

# Assessment of the Methods, Routes and Transportation Systems of Human Trafficking Across Eastern Ethiopian Borders

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the method, routes and transportation systems of the victims of human trafficking across Eastern Ethiopian borders. The participants of the study were 48 victims selected through purposive and snow balling sampling technique. To collect data, questionnaire and interview methods were used. The study revealed that the method, routes and transportation system the victims of human trafficking prefers were through illegal means and hidden or under grounded. This study revealed that 24(50%) of victims of human trafficking travel out of Ethiopia through Dire Dawa to Djibouti. Whereas 16(33.3 %) of respondents said that, they travel out of Ethiopia through Logiya to Djibouti route. The remaining 16.7 % of participants travel out of Ethiopia through Dire Dawa to Jigjiga then Somaliland. This study also indicate that the victims transportation methods were on foot, car, boats, big tracks etc. were revealed by victims for their journeys.

**Keywords:** Human Trafficking; Methods; Routes; Transportation System; Eastern Ethiopia.

## 1. Introduction

“Human trafficking” or “trafficking in persons” and “modern slavery” are terms often used interchangeably to refer to a variety of crimes associated with the economic exploitation of people (RRMS, 2013). According to Article 3(a) of UN Palermo protocol (2000) human trafficking is “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.

The problem of human trafficking within countries and continents still exists on a large scale in Asia and Africa. Yet increasingly, victims often travel long distances to their point of exploitation where there is a demand for cheap labor and sexual service, recalling the long voyages of the global slave trade of earlier centuries (Shelley, 2010). In the East and Horn of Africa, people are on the move for various reasons, including the search for asylum and protection. Risks of human trafficking, abduction and abuse are widely reported along the routes taken by refugees and migrants alike (UNHCR, 2012). Ethiopia is also a country of origin and transit for the trafficking of human beings. Ethiopian men, women and children are trafficked both within and from the country for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation (ICMPD, 2007).

Human trafficking is a global problem, affecting every region in the world (IOM, 2008). Today we are living in a globalized world where it is easy for people to move wherever they like without interference, not only in their own country, but to other countries as well. As enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia any Ethiopian citizen has the right to move from one place to the other in the country. The citizen, on his/her choice, can also leave the original country whenever she/he likes and can go to a place of his/her choice [Article 32 (1 and 2)].

However, behind this legal screen there are individuals and groups who are engaging themselves in human trafficking for profit. An increasingly disturbing trend is for people to leave their country of origin and move abroad via traffickers, who make enormous profits out of trading in human life. Trafficking is now thought to be one tragic feature of modern migration. Outsmarted or lured by false promises, people are becoming victims of human trafficking. This is now considered to be the third largest source of profit for organized crime, after drug trafficking and the weapons trade (Yoseph *et al.*, 2006). Despite significant efforts by governments, international agencies and NGOs to eliminate trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, it is still a major concern in Africa. Due to the large migration flows resulting from formal economic unions and expansive, open borders, the trafficking and smuggling of people are not easily detected.

ANPPCAN (2005) suggested that, While the problem of human trafficking and forced labor is well

documented in some regions, notably in West Africa, the South East Asia and Eastern Europe, very little information exists in the East and the Horn of Africa. IOM (2008) also prove that, trafficking in persons has been a reported problem in Eastern Africa for several years but there is overall lack of primary research on human trafficking in this region. On the other hand, Aderajew (2013) also stressed that, human trafficking in Ethiopia, and indeed globally, will become a much bigger problem unless the international community takes serious action through tougher penalties against traffickers and provides better assistance and protection for victims.

According to IGAD consultative progress on migration report (2015), Ethiopia is a major source of irregular migration in the IGAD region. In spite of a number of initiatives by the Government and other stakeholders, irregular migration remains a challenge for the country. The report also showed the eastern route via Djibouti (Obock), Somaliland, Punt land (Bosaso) and Yemen into Saudi Arabia, Gulf Countries and the Middle East share the largest number. Both findings of researchers and reports of concerned organizations showed the continuity and increment of the human trafficking activities in this region. Therefore, this study is undertaken to assess the methods, routes and transportation systems of human trafficking across Eastern Ethiopian borders.

## **1.1 Objectives of the Study**

### **1.1.1. General objective**

The main objective of this study is to investigate the methods, routes and transportation systems of human trafficking across Eastern Ethiopian borders.

### **1.1.2 Specific objectives**

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Assess the methods used by traffickers in human trafficking process
- Identify the routes and transportation systems that the victims prefer
- Assess the recent human trafficking prevention policy of Ethiopia

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

This research was conducted on the methods, routes and transportation system the victims of human trafficking prefer across Eastern Ethiopian borders, as such, in this section previous research literatures which deals in line with the objectives of this study that include the the methods used by traffickers in human trafficking process, and the routes and modes of transportation outlined as follow:

### **2.1. Human Trafficking Routes and Recruitment Methods**

According to IOM (2008) assessment on human trafficking in Eastern Africa, introduction and relationship of trafficked person to their trafficker is primary by their own and other ways include being introduced by a family member and friends. With regarded to recruitment method traffickers used either promises of jobs and/or promises of jobs with a good salary to persuade them. In relation to route for migration, UNHCR (2014) pointed out that, the main route for mixed migration shifted away from the Sinai Peninsula. Some movements still occur from Israel through Egypt, including crossing into Libya in the Slum area. A new route leads to Europe via Libya, and another leads to Yemen and Saudi Arabia via Djibouti. Djibouti serves as a transit point for the majority of Ethiopians and Somalis smuggled from Horn of Africa to the Arabian peninsula by sea. This transit role is one of the most important smuggling networks in the Horn of Africa.

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, harboring, or receipt of people for the purposes of slavery, forced labor, forcing people into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, and servitude. According to Frank Laczko (2002), trafficking person is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Women and girls are trafficked through formal and informal channels from rural areas to the bigger cities in the country as well as to abroad. In this process, women and girls are subjected to physical violence, sexual assault and rape, battery, imprisonment, threats and other forms of coercion (Pearson, 2003).

In Ethiopia, most recruiters have some connection or business with the Middle East and either have lived there or travel there for work purposes (Tekele and Belayneh, 2000). This is the case for both trafficking for prostitution and domestic labour (internal and cross-border). In Ethiopia there is little information concerning internal women and girl trafficking for prostitution and domestic labour, though there is evidence to suggest that there is significant movement of women and girl from rural to urban areas for both of these purposes. As such, this study try to assess the methods, routes and transportation means the victims of human trafficking employed during their journey.

### **3. Methods and Materials**

#### **3.1. Study Design**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the methods, routes and transportation systems of the victims of human trafficking across Eastern Ethiopian borders. Thus, a mixed method design with quantitative and qualitative approaches was selected. According to John Creswell (2007), mixed method approach is discovered recently by various behavioral researchers to investigate sensitive issues from both objectivity as well as subjectivity matters. Thus, this approach employed as the most appropriate to investigate the issue of human trafficking from both perspectives. Based on the objectives and the nature of research questions of the study, quantitative data collection was employed which is substantially supplemented by qualitative data in order to make the result sounder. Combining quantitative and qualitative methods are important to get varied viewpoints. When different approaches are used to focus on the same phenomenon, they provided the same result. Then we have superior evidence for the result.

#### **3.2. Study Area**

The study has been carried out in dominant routes trafficked people pass through in the Eastern Ethiopia (Dire Dawa City, Jigjiga, Afar and Somali region) to neighboring countries. These regional states were purposely selected for the study because they are location where the main geographical routes of trafficked person move on to neighboring countries such Djibouti and Somali which serve as a transit to reach their destinations.

#### **3.3. Sampling Design**

It is difficult to collect data from the entire groups under the study. Therefore, taking sample of population is important to save time, energy, and cost. There are various sample designs from which researchers can select. The appropriate and reliable sampling design for the present study is non probability sampling design. Non-probability sampling is that sampling procedure which does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample (Kothari, 1990).

#### **3.4 Sampling Technique**

Researchers have employed snow ball sampling technique for this particular study. Because, snowball sampling is often used for populations that are not easily identified, accessed or hard to reach population; and involves building a sample through referrals, i.e. you identify someone (a sample) from your population willing to be in your study. You then ask them to identify others who meet the study criteria. Each of those identified individuals is then asked for further recommendations. It means one sample respondent recommends another, other recommends another, and the other recommends another. Since, the study targeted mainly trafficked, and traffickers person who are difficult to access the best known technique to collect data is therefore snowball sampling.

#### **3.5. Sources of the Data**

##### **3.5.1. Primary data**

The primary data were collected from study participants (victims or detainees in process and returnees, police officers). Interview schedule, key informant interview, and in-depth interview were all used to gather primary data during the field research period. Hence, all selected instruments were helpful in collecting the needed primary data.

##### **3.5.2. Secondary Data**

Secondary source of data was collected through looking in to document from a variety of sources including books, journals, previous research, previous thesis, websites record and reports from the following institutions such as Academic online journal. Such as government sources (court, police).

#### **3.6. Data Collection Instrument**

The research instruments used in this study were able to collect quantitative and qualitative information from victims and police officers using questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis. In order to get appropriate data the following instrument of data collection were employed.

##### **3.6.1 Questionnaires**

The questionnaire will be designed to achieve the purpose of this study. The Questionnaires will be adopted and modified from previous studies done on Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa by IOM (2008), Research on Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi and translated into Amharic language and being interviewed by researchers as face-to-face schedule with the victims and police offers.

##### **3.6.2. Interview Schedule**

Interview schedule is the guide an interviewer uses when conducting a structured interview. The questions in the schedule were designed by researcher on the basis of literature review. The type of the question was both open-

ended and close-ended questions. The schedule was originally designed by English language. Before carrying out the field survey, the researchers were discussed with friends about the designed questions in order to check technical terms and translation verification. Then, six sets of schedule were piloted with the non sampled study participants in order to make sure that they were accurately designed in a proper social context. This pilot test was given for the researcher a chance to find out the weak points of the questions and comments so that the questions for the greater study to be correctly re-checked and re-edited. This will help to improve the validity and reliability of the data as argued by Silverman (2001) who explains that reliability refers to the degree of consistency with which instances are assigned to the same category by different observers whereas Neuman (2003) explained validity as truthfulness and refers to a bridge between concept and the empirical data.

### **3.6.3. Key informants**

Data was not only collected from victims of human trafficking but it has been also taken from key informants to obtain more information. According to the Access Project (1999), key informant refers to any person who has a particular knowledge on the issues important to the research and can provide good recommendations for the problem being researched. Hence, since many of the stakeholders from the government have involved in the issues of human trafficking, the researcher founded that the key informants are essential for the conducting this research. Thus, the identified key informants were those people who have had experiences in policy formulation, and coordination that can provide comprehensive information about the general overview of human trafficking especially the human trafficking in eastern Ethiopia through routes to Ethio-Djibouti and Somali land. Regarding the key informants, they were police officer, and Judges. They were purposively selected for key informant interviews. The key informants were asked issues relevant to their offices. .

### **3.6.4. In depth interview**

The in-depth interview was made with victims (returnees/captured) of human trafficking.

## **3.7. Method of Data Analysis**

In this study both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed. Data obtained through interview schedule were compiled and analyzed by using the statistical analytical techniques such as frequency and percentage in the SPSS (version, 20) computer software program. Qualitative data obtained through key informants and in-depth interview was analyzed and presented after categorizing and sorting them. This analysis was be supplemented by qualitative data.

## **4. Result and Discussion**

This chapter is a presentations and analysis of the data obtained from the study participants-the victims of human trafficking and police officer, who were key informant interview of the study. Data were collected through interview schedule and key informant interview. The overall information obtained through instruments were attempted to be summarized and commented in line with the researcher's subjective comments and interpretations.

### **4.1. Demographic Background of the Respondents**

Hence, to explore the status of human trafficking via Eastern Ethiopia routes to outside world, an attempt was made to collect relevant data with respect to demographic background of the respondents. Thus, age, birth place, religion, region, marital status, education level and occupational type of respondents were analyzed here under the table one after another.

**Table-1: Demographic Background of the Respondents**

|                        | Age Category          | Frequency | Percentages (%) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Age background         | 17-20                 | 8         | 16.6            |
|                        | 21-25                 | 26        | 54.1            |
|                        | 26-30                 | 10        | 12.5            |
|                        | 30-40                 | 4         | 9               |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100</b>      |
| Religious Background   | Muslim                | 36        | 81.8            |
|                        | Christian             | 8         | 18.2            |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100</b>      |
| Regional background    | Tigray                | 4         | 8.3             |
|                        | Dire Dawa             | 6         | 12.5            |
|                        | Amhara                | 11        | 22.9            |
|                        | Oromia                | 25        | 52              |
|                        | SNNP                  | 2         | 4.1             |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| Educational background | Never attended school | 4         | 8.3             |
|                        | Elementary            | 28        | 58.3            |
|                        | high school           | 16        | 36.3            |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| Marital Status         | Divorced              | 4         | 8.3             |
|                        | Married               | 12        | 25.0            |
|                        | Single                | 32        | 66.7            |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| Occupational Area      | Student               | 4         | 8.3             |
|                        | self employed         | 4         | 8.3             |
|                        | Government employee   | 12        | 25.0            |
|                        | Unemployed            | 28        | 58.3            |
|                        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>48</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |

Table-1 above illustrates that the largest percentage 54.1% (26) of respondents of the victims of human trafficking were between age categories of 20-25 year. Whereas, age group of in their 15-20 years were amounted of 16.6 % (8) and respondents age category between 26 – 30 year were 12.5% (10) while age category >30 were only 9% (4) of the respondents. This indicates that majority of victims via Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries found in age category between 21-25 years old.

With regards to religious background of respondents, the table 1 above also indicates that the highest percentage 81.8 % (36) of victims were Muslim. But remaining 18.2 (8) of the victims of human trafficking in Eastern Ethiopian routes were Christians. This result indicates that largest percentages of victims of human trafficking were Muslim. Regarding regional state of the victims of human trafficking, as indicated in the above tabulation, victims people from the Oromia regional state shared the largest proportion of respondents 52% (25), followed by victims from Amhara region 22.9 % (11%), Dire Dawa 12.5% (6), Tigray 8.3% (4), and SNNP 4.1.% (2).

In table-1 above, there is an educational level difference among the victims of human trafficking via Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries. Among the victims; 8.3 % (4) of them never attended school, while 58.3 % (28) of them were attended elementary education. Similarly, 36.3 % (16) of the victims of human trafficking in Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries were attended high school education. Therefore, it is clear that the largest proportion of the victims of human trafficking via Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries were only attended elementary school. Similarly, the figure 1 above indicates that the highest percentage 66.7 % (32) of victims of human trafficking in Eastern Ethiopian routes were single marital status followed by 25% (12) and 8.3 (4) married and divorced marital status respectively. Therefore, it is simple to understand from the table

above that victim of human trafficking process via Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries were unmarried people in their life time.

As indicated in the figure 1 above that the highest percentage 58.3 % ((28) of victims of human trafficking in Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries were unemployed while 25% (12) of them were government employee. Similarly, self employed and student respondents were equal 8.3% (4). Hence, the result indicates that largest percentage of victims of human trafficking cases were unemployed

#### 4.2. The Routes the Victims of Human Trafficking use to Cross the Borders

While starting journey from their origin, all victims of human trafficking move through different routes to cross countries border. Interviewee victims' travel out of Ethiopia through different routs as indicated in table-2 below.

**Table- 2: Distribution of the Victims by their Routes**

| Routes                | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Dire Dawa to Djibouti | 24        | 50      |
| Jigjiga to Somaliland | 8         | 16.7    |
| Logia to Djibouti     | 16        | 33.3    |
| Total                 | 48        | 100.0   |

Data collected during study showed that 24(50%) of victims of human trafficking travel out of Ethiopia through Dire Dawa to Djibouti. Whereas 16(33.3 %) of respondents said that, they travel out of Ethiopia through Logiya to Djibouti route. The remaining 16.7 % of participants travel out of Ethiopia through Jigjiga to Somaliland. According to Djibouti government report on fourth meeting of the regional committee on mixed Migration (2014) most irregular migrants transiting through Djibouti come from Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea, pass through Obock (which is opposite the coast of Yemen) and then cross the Red Sea in makeshift boats on their journey to Gulf countries (Yemen-Saudi Arabia) and Europe.

RRMS (2013) suggested that, Ethiopian migrants have to balance different pros and cons when deciding to leave from Djibouti or Punt land. The sea crossing from Obock is faster and safer, but the overland route to Somaliland and Punt land is easier for some Ethiopians than travelling north through Ethiopia to reach Djibouti. The crossing from Somaliland and Punt land takes much longer (approximately 30 hours) but is also cheaper than from Djibouti (between 4 – 8 hours). In addition RRMS stated that, Ethiopians distrust the Djiboutian authorities. They perceive the governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia as close allies and hence fear detention and forced return. Limited rule of law in Somalia and Puntland means that detection by authorities is less likely. The drawback, however, is that attacks from criminal gangs are more probable. The general result from the table above reveals that, majorities of victims of human trafficking prefer Ethio- Djibouti route considering less attack by gangster and its closeness.

#### 4.3. Methods Used by Traffickers in Trafficking Process

All victims participated in this study were asked about overall methods that traffickers use at different place and time in practicing human trafficking. Aronowitz (2009) suggested that, to fully understand the trafficking process, one must understand criminal organizations and the methods they use to recruit, transport, control, and exploit their victims and how they manipulate the system to protect their operations. Accordingly, the researchers asked open ended questions addressing recruitment and transportation system employed during operation

##### 4.3.1. Recruitment

Recruitment is the first phase in human trafficking process that traffickers use to bring victims to their chain of action. The majority of respondents in this study said that, traffickers first inform them through mediators who close to them manly friends and family members. They also said that, during their first contact, traffickers informed them false better job opportunities and payment in destination country and promise them as everything on the way to their journey is easy and safe. It was this imagined way of improving their future leads them to the track of human trafficking which later left historic scar in their life.

##### 4.3.2. Methods of Transportation

The researchers asked victims of human trafficking about modes of transportation that traffickers arrange during journey from their origin to destination. While responding to these questions, all participants said that, modes of transportation depend upon geographical conditions and the situation of control of government on the transit ways. They experienced travel on foot, car and boat at different places until they reach their final destination. Study conducted by Alexis (2009) reveals that, transportation phase varies per trip and client. Some victims are unaware of what awaits them at their destination due, in part, to the fact that they are treated so well during the transportation phase.

The key informant from police officer interviewed and asked about methods that trafficker use while transporting victims. The interviewee said that, “previously both victims and traffickers move together using the same public transport from interior to country’s borders. But these days they sent victims alone and

communicate the next trafficker through phone to accept them. For journey in eastern route to cross Ethiopian border, they use mainly travel on foot during night and rarely car.” One of interviewed victim also said that, “ after the first broker direct me and other five trafficked boys from Adis Abeba to DireDawa city, a person who he informed to accept us in bus station welcomed us and ordered us to walk in pair not in group six . He first orders us to go to Mosque and latter in the evening took us to his home where about fifty other victims gathered. In the mid-night he brought Bajaj and sends us turn by to a place called shinile on the way to Djibouti.”

With regard to modes of transportation RRMS (2013) found that, majority of Ethiopians enter Yemen illegally on boats from either Djibouti (Obock and around) or Puntland (Bossaso and around). They travel out of Ethiopia either by foot or transport by private vehicles in containers and trucks. There is a wide network of small-scale ‘brokers’ and groups of smugglers who organize transport from different parts of Ethiopia to the country’s borders crossings and beyond.

**Table-3: The Entry Time of the Victims to their Destination Country**

| Duration   | Frequency | Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| Day time   | 4         | 8.3     |
| Night time | 44        | 91.7    |
| Total      | 48        | 100.0   |

The entry time of the victims to their destination country show that 44(91.7%) of the entry time is during the night and the rest 4 (8.3%) said that they enter during the daytime. In recent years, the volume of Ethiopians leaving the country has increased rapidly. The majority travel east to Yemen. The number arriving at Yemen’s shores doubled between 2008 and 2009, then increased again between 2010 and 2011 from 34,422 to over 75,000. This trend continued in 2012 with 84,000 Ethiopians arriving in Yemen - a conservative estimate based on findings of the continual coast monitoring patrols organized by NGOs and UNHCR (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, RMMS, 2013). After long journey and full of challenges with frustration, the victims who reach their final destination, to start their fatal operation they have to waiting the orders of their agents in their specific hidden location till getting their specific jobs. The following table indicate this;

**Table-4: Distribution of victims by the Place where they Kept after Reach their Destination**

| Places kept        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Trafficker Home    | 24        | 58.3    |
| Local people Home  | 8         | 16.6    |
| Kept at the border | 16        | 33.3    |
| Total              | 48        | 100.0   |

Most of the victims stay in traffickers home 24(58.3%) till they earn job and others also report that they kept at the border. The recent economic crisis occur around the world start to force all nation in the world to expel the illegal migrants from the nation and some nation recently begin to abort such individuals to return to their own nation. Among such nation which ratified their particular law for instance Saudi Arabia and America already move a thousand Ethiopians who live without the green cards. As such, the year 2016/17 was a huge loss for Ethiopian migrants in the aforementioned states. The following table indicates the numbers of victims who returned to home in the last five years as follow:

**Table-5: Distribution of victims by the means that they come back to their origin country**

| Means      | Frequency | Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| Government | 4         | 8.3     |
| Interest   | 8         | 16.7    |
| Police     | 36        | 75.0    |
| Total      | 48        | 100.0   |

As the above table clearly indicated that the majority 36(75%) of the victims of human trafficking come back to their mother land after suddenly caught by police in their destination countries. For some victims 4(8.3), the reason for coming back to their country is announcement by government of their destination country to leave the country. The rest 8 (16.7%) of the victims were comeback to their home land by their own interest.

#### 4.4. The Current Human Trafficking Prevention Policy

To highlight the existing human trafficking policy of Ethiopia, the researchers asked key informants about its implementation/ enforcement in the study areas. While responding to this question, police officers at regional level in the study areas said that, the new proclamation (proclamation. No 909/2015) named “prevention and supervision of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants”, exclusively empower federal police on crime for issue related to prevention of human trafficking. In relation to delegation of power to prevent human trafficking, Article 47 of the proclamation state that,

*“For the implementation of this proclamation without prejudice to the delegation given to the regional courts*

*according the constitution, the power of ministry of federal police on the crime may be delegated to the regional justice bureau or the regional police.*

In this sense, the power to prevent the crime of human trafficking seems “exclusive power given to federal police on the crime and allow participation of local/regional police only if necessary. Carcach (2001) suggested that, any approach to crime prevention and control must be based on the development of local knowledge about crime and its associated processes, but cannot be implemented in isolation. He also state that crime prevention and control initiatives depend upon cooperation and a sense of ownership among participants. All interviewed key informants (police officers) said that, the issue of preventing and controlling of the crime of human trafficking according to new proclamation is the power given to federal police. They also suggest that, the new proclamation with regards to prevention of human trafficking ought to equally empower both regional and federal level police for its most effective and efficient implementation.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The finding of the study also reveals that, traffickers used different methods while recruiting and transporting victims. i.e. As initial stage to recruit victims they use mediators whom they think close to them (manly friends and family members). Secondly both victims and key informants stated that system to transport victims depend upon geographical conditions and the situation of control of government on the transit ways. They thought as they experienced travel on foot, car and boat at different places until they reach their final destination. Farther, the finding indicates that, 24(50 %) of victims of human trafficking travel out of Ethiopia through Dire Dawa to Jijjiga then Somaliland. Whereas 33.3 % of respondents said that, they travel out of Ethiopia through Logiya - Djibouti route

In line with the above findings, it is important to suggest recommendations that may serve as answer to the perceived problem of human trafficking via Eastern Ethiopian routes to outside countries. Therefore, this paper provides the following possible recommendations.

- Awareness raising movement on the problem of human trafficking shall be given for both rural and urban community in collaboration with experienced victims or returns
- Since the major reason for outflow of victims of human trafficking is unemployment, the government has to organize entrepreneurship skill training that may help them to create job by their own using the existing opportunities in their local areas.
- The existing proclamation on human trafficking shall empower regional authorities especially police commission in way that they can collaboratively work with federal police to prevent the escalation of human trafficking
- Strict on foot and vehicle patrolling of human trafficking in the eastern routes shall be done during night especially in border areas faraway from main road and towns close to border.
- Ethiopian government shall make continues collaborative work with neighboring countries to jointly fight against crime of human trafficking

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## COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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