

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/138636> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Wako, L.M.

Title: Women trafficking in Ethiopia and its mitigation; The case of Arsi Zone, Oromiya

Issue Date: 2020-12-08

Women Trafficking in Ethiopia and its Mitigation:
The Case of Arsi Zone, Oromiya

Lemma Megerssa Wako

Women Trafficking in Ethiopia and its Mitigation:

The Case of Arsi Zone, Oromiya

Proefschrift

ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,
op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof. mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker,
volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties
te verdedigen op dinsdag 8 december 2020
klokke 10:00 uur

door

Lemma Megerssa Wako

geboren te Jere, Ethiopië, in 1973

Promotores: Prof. dr. G.J. Abbink
Prof. dr. M.O. Hosli

Promotiecommissie: Prof. dr. A.J. Dietz
Prof. dr. M.E.H. van Reisen
Prof. dr. A. Enrile (University of Southern California)
Dr. M.C. de Regt (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Dr. A. Akinyoade
Prof. dr. J.P. van der Leun

Dedication

For those victims of human trafficking, particularly women and children, who lost their lives.

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
List of Tables.....	vi
Figures.....	vi
Map 1: Map of Oromiya National Regional State	vii
Acknowledgements	viii
Chapter 1	
Introduction.....	1
Background	1
1.2 Scope.....	9
1.3 The Purpose of the Research.....	9
1.4 Objectives.....	9
1.5 Research Design and Methodology.....	10
1.5.1 The Research Site.....	11
1.5.2 Rationale.....	12
1.5.3 Research Design.....	13
1.5.4 Population, Sample and Sampling Procedures.....	13
1.5.5 Data Collection Instruments.....	14
1.5.6 Field Data Analysis	15
1.5.7 Limitations and Ethical Considerations	16
1.5.8 Organization of the Study	19
Chapter 2	
The Setting	20
2.1 Prelude.....	20
2.2 State-Society-Land Relations	22
2.3 People and Geography	24
2.4 Vulnerability to Climate Change.....	26
2.5 Poverty and Unemployment.....	28
2.6 Conclusion.....	29
Chapter 3	
Human Trafficking: Conceptual Framework	31
3.1 Conceptualization and Definitional Issues.....	31
3.2 Conceptual Distinctions	33
3.2.1 HT and Human Smuggling	33

3.2.2 Irregular and Regular Migration.....	34
3.2.3 ‘Modern Slavery’	36
3.2.4 Forced Labor	38
3.4 Two Competing Conceptual Frameworks.....	39
3.5 Reconciling Two Anti-HT Frameworks.....	42
3.6 Anti-Human Trafficking Policies.....	44
3.6.1 Prevention.....	45
3.6.2 Protection	46
3.6.3 Prosecution.....	47
3.7 Conclusion.....	47
Chapter 4.....	
An Outline of Women Trafficking from Arsi Zone to the Middle East.....	48
4.1 The Human Trafficking Process.....	49
4.1.1 Recruitment of Migrants and Victims of Trafficking in Arsi Zone	50
4.1.2 Traffickers and Agents’ Levels of Operation.....	54
4.1.3 Transportation and Routes	62
4.2. Conclusion.....	65
Chapter 5.....	
Women Trafficking from Ethiopia: The Legal, Institutional and Policy Frameworks to Deal with It.....	66
5.1 International Instruments Ratified by Ethiopia	66
5.2 Ethiopia's National Legal and Policy Frameworks	72
5.2.1 The 1995 FDRE Constitution (1995).....	73
5.2.2 The 2004 Criminal Code.....	73
5.2.3 The Proclamation on Employment Exchange Services	74
5.2.4 The Proclamation on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (Proclamation No. 909/2015).....	76
5.2.5 The Proclamation for Overseas Employment (Proclamation No. 923/2016)	77
5.4 National Institutions Mandated with Human Trafficking Prevention.....	79
5.5 Arsi Zone-based Human Trafficking Prevention Institutions	83
5.6. Conclusion.....	83
Chapter 6.....	
Trafficked Arsi Women’s Profiles, Experiences and Responses to the Anti-Trafficking, Legal and Policy Frameworks	86
6.1 Presentation of First Results Using the Structured Interview and Focus Group Discussion Methods	86
6.1.1 Victims, Victims’ Families, and Official Personnel Profiles.....	86
6.1.2 Recruitment of Trafficked Women	88

6.1.3 Trafficked Women’s Experiences at Destination.....	89
6.1.4 Trafficked Women’s Narration of the Causes of Consenting to be Trafficked	90
6.1.5 Trafficked Women Assessing Anti-Trafficking Efforts: Preliminary Responses..	91
6.2 Results of Focus Group Discussions	92
6.2.1 Focus Group Discussions: Participants Profiles.....	92
6.2.2 Trafficked Women’s Perception of the Causes of Consenting to be Trafficked....	93
6.2.3 Experience at Destination.....	94
6.2.4 FGDs on the Causes of Women Trafficking.....	94
6.3. Presentation of the Questionnaire Results.....	94
6.3.1 Questionnaire Respondents’ Profiles	94
6.3.2 Attitudes towards Women Trafficking.....	95
6.3.3 Knowledge and Attitudes within the Anti-Trafficking Institutions	99
6.5 Causes of Women Trafficking as Expressed in Group Discussions	103
6.6 Trafficked Women’s Views on Government Policy Responses	106
6.7 Cross-stakeholders’ Views on Government Policy.....	108
6.4. Conclusion.....	112
Chapter 7	
Mixed Experiences: Arsi Women Domestic Workers Trafficked to the Middle East.....	115
7.1 Domestic Work and the <i>Kafala</i> System	115
7.2 Violence and Bondage Labor	117
<i>Haffsa</i>	118
<i>Khamisa</i>	120
<i>Nebiat</i>	121
7.3 Sexual Exploitation and Physical Abuse	123
<i>Meseret</i>	124
<i>Hassina</i>	125
7.4 Conclusion.....	128
Chapter 8	
Concluding Summary, Implications for Knowledge-Policy, and Recommendations	130
8.1 Summary	130
8.2 Analysis.....	133
8.3 Conclusions	136
8.4 Implications for Knowledge-based Policy and Recommendations.....	140
8.4.1 Implications for Knowledge-based Policy	140
8.4.2 Recommendations	141
Annex 1	144
Interviews and Questionnaire Forms.....	144

Annex 2: Likert Type Questionnaire.....	156
List of References.....	162
Curriculum Vitae.....	184
Summary	185
Samenvatting	187

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAZ	Arsi Administrative Zone
ACCORD	Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation
AU	African Union
AWAZ	Administrative Zone
AZ	Administrative Zone
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
EPRDF	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRW	Human Rights Watch
HT	Human Trafficking
HoA	Horn of Africa
IGAD	International Organization for Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Organization for Migration
LRP	Land Reform Proclamation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
PIDC	Pacific Immigration Director's Conference
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
OAU	Organization for African Unity
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	High Commissioner for Human Rights
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ONRS	Oromiya National Regional State
PEA	Private Employment Agency
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNIAP	United Nations Inter Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNODC	United Nations office of Drug and Crimes
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDS	United States Department of State (USDS)
WB	World Bank

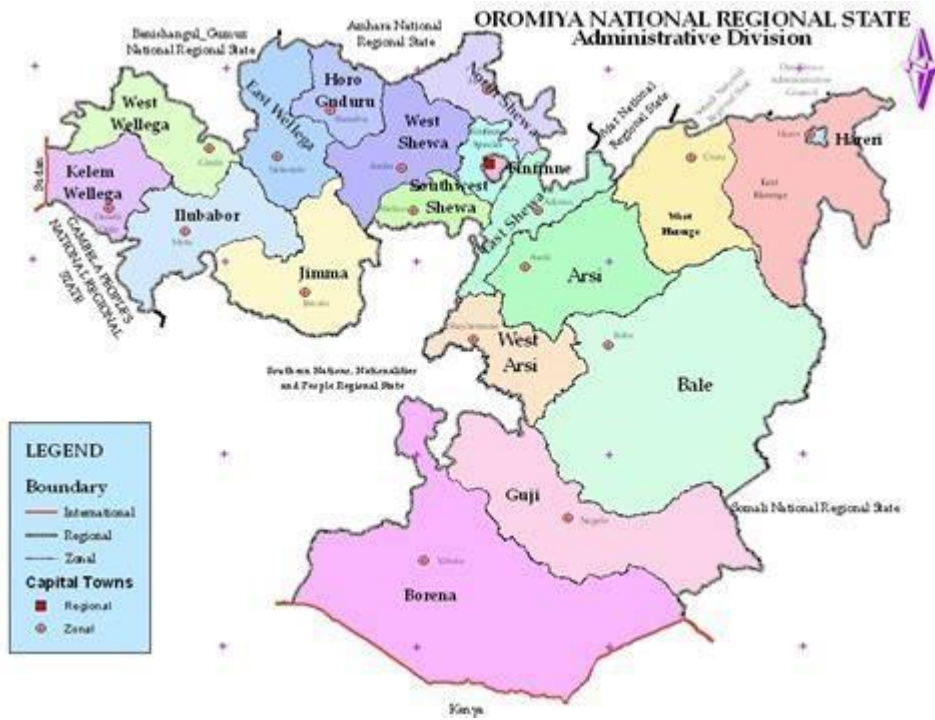
List of Tables

		<i>Page</i>
Table 4.1	The number of women trafficking recruiters	47
Table 6.1	Victims and family of victims who participated in the focus groups discussions by woreda	88
Table 6.2	Respondents attitude towards women trafficking as 'unacceptable'	91
Table 6.3:	Has women trafficking been normalized and cannot be prevented?	92
Table 6.4	Does 'culture' encourage women trafficking?	93
Table 6.5	Does Islam discourage women trafficking?	94
Table 6.6	Is women trafficking legal?	98
Table 6.7	Poverty as the main cause of women trafficking	100
Table 6.8	Unemployment as contributory cause of women trafficking	101
Table 6.9	Number of women deceived by the promises of "the good life" in the country of destination	102
Table 6.10	The difficulty migrate legally contributes to women trafficking	103
Table 6.11	How good is Ethiopia anti-trafficking policy framework?	104
Table 6.12	How comprehensive is Ethiopia anti-human trafficking framework?	105
Table 6.13	Are Ethiopia anti-trafficking policies matched by resources to addressing women trafficking	106
Table 6.14	Are there loopholes in the existing anti-trafficking legal and policy frameworks?	105
Table 6.15	Does society cooperate with the Government's efforts to prevent women trafficking	107

Figure

Figure 1	An integrated anti-HT framework	40
----------	---------------------------------	----

Map 1: Map of Oromiya National Regional State



Source: Oromiya National Regional State

(available at:

https://www.Oromiyatourism.gov.et/images/article_pictures/Oro_Admin.jpg&exph=623&expw=823&q=adminstrative+map+of+Oromiya+region&selectedindex=4&ajaxhist=0&vt=0&eim=0,1,2,3,4,6,8,10 (accessed 20 December 2019)

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my promoters Professor Dr. Jan Abbink and Professor Dr. Madeleine Hosli both of whom guided and supported me throughout my research journey from the start to the final conclusion of this research project. My friends and colleagues Dr. Martin Koper, Dr. Yinebeb Nigatu, Wayyessa Merga and Dr. Fekadu Fufa also deserve my special thanks.

I am most grateful to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a grant which enabled me to conduct my PhD research at the African Studies Centre of Leiden University. The research was conducted under the project on “Strengthening the Reform Agenda: Enhancing Inclusive Patterns of Regional Governance and Economic Opportunities”.

Finally, my family who has remained the source of inspiration and encouragement deserves my utmost recognition and gratitude. To my wife Genet and my children Amanuel and Abel, I say thank to you all for your moral and generous support.