the society's level of awareness with regard to the effect of human trafficking?
8. What measures should be taken to halt human trafficking?
9. If you have any additional opinion regarding the issue you are welcome.

Thank you for your time and all the valuable information.

Appendix II: Profile of the selected Respondents of the Study

A. The Profile of Returnee Participants

NB. * indicates the returnee participants

No.	Participant's code	sex	Age	Marital status	Kebele	Educational status	Date of interview
1.	*1	F	30	Single	Edaga Hamus	9 th	May 2/2019
2.	*2	M	30	Married	Hadish Hiwot	7 th	May 2/2019
3.	*3	F	27	Married	Beleso	12 th	May 3/2019
4.	*4	F	30	Married	Edaga Hamus	9 th	May 3/2019
5.	*5	M	25	Single	Hadish Hiwot	10 th	May 6/2019
6.	*6	F	24	Single	Edaga Hamus	8 th	May 6/2019
7.	*7	M	29	Single	Hadish Hiwot	10 th	May 6/2019
8.	*8	M	27	Married	Wolwalo	7 th	May 10/2019
9.	*9	F	25	Single	Beleso	9 th	May 10/2019
10.	*10	F	23	Single	Sewne	8 th	May 11/2019
11.	*11	F	30	Married	Sewne	7 th	May 11/2019
12.	*12	M	24	Married	Sa'esi'e	9 th	May 13/2019
13.	*13	M	30	Single	Edaga Hamus	2 nd year University	May 15/2019
14.	*14	M	29	Single	Sa'esi'e	Degree	May 17/2019
15.	*15	M	30	Married	Beleso	Degree	May 18/2019

B. Profile of Key Informants Interview Participants

NB. KI indicates the key informant participants

No.	Participant's code	Sex	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Position	Date of interview
1.	KI1	M	40	Married	Degree	Head of the office of security & administration	May 19/2019
2.	KI2	M	43	Married	Diploma	Wereda youth & sports affairs expert	May 19/2019
3.	KI3	M	41	Married	Degree	District complaints officer	May 20/2019
4.	KI4	M	45	Married	Degree	Labor & social affairs coordinator	May 20/2019
5.	KI5	M	30	Single	10 th	Representative of the district police office	May 22/2019

C. Profile of FGD Discussants

NB. FGD* indicates the FGD discussants

No.	Participant's code	Sex	Age	Marital status	Educational status	Position	Kebele	Date of interview
1.	FGD*1	M	49	Married	3 rd	Farmer	Asmena	May 29/2019
2.	FGD*2	M	48	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Asmena	May 29/2019
3.	FGD*3	M	35	Married	10 ⁺³	Resident	Asmena	May 29/2019
4.	FGD*4	M	43	Married	3 rd	Farmer	Asmena	May 29/2019
5.	FGD*5	M	30	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Asmena	May 29/2019
6.	FGD*6	M	43	Married	7 th	Farmer	Asmena	May 29/2019
7.	FGD*7	M	46	Married	Priesthood	Religious leader	Asmena	May 29/2019
8.	FGD*8	F	40	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Sa'esi'e	May 24/2019
9.	FGD*9	F	38	Divorced	Illiterate	Farmer	Sa'esi'e	May 24/2019
10.	FGD*10	F	41	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Sa'esi'e	May 24/2019
11.	FGD*11	F	36	Married	4 th	Farmer	Sa'esi'e	May 24/2019
12.	FGD*12	F	28	Single	Degree	Teacher	Sa'esi'e	May 24/2019
13.	FGD*13	F	39	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Sa'esi'e	May

								24/2019
14.	FGD*14	M	68	Married	Priesthood	Religious leader	Geblen	May 27/2019
15.	FGD*15	M	60	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
16.	FGD*16	M	48	Married	3 rd	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
17.	FGD*17	M	57	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
18.	FGD*18	M	40	Married	7 th	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
19.	FGD*19	M	59	Married	Illiterate	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
20.	FGD*20	M	38	Married	8 th	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019
21.	FGD*21	M	42	Married	8 th	Farmer	Geblen	May 27/2019

Appendix III: Some indicative pictures of the informants in the field practice





Appendix IV: Some indicative pictures of the physical Effect of Human Trafficking

