

**The Problem of Ethiopian Women Labour Force Trafficking to
the Middle East Countries**

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Annexure VI

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled.....
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Annexure VII

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss Eden W/Micaeal W/Argay Student of MSW from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his/her Project Work for the Course mswp-001. His/Her Project Work entitled **The Problem of Ethiopian Women Labour Force Trafficking to the Middle East Countries**

Which he/she is submitting, is hi/ her genuine and original work.

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Abstract

Trafficking of women is a worldwide problem. Different sources indicate that trafficking and transnational crime next to drug and arms dealing. Ethiopia is one of the countries known as major exporters of labour to the Middle East. This particular study aims to contribute to the understanding of problems of trafficking of women from Ethiopia to Middle Eastern countries for domestic work. The study explored major factors that influence this practice and about the problems they face. The study involved 50 women who are victims of trafficking to the gulf world 5 officials working in MoLSA. The researcher purposely selected women in the process of travelling and come to Bethezata medical centre for medical checkups. The study employed structure questionnaire and structured interview to obtain primary data. Finally frequency percentage was used for analyzing quantitative data and thematic qualitative analysis was used to analyze data from interviews. The findings indicated that the economic problem and lack of job opportunity in their home country have influenced women to migrate to Arab counters and exposed them for traffickers and abusive employer's misery. Emotional abuse was the second highest form of abuse that women victims were entertain or live within the Middle East country.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
GCC:	Gulf Cooperation Council
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IOM/SLM:	International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Mission
MoFA:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSA:	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
UN:	United Nations
UAE:	United Arab Emirates
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWW:	United Nations Women Watch

Glossary

Female -A female person: a women or a girl

Migration A process of moving, either across international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people and economic migrants (IOM, 2004, p. 41).

Migrant worker- A person, who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national (United Nations, 1990, p. 262).

Victim of human trafficking -An individual who is a victim of the crime of trafficking in persons (IOM, 2004, p. 69).

CHAPER –I

1-INTRODUCTION

1.1-Background

Induced by different causes human migration is a phenomenon that has existed throughout history. A significant trend in contemporary period is the increased number of women migrants due to the changing labour demand caused by globalisation. Over the past century, women's employment has shifted from the industrial to the service sector and also to the informal economy. The development of the informal economy has allowed women to be active participants in this sector and also to migrate from developing countries to developed countries with better economies. Female workers from Ethiopia migrate to different parts of the world in search of better job opportunities to escape poverty and improve the circumstances of themselves and their families. Recently, there has been a large entry of Ethiopian women to the Middle East, serving primarily as domestic labourers in private households.

Forces that compel people to move from one place to another, be it within the same country or beyond national borders, are often due to personal circumstances. So called 'push' factors include poverty, lack of employment opportunities and proximity to civic and political unrest. Other people migrate attracted by 'pull' factors: to improve their economic positions, for instance, in a country or place perceived by the would-be migrants as having better opportunities (John, 2002).

Whether motivated by push or pull factors, these migrants, it could be argued, 'choose to migrate'. Yet in some cases, are these decisions made more from desperation than choice? And if they are, how does desperation affect the decisions people make? While mobility is easy for some, many others avail themselves of assistance from a range of 'service providers' or traffickers. Not often are these migrants able to negotiate such help from positions of strength (John, 2002).

The resource constraints of developing country push people to work in a relatively resource rich countries. Migration and women trafficking is highly linked to the poverty, discrimination, unemployment, under-education, lack of resource and economic instability of women in their country of origin. In recent years the Arab Middle East countries of the gulf are hosting the largest share of guest workers to indigenous populations than any where (IOM, 2005).

Trafficked people usually come from the poorer regions of the world, where opportunities are limited and are often from the most vulnerable groups in society. People who are seeking entry to other countries may be picked up by traffickers and typically misled into thinking that they will be free after being smuggled across the border (Yoseph, 2006).

According to UNWW (2008), migration in Ethiopia is increasing both in magnitude and significance. As it is stated in the National Action Plan of Ethiopia, "about twenty-seven million people are living in poverty, with women comprising a majority of those living in absolute poverty. This is due to the gender differentials that persist at all levels of society, as reflected by social indicators".

The trafficking of women and children from Ethiopia, especially to countries in the Middle East, is considered as a significant problem. According to Agrinet (2004), about 84 percent of women who had migrated for employment in domestic work were trafficked and most of them do not envisage the prospect of leading a good life locally. Furthermore, International Organization for Migration/ Special Liaison Mission in Addis Ababa show that a little less than 91 percent of the hotline counselling service beneficiaries was young women from Ethiopia looking for information on working in the Middle East (IOM/SLM Addis Ababa, 2004 cited by Asefach, 2012).

The aim of this research is to find out the underlying factors that expose women and young girls due to being trafficked and further identify the major problems they face during the course of travelling. Hence, this study aims at exploring the driving factors that expose women and young girls to be victims of the trafficking and it focuses on the extent and character of women labour force trafficking from Ethiopia to Middle East countries which usually undocumented, the problem is known to exist still due to population pressure and poverty.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Identifying groups of women and children vulnerable to trafficking is difficult, as the large process of regular migration often masks the trafficking process. In most cases, victims of external trafficking are initially willing to migrate and voluntarily participate in the process. However trafficking, unlike regular migration involves deception about the ultimate outcome of the migration process and exploitation of the victims. As it is noted in an assessment made in regarding to trafficking in women and children from Ethiopia, this has become a significant and topical problem for Ethiopian women and youth (Yoseph, 2006).

According to ILO:

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a country, 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 labour in the countries of destination, most of these countries have restrictive immigration policies, exposing migrant workers to a range of human rights abuses, including labour exploitation, violence, trafficking, mistreatment in detention, and even killings (ILO, 2011).

Trafficking of women is a worldwide problem. Different sources indicate that trafficking and transnational crime next to drug and arms dealing. Traffickers are highly profitable, since trafficking in women is very labour-intensive and profitable in high quantity. "A report, by Amnesty International(2004), reveals the extent of trafficking around the world..., each year 2 million girls are introduced in to the commercial sex market... and the annual profit of trafficking women is estimated at USD 5-7 billion (Agrinet:2004:3)

As far as definitions are concerned, the study is using the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime (UN, 2000).

A research study by ILO indicate that, despite the lack of a common and clear understanding, there is ample evidence that trafficking of Ethiopians as domestic workers for labour exploitation is highly prevalent in Ethiopia. The research indicated that the practice has increased recently and the youth are deceived and sometimes coerced into migrating to the Middle East countries and the Sudan without adequate protection from abuse and exploitation (ILO, 2006-vii).

According to Central Intelligence Agency (2011), Ethiopia is one of the countries known as major exporters of labour to the Middle East. According to Kebede (2002), being one of the most populated countries in Sub Saharan Africa, three-quarters of the general population of Ethiopia consists of women and children that are exposed to widespread poverty. Due to existing cultural values that are common mainly in rural Ethiopia, women have limited access to education and training opportunities. Hence, as compared to men, women have lesser access to employment opportunities. Research findings show that women and children in Ethiopia experience serious challenges that affect their survival and development as a result of socio economic, political and cultural factors (Bezabih, 2008 cited by Asefach 2012).

A research finding indicate that women and young girls who migrate to Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen and Saudi Arabia has also revealed that these women experienced various types of human right abuses (Agrinet, 2004). Another research finding show that a large number of Ethiopian women and children who migrate to Middle East countries to work as housemaids

are victims of trafficking and are exposed to different kinds of abuse and exploitation. The most common form of abuse and exploitation faced by women and young girls working as domestic workers in the Middle East are sexual abuse, overwork, confinement, physical abuse, insult, belittlement, and withholding of salary. Moreover, their movement is restricted by the employers and illegal agents, and they are also expected to work between nine and nineteen hours a day with limited hours for rest (Belayneh, 2003 cited by Asefach 2012).

According to Human Rights & Human Welfare many migrant workers enter these countries willingly but subsequently find themselves ensnared in situations of forced labour. Some ways in which this occurs is through recruitment agencies charging excessive and typically illegitimate fees, which subjugate migrants to forms of debt-bondage, or employment contracts, signed by workers while in their country of origin, are annulled upon arrival in the Middle East and are substituted with new contracts that require longer hours and less pay (Mindy Mann).

Available studies in Ethiopia focus on gathering of information to determine the extent and character of trafficking, identifying existing gaps in policy and legislation, and allowing for capacity building to combat trafficking (Yoseph 2006:17). Few studies have been carried out to investigate cross-border trafficking in Ethiopia. Studies revealed that a large number of women who migrate to the Middle East to work as a domestic worker are victims of trafficking and face a wide range of abuses and exploitation (Agrinet, 2004).

This particular study aims to contribute to the understanding of problems of trafficking of women from Ethiopia to Middle Eastern countries for domestic work. The study explored major factors that influence this practice and about the problems they face. It is presumed that

this will contribute to the understanding of the problems during the course of trafficking faced by trafficked women, there by adding to body of existing research about human trafficking from Ethiopia. That is why the study focuses to show the magnitude of the problem in relation to female labour force migrants to the Middle East Countries. Hence, the reason why this issue has been chosen for study is to make public the extent of the problem of trafficked female Ethiopian migrants are facing by bringing their personal unpleasant incident to be heard.

1.3-Research Questions

1. What are the main causes and consequences of women labour force trafficking and its impact in the society?
2. What is the real situation of women labour force trafficking problem at the Middle East Countries?
3. What is the real experience of the victims in the destination countries?
4. Does the consent of the victim by itself prevent the occurrence of trafficking in women problem not to be occurred?

1.4. General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess and identify the nature of the problem of Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to the Middle East countries.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives.

The specific objectives of this research include:

- To identify the magnitude of the problem of trafficked women in Middle East country for the purpose of domestic work,

- To identify the extent and character of trafficking from Ethiopia to the Middle East country ,
- Investigating the women trafficking problem effect over the victims, and
- Suggesting possible recommendations to be applied by government and non-governmental organizations.

1.5. Significance of the Study

In view of the above background, the present study is expected to have the following contributions:

1. It may provide valuable information for concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies, as well as service providers, about the seriousness of the problems faced by survivors of trafficking;
2. It may contribute to creating awareness and shed more light on the problem female victims are facing. Stakeholders might also be encouraged to develop intervention programs to address victims' needs;
3. It may serve as an initial reference for researchers and stakeholders who might be interested in conducting research at a larger scale on the problems of trafficked women.

1.6. Limitation and Scope of the Study

Victims of trafficking are a “hidden group” that are difficult to access even the returnees who were victims of external trafficking. This situation is expected to be a major limitation. However, it will be attempted to find at least some cases to support the discussion in the study.

The facilitators of trafficking in human labour are not also both accessible and are not willing to provide information. Institutions in intervention activity lack up data information and organized data in the government offices. These were also other limitation.

The study were conducted about the problem of victims of women labour force trafficking to the Middle East countries. They are women in the process of travelling to the Middle East Countries, victims of trafficking in the past and officials from concerned agencies. The study targets returnees and potential travellers from and to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE, the major destinations for a large number of migrant workers from Ethiopia. Thus, the research results cannot be generalized to the entire population of women affected by human trafficking. Cognizant of this fact, however, the research may serve as a valuable entry point into the consideration of the extent and nature of the problems these victims faced.

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

The research work organized into five chapters. The first chapter includes the introductory part that deals with the statement of the problem, the research objectives and questions, significance of the study, limitation and scope of the study, and organization of the thesis.

The second chapter discusses the literature review part that deals with a general concept of women trafficking, an over view of migration in the global context, Trafficking from Ethiopia, why are women more vulnerable for trafficking, major theoretical tenets pertinent to labour migration, recruitment, the legal frame work in trafficking, the extent and magnitude of the problem and problems encountered by female migrant workers by

trafficking. The third chapter discusses description of the study area, research design and methods, universe of the study, sampling and sample size, tools and procedures of data collection, data processing and analysis and ethical consideration. The fourth chapter discusses the data presentation and analysis. The fifth and the last chapter discuss the findings, summary, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER II:

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. General Concept of Women Trafficking

Changing labour markets with globalization have increased both opportunities and pressure women to migrate. The migration process and employment in a country of which they are not nationals can enhance women's earning opportunities, autonomy and empowerment, and thereby change gender roles and responsibilities and contribute to gender equality. But they also expose women to serious violation of their human rights. Whether in the recruitment stage, the journey or living and working in another country, women migrant workers, especially those in irregular situations, are vulnerable to harassment, intimidation or threats to themselves and their families, economic and exploitation, racial discrimination and xenophobia, poor working conditions, increased health risks and other forms of abuse, including trafficking in to forced labour, debit bondage, involuntary servitude and situations of captivity (Emebet Kebede, undated).

The mobile nature of human beings has accelerating the international labour migration from time to time. The available literature on human trafficking mainly consists of reports, studies, assessments and surveys conducted by international, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The last decade has seen a remarkable increase in the transnational and internal trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia (Agrinet, 2004). Ethiopian women and children are trafficked between regions, from rural parts to major cities in the country and from Ethiopia to Middle Eastern countries (Yosph, 2006). In addition, according to US Department of State (2011), Ethiopia is a source country for men; women and children trafficked for forced labour

and sexual exploitation. The above information further shows that Ethiopian women are also trafficked largely to Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, as well as to some other destinations like Bahrain and United Arab Emirates (UAE), for domestic service.

In addition, according to US Department of State (2012), Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and South Sudan – particularly in Juba, Bor, and Bentiu – while Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labour in Djibouti as shop assistants, errand boys, domestic workers, thieves, and street beggars. Young women, most with only primary education, are subjected to domestic servitude throughout the Middle East, as well as in Sudan and South Sudan, and many transit through Djibouti, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, or Yemen as they emigrate seeking work. Some women become stranded and exploited in these transit countries, unable to reach their intended destinations. Many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement, and murder. Many are also driven to despair and experience psychological problems, with some committing suicide.

The focus of this study is primarily on the problems of the Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to the Middle Eastern Country. That is, migration associated with employment, income and lively hood. “Migration from developing countries to other parts of the developing and developed world is increasing significant among patterns of Third World population mobility, especially since the 1970’s and 1980’s (chant & Liffe,1992:7-8 cited by Tsehay, 2003:4). The aim of this review is not merely to recapitulate the literature about trafficking of women and girls for domestic work. Generally, trafficking comes in many different forms of criminal activity: it is dynamic, adaptable and constantly changing and outsmarting efforts by law enforcement bodies attempting to avert it. The responses to the

problems are also rapidly developing, particularly since an internationally agreed upon definition was adopted by the United Nations in November 2000. International cooperation is essential to the success of most interventions against women and child trafficking. Hence, the literature review looks into the features of the existing documents with regard to human trafficking in general and the problem of trafficked women labour force to the Middle Eastern Country in particular. The researcher has defined migration as the larger practice of regular (migration frequently masks the trafficking process). This chapter starts by addressing the overview of migration in a global context, and continue by addressing the reason why women more vulnerable for trafficking, the major theoretical tents pertinent to labour migration, recruitment, the legal framework in trafficking and lastly the chapter try to see the extent of the problems encountered by female migrants from Ethiopia. Moreover, the concepts of the women labour force trafficking problems have been defined as they are relevant to this study.

2. 2. An Overview of Migration in a Global Context

Migration from one place to another place has long history of human being starting from hunters and gathers, and later as nomads to feed there animals. The migration trends continue to be international like Trans Atlantic slave migration across continents. Now a day, in the era of globalization, migration is accepted as a value, because migrants play a key role in building and sustaining important economic and human links between their host and home countries. Because of this reasons over the last 35 years, the number of persons living outside their country of birth become more than doubled, the amount is over 175 million people. Worldwide, one in every 35 person is a migrant (IOM, 2004).

According to US State Department (2006), an estimated of 600,000 to 800,000 men, women and minors are trafficked across global borders every year, and of this number, around eighty percent of the women and girls are exposed to exploitative situations. The report also added

that the figures quoted above do not include millions who are victims of trafficking *within* their nations.

Induced by different causes human migration is a phenomenon that has existed throughout history. A significant trend in the contemporary period is the increased number of women migrants due to the changing labour demands caused by globalisation. Over the past century, women's employment has shifted from the industrial to the service sector and also to the informal economy. The development of the informal economy has allowed women to be active participants in this sector and also to migrate from developing countries to developed countries with better economies. This migration and foreign employment has the potential to bring positive benefits for these women; but, simultaneously, there is also a great risk of exploitation and abuse associated with such migration (Firehiwot, 2010).

Since the 1990s women's migration has caught the attention of migration scholars, as large numbers of women nowadays migrate overseas, a process oftentimes called the "feminization of migration". Globalization, particularly the growth of global capitalism, has resulted in growing social and economic inequalities worldwide, forcing people from less economically developed countries to migrate to wealthier nations (Marina de Regt, 2010).

A study shows that all East African countries have been recognized as source, transit and destination for trafficked women and children. The study also shows that trafficking occurs both internally and across borders to other countries in the East and Southern Africa, and trans-continently to Europe and the Middle East. According to Yosaph 2006 in the assessment revealed that trafficking is not a new phenomenon, but it has recently re-emerged globally. Global March (cited in Allais, 2004) show that the trafficking of persons leaves no

country untouched and the widespread global nature of the practice is on the rise. The author listed Ethiopia among countries affected by the practice (Asefach, 2012).

The main topical issue of migration is its trafficking aspect of women and children all over the world especially for people living in the poor countries of the world due to its illegal process. “The fact that distinguishes trafficking from other migration both, legal and illegal is absence of informed consent” (Tsehay:2003:12). The Ethiopian Herald daily news paper on April, 11, 2013 published on the topic of Ethiopian human trafficking victim’s written by Meskerem Lemma that “in many cases, migrant women do not sign employment contracts before departure. The only information they have is that they will work as housemaids and will earn monthly salaries between USD 100-125. The agents paint a picture of relatively easy working and living. Once they reach their destination, some are made to sign contracts in languages they do not understand, thereby unknowingly forfeiting their rights. They sign contracts based on what their agent tells them are included, quite often, not the real terms of the contract”.

Trafficking in women is a worldwide problem. Different sources indicate that trafficking of women is a growing and transnational crime next to drug and arms dealing. Traffickers are highly profitable, since trafficking in women is very labour-intensive and profitable in high quantity. “A report released on March 5, 2004 by Amnesty International, reveals the extent of trafficking around the world....., each year 2 million girls are introduced in to the commercial sex market the annual profit of trafficking women is estimated at USD 5-7 billion (Agrinet:2004:3). The amount of profit they get from trafficking is the key objective of the traffickers to continue with this transnational crime activity.

The resource constraints of developing countries push peoples to work in relatively resource reach countries. Migration linked to trafficking in women, the main reasons for female migration are poverty, discrimination against women, unemployment, under-education, lack of resource and economic instability. In recent years the Arab Middle East countries of the gulf hosting the largest share of guest works to indigenous populations than any were(IOM 2005:49). Ethiopia is one of the densely populated countries subjected to large population pressure. Thousands of Ethiopians have migrated around the world including woman labour force that flees to the Middle East countries.

Africa include the large share of the world poorest states accounting for same 49 per cent of the total or 323 million people living below the poverty line the numbers of African living outside their country of origin has more than doubled in a generation and, African states are faced with the critical challenge of managing migration in the 21st century (IOM 2005:33).

According to Pearson (2003), Middle Eastern countries such as Bahrain, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are the main destinations for women and young girls trafficked from East Africa for domestic labour. Furthermore, Pearson puts it as follows: *“There is wide scale trafficking of women especially from Ethiopia to the Gulf – in Lebanon alone, there are an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Ethiopian domestic workers, a significant number of whom are trafficked”* (2003, p. 4). The study by Pearson also shows women trafficked to Middle Eastern countries for domestic work might go through illegal or legal agencies and those illegal agencies are usually familiarized to agents through friends or family. The women are usually charged a fee by agents, or a fee is deducted from their wages once they start working. The study indicates that migrant domestic workers were often deceived about the working conditions, the type of jobs they were to perform and on the size of their salaries. The study further indicated that trafficked women are often forced to work

an average of eighteen hours a day with no break; their wages are denied or lower than what was offered, and; they are exposed to rape, mistreatment and confinement (Asefach , 2012).

The high pressure lack of peace on Africa and the pull factors in the western and eastern countries of the world has a great influence to increase the interest of the people of Africa to migrate and to live in other countries. According to IOM 2005 migration flows with in and out of Africa to display the following characteristics:

1. International and cross-border migration as strategies to cope up with ecological and economic problem.
2. Movements towards areas of relatively better prosperity and stability triggered by intraregional disparities.

Ethiopia is no exception to this phenomenon. Recent information shows that the volume of women emigrants from Ethiopian to the Arab countries has increased in recent times. Most of them travel through illegal means. The assessment done in Nov.2006 show that, the number of Ethiopian migrants left legally reach 17,000, whereas between 1992 and 2001, 6148 women left legally. As a woman has lees opportunity for education and employment, the trend of migration shows that woman is higher than man (Yoseph 2006:56).

2.3. Trafficking from Ethiopia

Young women from all parts of Ethiopia are trafficked for domestic servitude primarily to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, but also to Bahrain, Djibouti, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. Djibouti, Egypt, and Somaliland are reportedly the main transit routes for trafficked Ethiopians. Some women are trafficked into the sex trade after arriving at their destinations. Small numbers of men are trafficked to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States for low-skilled

forced labour. While the number of registered labour migration employment agencies rose from 36 to 90 between 2005 and 2008, the government significantly tightened its implementation of regulations governing these agencies over the same period. This resulted in an increase in trafficked Ethiopians transiting neighbouring countries rather than travelling directly to Middle Eastern destinations (UN, 2009).

The study *Issues and Challenges of Ethiopian Female Labour Migrants to the Middle East* by Frehiwot (2010) states that, in general estimates indicate that over 100,000 Ethiopian workers are believed to be working in countries of the Middle East, and 50,000 of them work in Beirut. The profile of Ethiopian women migrants in 2008-2009 depicts that 83% of them were females belonging to the age group covering 20 to 30 years old. The information of MOLSA also reveals that 100 percent of these women migrated for the purpose of serving as domestic servants in private households.

A research finding show that in search of job opportunity or income is not detrimental by itself, for many countries gain significantly as a result of remittances of citizens working abroad. Nevertheless, what is unacceptable is that, migrants are trapped into a situation where they become victims of trafficking during the migration process and are made to suffer abuse and exploitation. The research further comments on the complexity of migration becoming trafficking as follows: “*while all trafficking involves migration, not all migration is trafficking*” (Agrinet, 2004, p.1).

The study using the following international instruments: Trafficking in persons: According to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and

Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): “Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (UNCJIN 2000). Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” Since the report looks at domestic work as a purpose of trafficking, the terms “forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery”, used in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, are of a particular relevance.

According to United Nations Women Watch (2008), migration in Ethiopia is increasing both in magnitude and significance. As it is stated in the National Action Plan of Ethiopia, about twenty seven million people are living in poverty, with women comprising a majority of those living in absolute poverty. This is due to the gender differentials that persist at all levels of society, as reflected by social indicators. The action plan also shows that though education has been given attention by the government and factors such as the early marriage of girls diminish the prospect of women gaining admission to higher education. The action plan further states that the rate of student dropouts among girls is higher than boys by a large margin, and girls are furthermore usually held responsible for a multitude of tasks in the household, which may interfere with their education.

2.4. Why are Ethiopian Women More Vulnerable to human Trafficking?

Women in Ethiopia have less opportunity to receive an education than do men. As a result, women also have less opportunity for employment. It is not surprising that the trend of migration among women is higher than that of men.

According to Kebede(2002), in Ethiopia, women are seen as the “natural” providers of domestic service including cooking, cleaning, and care taking and general household maintenance. This is coupled with the biological role of childbearing and resultant responsibilities. In addition to the above, many Ethiopian women are engaged in paid labour in factories, homes or restaurants to supplement the household income and are often exposed to rigorous and labour-intensive work environments. A study shows that most victims of external trafficking have either completed high school or only are school dropouts. Consequently, due to the unfavourable circumstances existing in the country, women and young girls are exposed to trafficking through their hope to improve their lives and support their families (Asefach, 2012).

The gender dimension of poverty in Ethiopia is another very important push factor deserving treatment as a distinct structural cause. Deep-rooted practices of gender discrimination that characterize Ethiopian communities have created a climate where migration of women is encouraged and the practice of trafficking in women is perceived as morally acceptable (see story below). Important elements of the gender dimensions of poverty in Ethiopia with evident consequences for the prevalence of trafficking include prevalence of harmful traditional practices, such as early marriage, and increasing responsibilities imposed on young girls in areas where the ‘culture of migration and trafficking’ has taken some root—like Jimma, Wollo, and Arsi—to migrate and support their respective families. Male-dominated institutions at the community level pressure young females to consider migration

to support their family at the expense of their education and whether or not they are married and have children (ILO, 2011). Case stories showing how migration of women is encouraged by families in some parts of Ethiopia:

“Five girls aged 20–22 years, married, with children, and living in Dessie, indicated that they agreed to pay a local broker ETB 4,000 if he facilitated their migration to Jeddah. Pressured by their family members, they all decided to migrate, leaving their children and marriage behind, to support their families” bid.

In Ethiopia though both men and women equally share prevailing problems associated with poverty, women seem to be more severely affected due to various reasons. Due to patriarchal cultures, women in Ethiopia have very limited access to resources, education, and training opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Hence, they are mostly unemployed or have limited participation in the formal economy. Due to these barriers, which inhibit women’s participation in the formal economy, the only viable alternative means of earning income lies in joining the informal labour market. With the feminization of poverty and high unemployment rate in the country, it is not surprising that women migrate to Arab countries as domestic workers. Hence, the pervading poverty is responsible for the growing tide of migration (Firehiwot, 2010).

The study by Emebet Kebede, an assessment of the international labour migration situation in Ethiopia in the case of female labour migrants, described that overall, out of the total 4,725 posts, women fill 30 per cent and the remaining 70 per cent are filled by men. With limited access to the formal sector of the economy and unable to make ends meet by conducting small trades in the informal sector, it is not surprising that so many women leave the country as migrant workers to the Gulf States.

2.4.1 Differences of Opportunities and Stability

People migrate from place to place because of “push” factor like unemployment, lack of education and health care facilities, natural disaster, war etc. and as the “pull” factors, people migrate in need of incomes, availability of better job opportunities, better education and medical services. Unemployment and lack of education, affect women more than men. Women’s are highly affected by poverty in developing countries due to uneven distribution of resources and this encouraged many women labour for deliberately go often to prostitution and to exploitative works as means of earring a living. Increased economic globalization has resulted in an increased feminization of poverty, forcing greater numbers of women worldwide to migrate in search of work. Seeking economic opportunities abroad, women turn to a variety of resources, including newspaper ads, acquaintances, marriage agencies, labour recruiters, and modelling agencies. They accept positions as nannies, maids, sex workers, dancers, factory workers, and hostesses. Many of these migrants end up as victims of illegal and unscrupulous trafficking networks (Jyothi Kanics, 1998).

“Countries suffering from, depressed economies and instable governments are more likely to become havens of person traffickers. Promises of better pay and working conditions in foreign countries tend to disorient and displace people; increasing their vulnerability certain cultural or social practices also contribute to trafficking” (Modern Slavery:2007).

According to Human Right Watch report (2007) women and young girls in other parts of the world, for example Indonesia, Philippines and Sri Lanka, experience various forms of gender-based violence and gender inequality, including discrimination in economic activity

the report also shows this gender inequality profoundly influences their access to education and employment and drives many to migrate to survive.

In recent years, female migrant workers in general have composed larger percentages of migrant workers in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, which include Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates. Women migrants represented almost 30 per cent of all inflows in 2000 compared to 8 per cent in the early 1980s. In Lebanon, the proportion of women migrant workers among all migrant workers more than doubled between 1965 and 2000 (Anti-Slavery International, 2005).

2.4.2. Lack of Rule of Law for Trafficking

According to UN Trafficking in Persons Report - Ethiopia (2012), the Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Although the Federal High Court convicted an increased number of transnational labour traffickers, the government's continued failure to investigate and prosecute internal labour or sex trafficking crimes, to compile data on such efforts from local jurisdictions, and to utilize the criminal code's trafficking-specific provisions remained a concern. The government's provision of assistance to trafficking victims remained stymied by its reticence to partner with NGO service providers actively and consistently. The limited and inconsistent assistance provided to trafficking victims by Ethiopian diplomatic missions in the Middle East was inadequate compared to the scale of the problem; the parliament did not allocate funds for the establishment of labour attaché positions in these missions.

Many countries regardless of whether they are places of origin, transit or destination have weak, unenforced laws or no laws against trafficking in human beings. Individuals can be sold and resold many times and forced to prostitute themselves and work under slavery-like conditions. Penalties for trafficking and selling humans are often relatively minor compared with those for other criminal activities. Therefore experts believe that trafficking in people is often more profitable and less risky to criminals than trafficking in drugs or guns (Jyothi Kanics, 1998).

The understanding and illegal nature of trafficking may be a problem to put clear laws in many countries. The lack of government priority to women labour force trafficking as a problem in a collecting data and research to understand the extent and nature of the problem can be the reason not to form and implement rule of law, the professionalization of organized crime to flourish from trafficking (Venessa Von:2007).

Most of the information about irregular migration and the risk of trafficking is fragmentary and mainly based on media reports. Beyond media reports, the public and police have limited interest in digging and knowing more about irregular migration and the risk of trafficking. There is lack of detailed and regular research and surveys that document the prevalence of trafficking, the routes and patterns of trafficking, methods used by traffickers, services available, measures taken by the Government and non-governmental organizations, and the impacts of the responses (ILO, 2011).

The victims of trafficking are also reluctant to report their experience to the authorities and other potential victims of trafficking; they are mostly stigmatized as a result of the problem they faced in the destination countries. Some of them may feel as a criminal due to the

underground activity they did with their traffickers. “Once traffickers move women from their homes to other locations within their country or to foreign countries, victims typically find themselves isolated and unable to speak the language or understand the culture” (Modern Slavery:2007).

The victims of trafficking are mostly and without immigration papers of invitation or tourist visas, functioning only for not more than three months. “However the law is very easily evaded when the girls claim that they are leaving for Beirut on vacation and not for employment. Meanwhile employment agencies have shunned (avoid) the law” (Report Sep.29, 1999).

These illegal documents are invalid after sometime and the women become illegal and forced to work in domestic services and prostitution. They have no residence or work permits and are thus totally dependent on their employers administratively and financially.

According to a study made in the year 2007 by Venessessa.von, the victims rarely have immigration papers or have been given fraudulent identification documents by the traffickers. Victims also may be exposed to a range of health concerns including domestic violence, alcoholism, psychological problems, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The local brokers are not clear to everybody not to be known by the law enforcement authority like police. They did the activity underground by relatives and friends of the victims. To avoid notoriety and detection by authorities, local brokers do not have established or official places of work. They work from rented houses, neighbourhoods, cafes or hotel rooms and do not publicly advertise their services. According to a recent study even the victims do not know the real names and addresses of the brokers who recruit and trafficked them (Yoseph 2006:66).

Trafficking involves the criminal manipulation of persons who want or need to migrate for a better life. It exists at the intersection of organised crime (small and large) and migration. Migrants are restrictive and complicated immigration laws to rely upon third parties to help them travel. If they are lucky, the person is honest; if they are unlucky the person is a trafficker who will use all means necessary to ensure the submission of the victim to his/her will (Firehiwot,2010).

2.4.3. Economic Factor

According to the women' Affairs Office of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the World Bank (1998,p.18) as household incomes have fallen, women's contribution to the household has become essential and, as a result, more and more women are turning to petty trading, domestic services, according to a Government report, prostitution. A lot of women in the informal sector work as daily labourers or are involved in small trades which they start up with little capital, having no property to use as collateral for credit from financial institutes. Women with low incomes have no access to child care facilities, which also limits their participation in the labour market.

The economic status of women on most Ethiopian societies aggravates the migration problem because most women in Ethiopia are restricted to some gender specific works in household. Due to this, great numbers of women leave Ethiopia every time in the hope of improved economic opportunities abroad. In developing countries women's have lack of better opportunity for education and employment depending on the assumption that they will be wives and mothers. This understanding has great influence to be dependent in there husbands and to enable them to do the domestic work like looking after a husband, children and home.

Women in Ethiopia are suffering due to low economic development and gender inequality. This and other push factors encourage women to migrate abroad. “Lack of access to formal education and training leads to women unemployment, unequal payment, and low status in the society. In addition women have the heavy burden of unpaid domestic work, childbearing and child care, which limits their income earning activities. Because of the above reason women most of the time depends financially on men” (Tewabech, 2007:4).

Women’s are become independent or out of men’s authority but in this modern world they try to cope up in the competition. Due to gender selective characteristics of the jobs and lack of skill, thus women migrants are employed in domestic services earning low wages, working for long hours. ”increased economic globalization has resulted in an increased feminization of poverty, forcing great number of women worldwide to migrate in searching of work. Seeking economic opportunities abroad, women turn to variety of resources including newspaper acquaintances, marriage agencies, labour recruiters and modelling agencies”(Trafficking in women:1998).

Trafficked women are not well informed about what they face in the destination country except they want to satisfy their economic problems and some women are also ready to take of failing in to the hands of traffickers on order to improve their living opportunities even they are victims of trafficking in the past. In a developing countries like Ethiopia the financial constraint to satisfy basic needs is increasing from time to time financial constraint to satisfy basic needs is increasing from time to time, this initiated people to migrate abroad and to help the family members in home country and some people migrate to earn money and to start a small business when return back. An assessment conducted in Ethiopian women trafficking to the Middle East country show that most victims of trafficking interviewed for this study

identified that economic reason as the major push factor for their migration (Yoseph, 2006:66). Hence, another study shows that the search for jobs or economic need seems to have great pressure on women and young girls to succumb to traffickers (Agrinet, 2004).

2.5. Major Theoretical Tents Pertinent to Labour Migration.

According to Chant and lifer, 1992, cited by Tsehay, 2003:4 the labour migration in the third world includes Neo-Classical/equilibrium, Structuralism/Marxist, and Structural approaches.

1. Neo-Classical /equilibrium approaches- this approach derived from neo-classical economic theory and explains migration essentially as a function of this conceptual framework highlight the importance of rational individual decisions which result in population movement. Here the rational calculations of individualistic actors are expressed in the geographic movement of labour into higher wages regions. Migration is thus understood as the movement of people to maximize returns on their labour.
2. Structuralism /Marxist approaches- according to this approach it focuses on labour redistribution arising from uneven development. It is largely concerned with understanding migration movements within the context of historical transformation in social groups. In this perspective, special emphasis is placed on the reorganization of production during which migration arises from the spatial distribution (and redistribution) of labour requirements among the different sectors of national and international economies.

3. Structural approaches

The structural causes of labour market formation and uneven spatial distribution are combined with an awareness of the highly selective individual responses of third world inhabitants who are often faced with a limited number of strategies to utilize for survival, one of which is migration.

2.6. Recruitment

Recruiters are people who participate in the selection of potential victims of women trafficking. Mostly they are family members, local brokers, travel agencies; families of victims in destination country etc. women victims of external trafficking are mostly, women without marketable skills and have a limited knowledge of the situation in the country to which they are trafficked (Asefach, 2012). According to ILO, 2011 People enter the process of trafficking through recruitment by other people. Most are lured into the process by a false promise of an opportunity, deceived by misinformation or lies, or pushed by need or desperation. In some cases, victims are aware that they are to be employed in a given activity but do not know the conditions in which they will be working. In other situations, victims may be forced or coerced, and in extreme cases abducted. The recruitment may be made by families, relatives, friends, neighbours, brokers, or recruitment agencies. “The typical recruits of external trafficking is a person who has returned from the country of destination, has relatives living in the country of destination or frequently travels abroad for a legitimate purpose (Yoseph 2006:63). Reports indicate many women who work in Middle Eastern countries traffic through their families in Ethiopia. In some case families with children living abroad fraudulently claim that their children will help victims adjust to life abroad. One of the returned mentioned that:

“A women introduced me to a broker and promised me that her daughter, who live in Lebanon, would help me once I arrived. Once in Lebanon, I met with the daughter. She had no idea that her mother had helped to arrange my travel or sent me to her. She was very disappointed and angry with her mother. She asked me why her mother had sent me to Lebanon to suffer after having read all the letters she wrote about the terrible conditions, she was facing in Beirut. I would never have trusted the broker of left Ethiopia if it wasn't for the stories the mother told me about her daughter's life” (Yoseph, 2006:64).

A study show that the typical recruiter for external trafficking is a person who has returned from the country of destination, has relatives living in the country of destination, or frequently travels abroad for legitimate purpose. The study further shows that the person is either known to the victim's family or works through a facilitator known to them (Agrinet, 2004).

Traffickers are benefited from economic problem of the women by advertising different attractive jobs. The victims simply accepting their job offers due to there economic problem. They also attract victim women through the use of marriage opportunities abroad. “Even if a certain number of the trafficked women know they will work as prostitutes, they do not escape from their exploiters. After the women are transported to country of destination, there are several ways in which they are forced to enter and/or to continue with prostitution. Often they are obligated to repay heavy debts consisting of the costs of the documentation and transports and money are taken away, or they are led into drug addiction by their exploiters (trafficking in women: 3). Small numbers of Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic

servitude, agricultural labour, and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and Sudan (UN, 2012).

The means of migrating are extremely varied and depend heavily on the circumstances in which a person is migrating. Unlike forced migrants, migrant domestic workers first aim for physical survival. There are many factors and recruitment processes taking place in conscious labour migration and as a result, a wide range of players are usually involved. In Ethiopia, for example, a formal procedure for labour migration has been established. This involved setting up registered and state-controlled agencies to assist women migrating abroad for domestic work. However, nonregistered agents and brokers are operating and facilitating labour migration, and have been reported to traffic many women abroad, mainly using false promises and debt bondage (Anti-Slavery International, 2005).

The problems faced by women migrants usually begin in their home countries, especially through unethical practices by illegal brokers and private employment agencies. Migrant workers end up in exploitative working condition due to a lack of accurate information on the living and working conditions in receiving countries. In Ethiopia, Article 12(2) b of the Private Employment Agency Proclamation states that agents have the duty to provide the necessary orientation for the workers regarding their work and the country of employment before the contract of employment is signed. However, as returning migrants have indicated, agencies do not properly communicate the real working conditions for fear of losing business, so they paint an idealized picture which encourages workers to migrate (Firehiwot, 2010).

2.7. The Legal Framework in trafficking

2.7.1. The experience of other countries

According to US State Department (2006), an estimated of 600,000 to 800,000 men, women and minors are trafficked across global borders every year, and of this number, around eighty percent of the women and girls are exposed to exploitative situations. The report also added that the figures quoted above do not include millions who are victims of trafficking *within* their nations.

At this time trafficking of women is a topical issue all over the world. According to the Asian and Pacific Institute on Domestic Violence, trafficking is defined as the recruitment, harbouring, provision, receipt, transportation and/or obtaining of individuals; using force or threats of it, coercion, fraud and/or using systems of indebtedness or debt bondage; for purposes of sexual or other forms of economic exploitation (Trafficking :2007).

Several organizations also have produced definitions of “*trafficking in women*“ they include the International Organization of Migration (IOM), Europol and the European Commission Council of Europe. They defined the term trafficking as “any legal or illegal transporting of women and/or trade in them with or without their initial consent, for economic gain, with purpose if subsequent forced prostitution, forced marriage or other forms of forced sexual exploitation . The use of force may be physical, sexual and/or psychological, and includes intimidation, rape and abuse of authority or of a position of vulnerability (Migration , 2007).

There are also other initiatives on trafficking:

“At the international level, president George W. Bush call other governments in 2003, at the United Nations; to pass laws making such abuse (human trafficking) a crime and

may have risen to the challenge. In the year (2004) 24 nations have enacted new laws to combat trade in human beings. 32 are now in the process of drafting or passing the laws. As a result of such efforts; in 2003, nearly 8000 traffickers were prosecuted worldwide, of which 2800 have been convicted” (white house gov’:200)

Many countries have weak, un-enforced laws or no laws against trafficking in women. Individuals can be sold and resold many times and forced to prostitute themselves and work under slavery-like conditions. Penalties for trafficking and selling humans are often relatively minor compared with those for criminal activities. “Experts believe that trafficking in people is often more profitable and less risky to criminals than trafficking in drugs and guns”(Trafficking in women:1998).

2.7.2. The Experience of Ethiopia

In Ethiopia external trafficking of women labour force especially to the Middle East country is wide spread steadily. Many women are victims of trafficking and they are exposed to abuse and exploitation in the process of trafficking. Trafficking is a serious human right violation of victims. There are different reasons including inadequate legislation to address the problems of women labour force trafficking. Weakness in Ethiopia legal structure had further exposed women to exploitation. The Ethiopian penal code (article 605) define trafficking women, infant and young persons states that the term trafficker refers to a person who transports women, infant and younger people out of the country illegally by enticing them or otherwise inducing them to engage in commercial sex work. This article doesn't force labour force traffickers to take to court except the traffickers for commercial sex work this can be additional case for traffickers to be in low risk to continue with there trafficking activity in response to several reports of severe abuse and pressure in the Ethiopian government the ministry of foreign affairs establish a national committee in June 1999the main objective of

the committee was to look in the issues of trafficking of Ethiopians to the Middle East particularly Lebanon and to come up with recommendation to effectively combat trafficking(IOM:2004).

The results of the committee decision on private employment agency proclamation number 104/1998 which has become a deduction of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA). Through this for the year 2000/01 to 2003/04 around 19,779 women's were employed in Lebanon and Saudi Arabia alone MOLSA also have issued the licence to 11 private employment agencies to protect right, safety and dignity of the citizen. Embassies have been opened in some gulf countries. This is the second result of the committee decision. The report from MOLSA to IOM in June 2007 indicates about Ethiopians left to gulf countries through private employment agencies. 1993-1998(E.C) 30124 reached. 1999(9 months) 3032 Ethiopian left to gulf countries through public employment according to MOLSA report on average 100 migrants signed their work agreement at MOLSA every working day(1999E.C).it also reported that there are 52 legal private employment agencies working in 8 counters namely Beirut/ Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, UAE/ Dubai, Yemen and Syria. MOLSA doesn't deny the illegal migration with brokers and through borders. This indicate the number of migrates in Middle East country is very high than the MOLSA report.

2.7.3. The Role Played by the Ethiopian Government

Shocking is the reaction when traffic in women receives publicity. But, wherever we live be it in Europe, the United States, Asia or Africa the problem exists. Horrifying stories told by the returnee had shocked the society and the government. Therefore, the Ethiopian

government tried to discharge its responsibility in protecting its citizens from illegal trafficking which ends them up in severe violation of human rights in the Arab world in the pretext of employment opportunity.

Based on the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to protect the rights of Citizens and in view of the diversity and magnitude of the problem, the government has adopted the private Employment Agency proclamation No.104/1998. The proclamation of individuals and private entities in the employment service has become necessary in facilitating the effectiveness and efficiency of the services, and it has particularly become necessary to protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians employed and sent abroad. Directives for the implementation of the proclamation has also been designed and put into force by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as it is entrusted by the proclamation with the powers and duties to implement the law.

The proclamation permits a private employment agency to facilitate employment locally or abroad. The agency is requires by the law among which to;

- Present a document that shows S/he has a business registration/ license for the operation of a private employment service from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
- Shall have a branch office or representative in the country where he sends the worker.
- Submit a report to the Ministry annually or as may be required regarding the situation of the worker in the country of employment.
- Notify the address of his office and of his representative

- Notify the money in confirmed or irrevocable bond from a recognized financial institution, the amount of
 - a) Up to five hundred workers 30,000 US\$ or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr
 - b) For 501-1000 workers 40,000US\$ or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr
 - c)For greater than 1001 workers 50,000 US\$ or its equivalent in Ethiopian Birr
- The contract of employment concluded shall fulfil minimum working conditions laid down in the laws of Ethiopia and shall in on circumstances be less favourable to an Ethiopian than the rights and benefits of the those who work in a similar type and level of work in the country of employment.
- The agency is responsible to ensure the rights, safety and dignity of the worker (Proclamation, 716 & 719:1998).

The proclamation further holds the agency and the third party responsible jointly and severely for the violation if the contract employment. The proclamation further stipulates that anyone without a license sending Ethiopian nations abroad for work is punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than five years and not exceeding ten years and a fine of Birr 25,000. Where the human right and physical integrity of an Ethiopian sent abroad for work has been injured, the punishment may be increased from five years to twenty years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to 50,000 Birr.

The committee had employed studies on the situation of Ethiopian migrant in Lebanon, push factor for the existence of such trafficking local brocks and employment agencies in Lebanon engage in trafficking and employers of trafficking women and children. However the committee ceased functioning after some years (Yoseph 2006:116).

2.8. The extent of the problem encountered by female migrates from Ethiopia

According to the report from IOM in developing countries also there is regional unbalance that cause for a large number of people to migrate to the oil rich Arab countries with the problems created by increasing population number. Women specially have limited access to the formal sector due to lack of educational opportunity and many of them migrate to the Gulf States. The proportion of females among international migrants in Africa has increased steadily and faster at the global level.

In the 1960's; Africa had the lowest proportion 42% compared with Latin America and the Caribbean 45% and Asia 46%. Today female migrants account for almost 47% of the stock of 16 million migrants in Africa, while in Asia the proportion had decline to 43 per cent (IOM, 2005:35). Recent information shows the volume of women labour force emigrants from Ethiopia to the Arab countries has increased in recent years. Most of them are illegal migrants. According to MOLSA Ethiopian migrant workers in the Gulf States whose contract has been approved by MOLSA are 13,448 from 1992-2001 (Tsehay, 2003:14). This data certainly does not take into account the number of women migrant workers who are trafficked out of the country. For example in Beirut and Lebanon according to the 1999 report of the pastoral commission of Afro-Asian migrants, there are 14,000 Ethiopian women hired as domestic workers (Beirut, 1999).

In Arab countries the exploitation problem is similar for the legal migrants and for the illegal migrants it may be due to lack of follow up of agencies and there is no living license fir the employees. "Migrant women domestic workers are exploited because they lack of the necessary legal documents, they have no information and protection on how to exercise their

rights” (IOM,2001:12). The problems that the trafficked women faced bring psychological stress, depression and they miss confidence for their future life. “in the dark side, female migrants are more vulnerable to human rights abuses, since they frequently work in gender-segregated and unregulated sectors of the economy, such as domestic work, the entertainment and the sex industry, unprotected by labour legislation or social policy (IOM,2005:35).

Most Ethiopian women labour force emigrants get work opportunity in Lebanon, this bring expansion of recruitment by Lebanese agencies. Besides Lebanon, other Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen and United Arab Emirates are also major destination for trafficked Ethiopian women labour force. Some women use temporary visits to stay in destination country. “according to an official of the Ethiopian immigration authority, most of these women who leave the country through Hagi and Oumra use the Moslem Pilgrimages as a pre text to migrate for employment in the Arab countries”(Yoseph,2006:58).

To show the extent problem of the Ethiopian women labour force migrants in Beirut the reporter news paper issued in September, 1999 reported that, as far as Ethiopian immigrants are concerned, Beirut is really not the dazing capital of Lebanon; of untold misery non; it is the city of untold misery and despair, of endless stories of ignominious horror and injustice. For young Ethiopian girls who end up there in search of future, some future Beirut is the employers. She told her friends about the incident, and they advised her to report to the police. She did. Shortly after wards; her body was taken out of the police station. It was simply said that the girl had committed suicide, stranding herself with a string from window (Reporter: Sep 1999).

There is no health care service provided by the employees when they are sick. The women will be put in or prison or deported on pregnancy even on when the women were impregnated by her employer or his son.

The living and working condition in the destination country make trafficked women to jump out of windows to get away from the abusive and exploitive employers. So many women are taken to hospital with major injures such as broken vertebrate and paralysis and finally they deported to their country.

There are also a lot of Ethiopian trafficked women in jail.

“According to Al-Hayat news paper issues in November 4th 1999 in Beirut and the testimonials given by Ethiopian migrants in different prison camps confirmed the harsh working condition and the risk of escaping a place of work. The newspaper revealed working hours of these migrants exceed 18 hours daily with no days off, locked up in house for three years. The employers because he pays USD 1,500 to the agent to employ the girl, he thinks he has the right to insult and beat her. The paper put Ethiopian maid in Beirut to be around 17,000; at a rate of 1,000 girls recruited monthly. Because of the harsh conditions at the place of work, many are run away from their employer to end up in prison. Many of them are accused of stealing. The paper revealed 67 cases of death and many cases of insanity or of deep trauma being documented” (Tsehay 2003:25).

Ethiopian women labour force victims of trafficking are house maid and some are working in different labour work activities. There are endless similar stories of Ethiopian girls who are killed raped, beaten and disfigured from the physical and sexual abuses they suffer while

living in Beirut. Some 'lucky' once return to their family in coffins, but still the bodies of many have disappeared. "The 48 girls that left three years ago got a job in potato called "Fantazia". Today there are only 19 of them. What happened to the rest 29 is still mystery" (Reporter,1999).

Peoples who are victims of traffickers encounter many problems including men, women and children. They are disadvantageous and vulnerable to abuse and many other problems. "The situation is particularly disadvantageous for women, who restricted access to employment education and training opportunities in Ethiopia. As a result increasing proportions that women are more affected is influenced is several factors.

The status of women in most societies in Ethiopia is inferior. Most of them are burdened by household gender tied works. They do not have better educational opportunities. They do not have job opportunities and well paid jobs. This and other factors are some of the push factors for women to flee (run) abroad for opportunities. As Teshay mentioned in her study a significant number of women leave Ethiopia every year in the hope of obtaining improved economic opportunities abroad (Teshay;2003:10).

The trafficking of women labour force from Ethiopia has agreements with the potential victims of trafficking when they are in their home country it is about the salary and working but when they arrive in the destination country the agencies sign new contract different from the first signed contract "women labour forces mistreatment and exploitation by the importing agencies which often make them workers, one they signed when recruited in their home country, such second contract is recognized in Law as invalid"(Beirut;1999).

The agencies made contracts in different way with their citizens and language skill. For instance contracts made by agencies trafficking in Srilnkan and Ethiopian owners put the salary at \$75, \$100 Or\$125 and this may be negotiated between the agency and the employer without the signature of the employee (Beirut, 1999).

Women are vulnerable to trafficking as they use illegal and semi legal routes and processes for migration since they are attracted by the relatively better financial jobs offered by destination countries. “Most are employed as house maids and a few works in other paying jobs which fail to attract local labour. However, reportedly 10,000 Ethiopian female migrants in the Gulf states are engaged in prostitution”(Yoseph;2006:59).

“Once in the country of destination these girls and women find the living and working conditions very different from what they dreams of. They are subjected to physical, sexual, and emotional abuse overwork, denial of salaries, lack of enough food and rest, confiscation of travel documents are confiscated either by their employers or traffickers, they can hardly escape, and often live in constant year of arrest and definition by local authorities and are ultimately deported” (IOM:2004)

CHAPTER III

3.1. Description of the study area

Ethiopia is the second most populated country in Africa and its economy is based on small-holder agriculture, with more than 85 percent of the population living in rural areas even not able to fulfil the basic necessities. The income level of the majority of the population is very low, as well as the education level, especially among women. As a result, women's access to employment is much more limited than that of men (Emebet /undated)

Ethiopia is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically on conditions of forced labour. This research is about migrant women who were trafficked from Ethiopia to Middle Eastern countries and have returned back to their homeland and plan to return again to one of the Middle East counters for domestic work.

3.2. Research design and methods.

This study mainly uses quantitative research design. It then will employ a descriptive survey method using adopted and tailored structured questionnaire to generate cross-sectional quantitative data on total of 55 respondents focus on their problems faced in the destination country at the past and government officials to get information about their awareness of women trafficking problem. In addition the analysis method will identify relevant and potential documents (project documents, research reports and other timely resources) and then analyze them in the light of the objectives and nature of variables.

The researcher made triangulation of the major findings from the descriptive survey with those of the documentary analysis to identify the main problems of the trafficked women in

Ethiopia. The study on the basis of the major findings would forward suggestions that have programmatic implications.

3.3. Universe of the Study

The universe of the present study would consist of women migrants to the Middle East country who have been plan to return back to one of the middle east counters for two or more times. Among this migrant workers the researcher purposely selected women in the process of travelling and come to Bethezata medical centre for medical checkups. According to Ethiopian Ministry of Labour and Social Afters (MoLSA) it issued 21,256 employment counteracts for Ethiopians to in the Middle East country from July 2011 to July 2012 eighty two percent of these work permits were females (MoLSA, 2012). Out of the size of the study population, the researcher has drown 50 migrant respondents from Bethezata medical centre as a sample and five staff from MoLSA.

3.4. Sampling and Sample size

The method of study used in this thesis is purposive sampling because of the working relationship that we had with the medical centre which is due to the fact that most of the victims of trafficking often used this facilitate. From the encounter I had with my clients I learned that most of them get used to the serves as those clients are women that had travelled for the second or more time to Middle East country.

The other thing the researcher bring in to consideration was that the time and cost effectiveness basis. The researcher in the context of the thesis in the social work project the representatives and adequacy of the sample size as such are given due attention (Thomas, 2008, pp.5-23).

The researcher included 5 officials from MoLSA and 50 victims of trafficking participated for this study purpose in the structured questioner.

3.5. Tools and Procedures of Data Collection

The present study employed research tool such as structured questionnaire, generate primary data on the problems of Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to Middle East counters from primary and secondary sources information at different levels.

The reason to use this method is that, interview according to Denzin and Lincoln (cited in Fouché & Delport, 2011) though there are a variety of techniques that are available for collecting information from primary sources, interview is considered as the most suitable instrument used in qualitative research. Denzin and Lincoln further stated that interview is a rich source of data on people's experience, views, aspirations and thoughts (cited by Asefach 2012). In this study, interview can be described primarily as a discussion, consisting of a face to face verbal interchange in which the interviewer attempts to draw information or expressions of opinions or beliefs from the interviewee.

The open-ended and closed interview guide (questioner) was first developed in English and then translated to Amharic, the official language of Ethiopia and the language in which all the participants are comfortable of speaking. A professional proof reader who understands both English and Amharic languages has edited the translation to ensure accuracy. The questions focused on their background, motive and exploring the driving factors that exposes women to trafficking and the related problems they have faced throughout the process and in the country of destination. Hence, the interview question encompassed the following main categories:-background of the victims, reason for leaving, recruitment, travel, problems experienced living and working condition.

3.6.Data processing and Analysis

Following the completion of data collection, the researcher took step forward to study the findings; by analysing the data using frequency distributions and percentage to identify the problems faced by the Ethiopian women trafficked to the Middle East countries. Finally, these data were presented in tabular forms composed of frequencies, percentages and other statically measures of relevant variables under investigation.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

Prior to the actual data collection, the researcher asked permission from the respondents. All target groups who participated in the study were required to give oral consent after the explanation of the research objectivities and confidentiality as well as the benefits and possible risks. The subjects could with draw from the study any time or refuse to answer any questions in research process. Finally, the researcher managed to get informed consent on the part of the respondents successfully. In the end, all pieces of information which had already collected from them were used only for academic purpose to prepare this research project report in the form of MA thesis in social work.

CHAPER IV

INTERPERATION AND ANALTSIS OF DATA

This chapter mainly discuss on the analyses and interpretation of findings in both quantitative and qualitative method. In this study a total of 55 respondents are asked to answer the structured questioner which is translated in Amharic. All the respondents are female most from urban areas and few of them are form the rural part of the country. Hence, this study is mainly focusing on women in the process of travelling out of Ethiopia, who were having a medical check-up at Bethzatha General Hospital (VCT Centre).

Among the 55 respondents 50(91%) of them were potential migrants who are returnees who have planned again to go back to one of the Middle Eastern countries and 5(9%) of the respondents are from stakeholders of the government body.

The questioners had comprised the following issues like personal back ground, nature of recruitment, method of travel on the use of legal agencies, awareness about the country they are going and problems they faced in their destination.

The findings of the research were presented as follows

4.1 Personal Profiles of the Trafficked Women

Table 1- Respondents in age composition

		Respondents	Percent
Age	15-19	3	6%
	20-24	16	32%
	25-29	21	42%
	30-34	10	20%
	>-35	0	0
	Total	50	100%

According to the data collected the age composition showed that the majority of the respondents which is 37(74%) of the total are women in productive age group. This shows that the age groups between 20-29 are highly mobile and are exposed for trafficking. Migration is highly attractive to young urban compared to rural women. As we see in the literature review young women from all parts of Ethiopia are trafficked for domestic servant primarily to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, but also to Bahrain, Djibouti, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. Djibouti, Egypt, and Somaliland are reportedly the main transit routes for trafficked Ethiopians (UN, 2009). And the above findings are supported by the researcher literature review which stated that, in general estimates indicate that over 100,000 Ethiopian workers are believed to be working in countries of the Middle East, and 50,000 of them work in Beirut. The profile of Ethiopian women migrants in 2008-2009 depicts that 83% of them were females belonging to the age group covering 20 to 30 years old mostly from cities. The information from MOLSA respondents for this research purpose also disclose that 100 percent of these women migrated for the purpose of serving as domestic servants in private households and their number highly increasing from time to time.

Table 2-Respondents in Place of birth

Place of Birth		Respondents	Percent
	Urban	42	84%
	Rural	8	16%
	Total	50	100%

When we consider women trafficking by considering the origin /place of birth 42(84%) respondents are women who are involved in trafficking originated from urban area and it is only the remaining 8(16%) are originated from rural . This study shows that women in urban areas have more condition to migrate abroad than the rural women. This is mainly because the urban women have more access to the infrastructures and information about migration. Besides, women in urban area take migration as option to work and earn money for living. This made the urban women highly vulnerable for trafficking than the rural women.

Table 3- Distribution of Religion of the Migrants

Types of Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	17	34
Muslim	30	60
Protestant	2	4
Catholic	1	2
other	0	0
Total	50	100

As shown in the table above, the great number of trafficked women migrants were Muslim 30(60%) the orthodox Christian which were consists of 17(34%) of the respondents and the remaining 2(4%) and 1(2%) respondents were protestant and Catholic Christian respectively. This study revealed that the women under study were dominantly from all the two major religions in the country. This clearly shows that religious doctrines are unable to prevent them from travelling from one country to other and most of the migrants from Ethiopia use the Muslim name and passport to facilitate their travel process. The IOM says it is impossible to tell how many girls are shipped overseas. Most become difficult to trace because once they land they have to change their Christian names to Muslim names (IRIN, 2002).

Table 4- Educational background of respondents

Educational back ground		Respondents	
		Number	Percent
	Illiterate	2	4%
	Able to read and write	2	4%
	Grade 1-6	5	10%
	Grade 7-10	17	34%
	Grade 11-12	20	40%
	Certificate and above	4	8%
	Total	50	100%

When we consider the educational back ground of the respondents they constitute between illiterate to a certificate level of education. According to the finding most of the respondents have studied at least 7th grade or above they were high school dropouts which constituted 74% of the respondents. This is mainly because women who graduated 12th grade don't pass the ESLCE, hence take migration as a new job opportunity to earn living in Middle East

countries. A study shows that most victims of external trafficking have either completed high school or only are school dropouts. Consequently, due to the unfavourable circumstances existing in the country, women and young girls are exposed to trafficking through their hope to improve their lives and support their families (Asefach, 2012). IOM (2002) says that girls aged between 18-25 are targeted by traffickers at colleges or in poor districts of towns and cities. Often they have not completed their school studies (IRIN, 2002)

The other 5(10%) of the respondent are either currently unrolled to elementary school or school dropout. When we see the employment status there are only 6 students in the respondents the other are in another composition which is either a house wife or unemployed. The remaining (16%) are either illiterate who are unable to read and write or a certificate graduating from private college. To summarize these we have seen here the certificate holders and high school dropouts are more eligible for migration than the illiterate once.

Table 5-Employment status of respondents

		Respondents	Present
Employment status	Student	6	12%
	House wife	6	12%
	Government Employee	4	8%
	Unemployed	34	68%
	Total	50	100%

Considering employment status of the respondents 34(68%) of the respondents are unemployed in their own country one of the response for this is due to the difference in job opportunity given to man and women. This is mainly because of difference to access education between the two sexes. This finally have contributed to the unemployment of women and forced them to lock for migration as the sole option. As in the literature review

part mentioned “Unemployment and lack of education, affect women more than men. Women’s are highly affected by poverty in developing countries due to uneven distribution of resources and this encouraged many women labour for deliberately go often to prostitution and to exploitative works as means of earring a living. Increased economic globalization has resulted in an increased feminization of poverty, forcing greater numbers of women worldwide to migrate in search of work (Jyothi Kanics, 1998).

According to the study those housewives who are looking for a job out of Ethiopia comprises 6(12%) of the total respondents. This shows that the house wife are burdened with unpaid domestic labour and economic problems in the house hold forced them look for migration as a means of achieving the economic independence . So far we have seen the most common reasons for migration in Ethiopia. But on the study surprisingly it is seen respondents who are currently working in government institutions are also migrating. Traditionally government jobs are considered granted for life and people expect pension as old age grantee for living. However, recently according to the study there are women who are looking for better income to support their family. To this effect 4(8%) of the total respondents who are government employees are looking for migrations as a solution for achieving better living condition. From this we can see that migration is not only attracting the unemployed.

Women, students and once even house wife’s and government employees are becoming interested in migration and exposed themselves for trafficking. In the literature review part of this thesis we can see that, due to patriarchal cultures, women in Ethiopia have very limited access to resources, education, and training opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Hence, they are mostly unemployed or have limited participation in the formal economy. Due to these barriers, which inhibit women’s participation in the formal economy, the only viable alternative means of earning income lies in joining the informal labour market. With the

feminization of poverty and high unemployment rate in the country, it is not surprising that women migrate to Arab countries as domestic workers. Hence, the pervading poverty is responsible for the growing tide of migration (Firehiwot, 2010).

Table 6- Marital Status of the respondents

Marital status	Number of Respondent	Percent
Single	37	74%
Marred	7	14%
Divorced	6	12%
Widowed	0	0
Total	50	100%

On the study marital status of the women respondents was also taken into consideration. However the study reveals that women trafficking invariable showed that marital status do not have any significance to determine the vulnerability of women for trafficking. The majority of respondents are categorically single and never marred which constituted 37 (74%) of the total respondents which almost five times as much as the married once which is the major trend in most developing countries .

As explained earlier in literature review part in Teshay's study marital status has no selectivity for migration even if various studies revealed that in developing areas of the world migration is usually under taker by single adult than married once.

This study also revealed 7 (14%) of respondents are married women / housewife's who are stressed by the domestic labour and low standard of living are encouraged to migrate and face the problems of trafficking like the unmarried women. The remaining 6(12%) of the

respondents are divorced due to different rezones and are still forced to go out of the country to get better income.

4.2 Causes of Migration Recruitment and Travel Process

Table 7- Cause of Migration

Reason for migration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Unemployment	33	66%
Family influence	12	24%
Peer pressure	5	10%
Total	50	100%

As to the cause of migration most respondents inclined to unemployment as the major cause of women trafficking. This constitutes 33(66%) of the respondents, this shows the similarity between the employment statuses which can be seen in table three shows that the correlation between women trafficking and unemployment.

The socio- Cultural and economic aspect of the county, the upbringing of female children in Ethiopian society, the attitude of society about women employment, men not sharing the responsibility of women in the household activity, the training and educational system of the country are the main causes of unemployment of women which is derived factor for trafficking or migration. On the other hand 12(24%) of the respondents choose to migrate mainly due to family influence. This implies that, families in Ethiopia consider their daughter as asset and they expect them to guarantee their livelihood by allowing themselves to migrate and work in foreign countries. In general to put the response from government

officials for this research purpose were that, the economic problems in each household have exposed children's/women to drop out of schools and perform less than their male counterparts. This is mainly contributed from the poverty level of the society that further enhanced the number of women trafficking to the Middle East countries.

Since , the majority of the women came from low- income households they have low educational status, unemployed , or if employed in low income jobs like daily labourer, small business ``Guilt`` and had no professional training, technical skills or vocational training to help them get more professional jobs that grantee sustainable income and job security . Due to this and other problems in the society women youth and adult are fallen in the hands of traffickers.

4.3. Recruitment and Travel Process

On this study among the 50 respondents are already victims of trafficking in the past and who are on the process of returning back to one of the Middle Eastern country.

Table 8- Recruitment process

Recruiter	Previous travel Process	Resent travel process
Broker/ Agency	40 (80%)	29 (58%)
Family / Relative	10 (20%)	21(42%)
Total	50(100)	50(100)

Among the 50 returnees who are previously victims of trafficking 40 (80%) of them are using brokers / agency in their previous travel process but new only 29(58%) of the respondents respond as they use brokers / agency for the resent travel process. On the other hand from this survey finding even if the interest of the women is highly to use their family/relatives to

their travel process but still have women using brokers / agencies to facilitate their travel to Arab countries after they experiencing multiple abuse of human trafficking.

Even if family relative are taking big number of women victims in relation to the previous travel process but still the agencies and brokers steel constitutes 29(58%) of returnees victims are using them to facilitate travelling to Middle East. From this we can see women potential victims of trafficking are steal using the broker / Agenesis and / or family / relative to facilitate the travel which intern have increased the number of women trafficking to the Middle East. Even if some of them are using their family relative for recruitment they are still exposed to illegal way of living and working and are exposed to traffickers still. The above findings are supported by the assessment of trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia done by Yoseph (2006) according to the assessment the recruitment may be made by families, relatives, friends, neighbours, brokers, or recruitment agencies. "The typical recruit of external trafficking is a person who has returned from the country of destination, has relatives living in the country of destination or frequently travels aboard for a legitimate purpose reports indicate many women who work in Middle Eastern countries traffic through their families in Ethiopia. In some case families with children living aboard fraudulently claim that their children will help victims adjust to life abroad".

The other recruitment criteria for returnees and potential victims of trafficking are to have an Ethiopian passport, photograph, medical certificate which include HIV/ AIDS test, tuberculosis, hepatitis and venereal diseases to verify the women are healthy. One of the photographs require is a full size picture to show the women is physically fit to the job she is expected to work she is also required two to four passport size pictures. Even those most women full fill the mandatory requirement to work only, as they are forced to engage

themselves to difficult jobs including being commercial sex workers / prostitution. However, this situation is not revealed in the data as the returnee respondents 50 (100%) could not expose or tell what they might have encountered in this regard. In other discussions as noted in the literature review, it is known that small numbers of Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude, agricultural labour, and prostitution outside of Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and Sudan (UN, 2012).

This shows that the returnees are either free of this situation or want to hide it for their own reasons. The assumption in this could be the women are returning back because they were relatively in better situation which otherwise they will remain behind as their fellow women returnees who decided not to go back.

4.4. Awareness on legal status of the Agency

Table 9- Awareness on legal status

Questions	Yes	No	Not clear
Did the agent have legal office?	25(50%)	21(42%)	4(8%)
Did the agency have legal license?	23(46%)	25(50%)	2(4%)
Did you sign contract with the agent?	23(46%)	25(50%)	2(4%)
Did you have copy of the agreement? if you have signed (yes).	7(30%)	14(61%)	2(7%)
Did you know the content of the agreement?	10(43%)	6(26%op)	7(30%)
Does the agreement has power of accountability to the agent	5(22%)	3(23%)	15(65%)

As shown in the above table a majority of women used agencies / brokers for their travel to the Middle East. However, when we see the awareness of the women on the legal status of the agencies about 25(50%) of the respondents are aware of that there is legal office to the agency. But 21(42%) of the respondents make their travel arrangement with agencies without legal offices. This shows half of the women trafficking are being handled by illegal agencies. According to one respondent she even never knows and meets the broker who did arrange her travel to Beirut. Her travel arranged through her friend who returned from Beirut and took the responsibility to finalize her travel arrangement. This underground nature of illegal trafficking increases the risk of women victims of trafficking and decrease the risk of traffickers to be accountable in the legal system. In regard to the legal licensing awareness of women victims towards agencies and brokers are only 23(46%). The other 25(50%) of respondents have processed there travel arrangement with the illegal agencies with their knowledge because the illegal agencies give wrong promises. The remaining 2(4%) are not aware of the legality or illegality of agencies they just don't ask about licensing. As we have seen in our previous parts most women are using illegal agencies with their knowledge they are at risk to solve their economic problem. Out of the 23(46%) respondents that uses agency / broker with legal offices all have signed contract agreement with the agency but only 7(30%) of the respondents have the copy of the agreement the other 14(61%) of the respondents with the signed contract agreement didn't take the copy of the agreement signed with the agency. The agencies keep giving different confusing documents to make sure they are not caught by the police to decrease their accountability. The traffickers often give empty promises to the women and many young migrants faced or exposed to various forms of physical and psychological abuses in the hands of their ``owners`` or employers in the Middle East countries. On the other hand 10(43%) of the respondents have no clear understanding of the terms and conditions of the agreement. From these we can see that agencies / brokers that

are working illegally to traffic young women don't have any legal or formal way of processing the documents.

These informal channels resulted in women to be exposed to unsafe and unsecured life out of their home country. Since women are vulnerable to different forms of abuse in their work area. They are prone to many problems that are caused by the employers. This is mainly due to that they have to clear idea about the agreement paper they have signed regarding their rights and duties. However, from the 23 of the respondents only 5(22%) of them have understand the power and accountability of the agencies the remaining 3(13%) understand as the agencies contract agreement has no power on the accountability of the agency. The other 15(65%) of the respondents have to idea about power and accountability of the agencies on the contract agreement they signed.

From this we can directly understand how the low level of awareness among the respondents in understanding contract agreement exposed women to those illegal traffickers. As it is mentioned earlier in Yoseph's study, in the literature review, even the women who handle all office process in Ethiopia; brokers make non- official travel arrangements like purchasing tickets and confirming flights. In this way, the brokers avoid contact with any government authority and officially maintain the appearance of sending legitimate migrant who secured employment abroad independently (Yosephy 2006:7)

Table 10- Length of contract in the destination country.

Length of Contract	Number of Respondent	Percent
Less than 3 year	23	46%
More than 3 year	8	16%
Un known	19	38%
Total	50	100%

Women victim awareness on the length of working period might not been clear and understandable. Hence the majority of the respondents 23 (46%) do often wanted to stay less than three years. However 8(16%) of the respondents prefer to stay more than three year may be expected better working condition in Middle East countries on the other hand 19(38%) of the respondents are not aware about their length of contract which could be part the women victims illegally processes sing there travel arrangement with no clear contract agreement. This is one of a clear indication for these women to be vulnerable to those traffickers. Even though there are proper contracts of employment agreement between the victims and traffickers they can be also changed by the employers with no consent of the employee. I would like to put the view of one victim of such incident said in her words.

``The agency sent me to work for an employer other than the one named in my contract. My name in my passport is different from the name in a document kept by the employer. This has become a reason for abuse by my employer who believes that I have cheated with a take passport. Later on I learned that the agency apparently switched my name internationally to favour another person``.

This indicates the agency also has high contribution to abuse in destination countries. This is one of the main causes that exposed women victims of trafficking and face different problems in the destination.

In the literature review part of this study we can see the study performed in Bahir Dare University and it put this legal issue as a problem to worsen women trafficking problem. The exploitation of workers in large part emanates from a lack of proper standardized contracts between employer and employee. Most of the time, domestic workers do not conclude contracts that properly set out their legal rights and obligations. For example, according to a study conducted by the ILO in Bahrain, only 44.1 percent of the house workers interviewed signed contracts; in the UAE, none of the domestic workers interviewed possessed a contract of employment. In Ethiopia, Article 12 of the PEA Proc. obliges employment agencies to submit the contract of employment to the competent authority for approval and registration of a copy. The 1994 directive issued to determine the manner of employment of Ethiopian nationals abroad also states that the contract of employment cannot be approved unless it contains information on place and type of work, duration of employment, food and lodging, medical and accident insurance, paid leave, round-trip travelling expenses, and the entitlement of the worker to a work permit and a visa. But the problem is, for example, in Saudi Arabia the contracts signed by workers in the sending country are often confiscated when workers arrive and are replaced by Arabic language contracts with different terms. This renders the contract and the attempt to protect the rights of migrant workers in sending countries ineffective. Moreover, the ILO study depicted that in all three studied countries, the legal system is unsatisfactory in addressing complaints by these workers. Thus, even if a contract is signed, there is no guarantee for its proper enforcement (Firehiwot wujira, 2010).

Table 11- Reason for using an agency or relatives

Respond	Numbers of respondent	Percent
Because many people use's	24	48%
To shorten the process	13	26%
I trust then	13	26%
Total	50	100%

Majority of the respondents in this study 24(48%) use agency or relatives services because other people were using agencies or relatives services (good word form mouth). This shows that most respondents use agencies only because they know a high number of women victims of trafficking were using in previously. The other 13(26%) of the respondents prefer to use the agency or relatives services to shorten the process and they are not aware about the legal way of contract agreement with the government to travel legally. The other 13(26%) prefer to use agencies or relatives services because they trust them.

Most of the young women when they chose an agency or relatives services they were introduced by friends, neighbors, or relatives that they know around them. That is why the women victims trust this agent to process there travel arrangement.

4.5. Travel cost

Table 12- Information about travel cost and

Who cover the travel cost	Number of respondent	Percent
Myself	21	42%
Family	16	32%
From my Salary in future	10	20%
From Loam	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Interims of travel expense most women victims of trafficking cover their travel expenses by themselves. The respondents on this particular issue are returnees and from this study, we learn that agencies are taking high amount of money from the women victims to facilitate their process. This bring high interest to go back to work again in the Arab countries give the agencies the upper hand to decide the amount of many for the process. The other 16(32%) of the female victims to travel their expenses are covered by their family. This implies that families are supportive of children's interest for migration. Most often once the victims of trafficking are convinced to use the service of the agencies the issue of payment will be discussed on the spot with out preparing legal documents and official receipts. Due to these brokers / agencies are not often in direct contact with the potential victims in fear of accountability. They would rather use the middleman as a negotiator to facilitate the process. This middle man also assist potential victims in facilitating finance by finding people who can borrow money from other source which will be payable with high interest from her further salary which construct 10(20%) of the respondents . The remaining 3 (6%) respond to cover travel cost by loan. One returnee stated that her mother borrowed seven thousand birr to pay the local broker for facilitating for travel abroad in this case the family is responsible to pay back the loan. According to one respondent her family has paid 2000 birr interest for

the seven thousand birr they took as a loan. In this regard we can see that how many families who have interest in sending their children goes to unwanted financial crises.

Table 13-Amount of travel cost of respondent

Amount of travel cost in previous travel	Number of respondent	Percent
Birr 500-1000	5	10%
Birr 1000-1500	8	16%
More than 1500	37	74%
Total	50	100%

Travel related costs vary depending on the destination, agencies and the legality of the traffickers. The amount could vary between three thousand to nine thousand birr per head. The highest beings in Dubai, while the lowest is in Beirut, both in formations were gathered from returnee victims of trafficking. Even women going to same country could pay different amount of money in each particular trip. Besides, the salary paid for Ethiopian is not more than \$125 per month which made the victims incapable of even paying the total expense to their traffickers. According to one respondent at times the victims has to pay three months salary in the worst case even pay nine months salary to facilitate travel. From this we can see three quarters of the first one year salary goes to the travel expense and other external expenses to be paid to the traffickers. Due to these, women victims had to work in the harsh condition of life not to come back home empty handed.

However the success of migrant depends on how well the individual is informed before migrating and how experienced or famous the agency in processing travel arrangements. Besides, in formations about the place of destination which include the climate, the

infrastructure, the employment opportunity working condition etc. also contribute to the success of the migrant. Based on this information about the destination the potential migrant could decide whether to go or not to the destination country. But most agencies usually do not give the real life situation of the destination country there for migrants often seen exposed to different problems.

4.6. Respondents future destination salary and work type

Table 14- Destination country plan to migrate.

Name of destination country	Number of respondent	Percent
Saudi Arabia	3	6%
Bahrain	6	12%
Bruit /Lebanon	19	38%
Dubai/UAE	16	32%
Qatar	6	12%
Total	50	100%

Based on the assessment of destination preference of women victims of trafficking the study shows that 19(38%) of the respondents chose to go Beirut. This is because of the fact hat the increase in the number of Ethiopian women travelling to Lebanon in the last ten years reportedly attributable to the expansion of recruitment by Lebanese agencies as noted in chapter two cited from Yoseph’s study 2006. Young women from all parts of Ethiopia are trafficked for domestic servitude primarily to Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, but also to Bahrain, Djibouti, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. Djibouti, Egypt, and Somaliland are reportedly the main transit routes for trafficked Ethiopians. Some women are trafficked into the sex trade after arriving at their destinations (UN, 2009).

This indicates domestic labour work is highly demanded in Lebanese and the number of migrants increased from time to time as we see in the above discussion part. Ethiopian women in Lebanon like in miserable life but after hearing about this misery people are still interested to migrate to Lebanon and exposed themselves to traffickers. The other 16 (32%) respondents preferred Dubai as destination country in this study those women's victims of trafficking are interested to change another country from the first destination country to get better job and to maximize their benefits. Dubai is their first choice and that is because of the fact that way they paid about eight thousand birr to travel there. The women have different information from returnees of Dubai about better pay and job opportunity. The other destinations like Bahrain 6(12%), Qatar 6(12%) and Saudi Arabia 3(6%) respectively are chosen as destinations that respondents wanted to go and work.

Table 15 -Awareness of the type of work they will be engaged

Who cover the travel	Number of respondent	Percent
House maid	29	58%
Low professional work	8	16%
Commercial work	0	0
I don't know	13	26%
Total	50	100

In regard to awareness on the type of job they will be engaged 29(58%) of the respondents did know that they will be working as a house maid. It is known that the migrants will understand and prepare themselves for low skill jobs as house maid, labourer's cleaners in the labor market. The low professional work constitute 13 (26%) are not clear on what type of job they will be engaged in their destination country.

The above finding is supported by the literature review discussed by the researcher and it said that “The problems faced by women migrants usually begin in their home countries, especially through unethical practices by illegal brokers and private employment agencies. Migrant workers end up in exploitative working condition due to a lack of accurate information on the living and working conditions in receiving countries. In Ethiopia, Article 12(2) b of the Private Employment Agency Proclamation states that agents have the duty to provide the necessary orientation for the workers regarding their work and the country of employment before the contract of employment is signed. However, as returning migrants have indicated, agencies do not properly communicate the real working conditions for fear of losing business, so they paint an idealized picture which encourages workers to migrate (Firehiwot, 2010). They are just ready to face any kind of job they will be asked to do in the destination. The desperate condition of women victims highly exposed them for traffickers who often are forced them to work as prostitute exposed to drug addiction and exploitation by abusive employers. None of the respondents responded to the question whether they are going to Middle East countries for commercial work and prostitution. Since this issues in our culture is difficult to expose and due to stigmatization respondents were not responding because they don’t want to be ostracized by the society. About 8(16%) respondents are engaged in low professional work like beauty salon, jewelry shop, waitress, retailers, etc. this semi-professional migrant have trained in some skills that enable them go and work to Arab countries to earn better income than the unprofessional once.

Table 16 -Awareness about salary in the destination countries

Do you know yours salary	Number of respondent	Percent
Yes	25	50%
No	25	50%
Total	50	100%

Considering women victims awareness about their salaries and benefit half of them 25(50%) responded as they know there future salary in their destination on the other hand the other half 25(50%) of the respondents have no idea what so ever of the salaries and benefits that they will get at their destination. This is one of the main causes of conflict between the employer and the employee which might go to the level of deporting the employee.

4.7. Forms of abuse that the women labour force migrant face in the Middle Eastern counters.

Table 17- Forms of Abuse

Forms of Abuses	Number of Respondents	Percent
Sexual abuse/ harassment	20	40%
Labour exploitation/ long working hour	45	90%
Lack of health service	15	30%
Refuse to give food	15	30%
Emotional abuse (continues criticism)	35	70%
Denial of salary	25	50%
Sleep deprivation	30	60%
Withholding of passport	25	50%
Burning of body by different materials	3	6%
Murder physical assault suicidal attempts	0	0%
Pull your hair and bit	1	2%

For this study we have interviewed 50 women victims who returned back to Ethiopia after working between two to three years. Thus, the response for these particular questions was the following.

Almost 45(90%) of the returns have been exposed to a long working hour labour and exploitation by their employers. All the forty five women complained that they were expected to work without a break and were forced to stay in the work environment until after midnight. They also had to get up early and were obliged to finish all the housework without having a break. One of the respondents stated the house chores that she was expected to do was enormous and she had to stay overnight. Three respondents mentioned that they were forced

by their agents to serve two employers living in different locations and they said they had no rest at all. Which has been manifested working between 15-18 hours a day and that is the reason about 30(60%) of the respondents are responding they were exposed to sleep deprivation. At time even though they finished their work in the house they would not be allowed to rest instead they will be obliged to work in other relative's house. One returnee stated that her employer was live with two other relatives of her husband and after completing the house activity she was send to help the housemaids working in the next household and she is working without rest throughout the day and night. And she continued by saying that they see as 'donkey' not as human being and as we become exhausted.

With regard to sexual abuse/ harassment/assault respondents which constitute 20(40%) had replied they had been in continues treat and pressure from the men in the house hold for sexual abuse/ harassment/assault and they were often forced to have sex with them, if they refuse to do they will be expelled from the house without being paid. In some cases the sexual assault can be verbal, visual, physical, or anything that forces the women to be subjected to or engage in unwanted sexual contact.

Emotional abuse was the second highest form of abuse that women victims were entertain or live within the Middle East country. These types of abuse constituted 35(70%) of the respondents which has been revealed in the form of insulting, humiliation and making the women victims fill ashamed of themselves and undermining their personal dignity.

Women victims are also having lack of access to food. They were even denied for three meals a day. Due to these 15(30%) of the women victims responded they were not getting

enough food to eat in their respective houses. There for the nutritional status of the women was poor and they were exposed to health problems.

As the above information 15(30%) of the respondents were responding they were facing lack of access for proper health care, therefore they were not given due attention by their respective employer whenever they were having health problems and they can be deported to their home if they became sick for long time. One returnee stated that she was deported from Beirut after persistent illness due to Anaemia, that was developed due to lack of enough nutrition food given to her in the house that she had been working as she mention there was a lot of food in the house but they refused to give food for her.

Withholding of passport was the relatively highest form of abuse that half of the respondents of this study experience during their stay in their destination country. This type of abuse consisted 25(50%) the respondents were responding they were facing withholding of their passports by their employers that is the way to hinder them not to be gone out of home.

The last but not the list type of abuse was that employers were not paying the agreed amount of money or salary for the women victims were not paid on timely manure. 25(50%) of the respondents had proven they had this problem with their employers. All the twenty five respondents mentioned that employers withhold their salaries as a means of keeping them working. Three of the respondents mentioned that though they regularly reminded their employers to give them their salaries, the employers refused to pay their wages. The research participant referred to as one respondent also indicated that she had worked for three years,

but her employer paid her for a two and half year only and was not willing to pay the remaining, claiming the rest as reimbursement of medical and other expenses made to her.

4.8 Termination of contract

Table 18. Respondents reason for termination

Reason of Returning back	Number of Respondents	Percent
Termination of contract	17	34%
Deportation	24	48%
Vacation	3	6%
To change employer	6	12%
Total	50	100%

Contracts could be terminated when the first determined time frame completed which could be two or three years. When the employer is not happy to extend the contract for another term, or if the women were not happy as well about her employer and do not want to extend her contract or if she get what she plan to get contract can be terminated. About 17 (34%) of the respondents responded that they returned because there contract has been terminated or no explanation give and at times the cause is not known.

Those respondents returned to Ethiopian because they were deported, constitute 24(48%). This could be either by employers or by the host country government. Deportation could mainly be due to illegal entry to the destination being found in illegal forced in activities like drug dealing selling liquor, prostitution etc. On the other hand employers can be causes of deportation when conflict arises between employee and employer and employers may not want to pay salary and they exposed them to the government security.

The remaining 9(18%) of the respondents return back home both for vacation or when they want to change employer and/or for the job opportunity in the same country or another country.

4.9. Future Plan

Table 19-Future plan when they come back

What is your future plan when you come back	Number of respondents	Percent
To support family with the money they gained	28	56%
To change another country	9	18%
To be business man in home countries	13	26%
Total	50	100%

In terms of future plan for women victim of trafficking majority of them want to change the family with the income saving they get through such employment. This consists 28(56%) of the respondents choice to migrate from their native country to support their family when they return in the future. About 13(26%) of the respondents have a future plan of opening a small business in their home country. This group of victim women do not want to go back again to the Middle East countries. In this regard these women have future plan of creating job to themselves and generate income by actively participating in the business activity of their nation. The remaining 9(18%) of the respondents believe that they change their future interims of generating better income and working condition. To summarize these women, like other members of the society have a future plan to grow and develop and help their family to come out of poverty

4.10. General Questions

Are there certain bodies that help you while you are in problem?

For this vital question all the forty five women responds respond that employers restricted their movement and forced them to remain confined in the houses of their employers. They were not allowed to communicate with their families or seek help from agents or from other sources about the problem they face during their stay and that is deportation the reason most of the returnees reason for returning back to their home. The remaining five were not responded totally for this question. In the literature review we can see that, the victims of trafficking are also reluctant to report their experience to the authorities and other potential victims of trafficking; they are mostly stigmatized as a result of the problem they faced in the destination countries. Some of them may feel as a criminal due to the underground activity they did with their traffickers.

4.11. Questions for government officials

In this study a total of 5 respondents are included to answer the structured questioner developed to get information from government officials about the topic. All the respondents are from MoLSA working in facilitating the travel process for those women workers to the Middle East counters.

Table 20- Idea about size of migration from time to time

What do you think about size of migration from time to time	Number of respondents	Percent
Increasing	5	100%
Decreasing	0	0
I didn't know	0	0
Total	5	100%

From this study 5(100%) of the respondents responded that migration from Ethiopia to middle east country were increasing from time to time. we can understand that the number of migrant workers from Ethiopia to the Middle East counters were increasing from time to time as we see in the literature part, according to UNWW (2008), migration in Ethiopia is increasing both in magnitude and significance. As it is stated in the National Action Plan of Ethiopia, about twenty seven million people are living in poverty, with women comprising a majority of those living in absolute poverty.

Table 21-Which age group you think that encompasses the largest number migrate to the Middle East Counters?

Age group	Number of respondents	Percent
< 18	0	0
20-30	5	100%
> 30	0	0
Total	5	100%

In regard to the age distribution of migrants to Middle East country the respondents from government body almost all responded 100% as high number of migrant workers age is

between 20-30 and this finding the data collected to this study from the victims of women trafficking is supported by the government officials response to this study. And also we can see in the literature review part the profile of Ethiopian women migrants in 2008-2009 depicts that 83% of them were females belonging to the age group covering 20 to 30 years old.

Table 22-Which sex group you think that encompasses the largest number migrate to the Middle East Countries?

Sex	Number of respondents	Percent
Female	5	100%
Male	0	0
Total	5	100%

When we see the respondents response to this question 5(100%) that imply all the respondents responded that number of female migrant workers are high in number than their male counter parts and this indicated that there is the demand to female workers in the Middle East country. In the literature review part also we see that, women in Ethiopia have less opportunity to receive an education than do men. As a result, women also have less opportunity for employment. It is not surprising that the trend of migration among women is higher than that of men. That is the case the researcher also interested to work on problems of Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to the Middle East Countries.

Table 23- What do you observe about way of migration most migrants prefer to use?

	Number of respondents	Percent
Legal way	4	80%
Illegal way	1	20%
I can't aware	0	0
Total	5	100%

From this study finding the understanding of government officials indicated that most migrant workers prefer to use the legal way of traveling and about 4(80%) of them went to cover the problem and one of the respondent mentioned that from the real experience in the past and from the problem exposed in the media he is forced to say that the migrant workers from Ethiopia use the illegal way of migration even by the legal agencies. In the assessment of Trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia exposed that, Ethiopia is no exception to this phenomenon. Recent information shows that the volume of women emigrants from Ethiopian to the Arab countries has increased in recent times. Most of them travel through illegal means.

Table 24-Does the government of Ethiopia have a controlling mechanism?

	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	5	100%
No	0	0
Total	5	100%

All the respondents responded that the government of the country as has controlling mechanism to protect the rights of its citizens.

From their response the government has different mechanisms use to protect victims of trafficking such as:

1. Using the consulate all over the Middle East countries to be a focal point for Ethiopians living in the Arab world.
2. Make the registered agencies being accountable under the rules and regulations of the Ethiopian government particularly by the directives of the minister of labour and social affairs (MoLSA) that include penalizing the agency in the country and further cancelling the work licence or permit.
3. Whenever there is no consulate the Ethiopian ministry of foreign affairs (MoFA) use other friendly embassies to check and investigate the problem of its citizens.
4. In case of reports of severe human right abuses the government of Ethiopia provide the transport and bring back home in collaboration with IOM.

In the literature review part we can see the idea that can disprove this answer and it said that, according to UN Trafficking in Persons Report - Ethiopia (2012), the Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.

The last questioner for the officials were that, What are the main factors or reason for migration from Ethiopia to Middle East in the government understanding?

When we see the response about the government understanding about the reason behind migration, all the respondents agreed that the right to move from one place to another is one of the rights given to everyone. But the government want this movement to be in legal way through the legal agent and legal concerned body. The legal agencies has to be legal and

registered as the rule of the land however they are not denied the existence of the illegal movement throughout the country.

While some other officials believe economic reasons are motivating citizens to travel abroad and one of the respondents anticipated as religion to go out country and after completing their religious commitment they are not returned back and they are exposed to illegal women traffickers. In the literature review part also we can see that, some women use temporary visits to stay in destination country. “according to an official of the Ethiopian immigration authority, most of these women who leave the country through Hagi and Oumra use the Moslem Pilgrimages as a pre text to migrate for employment in the Arab countries.

One respondent agreed that the reason for most of migrants from Ethiopia has its own benefit by bringing foreign currency to the country of origin as remittance and as an employment opportunity. From this finding one can see that the understanding of different individual government body is not similar and some see as opportunity for the citizen and even though there are signs for improvement, trafficked women are made especially vulnerable because of lack of strong protection from the government.

To conclude this section, the information gathered from potential victims women returnees is tabulated and analyzed above based on which findings, summary, conclusions and recommendations are drawn out.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. FINDINGS

From this study we can see that the age and place of birth (Urban/Rural) are directly related with migration. In most cases the younger victims are born in urban areas that are highly exposed to trafficking than children and adults born in rural areas.

This study showed us migration is selective of educational background. Most migrants eligible for trafficking from this study are either high school or to some extent certificate level graduated from private institutions. In this study we have seen few illiterate or with elementary school background. This shows that women school drop out with low performance in high school are highly interested in migration as an option for life. Hence, these groups of women who are illiterate and with elementary school educational background are highly exposed to the women trafficking problem. Besides this we have seen that current employment opportunities are highly dependent on good performance in education. Hence most of the eligible candidates for trafficking were those women with no or little educational background.

In the study one surprising finding is the fact that we have a category of house-wives and government employees which often consider marriage and employment in government offices as a guarantee for life of the women in Ethiopian society. But recently we have witnessed a number of women are planning to migrate from such status as well. In developing countries women's have lack of better opportunity for education and employment depending on the assumption that they will be wives and mothers. This understanding has great influence to be dependent in their husbands and to enable them to do the domestic work like looking after a husband, children and

home. Women in Ethiopia are suffering due to low economic development and gender inequality. Hence, they are mostly unemployed or have limited participation in the formal economy. Due to these barriers, which inhibit women's participation in the formal economy, the only viable alternative means of earning income lies in joining the informal labour market. With the feminization of poverty and high unemployment rate in the country, it is not surprising that women migrate to Arab countries as domestic workers. Hence, the pervading poverty is responsible for the growing tide of migration

Another finding was that marital status has less significance in determining the vulnerability of women trafficking. Even if the normal trend of trafficking in developing countries was single, young, unmarried ones, the study showed married women are also exposed for trafficking. This was mainly resulted from the low living standard and the work burden in the house hold. The study also showed that the major cause of migration is unemployment. Unemployment is seen as the highest cause for migration than family pressure in each household (see table seven). Since , the majority of the women came from low- income households they have low educational status, unemployed , or if employed in low income jobs like daily labourer, small business ``Guilt`` and had no professional training, technical skills or vocational training to help them get more professional jobs that grantee sustainable income and job security . Due to this and other problems in the society women youth and adult are fallen in the hands of traffickers.

One other finding is the fact that high number of women labour force migrants to Middle East use agencies/brokers to facilitate their travel process. Especially the returnee majority of victims of trafficking had been taken care of by brokers/agencies on their first trip. Some of the agencies were without a formal office and legal license to process travel document.

For this reason most women does not have a formal work contract with their employers as a binding working agreement. Hence agency were mostly operating illegally in trafficking women underground by higher them to work in Middle Eastern countries. This is mainly because of the low level of awareness about signing contracts by most women which helped the agency not to share risks when problem comes.

At the same time they have no idea about the power of the agreement whether the agencies or brokers are accountable for their life in the destination country. This exposed women to illegal trafficking. Furthermore misunderstanding of contract agreements have increased women victims travelling without their full consent on terms and conditions of work, length of stay, term of payment etc. As seen on the study agencies use illegal documents and even send women who sign contract with different employer to another employer who had no formal contract with the women. Traffickers and employers themselves keep changing the place of work without the consent of the victim. This shows young girls are sold and resold by the traffickers more than once.

Women are mostly working and living at the mercy of their traffickers or employers without fixed length of contract. In this regard women victims have paying most of their salaries for the agencies, ranging between three to nine months of their salary for one trip alone. This shows that agencies are making profit out of the harsh working condition of women who have no say on length of working time and the condition of work in general.

We have found out that despite the fact that a lot of misery is happening in Beirut, still a lot of women are planning to go to Beirut from Ethiopia. The economic problem and lack of job opportunity in their home country have influenced women to migrate to Beirut and exposed

them for traffickers and abusive employer's misery. Dubai is most preferred destination compared to other Middle East countries by assuming Dubai will give better job opportunity and can maximize their benefits.

From the finding we can see that most women victims are aware of the type of jobs they are going to engage at destination country. Often due to low professional skill labour and high demand for low skilled and cheap labour. Workers in destination are exposed to engage themselves in jobs like house maid, cleaner etc. on the other hand others are not clear on the type of job they are going to engage at destination country. They simply expose themselves for traffickers. Emotional abuse was the second highest form of abuse that women victims were entertain or live within the Middle East country. This unclear way of travelling exposed women to unexpected life, still in some cases they even engage in prostitution. The other finding in this study they will be paid at the destination country that remain an important reason for conflict between the employee and employer, even in some cases a cause of deportation. In some cases the sexual assault can be verbal, visual, physical, or anything that forces the women to be subjected to or engage in unwanted sexual contact. In the literature review part we can see that, Ethiopian women labour force victims of trafficking are house maid and some are working in different labour work activities. There are endless similar stories of Ethiopian girls who are killed raped, beaten and disfigured from the physical and sexual abuses they suffer while living in Beirut.

In this study we have seen also that women victims in different Middle Eastern countries face physical abuse and some employers force migrants to work for long hours without rest and appropriate food. All the forty five women complained that they were expected to work

without a break and were forced to stay in the work environment until after midnight. They also had to get up early and were obliged to finish all the housework without having a break.

In this particular study we found out that most women victims contract are terminated because they have been deported before the termination of their contract period. The deportation of these women victims was mainly because they were found to be illegal, employee and employer conflict, or employers do not want to pay their salary. The women in the study had been threatened by employers and had experienced deprivation of food and sleep, denial and withholding of salaries, serving more than one family even though they were hired for one, restriction of movements and sexual harassment. In addition, they had been confined and had been threatened by employers that they would be sent back home without receiving their salaries.

The victims of trafficking are also reluctant to report their experience to the authorities and other potential victims of trafficking; they are mostly stigmatized as a result of the problem they faced in the destination countries. Some of them may feel as a criminal due to the underground activity they did with their traffickers.

From these findings women victims of trafficking plan for future is to help their family with the money they earn from their salary which they get in such conditions of work. This shows the extent and problem of the society and the level of poverty. Others plan to open a small business in their home country since their cause of migration is unemployment. The remaining plan to change other destination country in the future to maximize their benefit by changing country with assumption of better payment.

5.2. SUMMERY

This study on the problem of Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to the Middle East country is conducted to see the situation of the victims. The major objective of the study is to assess and identify the nature of the problem of Ethiopian women labour force trafficking to the Middle East country by providing information on the extent and character of the problem.

- What are the main causes and consequences of women labour force trafficking and its impact in the society?
- What is the real situation of women labour force trafficking problem at the Middle East Countries?
- What is the real experience of the victims in the destination countries?
- Does the consent of the victim by itself prevent the occurrence of trafficking in women problem not to be occurred?

The primary data was gathered from women victims of trafficking plan to travel again for second and more times and concerned government bodies using questioners focus on different topics help to address the research question.

The study employed structure questionnaire and structured interview to obtain primary data. Finally frequency percentage was used for analyzing quantitative data and thematic qualitative analysis was used to analyze data from interviews.

The results of the study revealed that the profile of women trafficking victims is between the age of twenty and thirty, those who are school dropouts with poorer families living in urban area. The women are introduced to traffickers through friends and relatives or approached by the traffickers themselves.

The findings of the study further indicated that victims of external trafficking to the Middle East countries mostly face labour exploitation, physical and emotional abuse, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation. The most recurrent form of abuse are overwork, denial of food and wages, emotional abuse beatings, sexual harassment, sleep deprivation, withholding of passport. Ethiopian women labour force victims of trafficking are house maid and some are working in different labour work activities. There are endless similar stories of Ethiopian girls who are killed raped, beaten and disfigured from the physical and sexual abuses they suffer while living in Beirut. Hence, they are mostly unemployed or have limited participation in the formal economy. Due to these barriers, which inhibit women's participation in the formal economy, the only viable alternative means of earning income lies in joining the informal labour market. With the feminization of poverty and high unemployment rate in the country, it is not surprising that women migrate to Arab countries as domestic workers. Hence, the pervading poverty is responsible for the growing tide of migration.

5.3. CONCLUSION

Trafficking of women is a worldwide problem that occurs due to different circumstances. However, from this finding one can conclude that younger and productive age group of women who are born in urban areas are highly exposed to trafficking than the rural women. Lack of opportunities and limited income are the common reasons to migrate. Low job opportunity, low educational performance and poverty had contributed to the high flow of women victims to travel out of Ethiopian urban using the available infrastructure and information in cities.

Furthermore the positive correlation between low educational status and low employment opportunities for women in Ethiopia have made them more vulnerable to traffickers as they have no significant impact to work in the formal sector in Ethiopia. Even though migration was highly attracts single and unmarried ones, in this study, one can see that migration is currently attracting housewives and government employees, those, few in number.

From this study, we can conclude that most women labor force migrants are not aware of the legality of the agencies they use to travel abroad. The agencies while processing their travel arrangement they are systematically attracting the women by using different tactics. Moreover, the false promises by brokers which draws an attractive image of life in the destination countries was a driving factor that exposed women to trafficking. In addition, family members, friends and relatives had played a significant role in the decision making process.

In addition Government tightening up immigration restriction only puts more pressure on migrant, forcing them to use trafficking networks that will take the opportunity for future exploitation. It can be concluded from this study that major reason for abuse life of the women is the illegality of the agencies. The actual experience to heavy workloads, long working hours, serving more than one family even though they were hired for one, restriction of movements, deprivation of food and sleep, denial and withholding of salaries and sexual harassment had exposed the women to physical problems. We can assertively conclude that there are few who cannot tolerate the abusive situation of their employers and escape the abusive and find themselves in an illegal situation could be at risk to the extent of deportation.

To conclude this study, poverty, unemployment and low educational status of women in society keeps women in a vicious circle of being exposed to trafficking problem that may continue unless actions taken to reverse the situation. Based on these findings, the researcher was able to set forth certain future research areas and recommendation.

5.4. RECOMMENDATION

1. The fact that Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive national policy on trafficking in women and children is one of the major problems in combating trafficking. Such policy should be formulated and accompanied by a national plan of action that sets clear goals, objectives and activates to be implemented within a predefined period. There is no easy solution to the problems of trafficking women in Ethiopia. Although there are efforts on drafting new laws or revising laws on employment and migration issues, including opening consulates in some of the destination countries, more effort is needed on the enforcement of the existing laws to effectively combat trafficking and protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians working abroad.
2. The law enforcement bodies have to have clear legal code to punish the illegal agencies of women and children trafficking by opening new department with duty and responsibility to control activities related to migration.
3. Governments have to control and facilitate legal way of migration to decrease the problems in destination.
4. Diplomatic mission in countries where large numbers of Ethiopian migrant workers are found should be established and strengthened to minimize the illegal traveling. And Ethiopia have to established and strengthened diplomatic network and relationship with the host countries including the collaboration of institutions like police and immigration offices to stop agencies working in illegal women trafficking and minimize the abuse and exploitation victims experiencing.

5. Extensive public awareness activities should be carried out to change this situation and the society has to be aware of the legality of the agencies and have to expose their illegal way of sending women to the Middle East countries.
6. The society has to understand and practice the legal way of traveling by interacting with government bodies.
7. Education and job opportunities for young urban women should be increased to improve the life of the society, by creating labour intensive types of projects to saturate the unemployed women in urban areas and to increase household income.
8. The concerned governmental offices like the ministry of foreign affairs, MOLSA, Immigration and Security Authority should work towards giving the existing information for the potential migrants about their destination countries.
9. The mass media has a crucial role in disseminating information. Therefore, the ministry of information and mass media should give emphasis for this issue and transmit messages regularly about trafficking of women.

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Appendix A - Questioners for women victims of trafficking

The questioner is intended to your genuine and frank response to the question will have a paramount contribution to the success of this research. The objective of the questionnaires is to assess the impact of women labour force trafficking problem in Ethiopia.

N.B. No need of writing your name

Put (X / underline) in the box/ word you select and write your idea on the space provided

Part one- personal/background information

1. Age.....
2. Place of birth
 - a)Urban
 - b)Rural
3. Religion
 - a) Muslim
 - b) Orthodox
 - c) Protestant
 - d) Catholic
 - e) other (specify).....
4. Educational status
 - a) Illiterate
 - b) Read and Write only
 - c) Primary school (1-6)
 - d) Secondary school (7-10)
 - e) Preparatory school (11-12)
 - f) TVT
 - g) Collage
 - h) University

5. Employment status before migration

- a) Student
- b) Government employee
- c) Self-employee
- d) Unemployed

6. Marital statuses

- a) Married
- b) Single
- c) Widowed
- d) Divorced
- e) Separated

7. Reason for migration at that time

- a) Unemployment
- b) Family influence
- c) Peer pressure
- d) Low educational performance
- e) Low income
- f) Other specify.....

8. Who send you to destination country at that time?

- a) Broker
- b) Family/ Relative
- c) Friend

9. Who facilitate sending you for this resent process?

- a) Broker
- b) Family/ Relative
- c) Friend
- d) other.....

9.1. If you use the service of the broker, does the broker have an office?

- a) Yes
- b) No

9.2- If you use the service of the broker, does the broker have a license?

- a. Yes
- b) No

15. How much money do you pay to the agency?

16. What were your countries of destination?

.....

16.1 Do you have idea about your work type before travelling to the country?

a. Yes

b) No

If yes, a) House made

b) Low professional work

c) Commercial sex work

d) I didn't know

17. Did you have awareness about your salary and working condition before your departure?

a. Yes

b) No

If yes describe the amount.....

Part two –About Abuses and mal treatments they faced

18. Have you ever faced a problem in the destination country?

a. Yes

b) No

Which one of manifestations of abuse you face in destination.

Types of abuse	Yes	No
Labor exploitation	_____	_____
Sexual Harassment	_____	_____
Sexual Abuse	_____	_____
Denial of Salary	_____	_____
Emotional abuse(continues criticism)	_____	_____
Lock you out of home	_____	_____
Refused to give food	_____	_____
Sleep deprivation	_____	_____
Withholding of passports	_____	_____
Physical assault suicidal attempts	_____	_____
Througen out through windows	_____	_____
Long working hours	_____	_____
Lack of health service	_____	_____
Pull your hair and bit	_____	_____
Burning of body by different materials	_____	_____

19. Is there a certain body that help you while you are in problem?

a. Yes

b) No

If yes, who is that body please specify.....

20- What future plan do you have?

.....

Can I call you if I need to ask you further questions?

a. Yes

b) No

Thank for your cooperation.

Appendix B Questioners for government officials

The questioner is intended to your genuine and frank response to the question will have a paramount contribution to the success of this research. The objective of the questionnaires is to assess the impact of women labour force trafficking problem in Ethiopia.

N.B. No need of writing your name

Put (X / underline) in the box/ word you select and write your idea on the space provided

1- What do you think about size of migration from time to time

- a) Increasing b) Decreasing c) I didn't know

2- Which age group you think that encompasses the largest number migrate to the Middle East Countries? Please specify.....

3. Which sex group and age you think that encompasses the largest number migrate to the Middle East Countries?

- A) Female b) Male

If you say female in what type of activities that mostly engaged?

- A) Housemaid b) Prostitution c) Retailer

4. What do you observe about way of migration most migrants prefer to use

- a) Legal way b) Illegal way c) I can't aware

5. Does the government of Ethiopia have a controlling mechanism or protecting mechanisms to those women in Middle East Country for work when they are in problem?

a. Yes

b) No

6 .If yes can you mention same of the mechanisms used by the government side.....

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7. What are the main factors or reason for migration from Ethiopia to Middle East in the government understanding?

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Appendix C Amharic Version Questioners for government officials

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Appendix D Amharic Version Questioners for government officials

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