

**ASSESSING THE EXTENT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING
AND NATIONAL RESPONSE IN SOUTHERN GONDAR,
ETHIOPIA**

By
ADEN DEJENE TOLLA

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
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Supervisor: Prof. Shanta Balgobind Singh

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ETHIOPIA**

Aden Dejene Tolla (MSc.MpH)
Shanta Balgobind Singh (PhD)

PREFACE

The research contained in this thesis was completed by the candidate while based in the Discipline of Criminology and Forensic Studies, School of Applied Human Sciences of the College of Humanities, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard campus, Durban, South Africa.

The contents of this work have not been submitted in any form to another University and, except where the work of others is acknowledged in the text, the results reported are due to investigations by the candidate.

Signed: Aden Dejene Tolla
Date: 28/11/2017

Supervisor

Signed: Prof. Shanta Balgobind Singh
Date: 28/11/2017

**DISCIPLINE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC STUDIES,
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
DECLARATION 1: PLAGIARISM**

I, Aden Dejene Tolla, declare that:

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- (iii) This dissertation does not contain other persons' data, pictures, graphs or other information, unless specifically acknowledged as being sourced from other persons;
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- (v) where I have used material for which publications followed, I have indicated in detail my role in the work;
- (vi) This dissertation is primarily a collection of material, prepared by myself, published as journal articles or presented as a poster and oral presentations at conferences. In some cases, additional material has been included;
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Signed: Aden Dejene Tolla

Date: 28/11/2017

Supervisors

Signed: Prof. Shanta Balgobind Singh

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DECLARATION 2: PUBLICATIONS**

My role in each paper and presentation is indicated. The * indicates corresponding author.

1. Aden Tolla, A. * and Shanta Balgobind Singh 2017. Child trafficking (modern slavery) in Ethiopia: review on status and national. Submitted to Child Abuse Research a South African Journal (CARSA).

2. Aden Tolla, A. * and Shanta Balgobind Singh 2017. An overview of anti-child trafficking framework and national response in Ethiopia. Submitted as chapter of the book on 'to inside the mind of the oppressed-a reflection on the lived experience of colonialism and apartheid in Africa'.

Signed: Aden Dejene Tolla

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to vulnerable and victims of trafficked children in Ethiopia and all over the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to say thank you father to enables me to do anything I like to do, thank you God! Love to thanks my Dad Mr. Dejene Tolla (JJy), who always encouraged, believed, supported and invested in me and my strong Mam Mrs. Semena work Alem, who is my first model of life, my friend, teacher and guider, thank you very much for your love and care Enaty. My little sister Bruktawite Dejene Tolla and the rest of all families, and appreciated the support and care from my boyfriend, many thanks for all their love, assistance, care and support during my study and the completion of this thesis.

I extend my appreciation to my supervisor Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh from University of KwaZulu-Natal, for her support, follow up, important input, encouragement and caring supervision.

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ABSTRACT

Human beings were bought and sold like materials for merchants as an exchange by warriors and kings in the early nineteenth century. Unfortunately, this horrible trade has continued in a more terrible manner called human trafficking or modern-day slavery. The issue of human trafficking is a huge concern for most nations. In Ethiopia, trafficking in person has been a common practice - affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of their main social problems. This research aims to explore the extent of child trafficking in Este Worda and Debre Tabor Worda, and to investigate the possible community associated factors which cause child trafficking. The national response to fight and control the problem in Ethiopia was also further investigated in this study. The General Strain Theory and Karl Marx Conflict Theory that had been chosen to further explain of the research questions and objectives.

This study applies quantitative research method, descriptive and explorative designs is used to address the research questions and documentary data review reports from governmental and non-governmental experiences of strategies, policies and findings from existing documents.

A total of 636 household participants were selected by systematic random sampling technique in order to fulfil the quantitative survey. Analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The data was analysed by logistic regression, bivariate analysis of factors association, multivariate analysis and Cross tabulation of factors associated with child trafficking were thus investigated. The study interpreted the quantitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the extent and prevalence, associated factors, and response to child trafficking in Ethiopia.

According to the research result in the study area, 128 children had been trafficked in to different places. The extent of child trafficking is about (20 percent) in East Este Woreda in 2016. The result of this study is on based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the four independent variables (socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and socio-cultural factors) are possible community associated factors which contributed to child trafficking in the society.

The Socio-demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure) were found be the factors for a child to be trafficked. Socio-economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, children expectation and parents' expectation, luck of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and broker's effect) were found to be influential factors for child trafficking as well. There were socio-cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) which influenced child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda. Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, less awareness of child rights and access to communication) have been found the main contributed factors for trafficking from this research study.

The research also shows that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities, work as part of the livelihoods of their families. Regarding family duties and responsibility, children usually daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, this result to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem. Victim's relatives, friends, associates and family play a significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia.

The response of Ethiopian government to child trafficking is positive but it is very limited and cannot combat the problem. However, Ethiopian government has developed and endorsed regulatory and legal frame works and put various measures in place to a fight, control, prevent and address the problem of child trafficking. Due to the condition, implementation problem, poor governance, no direct support for the victims, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, low prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policies are those factors for un success out come

and low progress to deal with the problem. Despite the legal provision which take the first line render proper justice on brokers and facilitators of child trafficking in Ethiopia, and the child trafficking policies and legislations have proved to be not strong enough to prevent and protect, obviously there is problem with implementation and direct assistance with victims.

Keywords: - *human trafficking, child trafficking, extent, exploitation, factors, effects and legal framework.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AQAP	Al-Qaeda in the Arabia Peninsula
CHADET	Organisation for Child Development and Transformation
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
CDC	Convention on the Right of the Child
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GO	Governmental Organisation
GST	General Strain Theory
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IT	Information Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPEC	International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MOWYCA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSHCT	Occupational Safety and Health Case Team
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and People
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNCRC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNCICP	United Nation Center for International Crime Prevention
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings were bought and sold like materials and commodities for merchants as an exchange by warriors and kings in the early 19th century (Milkias & Metaferia 2005). Unfortunately, this dehumanising and horrible trade has continued in a more terrible manner called modern-day slavery or human trafficking- it is the new way of the slave trade which benefits the traffickers. Unlike the slave trade by Europeans, merchant or their representatives (agents and brokers) came to African land to buy and sell the slaves (Odukwu, 2017). It is a contemporary issue of both developed and developing countries that violates human rights and has been described as a modern form of slavery (Drugs, Crime et al. 2009).

According to Bhabha (2005) exploitation is the main intention of human trafficking in person. Similarly, Andrees & Linden 2005 trafficking is the transportation, recruitment, transfers for the *purpose* of abuse and exploitation such as prostitution and any sexual exploitation, labour slavery or forced labour, any slavery or practices similar to slavery with no consideration of humanity and human rights. In general Assembly (2000) states that human trafficking shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2000) defines child trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic and other personal gains. “Child” shall mean any human being under eighteen years old,

child trafficking (Howard, 2012) is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the biological age of 18 (designated as a protective, economically inactive period). According to Labour & Office (2001) human trafficking has evolved into becoming a multibillions dollar industry and earns its stake by roughly selling children like commodities and exploiting them.

The extent and prevalence of child trafficking has not been determined to any significant extent because of the absence of reliable data which is attributed to a number of reasons (Kangaspunta, 2006). However, human trafficking is estimated to have increased 10 times greater than the 19th-century transoceanic slave trade as (Chung, 2009). Worldwide, there are about 27 million human trafficking victims; with approximately 50 percent of the victims under the age of 18 (UNICEF, 2006). About 300,000 children are at risk of becoming victims of the commercial sex industry and it is estimated that as many as 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year (United Nations Children's Fund, 2005). Similar as Chung (2009) notes, for the past 30 years, it is estimated that more than 30 million women and children have been trafficked in Asia, out of which 80 percent are trafficked for sexual exploitation and 50 percent of victims are girls.

Trafficking is identified as a problem in more than 70 percent of the countries worldwide, and out of these one-third (33 percent) of countries are in East and Southern Africa (UNICEF, 2003), (Syamsuddin & Azman, 2014) also noted that the most important group of trafficked people are teenage girls and few percentage of boys between the ages of 15 to 17 years old. Trafficked children engaged with variety of exploitative conditions such as domestic service, commercial sex, restaurant and bars service or factory works, mining, fishing, begging, construction and agriculture. The extent of child trafficking is depicted in Figure 1.1. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2017) the share of child victims in Africa and Middle East is higher than other continents as it is indicated in Figure 1.1. Results in the figure shows that a higher percentage of trafficked victims in Africa and Middle East Asia (68 and 39 percent respectively). Whereas in Europe, Central Asia and America most of the trafficked victims are adults.

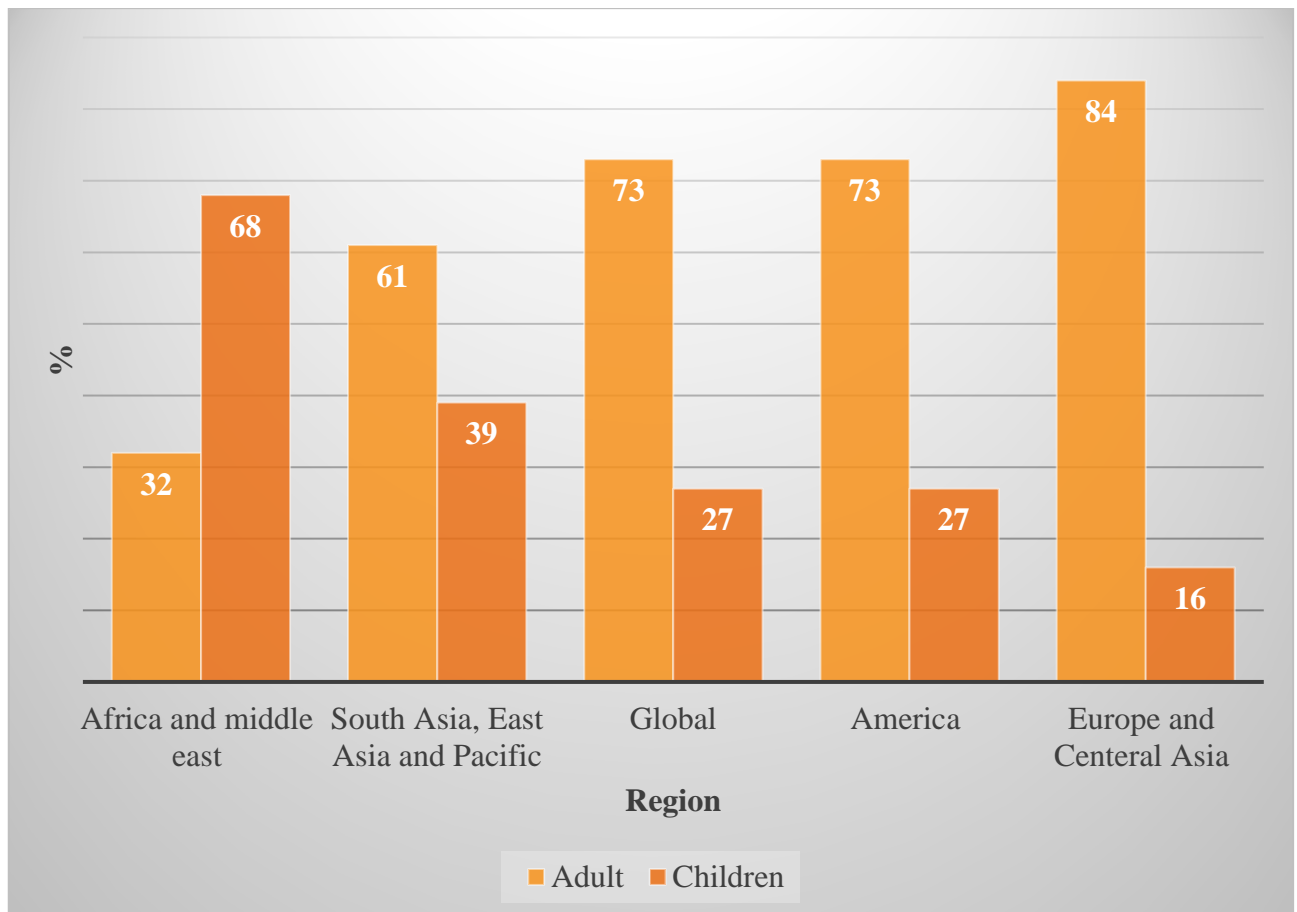


Figure 1.1. The extent of child trafficking (Adopted from UNODC, (2012)).

Human trafficking is a worldwide issue with lots of consequence internationally (Olasupo, 2012). Findings from Aronowitz (2009) show that globalisation has made child trafficking easier and cheaper, Colonisation has also played the major role in contributing to human trafficking. The colonialism of the 16th through the 19th centuries in Africa depended upon wars, raids and forced abduction on obtaining slaves, whereas currently human trafficking exists to an extent on false promises and deception.

In Ethiopia, like other several Sub-Saharan African nations, huge numbers of persons arrive in the labour market under the age of 15 years old, with no formal/proper skill or education. Trafficked children would work in both normal and immoral jobs (Guarcello, Lyon et al. 2006). According to research done by Endeshaw et al., and Gebeyehu et al.,(2006) children are trafficked from the rural areas of Amhara Regional State to Addis Ababa (the capital of Ethiopia) and other cities and towns. Girls are trafficked for

prostitution, while boys are targeted for the purpose of traditional weaving, begging and other businesses.

According to Mesfin (2003) there are two major forms of trafficking in Ethiopia, which are in-country and out-of-the-country child trafficking. In-country child trafficking includes trafficking of children with the intent of exploiting them in traditional weaving, farm work, begging, for domestic work purposes and in the sex industry in the capital and other major cities/towns (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006). Similarly Ayele (2014) explained that trafficked children are forced to engage in risky jobs like prostitution, begging, other criminal activities, and, in some instances, they are forced into exploitative hard labour either domestic and factory works. The trafficked victims are often moved over long distances, and in the process, often lose their money and are exposed to hardship and abuse, ranging from health problems, lack of food and water (during travel) and various forms of physical and emotional abuses. Those trafficked children are facing physical, emotional abuse and are deprived of their normal developmental needs of education, affection, and safety. They are forced into the world of prostitution, domestic or agricultural labour, begging and steal for money (Dottridge 2004). Children are routinely sold like commodities in a multi-billion dollar industry that operates with nearly impunity (Labour & Office 2001). Now days its normal to live without morality, humanity, love and care for human beings and children are suffering from trafficking and its effect without recognition of their contribution.

Most children in Ethiopia regularly and actively participate in farming and the household economy, and attend to regular household chores, which puts much emphasis on their labour as part of the household livelihood strategies (Abebe & Kjørholt, 2009). As result of it, for many of the rural and semi urban children of the country, education is a second priority, as parents place more emphasise on their participation and contribution to the household economy and livelihood strategies (Chung, 2009). Due to this condition most children (88.6 percent) are suffering from low academic performance, out of this 12-14 percent were in primary school (Kumar, 2015). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are children between the ages of 8-24 years. The children in these area are either illiterate or interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006).

1.2. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Trafficking involves various circumstances within the nation, region of Africa and worldwide and it is a complicated phenomenon. The problem was unheard of until recently, however, the complicated nature of this dynamics was brought to light. Today, high numbers of child trafficking for the purpose of domestic and for farm labour within and across countries (Adepoju, 2005) takes place. The problem is aggravated since it is very difficult to distinguish between trafficking and voluntary migration, which both frequently overlap in terms of means and ways of travel (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006). Trafficking is a major social problem that challenges policy makers, legislators and researchers. Due to no common definition of trafficking and the dynamics of the problem, the complicated nature of trafficking and migration, the overlap and similarities the term 'trafficking' has with voluntary migration and human smuggling. The trafficking definition is complicated and not helpful to prevent and combat the problem in the nation so that children are affected by trafficking both within and outside trafficking.

According to Endeshaw (2006), no studies have been conducted so far on the phenomenon of child trafficking in Ethiopia. Since there is no relevant and comprehensive data available on different aspects of child trafficking. It is very challenging to researchers, government officials, policy makers and organisations which work on trafficking to come up with a solution in the country. As Kangaspunta (2006) explains, due to trafficking being clandestine in nature, the exact statistics on the magnitude of child trafficking is problematic. The extent of issues on trafficking are indefinable, unreliable and the absence of reliable data on trafficking can be attributed to associated factors for the vulnerability of child trafficking. Similarly Beck, (2016) and Choi et al., (2016) notes that there is no relevant data on human trafficking in the Ethiopian context and research on human trafficking in Ethiopia is still developing. The available evidence indicates that intervention research is needed to identify the possible risk factors and suggest the prevention and protection methods.

Although research (Beck, Choi et al. 2016) shows that evidence-based research is lacking in this area, what remains clear are the human rights violations, poor health outcomes, and difficulties with reintegration and rehabilitation that survivors of human trafficking face. Even those professionals who interface directly with survivors, health-care

providers, law enforcement, immigration personnel, and government workers, do not have access to comprehensive information and training resources to know how to recognise and respond to human trafficking.

Ethiopia is one of the most affected countries in the world, seriously affected with both in-country and external child trafficking. However, the current national policy and framework to prevent and protect persons does not include a comprehensive policy on trafficking in children (Mesfin, 2003). Similarly Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. (2006) find that Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive policy to combat the worst forms of child labor and has not effectively enforced its child labor laws. The overlapping definition of the child trafficking and child migration has its own effect on trafficking in Ethiopia. Studies are shows that about 7.5 percent of child migrants are between the ages of 13–17 years old.

Generally, in Ethiopia, trafficking in person has long been a common practice - a practice affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of the main social problems. This problem is aggravated in poor communities, by prevalence of poverty and traffickers' desire to exploit vulnerable individuals. It is also known that trafficked children experience physical and emotional abuse as they are exposed to rape, starvation, and battery; and are deprived of their needs for normal development - no education, poor health and safety.

1.3. RATIONALE FOR THE RESEARCH STUDY

Trafficking is critical problem for most nations and people. Child trafficking is becoming a prioritised issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia. There is limited data on the extent of child trafficking and associated factors in Ethiopia. This research will contribute to the current data on the extent of child trafficking in Southern Gondar in Ethiopia. The result of the study will be useful information for researchers, government officials, policy makers and non-governmental organisations which work on the area.

As established, the research provides the extent of child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor, Southern Gondar Ethiopia. This could also assist any bodies and the nation in general to understand the sensitivity of child trafficking in the country, since there is very little research conducted on the issue of child trafficking in Ethiopia thus far. This research will attempt to fill the gaps in the depth of information available on this subject. The study findings are expected to provide substantial support towards bridging the gap between the extent of child trafficking and the response to the situation in Ethiopia. These contributions from the thesis would fill the gaps in the literature and of could guide, help and assist the government and non-governmental organisation which working on to fight against child trafficking in Ethiopia. This research will provide the findings from reviewed papers and relevant documents on the possible response of the nation to combat child trafficking.

This research provides a general clear picture of child trafficking in term of visible data and the community contribution factors for child to be trafficking, the contribution social factors associated with child trafficking in the country. This research also aims to understand the various factors of this problem by examining the profile of the traffickers, actors, associated factor and effect in the current scenario of child trafficking in Ethiopia, which is very important to combat child trafficking in the nation.

This research also includes the effect and consequence of child trafficking and international and national efforts to combat the child trafficking. The national framework, legislation, constitution and policy to prevent and protect, combat trafficking and assist the victims, as well as the cooperation among international instruments to meet the objectives to stabilise the problem in Ethiopia is analysed.

Findings and recommendations could provide important preliminary information which can initiate further studies in the area as well as serve as a document for decision makers at various governmental and non-governmental levels. Recommendations of this research will assist and guide policy makers and decision makers to articulate suitable policies for the nation in context, and if that necessary to review the current policy to combat child trafficking in Ethiopia.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to assess the extent of child trafficking in South Gondar, Ethiopia and to examine the national response against child trafficking. The specific objectives of the research are: -

- To identify the extent of child trafficking in Ethiopia, paying particular attention to Southern Gondar Este and Debre Tabor woredas.
- To explore the factors associated for vulnerability of child trafficking in Ethiopia, Southern Gondar Este and Debre Tabor woredas.
- To determine the effects associated with child trafficking in Ethiopia, in the context of Southern Gondar Este and Debre Tabor woredas.
- To identify the response of the government to child trafficking in Ethiopia.

1.5. RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What is the extent of child trafficking in South Gondar, Ethiopia?
2. What are the factors that could contribute to child trafficking in Ethiopia?
3. What are effect of child trafficking in Ethiopia?
4. Are there protection frameworks against child trafficking in Ethiopia?

1.6. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The empirical research study on quantitative research methods. Both primary and secondary data source were used to meet the research objectives.

1.6.1. Quantitative research method approach

This study applies quantitative research methods. Descriptive and exploratory design is used to address the research questions. Documentary data review reports from governmental and non-governmental experiences of strategies, policies and findings from existing documents and secondary data or desktop method were used to meet objectives.

1.6.2. Study population

Quantitative research methods were used to address the research questions from selected group of people from the area. All the selected target population in this study are above the age of 18 and reside in Este and Debre Tabor woredas of Southern Gondar of the Amhara National Regional state, in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

1.6.3. Sampling method

In this quantitative survey of this study, a total of 636 study participants were addressed, Study households were selected by systematic random sampling technique. The sample size was calculated using the single population proportion formula. Since data is not available on the magnitude and associated factors related to the child trafficking in the study area, 50 percent of the population is used to determine the sample size based on single population proportion and the level of precision (d) is (0.05), as shown: -

$$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$$

Accordingly,

- Z, which is the expected level of confidence, is 95 percent /1.96,
- P, which is the approximate proportion will be taken as 50 percent,
- d, the degree of accuracy required is 5 percent [Maximum]

Therefore

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \cdot 0.05 \cdot (1-0.05)}{0.05^2} = 384$$

Non-response rate which was estimated to be 10 percent of the respondents were included in the sample. Therefore, the total sample size (n) were = 384 + (0.1 × 384= 39) for non-response rate =423 then multiply by design effect 423*1.5=636.

Therefore the total sample size of this study is 636, out of 39 different locations of South Gondar, data were collected from 7(20 percent) in different locations.

1.6.4. Research design

Systematic random sampling method was used in all areas of the study. Simple random sampling was implemented to select 7 locations. The sample size distributes to the sampled location proportionate to the size of the household, due to different in the number of households in each Kebele. If the person from the selected household was unavailable during the data collection, the next nearest household was included in the survey.

1.6.5. Method of data collection

Data collection based on structured questions, documentary and secondary research methods were used to meet the objectives on assessment on the child trafficking in Ethiopia.

Structured questionnaire

The questionnaire was prepared in English and translated into Amharic (Ethiopian national language) and back again to English for its consistency.

The survey was administered across 2 different locations of Southern Gondar woredas; Este (3 kebeles) and Debre Tabor (4 kebeles), of Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia. The data collected with in two months and questionnaires were used to collect the data.

Documentary and secondary research method

Documentary and secondary data sources were used to conduct this research. Primary sources were collected using national policies and legislation, international conventions and treaties were used. Data collected from secondary data such as articles, books, journals, technical reports, official statistics and other publication, including magazines, research, publish and unpublished papers and all relevant documents related to child trafficking.

1.6.6. Method of Data Analysis

Data were analysed on both descriptive and inferential statistics after the collected data was edited, coded and cleaned before it was entered into a computer. Information from completed questionnaires was entered into a computer and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The extent of child trafficking and possible community associated factors were analysed based on the response of participants on child trafficking in Ethiopia. The data were analysed by logistic regression of SPSS program, Bivariate analysis of factors association, Multivariate analysis and Cross tabulation of factors associated with child trafficking. The quantitative findings of the study were interpreted to provide more comprehensively understand of the extent and possible community associated factors that contributed in Ethiopia.

1.7. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The definition of trafficking is very complicated and available definitions have general concepts and covers a wide range of situations. Thus, the definition is problematic. On the other hand, this unclear definition of trafficking suits traffickers and illegal brokers as they can take advantage of the trafficked children. The means of child trafficking to transfer the child place to place are not always legal and can be disguised as adoption. In-country child adoption is always legal, so child trafficking is done under the guise of adoption that could be by the victim's own relative or other persons. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is any illegal child movement for and propose of exploitation, however there are many ways in which children are trafficked for purpose of exploitation in the nation.

Child trafficking is when children leave their own home or place, which could be voluntary or involuntary, to be eventually pushed into multiple systems of exploitation, abuse and suffering (Manzo, 2005). Trafficking is the trade of human beings in both local and global region, and entails a systemic and complex problem (Kubai, 2015). Studies report that the numbers of trafficked children have increased both in developed and developing countries (Lee, 2005). Such a spike is linked to the growing demand of children as a “commodity”- as sexual subjects and labour. In this sense, child trafficking and child slavery are related, and, at times, intertwined/overlapped. However, each entail different forms of exploitation - called a new and modern way of slavery. Child trafficking focuses on children, parents and traffickers so that it focuses sufficiently on the system of control rather than the mere condition of forced labour, unlike slavery. For example, terms such as ‘smuggling of migrants’ and ‘trafficking in persons’ are often confused and used interchangeably. This is a sign that there is lack of clear definition and understanding of the existing legal and policy frameworks regarding trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Trafficking involves the illegal human trade for the purpose of general exploitation, which could be commercial work, labour work, sexual exploitations and others immoral work (Patel, 2015). Since the overlapping definition of trafficking and migration were found problematic, to find out the cause and solution of trafficking is were difficult in understanding the extent and prevalence of trafficking in persons or children in Ethiopia.

1.7.1. Research operational definition

For this particular research study, “child” means a person who has less than 18 years old. Child trafficking - for this specific research, refers to any movement or transportation of a child for the purpose of exploitation, criminal activities and forced marriage and as (Howard, 2012) describes, is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the biological age of 18. It is very significant to understand that child less than 18 years cannot give her or his consent. It means, even if a child is not forced or threatened, not abducted, not coerced or betrayed, the child cannot officially give consent to be moved. Thus, both legal and illegal ways of transportation for any illegal means of activity is called trafficking. This can be further explained as follows: -

Child who less than 18 years old who migrated for work voluntarily or voluntarily is trafficking.

- If the parents did not know where their child lives is; it is child trafficking.
- And if the parents know where they children live and if the child is working; it is child trafficking.
- When children migrate, or trafficked for the purpose of work or both work and learn it is child trafficking.

Information about child trafficking: means whether a respondent has any information or heard about child trafficking before by any means.

1.8. LOCATION OF THE STUDY

The study's location was the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), the very ancient and religious country located in East Africa commonly called and recognised as the Horn of Africa. According to the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia is the tenth largest country in Africa that covers an area of 1,104,300 square kilometers and is bordered by Kenya, Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan and the Somalia (CSA, 2008). The Ethiopian population is growing, and comprises over 80 dissimilar ethnic groups in the country. Most people in Ethiopia speak Afro-asiatic languages or Cushitic and Semitic in branches and Afro-Asiatic languages is the most spoken language. There are 90 different languages spoken in Ethiopia. The 1994 Ethiopian census indicated that some 77 tongues were spoken locally and most of these languages belongs to the Afroasiatic family (Cushitic and Semitic). Omotic languages are also spoken, though their classification is uncertain. Additionally, Nilo-Saharan languages are spoken by the nation's Nilotic ethnic minorities. The most widely spoken languages are Oromo (34.4 percent), Amharic (27 percent), Somali (6.2 percent), and Tigrinya (6.1 percent). Amharic is the only official national language of Ethiopia. It was also the language of primary school instruction, but has been replaced in many areas by local languages such as Oromifa and Tigrinya. English is the most widely spoken foreign language, and is officially taught in all secondary schools" (Demographics of Ethiopia, 2017). The Oromo, Amhara, Somali and Tigray together, constitute at round three-quarters of the population. The current administrative structures in Ethiopia comprises nine regional states includes Oromiya, Amhara, Afar, Tigray, Somali, Benishangul Gumuz, Southern Nationalities and Peoples

(SNNP), Harari and two city administrations namely, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa administration councils. The total population of Ethiopia is about 102,403,196 in 2016 (Demographics of Ethiopia, 2017).

1.9. RESEARCH ETHICS

The research had been fully approved by committee reviewed protocol in University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, School of Applied Human Science, Criminology and Forensic Studies and obtained the ethical clearance for data collection. After full approval from the university (Protocol reference number: HSS/0169/016M), the research proposal were reviewed by Amhara National Health Bureau of the nation in Ethiopia for approval of gate keepers. After viewing the proposal, they approved that the research is important for the region and the nation, and agreed to proceed with data collection. Participants were informed accordingly about the purpose of the study and the use of the data; the consent form was prepared on which both participants and researcher signed in two languages for easy understanding of the localities. Moreover data collection was based on the full consent of participants.

1.10. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

There is no existing available data on child trafficking in Ethiopia and it is challenging to find out the previous data regarding the extent and prevalence of this problem. Besides this, the absence of common definition and data on pull and push factors of child trafficking also challenging. An absence of the cases or challenges in measuring the extent has discouraged organisations from analysing the exact extent of trafficking. According to Endeshaw (2006) the scale of trafficking of young Ethiopian women and children mainly to the Middle East is difficult to estimate at this stage. This lack of data is not limited to Ethiopia; this is a global problem. Generally human trafficking is a very sensitive issue, which needs more commitment, and patience due to the illegal nature of child trafficking, people are unwilling to speak about the subject.

1.11. OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTERS

Chapter One: Introduction: This chapter presents the overall argument of the thesis, the research back ground, the rational of the study, the objectives of the study, research questions and methods of the research.

Chapter Two: Literature Review: The chapter deals with the applicable literature for the research, to review what has been done on the problem and each objective listed on chapter one.

Chapter Three: Theoretical Framework: This chapter of the research present the theories that suits to answer and explain the research questions and objectives, all theories which have applied have direct link with the research problem.

Chapter Four: Methodology: This chapter presents the methodology and research design, chosen in order to answer the research problem of the study.

Chapter Five: Results and Discussions: The chapter answers the research questions and clearly discusses the questions related to the research objectives. Results are illustrated via graphs, tables etc. and discusses in relation to the argument.

Chapter Six: Summary and Conclusions: This chapter provides important preliminary information, new study findings and new knowledge which can initiate further studies in the area as well as serve as a document for decision makers at various governmental and non-governmental levels.

Chapter Seven: Recommendations: This chapter provides recommendations and suggestions to assist and guide policy makers and decision makers to articulate suitable policies for the nation in order to combat child trafficking in Ethiopia.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the applicable literature explanations that has been done in the research title, to review what has been done on the problem and on each objective listed on chapter one. To provide a clear picture of child trafficking in term of visible data and the contribution social factors that associated with child trafficking in the country and in the world as well. The literature review discussed about the extent of child trafficking globally, continentally and nationally available data on child trafficking. The factors that contribute for child to be trafficked on pull, push and extra factors have been discussed. The effect and consequence of child trafficking with the possible response of the nation and world to fight against the problem with international protocols, conventions and charters that are formulated to solve child problem. On all over the world, the national and international efforts to combat the child problem as well as the cooperation among international instruments to meet the objectives to stabilise the problem is discussed.

2.2. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in person defined by UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000) reads: (a) “Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment 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 wage or no payment use traffickers for the prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude and the removal of organs. (b) The transportation, recruitment, harbouring, transfer or receipt of a child for purpose of exploitation considered as “trafficking in persons”. (c) “Child” shall mean any human being under eighteen years old. (d) “The consent of victims of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation,” as referred by the Palermo Protocol 9 Article 3 of the protocol (Assembly 2000).”

The elements of human trafficking are depicted in Figure 2.1. Per Stop human trafficking (2010), human trafficking has 3 elements which meet the trafficking definition (Figure 2.1). These elements are: process/ action (recruiting or harboring or moving or obtaining a person), means (force or fraud or coercion) and purpose (involuntary servitude or debt slavery or sexual exploitation).

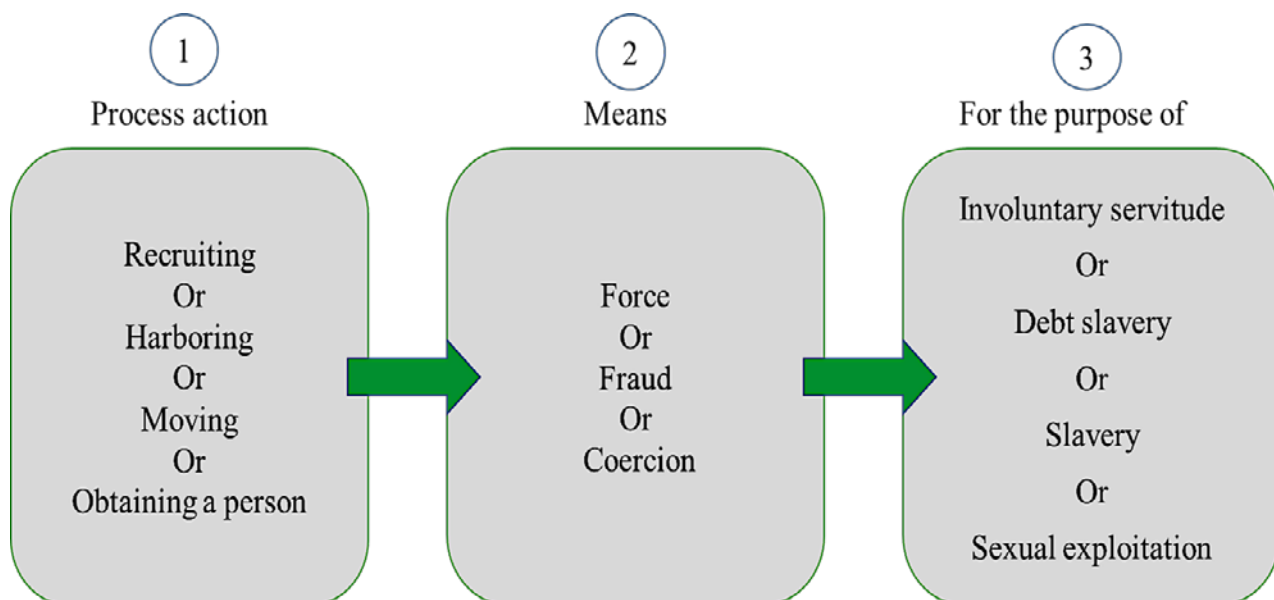


Figure 2. 1. Elements of trafficking (Stop human trafficking, 2010)

According to (Andrees and Linden 2005) the trafficking definition is very complex and the fact that there is no standard explanation for exploitation, as well as that the intention for human trafficking is personal, it is problematic to prove the problem. In the light of Manzo's (2005) findings, trafficking as a new or modern form of slavery. However, slavery and human trafficking are related terms but the exploitation forms are different. The difference between trafficking and slavery is all about the power and exercises. The focus of trafficking is children, 'parents' and 'traffickers' rather than 'slaveholders,' and put more emphasis on control via deception and fraud rather than force. Then victims are used for any purpose, such as commercial sexual exploitation, reproductive slavery, forced labour, begging, and servitude. On the other hand, slavery is a system under which slaveholders treat the slaves as property by force.

Human trafficking is a business that is reaping huge profits for traffickers in the world. Globally organised crime groups (traffickers) earn an estimated profit of \$9.5 billion per year. Therefore, human trafficking is considered to be the fastest-growing basis of income generation for organised criminal (traffickers) groups (Chung, 2006). About \$150 Billion profit a year is earned from forced labour. At least 20.9 million children and adults are bought and sold internationally into forced labour, bonded labour and commercial sex industries and about 2 million children are suffering exploitation yearly. Commercial sexual trade and human trafficking always involves pregnant women to sell newborns, organ donors, suicide bombers (Green eco service, 2015). Correspondingly (Human rights first, 2017) human trafficking earns about \$150 billion per year (commercial sexual exploitation earns about \$99 billion, manufacturing, construction, utilities and mining earns about \$34 billion, from agriculture, fishing and forestry earns about \$9 billion, and domestic workers and private households employ workers under conditions of forced labour earns about \$8 billion).

Actors for trafficking: according to (Wheaton, Schauer et al. 2010) in the child trafficking market, the traffickers act as intermediaries between the employers and workers. Thinking about trafficking and migration, one assumes three interdependent actors. These are the sending, mediator and receiving community (Kangaspunta 2006):

- Sending community: - Sending community is the source area and household in which children are recruited for trafficking by others or initiate their migration plan.
- Mediator Community: - This community is collective of individuals having financial interests in child trafficking and thereby accomplishing various activities to achieve their interest including mapping, recruiting and shifting children from sending to the receiving community. These are usually brokers, bus drivers or individuals from the urban setting.
- The receiving community: - The urban and semi-urban community that is used as transit or destination by the mediators to transfer children to final users like hotels and bars.

2.3. CHILD TRAFFICKING: - DEFINITION

Child trafficking according to Howard (2012) is illegal any movement of a person who less than living age of eighteen or before 18 years nominated as a protective and economically not active period. “Child shall mean any person under eighteen years of age” (Assembly, 2000). Furthermore, “child trafficking mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child, by means of threat or use of force for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs” (Assembly, 2000).

According to Manzo (2005) trafficking is when people leave their own home or place due to any possible reasons that could be voluntary or involuntary to join to the exploitation and suffering world. Trafficking is a complex trade of human beings both locally and globally Kubai (2015). The study reports that the numbers of trafficked children have increased both in developed and developing countries Lee (2005). As Anteneh (2011) explains, child trafficking and child slavery is related but it has different forms of exploitation, called a new and modern way of slavery. In the same way Kangaspunta (2006) explained that, it is very significant to understand that a child less than 18 years cannot give her or his consent. It means, even if a child is not forced or threatened, not abducted, not coerced or betrayed, on the first place the child cannot officially give consent to the act of child trafficking.

2.4. EXTENT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

Due to trafficking being clandestine in nature, the exact statistics on the magnitude of the child trafficking is problematic. The extent of trafficking is indefinable, unreliable and this absence of reliable data on trafficking can be attributed to associated factors for the vulnerability of child trafficking (Kangaspunta, 2006). This mirrors Phillip's (1962) analysis, that the extent of human trafficking, in North and Central America is not defined. An absence of the cases or challenges in measuring the extent have discouraged organisations to analyse the exact extent of trafficking. Furthermore, the existing information of data usually focuses on the child and women trafficking for sexual exploitation. However all of this information on understanding the extent of trafficking is complicated and unclear (Laczko, 2002). Studies report that the numbers of trafficked children have increased both in developed and developing countries Lee (2005). Recently human trafficking has increased by 10 times greater than the transatlantic slave trade in the 19th century (Chung, 2009).

2.4.1. Extent of child trafficking around the globe

According to Assembly (2000), the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention has established data on global trends of trafficking. Even if the data is not widely available data on the responses of criminal justice system, volume of trafficking in persons and migrants, volume and type of victims and offenders are available. Due to the international demand for cheap and undeclared labour, the request for children and women for sex market, and large numbers of immigrants, this forms a profitable market for traffickers to engage in this criminal activity. Per UNICEF (2006) report in 2006, there are around 27 million victims of human trafficking worldwide, and out of it approximately 50 percent of victims are under the age of 18. About 1.2 million children are traded internationally every year and about 300,000 children are at risk of commercial sex industry (Fong and Berger Cardoso, 2010). Together with Chung (2009) estimation that 30 million women and children have been trafficked in Asia for the past 30 years and about 80 % are trafficked for sexual exploitation; 50 percent of victims being girls.

According to the United Nations estimation, about 4 million people are victimised each year due to trafficking and about 700,000 are women or children (Gushulak and MacPherson, 2000). About 45,000–50,000 children and women are trafficked into the sex business in the United states of America (about 30,000 from Southeast Asia, about 10,000 from Latin America, about 4000 from the Newly Independent States and about 1000 from other parts of the world) (Richard, 1999).

There are various ways in which children's rights can be violated (Wings of Shelter, 2017). In half the countries where records exist, more than 80 percent of children aged 2–14 have experienced violent discipline, while about a third of women aged 20 to 24 were married before the age of 18. Figure 2.2 represents the regional human trafficking victims profile and the profit generated by each region. Child labour affects 168 million children and around half are involved in hazardous work (Figure 2.2). According to Figure 2.2 there are about 20.9 million victims are available worldwide and Asia-Pacific and Africa have the big share. Whereas the profit generated in Developed Economies and European Union (\$34.8k/victims) and Middle East (\$15k/victim) is higher than Asia-pacific (\$5k/victim) and Africa (\$3.9k/victim).

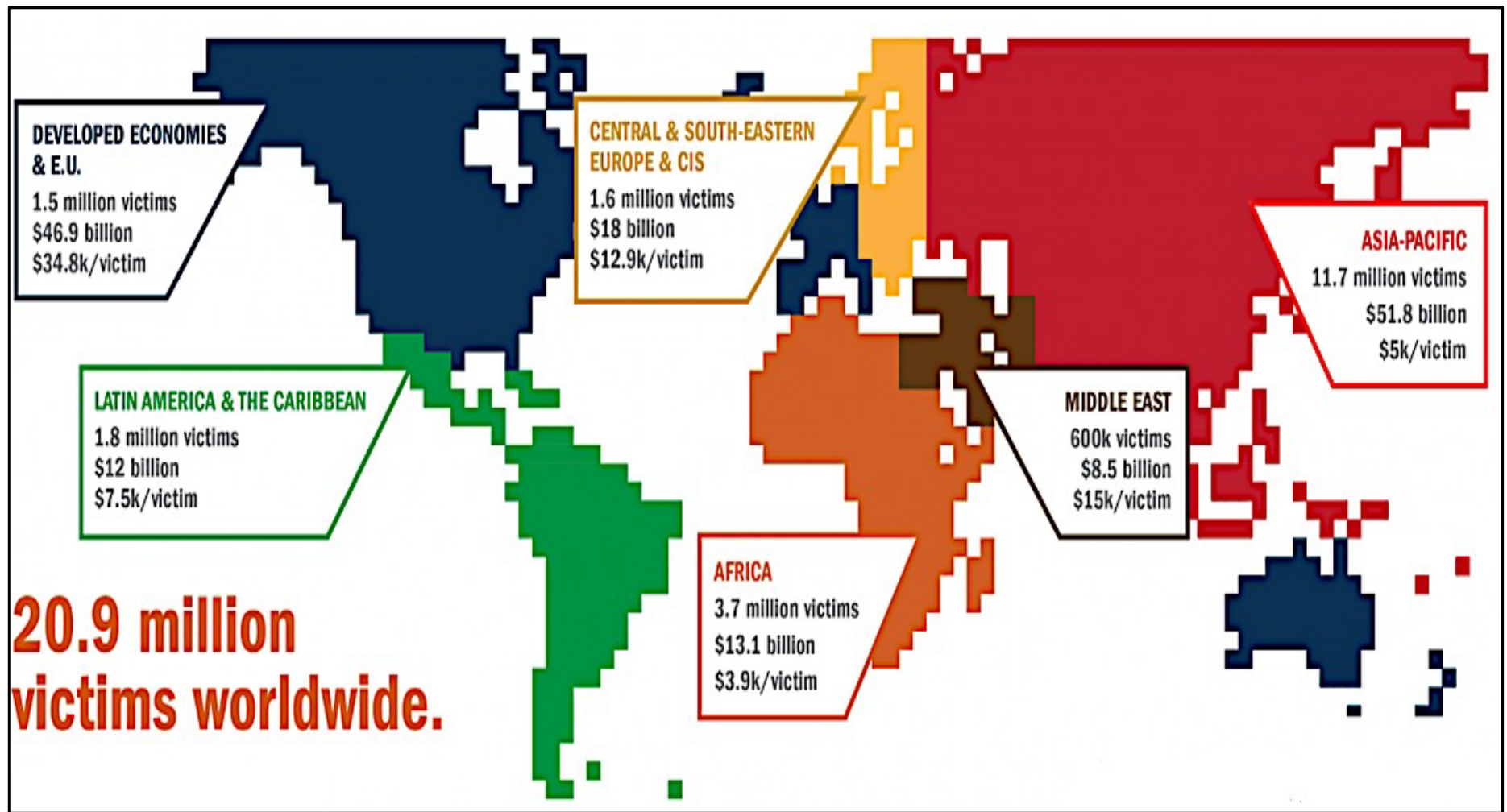


Figure 2. 2. Victims and profit of human trafficking by region (Adapted from Wings of Shelter, 2017).

According to UNODC (2016), children are ranked as the second most detected and targeted group of victims of human trafficking, after women. Globally, child victims comprised 25 -30 percent of victims over years of 2012-2014. The age profiles of the detected victims vary significantly by region. In most of the Sub-Saharan Africa countries the share of child victims is higher than adult victims (about 64 percent). “With current knowledge, it is not possible to provide a thorough explanation of the widely divergent regional figures regarding the detection of child victims.” A detailed analysis should consider different factors which are associated with child victims and their impact and effect on the detected level of child trafficking around the world. Similarly, about 600,000 - 800,000 children, women and men have been sold and bought across global borders each year for exploitation in sex industry or forced labour. About 50 percent of those victims are children, of which about 76 percent are girls less than 18 years old who they are purposely trafficked for sex work. In general, about 2 million children are exposed to prostitution in the international commercial sex business globally.

The regional proportion of trafficked adult and children is shown in Figure 2.3. Out of the yearly trafficked victims in the world, 55 percent of the victims are women and children, men and boys cover 45 percent, with the number of children underage victims estimated at 5.5 million (26 percent) as reported by (Human Rights First, 2017) (Figure 2.3). Children comprised about 28 percent of victims. The most detected victims are women, children and men, in 2014. In the last 10 years, the profile of trafficking in person victims has changed in positive way.

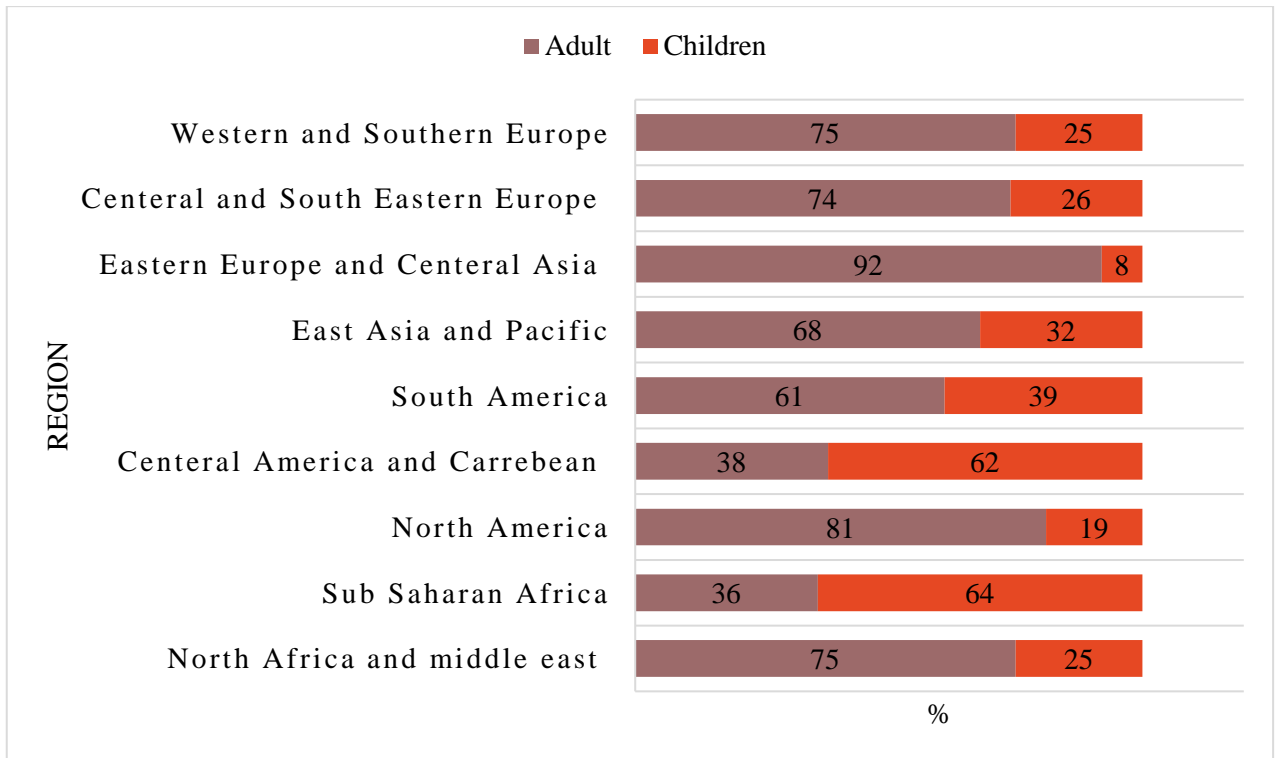


Figure 2. 3. Regional proportion of trafficked adult and children (Adopted from UNODC, 2016).

According to Green Eco Service (2015), (human trafficking in the United States of America generates an income of about \$32 Billion yearly. Approximately about 300,000 children are prostituted in the United States. The victims are forced to have sex 20-48 times a day and the average age of these victims is 13-14 years old (Figure 2.4). Figure 2.4 shows the profile of victims identified by state authorities of 61 countries.

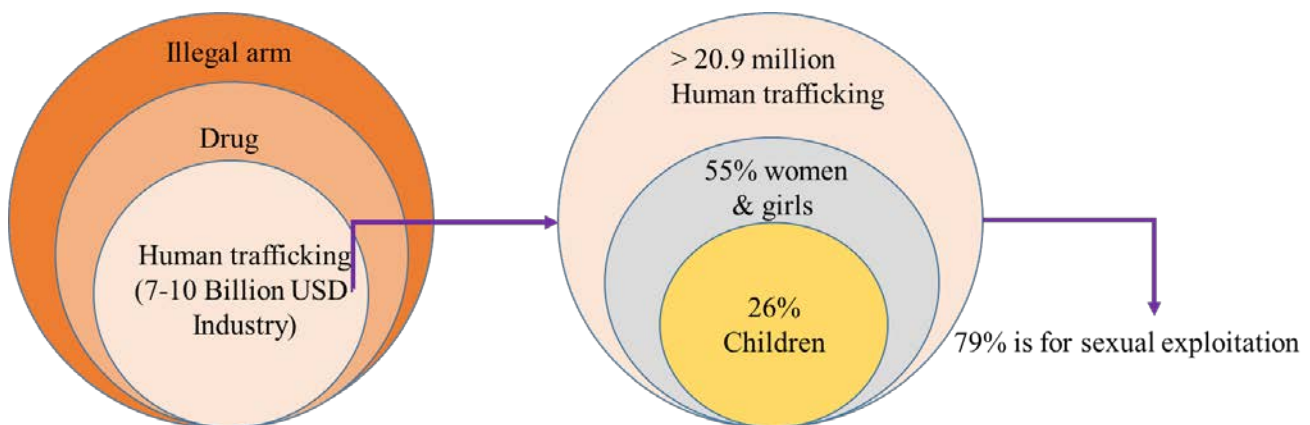


Figure 2. 4. Profile of victims identified information was collected, aggregated for 2006 (Adopted from UNODC/UN/GIFT, 2009).

The detected victim profile of trafficking in person based on sex is depicted in Figure 2.5. Recent research indicates that the most significant group for trafficking is adolescent girls between the ages of 15 to 17 (Figure 2.5). However the extent of trafficked boys and adults also covers high share in the market (Syamsuddin & Azman, 2015). As it is seen clearly from Figure 2.5. the extent of trafficked girls are growing exponentially year to year.

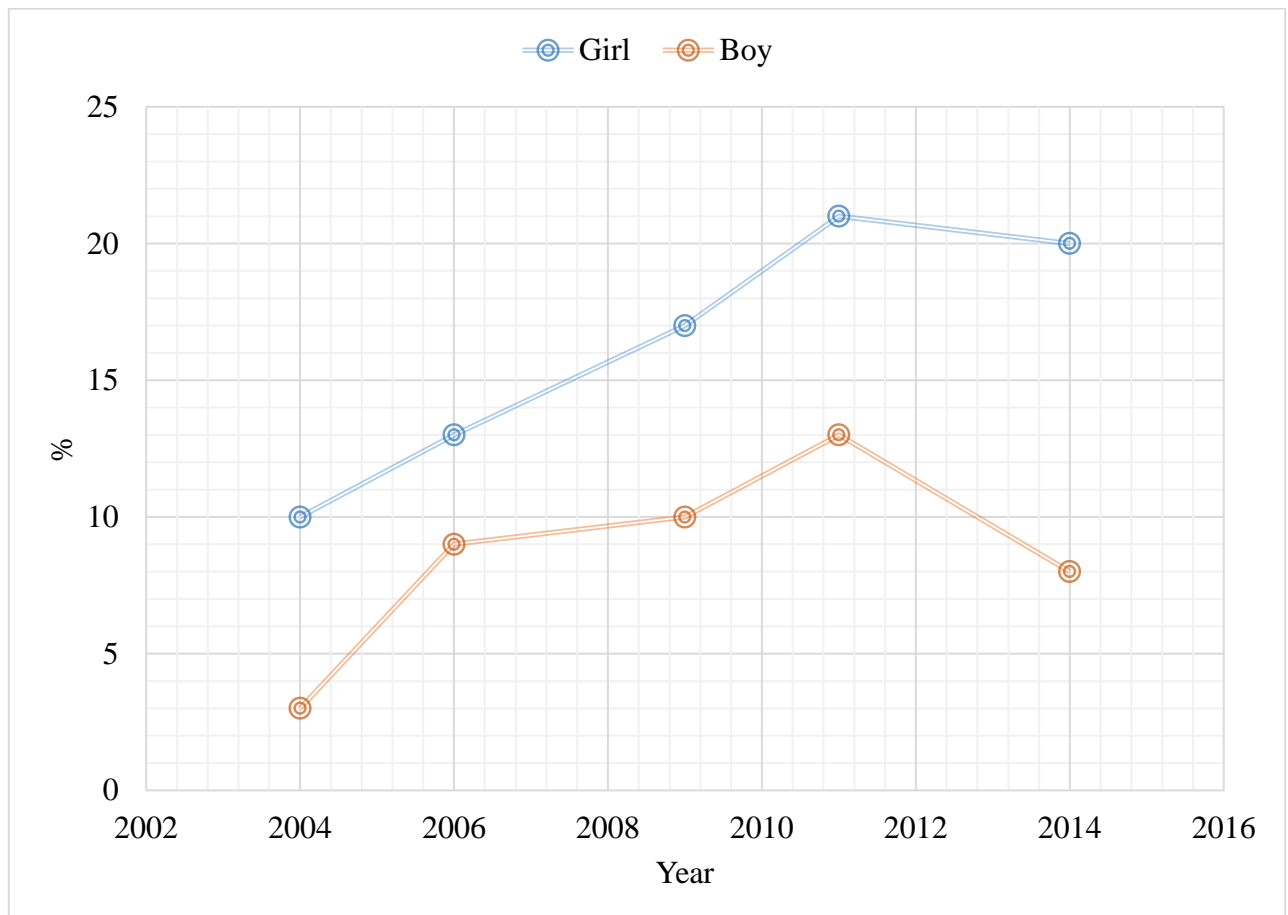


Figure 2. 5. Detected victims of trafficking in person 2012-2014 (Adopted from UNODC, 2016)

Figure 2.6 show the top 20 highly affected countries by human trafficking. The extent of human trafficking in Russia is worst, whereas Uruguay is the least affected country in the world (Stop human trafficking, 2010). In Africa, Somalia is the most affected country and Zambia is the least (Stop human trafficking, 2010).

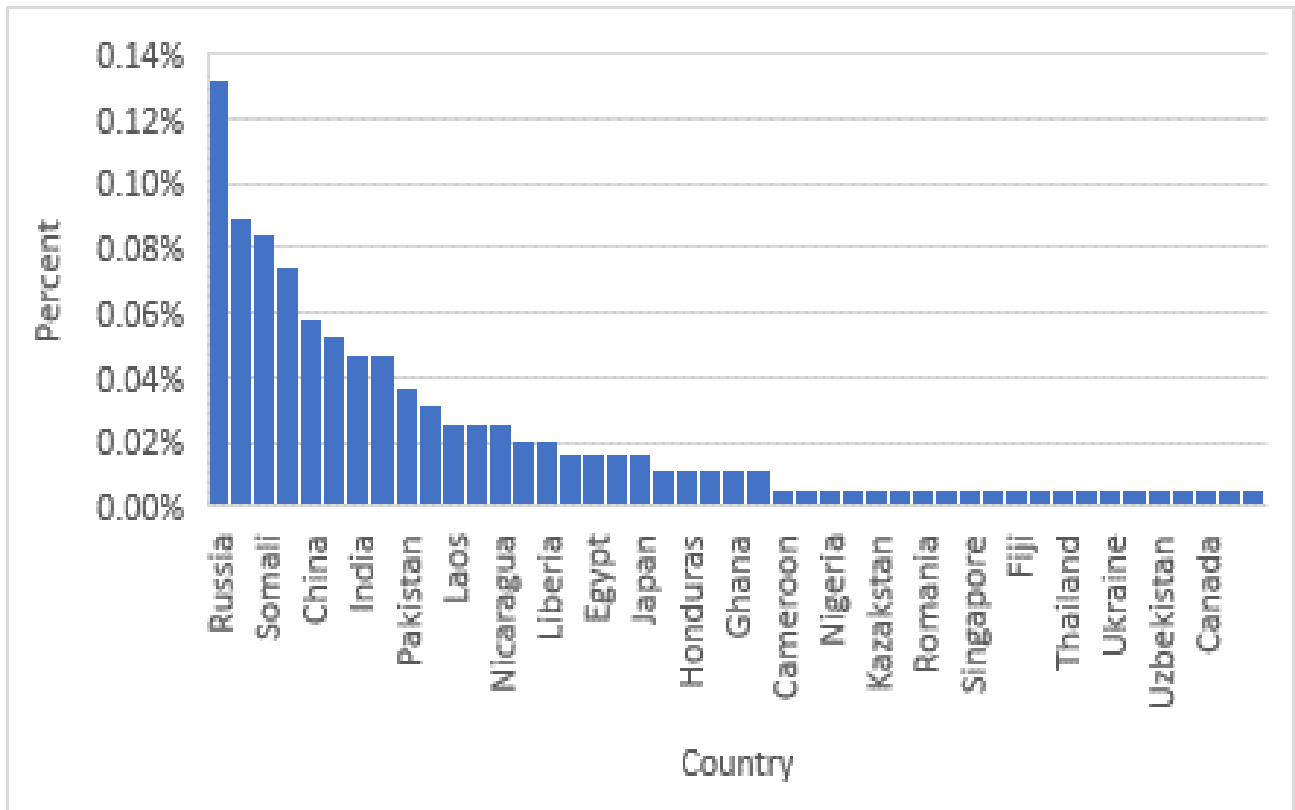


Figure 2. 6. The list of countries based on their extent of human trafficking (Adapted from Stop human trafficking, 2010)

According to the Global Slavery Index (2016) an estimated amount of 45.8 million people are exposed to some form of modern slavery. The Index ranks the countries based on their estimated number of population in modern slavery. An estimated number of population in modern slavery of selected countries is depicted in Table 2.1. This research incorporates data from standardised nationally representative random sample surveys on modern slavery (Table 2.1).

Table 2. 1. Absolute number of people in modern slavery by countries (adapted from The Global Slavery Index, 2016).

Rank	Country	Estimated percent of population in modern slavery	Estimated number in modern slavery
1	India	1.403	18,354,700
2	China	0.247	3,388,400
3	Pakistan	1.130	2,134,900
4	Bangladesh	0.951	1,531,300
5	Uzbekistan	3.973	1,236,600
6	North Korea	4.373	1,100,00
7	Russia	0.732	1,048,500
8	Nigeria	0.481	875,500
9	Congo	1,130	873,100
10	Indonesia	0.286	736,100
11	Egypt	0.626	572,900
12	Myanmar	0.956	515,100
13	Iran	0.626	459,300
14	Turkey	0.626	480,300
15	Sudan	1.130	454,700
16	Thailand	0.626	425,500
17	Ethiopia	0.414	411,600
18	Iraq	1.130	403,800
19	Philippines	0.398	401,000
20	Mexico	0.297	376,800

Table 2.2 represents countries with highest estimated number of population in modern slavery (List Aka, 2015) and this result is in agreement with Table 2.1.

Bangladesh: - The magnitude of trafficking in Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable countries in the world due to its large population, rural to urban migration, poverty, natural disaster, unemployment, and increased insecurity of the girls, gender inequality and open port that connects other nations for this purpose (Sarker & Panday, 2006). The trafficked person in Bangladesh are largely treated inhumanely and forced into prostitution, begging, forced labour organ trade. Children less than 10 years old are forced into either sex work or begging.

Brazil: - The extent of human trafficking in Brazil both internally and externally is among the worst in the world. Because of high rate of public authorities' corruption and insufficient law, Brazil is considered as the central nation in the world sex market. Due

to the absence of law in the country and high amount of tourists, human trafficking, especially for sexual exploitation, is a continuous process in Brazil (List Aka, 2015).

Sri Lanka: - The trafficking rate in Sri Lanka is high and the primary purpose of trafficking includes sexual exploitation and forced labour (List Aka, 2015). People in Sri Lanka willingly migrate to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Jordan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman, to work as domestic servants, or construction workers, or industry workers (Miller, 2002).

Pakistan: - The extent of human trafficking in Pakistan is among the worst in the world. The nation is a source, destination and transit for women, men and children and they are mainly trafficked for commercial sex work and forced labour (List Aka, 2015).

Nepal: - Nepalese children, women and men are subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking both internally and externally (India, Asia, Middle East, and the United States). Most Indians use the cheap labour force of trafficked Nepalese. Commercial sex is a huge industry in Nepal (List Aka, 2015).

China: - China is also hits the list when it comes to human trafficking. The country is among the most populous country in the world (Table 2.2). Because of its population, human labour is cheap. Human trafficking rate in the Republic of China is also among the worst in the world. As it is clearly seen in Table 2.2, the victims in China accounts about 0.2 percent of the total population. Victims in china are subjected to all forms of trafficking both internally and externally. The gap between two different classes (poor and rich) are increasing (List Aka, 2015). China is one of those countries with the highest absolute numbers of people in modern slavery like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan (The Global Slavery Index, 2016).

Ghana: - Due to the political situation, high rate of unemployment and poverty the people of Ghana are trafficked both internally and externally. The extent of trafficked people in Ghana is very high with extremely low levels of health and safety care. In addition, children in Ghana are working in mining industries without break and payment (List Aka, 2015).

Russia: - Russia as a country has a long history for in country and external trafficking practice, especially with children (List Aka, 2015). Generally, Russia is a source, transit, and destination country that used as a bridge between Asia and Europe (Unites State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015).

India: - The magnitude of child trafficking in India is among one of the highest in the world. About 0.6 percent of the total population in India are victims of modern slavery (Table 2.2). The most shocking experience of Indian includes selling of their own male organs to earn money and kids less than 8 years old being involved in the sex industry (List Aka, 2015).

Table 2. 2. Countries with highest estimated number of population in modern slavery (Adapted from Green eco service, 2015).

Ten countries with highest estimated number of population in modern slavery				
Country names	Populations	Estimation of population in modern slavery	Lower rage of estimation	upper range of estimation
India	2,236,686,732	13,956,010	13,300,000	14,700,000
China	1,350,695,000	2,949,243	2,800,000	3,100,000
Pakistan	179,160,111	2,127,132	2,000,000	2,200,000
Nigeria	168,833,776	701,032	670,000	740,000
Ethiopia	91,728,849	651,110	620,000	680,000
Russia	143,533,000	516,217	490,000	540,000
Thailand	66,785,001	472,811	450,000	500,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	65,705,093	462,327	440,000	490,000
Myanmar	52,797,319	384,037	360,000	400,000
Bangladesh	154,695,368	343,192	330,000	360,000

The last dictatorship country ever in Europe, Belarus is the source and transit of trafficking and Belarussians are trafficked to 30 different nations (Unites States Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015).

Due to hunger and poverty, the extent of human trafficking in North Korea can be categorised as one of the worst in the world (Unites State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015). There is evidence that shows the government

also involved in trafficking activities, sending their own people to Siberia and China for exploitation, and into slavery to benefit the state (the money they make goes to the government).

Additionally, Thailand is another of the worst countries in the world for human trafficking. Commonly it is the destination country but also the source and transit nation. The main reason for trafficking is corruption and is the normal practice of some governmental officials and cops. Their justification of this activity is the poor monthly salary. Human trafficking victims in Thailand are inclusive of men, women, and children, and they are subjected to forced labour and sexual exploitation (United States Department of Justice Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015).

Syria is one of the favorable places for human trafficking due to their political instability and war (the most devastating war of the 21st century so far) (United States Department of Justice Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015). The Global Slavery Index (2016) has been prepared in the context of unprecedented mass movements of men, women and children, fleeing the horrors of protracted conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen and Libya.

According to United States Department of Justice Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2015) Yemen is considered as one of the primary sources for human trafficking. Most of Yemen's human trafficking victims come across its border with Saudi Arabia. As a matter of fact, children are particularly hard hit in Yemen. Boys in Yemen are forced to be labourers, work in shops or beg, while both boys and girls are shipped to Saudi Arabia, where they are forced to work as prostitutes. Boys, sometimes as young as 10, are also used as child soldiers by government forces for the Houthi rebel forces and the AQAP. Similar to most of the Arab countries, Yemen, has been in several civil wars for the past five decades. In 2011, the country became more unstable after President Ali Abdallah Saleh stepped down after being injured in a rocket attack. The hope was that his resignation would end the civil unrest, but it didn't, and in March 2015, civil war broke out between forces that are loyal to the government of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi, which is internationally recognised, and forces that are loyal to the Houthi rebel movement. In addition to this ISIL, Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and Al-Qaeda franchise controls most of the areas of the country.

According to UNODC (2016) trafficking victims from Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia countries are trafficked to a wide range of destinations. “From a total of 69 countries reported to have detected victims from Sub-Saharan Africa between 2012 and 2014. Victims from Sub-Saharan Africa were mainly detected in Africa, the Middle East and Western and Southern Europe. There are also records of trafficking flows from Africa to South-East Asia and the Americas.” Figure 2.7 shows the diffusion of trafficked peoples from their sources to destinations.

Diffusion of trafficking flows: - number of countries where citizens of countries in given sub regions were detected, 2012-2014 (Figure 2.7).

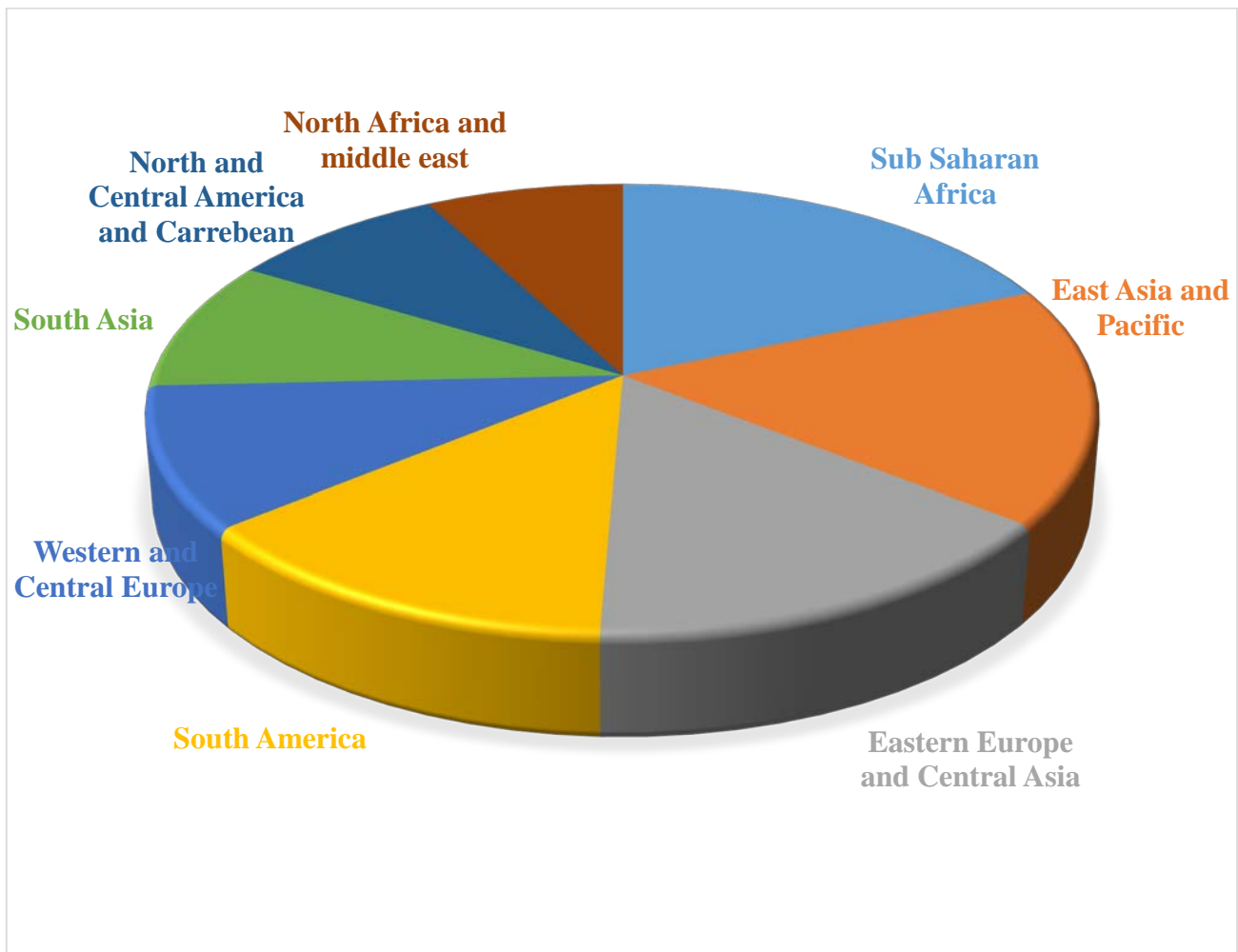


Figure 2. 7. Diffusion of trafficking flows (Adapted from UNODC, 2016)

The Middle East has encounters a large social problem in human trafficking, and traffickers are target mainly women and children. In this region countries can be found as both sources and destinations of human trafficking, and in some case, they acts as a transit like Kuwait and Iran. In this region people are willingly moved from Afghanistan and Pakistan to work and then they are forced into slavery (Unites States Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015).

Correspondingly, per Kangaspunta (2006) shows that Latin America and the Caribbean, are primarily reported as an origin/source regions. North America is also cited frequently as a destination for victims trafficked out of Latin America and the Caribbean. Latin America and the Caribbean are reported as being a destination and transit region to a lesser extent and Africa is predominantly an origin region for victims of trafficking. Western Europe and Western Africa are reported to be the main destination, and Asia is mainly an origin region as well as a destination for trafficking in persons. Asian victims are reported to be trafficked from Asia to Asian countries, like Thailand, Japan, India, Taiwan and Pakistan and Central and South-Eastern Europe is reported as predominantly an origin sub-region.

According to The Global Slavery Index (2016) countries with the lowest estimated prevalence of modern slavery by the proportion of their population are Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These countries generally have more economic wealth, score higher on government response, have low levels of conflict and are politically stable with a willingness to combat modern slavery.

2.3.2. Extent of child trafficking continent concern

Human trafficking is recognised as a problem in more than 70 percent of the countries worldwide. Out of it one-third (33 percent) of countries are in East and Southern Africa (UNICEF, 2003). Trafficking is a recognised problem in at least 49 percent of African countries (UNICEF, 2006). The susceptibility of children and women for human trafficking is due to their assumed powerlessness, innocence, and inability to protect themselves. Besides this, they are easier to manipulate and less able to claim their rights (Aronowitz 2009).

The new form of slavery by treatment and promise of victims for exploitation is the main ways of trafficking (Adepoju 2005). The increase of migrants smuggling, and trafficking is observed in the recent years, especially trafficking from Africa to Africa. The conventional wisdom is that 200, 000 children a year are trafficked in West Africa alone. West Africa is also the main source, transit and destination countries for trafficked women and children. The proportions of trafficked adult and children in selected African countries are depicted in Figure 2.8. As it is clearly seen in the figure, Guinea, Nigeria, Uganda and Lesotho are countries with a high extent of child trafficking (Figure 2.8). Trafficked children are recruited through networks of agents to work as domestic servants, in informal sectors or in plantations (Salah, 2004).

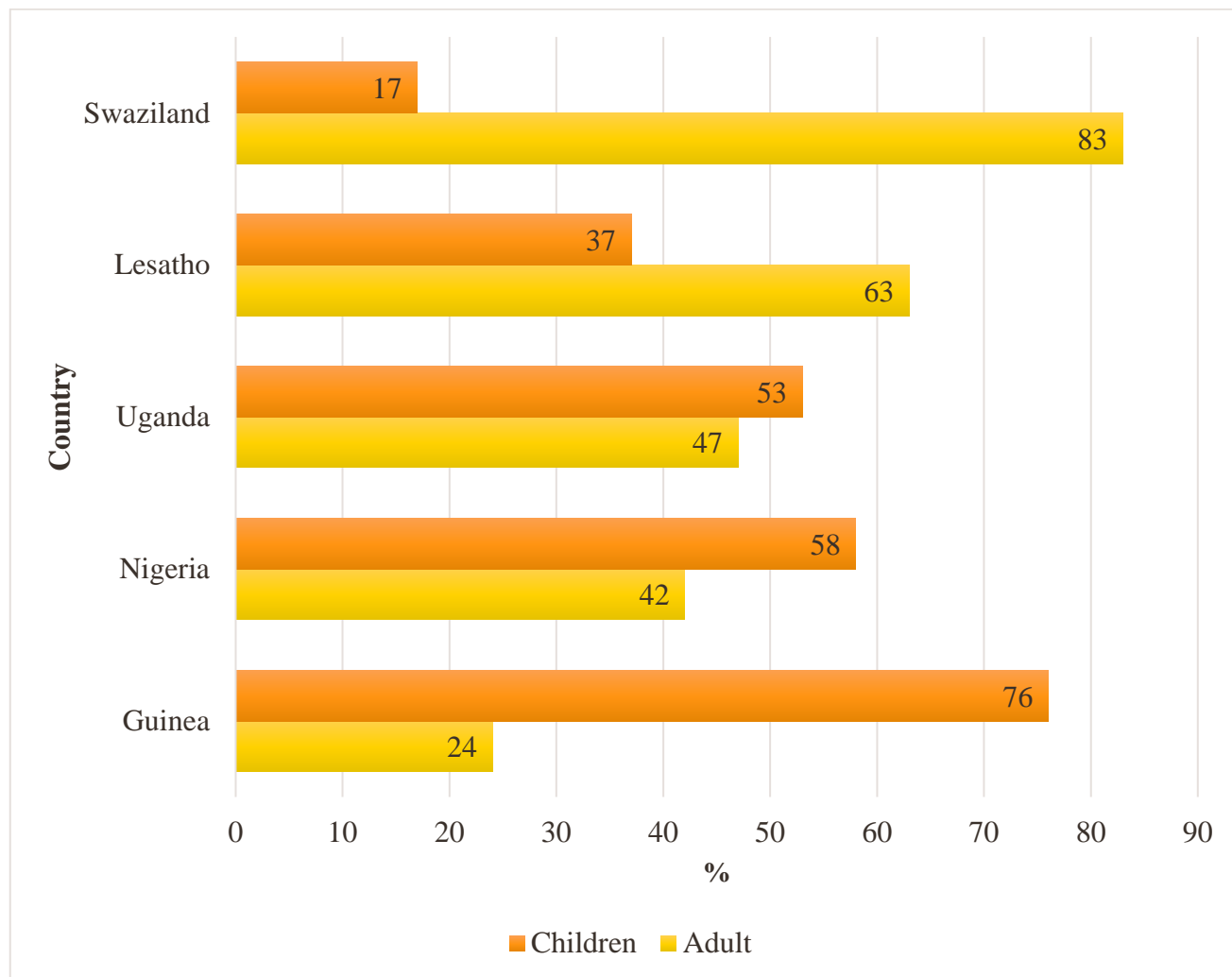


Figure 2. 8. The proportion of trafficked adult and children in selected African countries (Adapted from UNODC, 2016)

Libya is the main country for contributing to trafficking of humans as both the transit and destination of migrants in the Horn of Africa. Child trafficking, all forms of exploitation and forced labour is very common in Libya. About 1.7 million children under 14 years of age are exposed to victimisation under trafficking. Libya has been through civil violence and unrest for long period of time. The civil violence and instability work to the advantage of traffickers and smugglers who easily cross the borders of Libya. The situation and condition aggravate the trafficking problem since there is no strong central government to control and protect the country from trafficking and it's impossible to combat and enforce anti trafficking laws (Unites State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015). Similarly, Libya is an oil rich nation that was controlled by Muammar Gaddafi, before a civil war. However, Libya was a magnet for human traffickers because of its geographical location (between Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa) and because Gaddafi's regime profited from trafficking and traffickers. Women and girls are forced into the sex trade and boys are recruited by militia groups.

The geographical location of the largest African country, Algeria, is serves as a transit country to the Sub Saharan and Middle East countries to get into Europe. All the Sub Saharan African countries (South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Congo) have very similar and common socioeconomic backgrounds, large populations, weak governments, instability and civil violence. All the Sub Saharan African countries are sources, destinations or transit regions for child and women trafficking (Unites State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015).

South and North Sudan are both the source and destination nations for human trafficking. Workers from Kenya, Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are brought into the nations by Sudanese people and employers to work in hotels, restaurants and construction businesses. Generally, the Southern and the Northern part of the country have severe human trafficking problems. There is large market for child (10 years old and younger) slaves in Norther and Southern Sudan and girls exposed to the sex industry in the hotels, restaurants, and brothels. The common type of child abuse in Sudan includes: market vending, construction, car washing, shoe shining, rock breaking, delivery cart pulling, brick making and begging.

Somalia is located at the tip of the Horn of Africa and is one of the poorest countries in the world. A lot of problems in the country stem back to 1991, when President Mohamed Siad Barre, assumed power in 1969 after a military coup, was ousted. Since then, Al-Shabaab (a terrorist organisation) controls some rural areas of the country.

2.3.3 Extent of child trafficking national concern

Westerns divided Africa to exploit their resources and manpower. The concept of human trafficking started before the colonialist period. However, during the colonialism period the Europeans used the manpower of their colonies to exploit victims in different areas (in industries, farm work, as a prostitution and then also sold the manpower as slaves to American and some European countries). In the post colonialism period trafficking became the main crime challenge in the world, especially in Africa. During this period, the colonised countries lost their culture, customs and values due to colonialism, and became unstable and corrupted. In turn, this lead people to migrate from place to place both internally and internationally. However, since Ethiopia was not colonised the impact of colonialism in Ethiopian trafficking history is weak. However, currently Ethiopia is one of the most affected nation in the world.

In Eastern Africa, Ethiopia is the main source of children and women who are trafficked to Lebanon, Gulf states and Europe (Italy, Spain, Germany, France, UK , Sweden and Netherland) for domestic labour, sexual exploitation and pornography (Adepoju, 2005). Per Salah (2004) finds, in East Africa, young girls and women abducted from conflict zones are forced to become sex slaves to rebel commanders or affluent men in Sudan and the Gulf States. As the destination country, South Africa is main nation for destination for regional and extra-regional trafficking activities. Children are similarly moved and recruited through networks of agents for domestic labour, sexual exploitation, pornography purposes and labour servants in the informal sectors, in bars, restaurants and on plantations (Salah 2004).

According to Guarcello, Lyon et al. (2006) Ethiopia, like several other Sub-Saharan African nations, have huge numbers of children arriving in the labour market under the age of 15 years old and with diminutive or no formal or proper education. Trafficked children would work in both regular and immoral jobs. According to Drugs, Crime et al. (2009) thousands of Ethiopian girls are trafficked to the Middle East, particularly Lebanon, for the purpose of work as domestic servants, but the employers seize their documents to make it easy to control trafficked girls and subject them to physical and sexual abuse. Child trafficking, in particular, is becoming a sore issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia but the problem is still progressing (Messele 2002).

According to Endeshaw (2006) there is no relevant data on the scale of trafficking of young Ethiopian women and children mainly to the Middle East. The Ethiopian government, like many others, does not collect specific data on trafficked persons. However, conditions show that trafficking for engaging victims as housemaids is on the increase. With a high extent of abuse on trafficked children, usually many victims run away or are deported since they are usually treated as criminals (Anteneh, 2011). Compounding this is the confusion surrounding the definitions of trafficking, smuggling and adoption which I discussed earlier. Essentially, there is no clear and common understanding of the meaning of 'human trafficking' in Ethiopia.

Internal route and destination: Children trafficking from rural areas of Ethiopia to the capital city, Addis Abeba and other urban and semi-urban areas of the country are very common irrespective of their sex (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006). The study also identified that the main source of child trafficking for internal trafficking are Arsi and Bale zones of the Oromia Regional State, Wolaita and Sidama Zones of the SNNP through Awassa and Shashemene towns for the purpose of farm labour, as well as child trafficking from rural areas of Amhara Regional State to Addis Ababa which is the capital city of Ethiopia and other towns mainly for prostitution, labour exploitation and traditional weaving business (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006). Similar to (Kumar's (2015) findings, trafficked children taken to Addis Abeba the capital city of Ethiopia, and other urban centres are mainly subjected to various exploitation including: domestic servitude, sex worker and any child labour, and all this could affect their physiological and psychological condition. In the same fashion trafficked children are mainly exploited as domestic servants, prostitutes, servants in hotels, bars and restaurants, child soldiers,

workers in mines, textile factories, agriculture and construction industries and begging which are the main forms of exploitation (Rafferty, 2008). As per Jemal's (2012) findings, child depression and symptoms of anxiety are some of the signs of the physical and psychological trauma of victims.

2.4. ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING

Every phenomenon or social problem has factors and associated effects. Ethiopian children also have their own reasons to become involved in trafficking, such as socioeconomic reasons, as Chung (2006) argues. Variables associated with human trafficking are labelled as “Push and Pull Factors” (Chung, 2006). The contribution of pull and push factors do not only support one another but they are also supplemented by other intermediary factors (Anteneh, 2011). Push and pull factors are not the only factors for trafficking, and there are additional and intermediary factors which cannot be categorised into push or pull factors.

2.4.1. Push Factors (supply-side factors) to child trafficking

According to Salah (2004) understanding the push factors that makes children choose to leave their land of origin is crucial to dealing with this problem from the supply-side. These factors could be economical, social and political. Likewise, the parents in poverty have often been using their children as an asset to ameliorate their material conditions and enlist them for (and facilitate their) trafficking. Similar to Akon's (2011) argument, grinding poverty, persistent unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity and family disintegration, abuse, gangs, and homelessness are the usual factors that force children to leave home in search a new place to live and the pursuit of a better life.

In a similar vein (Gjermeni, Van Hook et al. 2008), communities and households that are disproportionately affected by trafficking are characterised by the absence of education, family poverty, neglect, and lack of medical treatment are the reasons for children to be trafficked. In such conditions Brennan (2005) also states that, parents suffering from unemployment no or limited education of parents (education factor), housing problems (absence of electricity and sanitation), health problems in the family and in the locality,

abnormal interpersonal relationships (including family violence and alcohol abuse) or disintegration of the family, and parental ignorance are the most important factors for child trafficking. Figure 2.9 shows the relation between human trafficking factors as the mediator, manmade and natural disasters as the facilitators. Altogether, the combination of such factors (including persistent unemployment, war, worsening poverty, human deprivation) and deteriorating living conditions and hopelessness make the environment suitable for child trafficking. In addition according to Malik (2014) poverty, unemployment, ethnicity, gender discrimination are the most significant social determinants root factor of human trafficking. Thus, there is a cause and effect relationship here. Moreover, manmade disasters together with natural disasters cause displacement of people, collapse of social cohesion, breakdown of policy and enforcement, and these could be considered as facilitating factors (Figure 2.9) (Rezaeian, 2016).

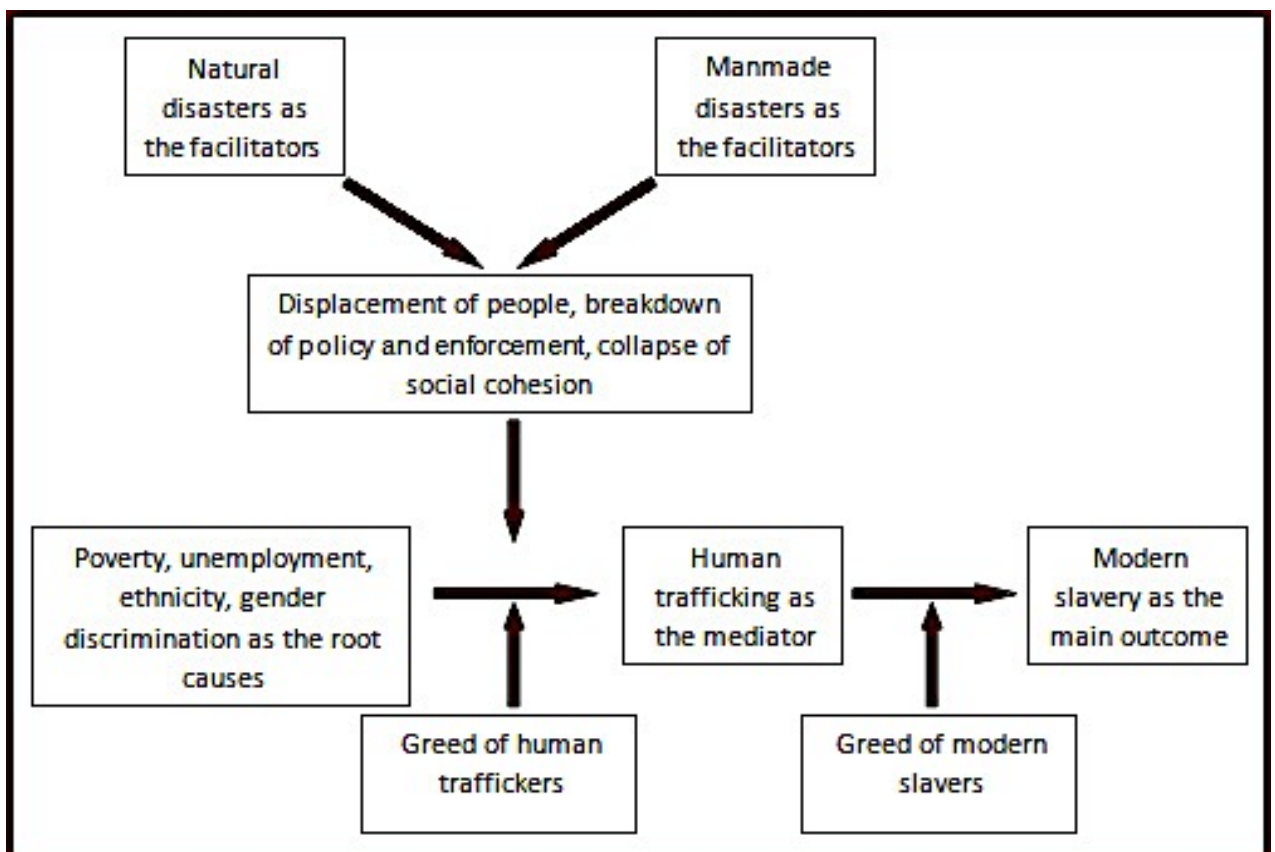


Figure 2.9. Determinant factors of human trafficking (Adapted from Rezaeian, 2016)

Social and Cultural effect: - According to Terre Des Hommes Stop Child Exploitation (2017), about 168 million children in the world have jobs; they earn a few cents an hour and they simply do not have enough time to go to school and improve their prospects. These children are forced to work in plantations, mines, factories, as domestic slaves and sex workers. In Ethiopia, similar to other Sub-Saharan Africa countries, many individuals enter the labour market below the age of 15 and with little or no formal education. Children's work represents, for good or bad, are an important avenue of access to the labour market (Guarcello, Lyon et al., 2006). In the same fashion, Lim (2011) reported that the increase in labour force participation rate for children and youths aged 10-17 is larger than the increase in the labour force participation rates for all ages. This points to stronger pressures on younger household members to enter the labour force. Labour force participation among children between 10-14 and youths aged 15-17 has increased in both urban and rural areas (Lim, 2011).

Most children in Ethiopia regularly and actively participate in farming and the household economy, and attend to regular household chores, which puts much emphasis on their labour as part of the household livelihood strategies (Abebe & Kjörholt, 2009). As result, for most of Ethiopian children, more specifically from the rural and semi-urban area, education is secondary priority, as parents put more emphasise on their participation in and contribution to the household economy and livelihood strategies (Chung, 2009). As a result, most children (88.6 percent) under such conditions are suffering from low academic performance, out of this 12-14 percent were in primary school (Kumar, 2015). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are those between the ages of 8-24 who are illiterate or have interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006).

Essentially, Ethiopian children are responsible to help and support their family inside the household and outside through work. This is very normal for Ethiopian family and society as the whole. However, this allows them to be vulnerable targets for a child to be trafficking on both directly and indirectly.

About 90 percent of the children are exploited forcefully in agriculture and another industrial firms. Additionally the majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families (Abebe & Kjørholt, 2009). According to Kumar's (2015) study, child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. Kubai (2015) also highlights that daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, and this results to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town, which can also lead to child marriages. Therefore they are expected to sacrifice themselves to mitigate the problem, and engage in cultural practices that encourage early marriage, many of whom put their lives in the hands of traffickers to find a better life (Kubai, 2015). Gender based violence and inequality is not a new phenomenon in the nation, and it is compounded by the social problem of trafficking young women.

Although trafficking in girls is by far more common, boys between the ages of 7 and 10 living in some rural areas of the SNNP were also found to be vulnerable, especially for the purpose of labour exploitation in the traditional weaving industry (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006). Children in Ethiopia are manipulated straightforwardly, the culture and the policy do not protect them which is the reason why they are trafficked so easily.

According to Kubai (2015), the cause of trafficking in Ethiopia is not only due to poverty; there are other key possible social associated factors that have direct and indirect links with trafficking. These include the social dimension, for instance, women's low status, which in turn generates low self-esteem; structural vulnerability and marginalisation related to lack of education and remoteness of rural areas related to the process of social development or lack of it. Culturally, women are treated poorly and expected to reproduce traditional practices that encourage early marriage. Females are seen as the properties of males and many of them escape to city brothels or put their lives in the hands of traffickers to get away or find a better life in another place. In the light of Howard's (2012) argument, to balance the combination of these cultural family values with the cultural response and stigma are manipulated and used as a tool in the abuse of power.

The cultural concept of filial piety in Ethiopia stresses that children are to be submissive, obedient, respectful, and to take care of parents and sacrifice themselves for the greater good of the family. Males dominate the culture and society views boys as having higher value than girls, causing a preference for sons over daughters. As a result, in some cases girls are seen as property; a negotiable item that can be used for trade (Chung, 2009).

In stark contradiction to this, women and children are central to family life and UNICEF (1994) emphasizes the importance of a loving, harmonious and understanding family environment for the full development of children (UNICEF, 1994). Child trafficking has direct links to context and culture, especially the values attributed to women and children. Unfortunately, the fact is that in country like Ethiopia, children are growing without concern and children are seen as servants due to cultural ideologies of rural areas.

Economic factor: - poverty is both a push and pull factor in the influence of trafficking. Usually, given the degree of poverty, victims accept fraudulent offers of foreign employment, such as restaurant work, bar work, servitude in the household, childcare or any work that is offered. However, many victims are forced into prostitution in deplorable conditions in strange countries where they do not speak the language (Chung, 2006). In the same way Salah (2004) findings explained that poverty is a push factor for children to leave home and for parents to take advantage of their children's wages.

Moreover, Akor's (2011) findings show that parental poverty, parental unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity, family disintegration, abuse, gangs, and homelessness are the primary factors that forces children to leave home and for new places to live together. With children and parents regarded as severely poor, poverty is the primary push into trafficking as families seek to improve their economic condition. Economic desperation paired with unrealistic expectations make families especially vulnerable to trafficking as parents were found to be more likely to seek risky solutions and to believe in false promises (Gjermeni, Van Hook et al., 2008). Howard (2012) also states that traffickers abuse their power by manipulating social and family values.

According to Salah, (2004), family problems, HIV/AIDS, poverty, deteriorating living conditions, unemployment, deprivation, hopelessness, famine and conflicts all are significant factors which accelerate trafficking (Lim, 2000). As example South Sudanese children are vulnerable to exploitation because of the violence and instability in the country. Large migration, displaced and orphaned populations have seen people selling their body parts and easily become victims for trafficking (Unites State Departments Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2015). like Sudan, the main reason for child exploitation in Ethiopia is poverty, poor governance, low economic status of the families and famine (Kumar, 2015). Equally important factors include the absence of education, family poverty, neglect, lack of medical treatment and the family characteristics (unemployment of parents, no or limited education of parent, housing problems).

According to Gallagher (2001) , Akor (2011) and (Anteneh, 2011) the significant risk factors that contribute and push children's to leave their mother land and look for new living place are parents poverty, parents unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity, family disintegration, child abuse, gangs and homelessness. Salah (2004) also agreed with a variety of factors for child trafficking, including deepening family poverty, persistent family unemployment, deteriorating living conditions, conflicts, street children, broken families, human deprivation and hopelessness fostered the environment for human trafficking to flourish in the region.

Child trafficking and exploitation in Ethiopia is determined by nation poverty, poor governance, famine and low economic status of the families. Moreover, parents poverty, lack of access to education, unemployment, family disintegration as a result of death or divorce, and neglected AIDS-orphaned children, make young people vulnerable to child trafficking (Brennan 2005). Besides, parents are often forced by poverty and ignorance to enlist their children to somewhere else by hoping to benefit from their wages to sustain the family deteriorating the economic situation. Some of these children are indentured into slave labour (Salah 2004).

Children reported lives characterised by lack of education, work on the street, and family poverty, neglect, and maltreatment. In the light of external trafficking in women and children was found to be prevalent mainly for the purpose of engaging victims due to poverty, unemployment and limited access to social services such as education in rural areas, the disadvantageous economic and social position of group, prevalent discriminatory gender structure are the major push factors identified (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006).

Poverty is an important indicator of health and illness, and many diseases are more prevalent in poverty-affected populations. The relation between poverty, deprivation and illness is an important factor in considering the health and well-being of trafficked or smuggled migrants. Poor living and working conditions, which may support or sustain health and disease in deprived communities, are important factors in stimulating irregular and illegal activities (Gushulak and MacPherson, 2000). The underprivileged and economically marginalised populations that could be exposed to trafficking and more deleterious health conditions are less likely to qualify or be selected for employment in their country.

Traffickers: Traffickers have extended large networks starting from low-class society to high-class society and from lower kebele¹ level to the towns and cities. Their main tool for trafficking is a false promise in Ethiopia and abroad (Rezene, 2015). Since they tend to profit from the illegal people movement, lorry, bus or taxi drivers participate knowingly and willingly, Those who agreed to accompany migrants on irregular crossings and bush guides are considered as smugglers (Barasa and Fernandez, 2015). In Ethiopia trafficking is carried out by well-organised traffickers, smugglers and brokers (Kubai, 2015). General perception is that child traffickers are economically well-off and perhaps even wealthy, and are never anticipated to be traffickers. A study conducted by Bahir Dar

¹ A *kebele* (Amharic: ቀበሌ, "neighbourhood") is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia, similar to a ward, a neighbourhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a district, itself usually part of a Zone which in turn are grouped into one of the Regions based on ethno-linguistic communities that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Each kebele consists of at least five hundred families, or the equivalent of 3,500 to 4,000 persons. There is at least one in every town with more than 2,000 population.

University shows that the majority of child traffickers are prominent members of the society and own well established legal and formal businesses in Ethiopia (Rezene, 2015). This practice exists despite the fact that the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework to combat the activity. What is evidently absent is direct assistance to victims of trafficking once they are identified and rescued.

False promises: Financial concerns, together with unrealistic expectations and the desperation of parents for risky solutions, lead people to believe false promises from traffickers. Other researchers have noted that parents of trafficked children are often misinformed of the welfare of their children, positive returns and their treatment (Adepoju, 2005). External trafficking in women and children to the Middle East and other places are through local brokers working as facilitators in the community, who are relatives or friends of the victim and who are the neighbours for victims. The local brokers, who play the major role in the trafficking process until the victims leave the country, include individuals with relatives in the country of destination, owners of travel agencies and owners of import/export businesses (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006). Parents enlist their children to send them somewhere for employment in order to change their way of life and most of them are not aware of the real situation of trafficking since the traffickers promised them that their children would have better lives and send them the salary they earn monthly.

2.4.3. Pull factors (demand-side factors) to child trafficking

According to Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. (2006), demand-side factors of child trafficking are conditions which create the demand for cheap and vulnerable labour and other activities. Vulnerability is essential, in a sense that it enables the person to be easily subjugated into performing any task under any conditions. The demand for servitude, underage sex work, and generally demand for cheap labour in the major cities and towns act as the main pull factors in Ethiopia. Lately, access to technology and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors, making individuals ripe for trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Especially limited immigration laws and weak protection in Ethiopia have contributed to the expansion of the role of traffickers, a condition that has aggravated child trafficking. People are always looking forward the best place to live

for themselves and family, and stories and images of improved living conditions spreading via ICT are serving as a sufficient pull factor for trafficking. The role of technology and globalisation is a significant factor due to instant communication around the globe (Chung, 2009). Facebook, internet and other local social media have significant role in trafficking by transforming and transferring information. Sometimes people do not use social media for good, truth and correct purposes such as teaching, awareness creation and for positive motivation. Rather media is used for illegal activities.

According to Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. (2006), demand side factors of child trafficking are those reasons and conditions that creates the demand for cheap labour of migrants and abusive working conditions in a country. Therefore, demand for servitude, prevalence of sex work, and generally demand for cheap labour in town act as the main pull factors in Ethiopia.

The major purposes of in-country (internal) trafficking are for engaging women and children as prostitutes, domestic workers and as weavers in the traditional weaving industry in major regional towns and the capital city of Addis Ababa. Although less frequently, trafficking of children for farm labour and begging also takes place.

According to Ark of hope for children, (2016) and Anteneh (2011), unemployment and perceived job opportunities overseas, dysfunctional home situations, as well as relatives and friends who live in the destination country and show that they have better life motivate children to become involved in trafficking. On the other hand, Rigby's (2011) finding states that trafficking is the complex phenomenon. Together within this complexity the contributing factors may include the lack of communication between parents and children, turning a deaf ear to others' experiences and mistrust of authorities.

Victim's relatives, friends, associates and family members play a significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. In addition to this, especially for those children living in violent homes or an environment of alcoholism, these victims fear their return home. (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006; Gjermeni, 2008; Van Hook et al., 2008). Like peer and family pressure, bad attitude surrounding home life, low performance and motivation in education and networking of traffickers locally has been found as the

contributing factor for trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). As the scholar describe, the main pull for child trafficking is peer influence. Friends influence one another, and children are impressionable. On some condition children stay town and back home to visit or holiday and obviously other children are encouraged to be just like their friend who came stayed from town with new cloths and new look. And when they come back home most of them have mission to convince and take some children for their employees because they think will have someone who knows them around, and the employee also will be thank full, so they don't go back alone after they done with holiday and that is very problematic.

2.4.3. Extra factors (Additional factors on both or none pull and push factors) for child trafficking in Ethiopia

Anteneh (2011) outlines, in addition to pull and push factors, child trafficking is dependent on factors like peer and family pressure, bad attitudes about being home, low performance and motivation in education, the large network of traffickers and brokers and an absence of a clear protective strategies and legal framework. In addition to all these, the shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, corruption, ignorance, low prosecution because of lack of evidence, lack of willing to support the victim by provide information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking and the low level of reporting are contributing factors (Anteneh 2011). Hasan, Orhan et al. (2011) similarly argue that child trafficking occurs as a result of the inadequacy of community policing and security. Victim's relatives, friends, associates and family play significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. In addition to this, especially for those children who live in an environment of violence and alcohol abuse, fear of returning home or the desire to avoid going home is stronger as a solution (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006; Gjermeni, 2008; Van Hook et al., 2008).

Being trafficked then is a tempting way to avoid this problem, if not considered as a solution for it. Trafficking in Ethiopia is carried out by a dense network of brokers, smugglers, and traffickers. Trade in human beings is well organised and the fact that Ethiopian government has enacted laws regulating but no direct assistance to victims of

trafficking, because the women and girls are often invisible and afraid to go to the authorities, no one is held responsible for their suffering and abuse (Kubai, 2015).

Globalisation, the role of technology and globalisation is significant factor in the abuse of power in terms of child trafficking. The transformation and transfer of information help to inform what going on in other places and all are not always true, that have determined the trafficking magnitude (Chung, 2009). In addition there are factors like poor awareness on recruitment processes, preference for quicker method of migration which is very dangerous illegal method of trafficking, prevalence of traffickers throughout the country who brainwashes young girls with false promises which is worked by illegal traffickers (Wakgari 2014). Dominant policy responses have tended towards the draconian by paralleling efforts to “end child labour” through targeting the work that is equated with trafficking or the migration that leads to it (Howard, 2014). Child trafficking networks are secretive, informal, and involve rituals and cults. Further, there is low prosecution cause of lack of evidence, lack of willingness to support the victim to provide information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking and the low level of reporting (Anteneh, 2011).

Corruption plays a major role in human trafficking in countries around the world. As an example, there were two civil wars between Muslims, which was in Northern Sudan and South Sudan, which led to South Sudan gaining its independence in 2011. “They were a middle-income country because they exported oil but within just five years, thanks to corruption, South Sudan is now impoverished and the 16th poorest country in the world. Sudan is a little better off, but it’s still the 52nd poorest country.” And off course both countries also have a horrible problem with human trafficking (Grimminck, 2017). Due to its lucrative nature, child trafficking has continued to grow and attract many into this practice, making this problem ever more entrenched.

2.5. EFFECTS RELATED TO CHILD TRAFFICKING

According to Terre Des Hommes Stop Child Exploitation (2017), children perform exhausting work for many hours in a row, often in unhealthy and hazardous conditions. The work is physically, psychologically and/or morally harmful for children. Traffickers abuse power by exploiting those living in poverty, simultaneously manipulating and taking advantage of the patriarchal family cultural values and the cultural response to rape and prostitution. Correspondingly (Drugs, Crime et al., 2009) child trafficking in persons is an illegal business that has a negative impact on physical, trauma and increasing the probability to contract serious diseases, and psychological health of the victims. Poverty, deprivation, and ill health are some significant points for considering the health and well-being of trafficked or smuggled migrants. Furthermore, the abuses of power have consequences with short and long term psychological effects on individuals themselves, their families and relatives, and communities. It is very important to note that no one can no longer ignore the psychological impact of the abuses of power and therefore a primary focus of the protection work must be towards the elimination of abuses of power through human rights and social justice (Chung, 2009).

It is a common experience for trafficked children to be forced into difficult and exploitative condition of labour relation with long working hours, without food; they are often forced into risky or illegal jobs with no or irregular payment; this often accompanied with physical and emotional torcher, rape, and sexual exploitation. Usually, they are kept captive under conditions that do not meet meet their physical and social needs sufficiently, with no sufficient food, sleep or regards for their health, no access to school, etc. These conditions have far-reaching consequences for a child, making the child isolated and depressed, creating deteriorating psychological, physiological and general health conditions.

2.5.1 Health and psychological impact

According to Dottridge (2004), health care is the main challenge for trafficked children, due to physical and emotional abuse, which impacts negatively on, and deprives them of their normal developmental needs of affection and emotional and material support. More

than 300,000 children are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation worldwide annually (Fong and Berger Cardoso 2010; Estes and Weiner 2001). Child victims of exploitation can face a number of long-term health problems: sleeping and eating disorders, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, pelvic pain, rectal trauma and urinary difficulties from working in the sex industry, drug addiction, chronic back pain, hearing, cardiovascular or respiratory problems from endless days toiling in dangerous agriculture, sweatshop or construction conditions, fear, anxiety, depression, mood changes, guilt, shame, cultural shock from finding themselves in a strange country, posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic bonding with the trafficker (Ark of hope for children, 2016).

Female victims who are raped and have worked as prostitutes are often diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (Adepoju 2005). Some child sexual abusers seek children since they incorrectly think that they protect themselves from AIDS if they have sex with them because girls are more pliable and can be made to fulfil the abusers' demands (Thomas & Jones, 1993). In all circumstances, trafficked child are under condition of vulnerability of rape, sex exploitation, HIV and sexually transmit diseases, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions. According to (Drugs, Crime et al., 2009) the exploitation makes up 79 percent of identified forms international cross-border human trafficking, including prostitution, forced stripping, massage services, and pornography. The psychological effects of torture are helplessness, shame and humiliation, shock, denial and disbelief, disorientation and confusion, and anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder, phobias, panic attacks and depression (Ark of hope for children, 2016).

Depression and symptoms of anxiety are some of the signs of the physical and psychological trauma of victims (Jemal, 2012). The abuses of labour have short and long term negative effect on the psychological behaviour of the communities, trafficked families and on individuals (Chung, 2009). Provided that trafficked children both within and between countries globally (for example, in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Europe) experience physical and emotional abuse and are deprived of their normal developmental needs of education, affection, and safety. Children from the most disadvantaged groups are always the target group of people to be victims on high risk of

being trafficked. Their parents and relatives are frequently misled information about the reality of employment that waiting for them.

According to Ark of Hope for Children (2016), children are often targeted by traffickers as they are deemed easier to manipulate than adults. Trafficking in persons in many cases capitalises on international migration flows. It has an enormous impact on its victims multi directionally, which are causing them ill health, physical and psychological harm and trauma, obviously increasing their chances of contracting grave diseases such as HIV/AIDS (Drugs, Crime et al., 2009). Moreover children are trafficked into a variety of exploitative situations including commercial sex, domestic service, armed conflict, service industries like bars and restaurants; or into hazardous forms of work in factories, mines, agriculture and fishing, construction; also begging (Rafferty, 2008). The psychological trauma and physical complaints presented by victims include symptoms of anxiety and depression (Jemal, 2012). Trafficking children have in abusive conditions and with short and long-term consequences. That abuses of power have consequences with short and long term. Victims are found to fall into debt bondage and to suffer from violence, threats, forced drug use and compromised physical and mental health (Gallagher, 2001). Children are un-protected and easy to use, abuse, distract and exploit them since cannot protect themselves, making them an easy target for traffickers.

2.5.2 Country image

Per Patel's, (2015) explanation generally trafficking is the most violent action in all standards of human rights and disrespect of human being dignity. This also impacts on the reputation of the country. their associated risk with trafficking in the routine journey some traffickers do not reach their destination and in the chance of those got to their destination found themselves engaging with hazardous and dangerous jobs like slave labour, prostitution and crime. Engaging with risky, hazardous and dangerous jobs in foreign countries creates a bad image of the country of trafficked persons (Njoku, 2015). *“Child labour is not only the social problems of the society and it reflects on the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to lack of potential human resources of our country” (Kumar, 2015).*

Labor and sexual exploitation are widely recognised as forms of trafficking in persons. However, some scholars have suggested that other similar human rights violations (child marriage, child soldiering, child labor, exploitative intercountry adoption, and illegal organ harvesting) are also forms of human trafficking. Child marriage and child soldiering have received very limited attention in research, and although they are certainly human rights violations.

Several articles suggest that child labour is complicated and must be evaluated through the sociocultural, economic, and gendered realities in Ethiopia (Beck, Choi et al., 2016). For the complete and pleasant development and growth, every child should grow up with their families, in the condition of happiness, love and understanding (Save the Children, 2017). In general trafficking violent all standard human right and disrespect of human being dignity (Patel 2015). The available data usually concern the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. All of this makes understanding the magnitude of trafficking a tricky business (Laczko 2002).

Economic consequence: According to (Wakgari, 2014) the consequences of human trafficking can be categorised as social, political and economic aspects. It is known that the traffickers receive huge amounts of money from potential victims and their families. Therefore, the economic impact of trafficking is capital as it not only affects the migrants, who get back empty handed, but also their family and the country as the whole. Migration which was thought to respond to the economic crisis of the family now is a heavy burden to the entire household. In addition, rural children are trafficked internally to Addis Ababa and other urban towns for domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour such as street vending, traditional weaving, weaving sectors are facing physical, sexual, emotional, starvation and debt bondage under the hands of their employers. All forms of exploitation and their consequences have impacts on their academic career and their future prospects. One the one hand, they are losing their basic education or sometimes forced to drop out from school. On the other hand, forced child labour affects their physiological conditions and psychological conditions, which leads to the psychosocial discomfort among them. Trafficked children are lost in these three ways, that is, economically, socially and psychologically.

Social consequence: Some migrants or their families borrow money from other people with the promise of returning it when they get back. However, they return mentally and physically abused. The abuse is multi fold and includes beating, confinement, starvation, being thrown from buildings, rape and sleep deprivation, and in the worst form, death (Wakgari, 2014). These children also face a debt crisis as they cannot return the money they borrowed. The social consequence of trafficking only affects the victims but also their family, other siblings and the country. Per Wakgari, (2014) trafficking is a human rights violation and international human rights instruments always dictate that human rights should not be violated. Hence, violation of human rights spoils the country's image and roughens the foreign relations between sending and receiving countries. Generally, the consequence of human trafficking is one of the untold stories in Ethiopia.

2.6. PURPOSE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

Global human trafficking especially for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise. Human trafficking is internationally outlawed and 134 countries criminalise sex trafficking. Human trafficking and forced labour are a \$150 Billion industry. The type of exploitation as reported by child potential victims of trafficking in 2013 are shown in Figure 2.10. About 20.9 million adults and children are bought and sold worldwide into commercial sexual servitude, forced labor and bonded labour (Figure 2.10). According to Green Eco Service (2015), about 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade. Almost 6 in 10 identified trafficking survivors were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Every two minutes children become victims of human trafficking. Human trafficking always involves pregnant women to sell newborns, organ donors and suicide bombers (Green eco service, 2015).

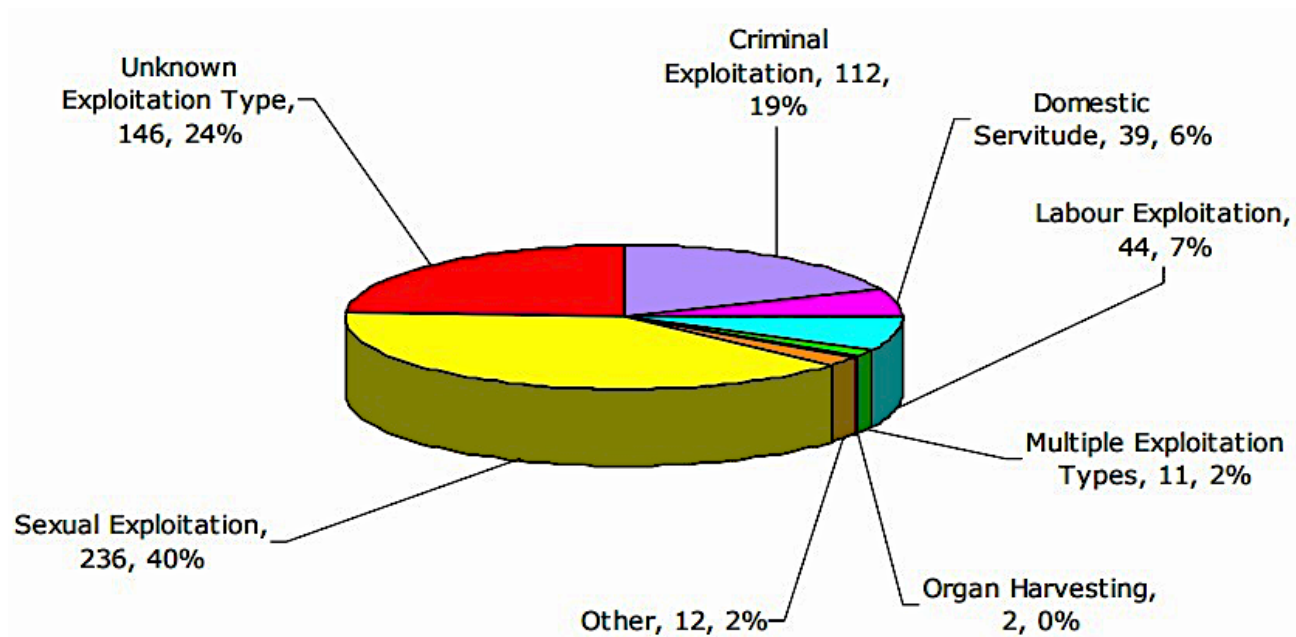


Figure 2. 9. Exploitation types reported by child potential victims of trafficking 2013 (Adapted from Wings of Shelter, 2017).

According to Human Rights First (2017) an estimated 21 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery in United States of America. Of these, 14.2 million (68 percent) were exploited for labour, 4.5 million (22 percent) were sexually exploited and 2.2 million (10 percent) were exploited in state-imposed forced labour. There is a predominance of detected trafficking for sexual exploitation, which is slightly more pronounced in Central America and the Caribbean. “North America has a relatively high share of victims trafficked for forced labour; some 40 percent of the victims detected during the 2012-2014 period. As for South America, about 30 percent of the detected victims were trafficked for forced labour. Under-reporting of forced labour may be an issue in this region, however, due to differences in trafficking legislation and recording systems in some prominent countries.”

Trafficking for forced labour is a broad category that includes a large variety of exploitative activities. It occurs across many economic sectors, industries and labour activities. One widely detected form of exploitation is domestic servitude in households, which has been reported by many countries across the world. Figure 2.11 represents the

share of exploitation types among detected trafficking victims by region of detection. However, trafficking for forced labour also happens in seasonal agricultural work such as berry picking in Nordic countries, or fruit and vegetable collection in the Mediterranean region (Figure 2.11). Victims of trafficking for forced labour have been detected in the fishing industry in South-East Asia and Africa, in catering services and restaurants in many countries, in construction and in the cleaning industry (UNODC, 2016).

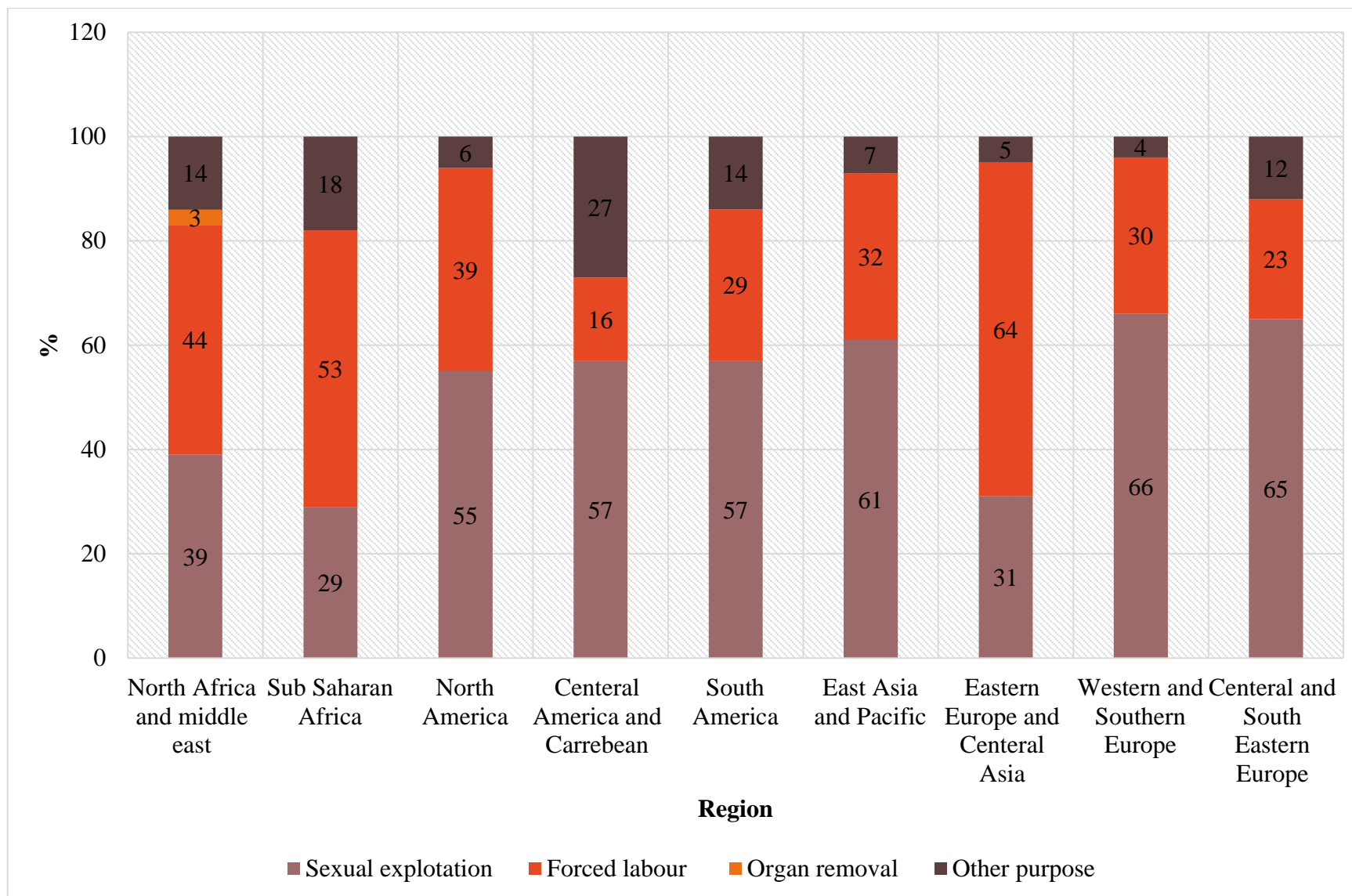


Figure 2. 10. Share of exploitation among detected trafficking victim by region of detection 2012-2014 (Adapted from UNODC, 2016).

According to Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. (2006) the most recurrent forms of abuse are overwork, denial of wages, confinement, beatings, emotional abuse, sexual harassment and rape. The recurrent perpetrators of abuse of employees found to be national and international agents, brokers and police and border guides. After this, death, physical disability, psychological and health problems as well as imprisonment are the prevalent documented effects of abuse and exploitation of traffickers. As shows on Figure 2.12. Most trafficking victims are sexually abused.

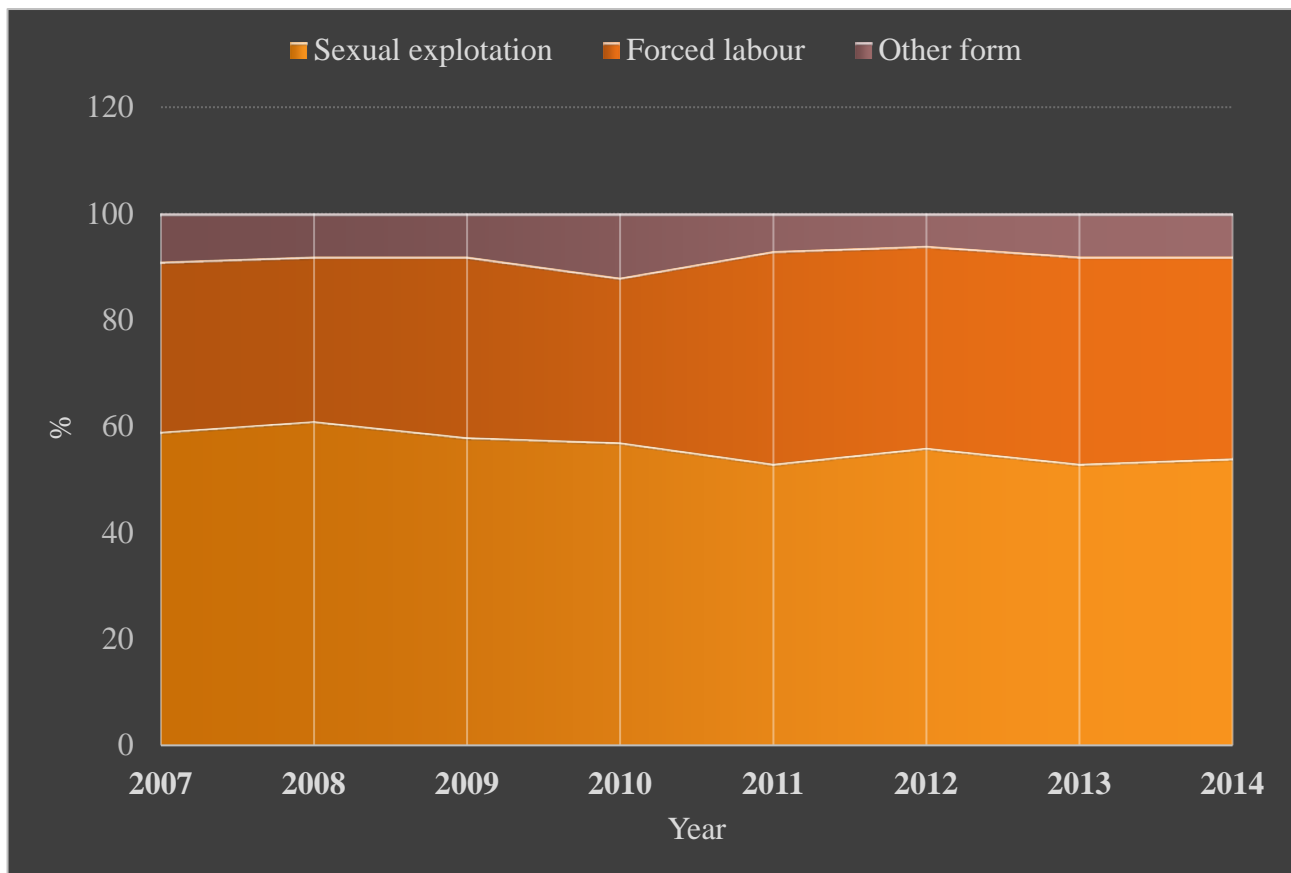


Figure 2. 11. Share of exploitation among detected trafficking victim by region of detection 2007-2014 (Adapted from UNODC, 2016).

2.7. FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

On 1750, the movement and action to stop the slave trade had begun. In 1808, America, Denmark and United Kingdom had made it illegal to bring slaves (Human trafficking) from Africa, but it took longer for countries to implement the slave trade as illegal (Kongo,1526). All children have the right based on the conventions and charters, and the responsible body (government) should implemented according to those signed conventions and charts on all over the world. Commitment and clarity on the conventions hold a vision of the future that all children will enjoy their childhood with all respected rights, basic needs, non-violence, without abuse, exploitation and neglect (UNICEF, 1994). Since there are no details on role and responsibilities for the government to work on, the responsibility to fight against child trafficking lies with the national state on the development of the national plan (Labour & Office, 2001).

2.7.1. International instruments to combat child trafficking

United Nations

Child trafficking is a global phenomenon that is not new. Rather, it is growing from year to year. The United Nations has the general and universal declaration on human rights internationally to all human kind and proclaims that everyone has the right to freedom without discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, language, national or property political opinion, birth or other status and social origin. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is permitted to different care and assistance (UNICEF, 1989). Again, the declaration of the Rights of the child says that, "the child, because of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before and after birth".

Children are highly vulnerable to human trafficking and targeted for the human trafficking or trade because of their innocence, powerlessness, and not able to protect themselves. As they are easier to manipulate and unable to claim (Aronowitz, 2009). Nongovernmental organisations and international organisations have to compel the nations to ratify the legislation and treaties and make their own contribution to fight the trafficking problem (Lawrance & Roberts, 2012). Some people are about out of humanity

and rational thinking, caring and choose to live with un-humanity and selfishness ways of living style so that on the other side other peoples have created laws and legislation to protect elder, children, disables, women and all person who have no power to protect them from other peoples, since humans are saying this (mine) is mine and you and your property is mine too including yourself. World have crated organisation to protect targeted and to speak for vulnerability then to teach equality.

The United Nation Child Rights Committee/UNCRC comprises about 54 articles that govern children rights and articulates how the governments must work together to make the articles obtainable to all children. Since it was adopted by the United Nations in November 1989, 194 countries have signed up to the UNCRC. All countries that sign up to the international law must ensure it is applied and this is supervised by the Child Right Committee (Save the Children, 2017).

1. “Governments to ensure children under the age of 18 are not forcibly recruited into their armed forces,” protocol restricts the involvement of children in military conflict.
2. “Calls on states to prohibit child prostitution,” prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. These have now been ratified by more than 120 states (save the children, 2015). Both protocols have been ratified by more than 140 countries (Terre Des Hommes, 2016).
3. The optional protocol was added in 2011. “This enables children whose rights have been violated to complain directly to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child” (Save the Children, 2015).

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Table 2.3 represents the rights of children as per United Nations conventions. Nowadays, the three main legal supports of the child by 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), principles and its exact provisions are mainly in Article 32 which identifies the child's right “to be protected from economic exploitation” (Table 2.3). Followed by Article 35 which calls on parties to “take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form” (Labour & Office, 2001). The UN General Assembly adopted the convention

on 20 November 1989. Currently, 196 countries are part of it, including every member of the United Nation.

Table 2. 3. United Nations convention specifically on right of the child and child trafficking (Adapted from UNICEF, 1989)

Article	About	Detail Description
1	Definition of the child	“The Convention defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18 unless the laws of a country set the legal age for adulthood younger. The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the monitoring body for the Convention, has encouraged States to review the age of majority if it is set below 18 and to increase the level of protection for all children under 18.”
3	Best interests of the child	“The best interests of children must be the primary concern in making decisions that may affect them. All adults should do what is best for children”.
4	Protection of rights	“Governments have a responsibility to take all available measures to make sure children’s rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. When countries ratify the Convention, they agree to review their laws. This involves assessing their social services, legal, health and educational systems, as well as levels of funding for these services. Governments are then obliged to take all necessary steps to ensure that the minimum standards set by the Convention in these areas are being met. They must help families protect children’s rights and create an environment where they can grow and reach their potential. In some instances, this may involve changing existing laws or creating new ones. Such legislative changes are not imposed but come through the same process by which any law is formed or rehabilitated within a country.”
6	Survival and development	“Children have the right to live. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.”
9	Separation from parents	“Children have the right to live with their parent(s) unless it is bad for them”.

10	Family reunification	“Families whose members live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact, or get back together as a family. For every child Health, Education, Equality, Protection advance humanity.”
11	Kidnapping	“Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally. It is particularly concerned with parental abductions. The Convention’s Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography has a provision that concerns abduction for financial gain.”
19	Protection from all forms of violence	“Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after for every child Health, Education, Equality, Protection advance humanity them. In terms of discipline, the Convention does not specify what forms of punishment parents should use. However, any form of discipline involving violence is unacceptable. There are ways to discipline children that are effective in helping children learn about family and social expectations for their behaviour – ones that are non-violent, are appropriate to the child's level of development and take the best interests of the child into consideration. In most countries, laws already define what sorts of punishments are considered excessive or abusive. It is up to each government to review these laws considering the Convention.”
22	Refugee children	“Children have the right to special protection and help if they are refugees (if they have been forced to leave their home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.”
24	Health and health services	“Children have the right to good quality health care – the best health care possible – to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.”

26	Social security	“Children – either through their guardians or directly – have the right to help from the government if they are poor or in need.”
32	Child labour	“The government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education. While the Convention protects children from harmful and exploitative work, there is nothing in it that prohibits parents from expecting their children to help at home in ways that are safe and appropriate to their age. If children help in a family farm or business, the tasks they do be safe and suited to their level of development and comply with national labour laws. Children's work should not jeopardise any of their other rights, including the right to education, or the right to relaxation and play.”
34	Sexual exploitation	“Governments should protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. This provision in the Convention is augmented by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.”
35	Abduction, sale and trafficking	“The government should take all measures possible to make sure that children are not abducted, sold or trafficked. This provision in the Convention is augmented by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.”
36	Other forms of exploitation	“Children should be protected from any activity that takes advantage of them or could harm their welfare and development.”
39	Rehabilitation of child victims	“Children who have been neglected, abused or exploited should receive special help to physically and psychologically recover and reintegrate into society. Attention should be paid to restoring the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.”

According to Assembly (2000) the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention has established data on global trends, to know the volume of trafficking in persons and migrants, specially data on victims and offenders of trafficking and responses of criminal justice systems to this criminal activity. However, the data is not widely available.

Palermo Protocol and supplementing declarations

All protocols on an international level work as instruments to fight against human and child trafficking and they seek to protect the elementary human rights of women and children. There are international treaties, but they are not sufficient alone to combat the problem of trafficking in person. In the 21st century, the protocol of anti-trafficking is a huge step in the advancement of human rights of women and children (Raymond, 2002). The Palermo Protocol was accepted in 2000, which aims to combat human trafficking, especially child and women trafficking (Assembly, 2000).

Article 2 of the purposes of this Protocol is: “(a) To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; (b) To protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and Protection of victims of trafficking in persons Article 6 assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons” (Assembly 2000). It reads as follows:

1. “In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, each State Party shall protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.”
2. “Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases: (a) Information on relevant court and administrative proceedings; (b) Assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defense.”

3. “Each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of: (a) Appropriate housing; (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand; (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance; and (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities.”
4. “Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.”
5. “Each State Party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.”
6. “Each State Party shall ensure that its domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered” (Assembly 2000).

According to UNICEF (1994), the International Union Save the Children declaration of child rights and influenced the League of Nations to approve as the Geneva Declaration of child right on 1924. The Geneva Declaration focuses on five very significant principles; these are:

- “Underscoring the child’s right to the means for material and spiritual development,”
- “Help when hungry, sick, disabled, orphaned or delinquent,”
- “Priority relief in times of distress,”
- “Protection from exploitation,” and
- “A socially oriented upbringing.”

Internationally it is recognised that child trafficking is a serious desecration of children’s rights, those rights confirmed by international human rights agreements in 1956 and the UN agreement on the elimination of human trafficking in which it is deemed as slavery (Labour and Office, 2001). Active solutions are needed for the “development, implementation, and evaluation of strategies to prevent child slavery as well as psychosocial programs” to accommodate the needs of those peoples who have been victims: (Rafferty, 2008). According to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF, 1994) it is the responsibility of national parties to provide the family with all the means to raise their children (UNICEF, 1994).

Trafficking response in Africa

According Olowu (2002) In July 1990, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and was brought into force in November 1999. The Convention and the Charter not only set out the rights of a child but also specify safeguards which state parties should provide for his or her welfare. Based on the Charter and Convention, a child is defined as a human being under the age of eighteen years. (Olowu 2002). Consider the solution is requires for slavery and trafficking in Africa, those solution to fight against the problem, to shape the public policy, change in social policy that does not lead to success, the changed social practice or implementation need to be confirmed (Lawrance & Roberts, 2012). The African Union develops the African Charter

on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as a means of protecting childrens rights. In Article 1 of this charter it is stated that all the member states have to recognise the rights, freedoms and duties in this Charter and should adopt these rights (Table 2.4). As it is clearly seen in Article 1 of this Charter any traditional, cultural, religious or custom practice that is inconsistent with these rights are discouraged.

Table 2. 4. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Adapted (FOLLOWS , Union 1999))

Article	About	Detail Description
2	Definition of the child	A child means every human being below the age of 18 years
3	Non-discrimination	Every child should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedoms in this Charter, regardless of his or her race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or other status.
4	Best interests of the child	If children can voice their opinions, then those opinions should be heard and taken into consideration during legal and administrative proceedings.
5	Right to live	Every child has a right to live.
10	Protection of Privacy	Children have a right to privacy.
11	Right to education	Every child has the right to an education, to develop his or her personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential. This education also includes the preservation and strengthening of positive African morals, traditional values and cultures. Governments should also take special measures in respect of female, gifted and disadvantaged children, to ensure equal access to education for all sections of the community.
14	Health	Every child shall has the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health. This includes the provision of nutritious food and safe drinking water, as well as adequate health care.

15	Child labour	Children should be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.
16	Protection Against Child Abuse and Torture	Children should be protected from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse.
19	Parental Care and Protection	Children should, whenever possible, have the right to live with their parents. No child should be separated from his or her parents against his or her will, except when authorities believe it would be in the child's best interest.
20	Parental responsibilities	Parents or other persons responsible for the child should always act in the best interest of the child.
21	Protection against Harmful Social and Cultural Practices	Governments should do what they can to stop harmful social and cultural practices, such as child marriage, that affect the welfare and dignity of children.
22	Armed conflicts	Children should not be recruited as soldiers, nor should they take a direct part in fighting wars.
23	Refugee children	Refugee Children should receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance.
24	Adoption	State Parties which recognize the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration
25	Separation from Parents	Children who are separated from their parents should get special protection and should be provided with alternative family care. States should also take all possible steps to trace and re-unite children with parents.
26	Protection Against Apartheid and Discrimination	States should address the special needs of children living under regimes practicing racial, ethnic, religious or other forms of discrimination.
27	Sexual exploitation	Children should be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

28	Drug abuse	Children should be protected from the use of narcotics and illicit use of psychotropic substances.
29	Sale, Trafficking and Abduction	Governments should take appropriate measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic of children for any purpose.

2.8. NATIONAL RESPONSE AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING

According to Messele (2002), Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive policy to fight against the worst forms of child labour and has not effectively enforced the child labour laws. Child trafficking is increasingly becoming a thorny issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia and the problem continues unabated in the absence of proper and effective preventative and remedial frameworks (Messele, 2002). The discontinuities and dissonances strategies, policies and legislative frameworks as well as education and ICT campaigns contribute to sluggish and ineffective response and prevention work, compared to the seriousness of the matter (Wakgari, 2014). It is noted that the absence of effective legislation and regulation has made it very difficult to prevent and control human trafficking in many affected countries (Adepoju, 2005). Ethiopia has been blamed for not ratifying the Palermo Protocol, the protocol to control and punish the trafficker. But Ethiopia has recently ratified this protocol in 2012 (Wakgari, 2014).

The nation has started making efforts to minimise trafficking, however, it does not completely meet the minimum standards (Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person, 2016). Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the government; however, few NGOs have been working to support returning victims (Wakgari, 2014). Ethiopia didn't implement the international conventions on human rights related to human trafficking due to absence of capability, moral quality administration and commitment (Hailu, 2015). The gaps in policies, legislations and information dissemination campaigns within the prevention efforts were not effective as compared to the seriousness of the issue (Wakgari, 2014).

The government agencies providing social services through radio announcements and public service posters will alert the citizens of Ethiopia to the widespread problem of human trafficking (Beck, Choi et al., 2016). Poor public awareness about child trafficking causes a low rate of prosecution in Ethiopia. The victims and the families considered themselves as guilty, however, the trafficking protocol indicates that the trafficking victims are not guilty and responsible for the action that occurs on them (Wakgari, 2014). Reports in Ethiopia points to the fact that, low rate of prosecution of traffickers needs the attention of police investigation (Ethiopia, 2016). Human trafficking issue needs a network, a government with law enforcement and law enforcement agencies that encourage cooperatives with international networks to fight against trafficking practice in the place of the source, transit and destination (Aronowitz, 2009).

National efforts to combat child trafficking in Ethiopia

According to Yosef (2016), Children are the vulnerable group in society; they need active protection on national and international level. However, Ethiopian culture has “no room for the child.” Children are part of the society that has no proper justice system to protect them due to the cultural factors, economical incapacity of their parents and absence of translated form of international legal instruments for the people. Since Ethiopia has not combined CRC fully in the nation Constitution or publish the full text of the CRC in the official Nagrit Gazeta, its problematic to implement accordingly with UNCRC (Yosef, 2016). Similarly (Woldemariam, 2011) the Constitution under article 36 is the only article with discussions of children rights, the best interests of the child, right to protection from cruel, non-discrimination, right to life, inhumane and degrading punishments, identity and other basic children rights from its sub-article 1 up to sub-article 5 of this article. However, there is no clear legal provision under the constitution which discusses children regarding the right to be heard. Therefore, under the Constitution of FDRE, the right to be heard of the “Ethiopian children’ remains elusive.”

As Mertus (2005) notes, the new modified proclamation law of Criminal Code shows that the issue of trafficking of children has improved and has gotten attention by lawmakers. However, there is still gaps that show that the law has not fully addressed the issue widely.

Firstly, the problematic idea rises from the emphasis on the purposes of trafficking rather than on the process of trafficking. This is caused by a lawful government that is riddled with gaps and legislation is problematic to enforce or apply. Secondly, the role of the law to protect and provides help and assistance to victims and prevention of human trafficking has not been effectively and properly used. These observations all are very significant to assess the gaps in legislative measurement to make them complete.

Ratification of international instruments on the issue of child trafficking has been addressed broadly worldwide and authorised tools which provides good protection and assistance as well as active measures towards fighting the problem have been identified (Mertus, 2005). Ethiopia has ratified most of the United Nations conventions as well as ILO conventions. These are:

- “UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949,”
- “CRC (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) on 1989,”
- “The Worst forms of Child Labour ILO Convention No. 182” (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

Article 35 and 36 of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution, has outlines provisions on human trafficking, especially rights on women and children. Article 36(e) harshly forbids all kind of exploitation including child labour. Article 18(2) reads: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.” Those articles make it very clear that all form of human trafficking, in general is prohibited (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006).

As the significance of the ratified laws is concerned, all the international agreements that ratified by Ethiopia are an essential part of the law of the country, the articles of all listed by UN and ILO should be implemented and applied accordingly on the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia constitution states that under Article 9 (Wakgari, 2014). Yet, the main problems, the objectives of international instruments are general and its emphasis on government responsibilities rather than giving a description of rights and the creation of implementing to apply, structures and procedures at the state level. Most of the provisions need a declaration of secondary legislation by the national level to be valid

in the country (Endeshaw et al., 2006). The major UN and ILO human trafficking instruments, more specifically women and child trafficking instruments are not ratified by Ethiopia are:

“The Migrant for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97); Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143); UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially on Women and Children, 2000” (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

The proclamation under Article 91 prohibited employment of young workers for the night shift, overtime work, weekend work and public holidays. However, the labour proclamation on young workers and adult workers protection is the same in Ethiopia (Ethiopia, 2016). The justice system in Ethiopia is very slow, hampered by financial and human constraints (UNICEF, 2010). Lack of knowledge on the applicable law on of the enforcement personnel, lack of evidence in the report cases, the gaps in the criminal law, workload and no adequate human resource within the law enforcement agencies and courts is the main attribution to the slow prosecution process in Ethiopia (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

Table 2. 5. Laws and regulations related to children in Ethiopian context (Adapted Ethiopia, 2015)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	“Article 89(2) of the Labour Proclamation”
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18+	“Articles 89(1) and 89(3) of the Labour Proclamation”
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		“Article 89(4) of the Labour Proclamation; Directive on Prohibited Occupations for Young Workers”
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		“Article 18(3) of the Constitution; Article 596 of the Criminal Code; Articles 2.4, 3 and 4 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Part 2 and 4 of Regulation No. 2/2007 Southern Nations, Nationalities, Peoples Region (SNNPR) for Prevention and Control of Child Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in Gamo Gofa Zone; and Part 2 and 4 of Regulation No. 3/2007 for the Prevention and Control of Abusive and Vulnerability Situations Committed Against Children of Wolaita Zone.”
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		“Article 18(2) of the Constitution; Articles 597, 635, and 637 of the Criminal Code; Article 3.2 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Part 1 and 4 of Regulation No. 2/2007 SNNPR for Prevention and Control of Child Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in Gamo Gofa Zone”
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		“Articles 634–636 of the Criminal Code; Article 2.4, 3, and 4 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.”
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		“Article 525 of the Criminal Code.”

Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	“Article 270 of the Criminal Code”
Compulsory Education Age	No		
Free Public Education	No		

The government of Ethiopia has an obligation on the Constitution to respect the citizen's movement freedom place to place and in the meantime the government should have to ensure their safety. The government has implemented "The National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia" to protect citizens right through three important aspects (Ethiopia, 2015): (1) The government should work to ensure information and awareness to citizens, (2) The government should regulate the private service, which provides legal registration to labour trafficked citizen, (3) Provide information service for migrant worker about destination country (Ethiopia, 2015). The Ethiopian government established a combined work with stakeholders and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs representatives also has been working with National Task force (Ethiopia, 2015). The government is also working to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Table 2.5 and 2.6). However, the problem (child labour) continues in agriculture, domestic and textile weaving sectors.

Table 2. 6. Ethiopian agencies Responsible for Children Law Enforcement (Adapted Ethiopia, 2015).

Organisation	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) /Occupational Safety and Health Case Team (OSHCT)/	“Enforce occupational safety, health, and wage and hour protections, which include child labour laws. Collect and analyse data and make policy recommendations on labour. Located in the MOLSA”
Regional Bureaus of Social and Labor Affairs (BOLSA) and City Administration	“Conduct labour inspections at the zonal offices and at the regional and city levels, operate an occupational safety and health laboratory in Addis Ababa to identify workplace hazards”
Ethiopian Federal Police Commission and the Ministry of Justice	“Investigate and prosecute criminal violations of laws that protect against the worst forms of child labour, Provide trained child protection officers in regional police stations. Provide Child Protection Unit in 10 Addis Ababa sub-city police stations”
Human Trafficking and Narcotics Section	“Collaborate with the prosecutor’s office to investigate human trafficking, prosecute offenders, and report and collect human trafficking data. Located in the Organized Crime Investigation Unit of the Federal Police”
Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs (MOWYCA)	“Develop and implement programs to protect vulnerable children and monitor alleged violations of child protection laws, including those related to the worst forms of child labour”

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The issue of child trafficking includes a several factors, facilitators and role players which contribute to the issue. Due to the problem of child trafficking being multi-faceted, a single theory or explanation would not be sufficient to address. Therefore, researcher has implemented two theories to provide a detailed explanation. This chapter will focus on General strain theory and Karl Marx's theory which both relate to the factors surrounding child trafficking and possible response of the nation. Ethiopia is one of the countries that have listed as the source of human trafficking, and in this research the General Strain Theory and Karl Marx's theory is used to uncover the link of community factors to child trafficking.

3.2. THE GENERAL STRAIN THEORY

According to Agnew and DeLisi (2012), General Strain Theory is among the most significant tested theoretical approaches in criminology, explaining crime based on the stress that people face are faced with daily. General Strain Theory is not only a theory with a slight focus on community, but it is a truly general theory with broad relevance to the human services and criminal justice systems in light of social problems. Regarding to trafficking, GST will be used to explore the factors that contribute to child trafficking, and to explain how children are pushed by socio-economic and socio-cultural factors into this illegal activity.

3.2.1. Theory related to trafficking

General Strain Theory has been chosen to further understand the factors associated with child trafficking. As Agnew and DeLisi (2012) find, many investigations have been linked to this theoretical approach to underscore the link between the criminal acts and violence offending with victimisation in the trafficking issue. Child trafficking is one of the most victimizing acts in the world and Africa is one of continent with the highest prevalence of the problem.

The general strain theory is concerned with explaining the causes and factors of delinquency. Trafficking is one factor for delinquency since it encourages children to commit crime exposes children to trafficking (Agnew, Rebellon et al., 2000). According to the theory, stress causes delinquency, and mainly delinquency could be the outcome of trafficking, the main reason for trafficking is stress, this stressor could invite or expose children for vulnerability of push and pull factor to be trafficked by their own way or through another person.

This theory states that the likelihood of crime is increased by a range of stressors that a person experiences in their lives. In South Gondar of Ethiopia, there are many stressors for children, and factors that caused trafficking such as poverty, culture, beliefs, gender inequality, poor child care, separation of mother and father, education access, poor social service and poor implementation of children rights. Poverty is one of the most problematic issues for the government and the people, as parents traffic their children in order to improve their economic situations. Economic stress, social stress and political stress, all could be contributing the factors for children to become involved in trafficking.

General Strain Theory, (Agnew, 1992) argues that people experience negative emotions that are caused by various negative relations with people around them and this encourages some type of coping mechanism. In many cases, crime becomes a coping mechanism. If these strains are viewed as severe, linked with anger they can result in criminal activity being a coping mechanism.

Strain theory argues that strain on the child and their family relationship especially in terms of the relationship of children with their family can be one factor for delinquency. This negative relationship makes children vulnerable to social problems. People who have negative relationships with other present conditions of negative stimuli often resort to crime or delinquency. Delinquency occurs mainly when the parents or adolescent are not close to their children, poor facilities at school, parents or guardians fail to control the child and ineffective sanction way are the factors for child to be delinquent (Agnew, 1992). Since adolescents do not disclose their emotions, they lack the possibility to negotiate or communicate effectively with adults, such as parents, guardians and teachers, (Agnew, 1991). Due to these negative relationships, children resort to becoming involved in child trafficking. Similar to Agnew's point of view, (1985) adolescents frequently find

it difficult to escape from negative stimuli, especially if the negative stimuli are present in the family, guardians, school, neighbourhood and friend.

Inequity in society may lead to misbehaviour and delinquency due to rise in their income, decrease their inputs (absence from school) and lower the outcomes of others (damage, theft, attack). Inequalities in society facilitate the minor to become involved in trafficking. Unfairness within the society, discrimination, gender inequality, child abuse and the general system of the country encourage the child to be trafficked since inequity leads to anger and frustration (Agnew, 1992). In the society and individual level, it is clear that the impact of guardians and family stressors is greatest among young adolescents, friends or peer stressors among middle adolescents, and stressors among academic colleagues (older adolescents) and these factors represent a major set of conditioning variables that criminologists should consider when examining the impact of strainful events on delinquency (Agnew, 1992).

Unfairness is one of the most prevalent factors which promotes negative emotion and crime/delinquency. The present study extends prior empirical work concerning General Strain Theory by including a more precise measure of perceived injustice, including more precise measures of situational anger and predictors of delinquency resulting from alternative perspectives. Unfairness in political, economic and social levels, unfairness in the family and unfairness at individual level result in crime, instability and trafficking. The macro or social situation could also affect the individual's perceptions to strain by influencing the individual's beliefs regarding what is and is not adverse, gender violence, inequality between social status, economic status, background and biological sex have also significant influence on trafficking. The social environments could make it problematic to engage in behavioural coping of a non-delinquent nature.

The society or larger social environment and conditions could affect individual coping strategies in many ways. Certain groups, such as adolescents and children, the urban underclass, may face special constraints that make non-delinquent coping more difficult. This may explain the higher rate of deviance among these groups (Agnew, 1992). There is the possibility for which demographic and subgroup differences could factors for trafficking as Este Worda places in the central of other semi urban areas and that is the factor for easy trafficking since there are people and trade movement in the location.

According to Agnew (1992), Strain theory focuses on the inability to achieve goals which are derived from the cultural system (society function). There is always the disjunction of expectation and achievement or reward and this expectation coming from the comparison with other individuals who have similar backgrounds with them. The theory applies to all expectation and comparisons with regards to the manner of the positive stimuli. This expectation and comparison is mostly based on income expectation. The failure to achieve those expectations and comparison is the reason for negative emotions like anger, dissatisfaction, disappointment, resentment, unhappiness and rage and all the emotions usually have association with strain in criminology (Agnew, 1992). So, this strain is the main reason for human trafficking. Parents have an expectation of something from their children and they also compare those achievements that they gained from their child with other children. The expectation of income in cash is one of the main factors for the family or parents to send the child away for work.

3.2.2. Limitation of General Strain Theory

The previous theory of Agnew has been limited to show the gap in General Strain Theory. According to Jang and Rhodes (2012) non-strain variables of low self-control theory, social bonding theory, and social learn theory as well as have power to reactions that could be worsen the outcome of strain. Those non-strain variables such as low self-control and social bonds, non-healthy peer association as well as trait anger and state of desperation or anxiety could mediate the effect of strain on crime (Jang and Rhodes, 2012).

According to Baron (2003), some studies also show that while low self-control has several negative social effects and consequences, the social factors have significant effect on the criminal behaviour (Baron, 2003). The studies suggest some support to the general theory in that low self-control seem is good predictor for a range of criminal behaviour and the range of negative consequences, including taking up with deviant peers, incorporating deviant values, unemployment, and homelessness. However, contradicting the general theory, the results indicate that not all negative consequences are the result of low self-control and the relationship between various negative consequences and crime is not spurious. These social factors continue to have independent effects of low self-control, lending support to other theoretical perspectives.

The strain theory also needs to be extended to comprise the mediators which are non-emotive for the negative effects of strain on crime, such that, all negative emotions are not expected to be fully mediated by the effects of strain (Jang and Rhodes, 2012). Types of social relationship that cause to crime and crime motivation strain is not the only reason for child trafficking. On the other hand, Agnew shows that there is an association between strain theory and low social control theory. He also states that emotional behaviours like anger push individuals to commit crimes, and are dependent on the individual personality and weakness of individual mental ability to control the situation, the effect of parental abuses of their children physically, mental and psychological problems, could lead them to be delinquency and were positive associated with crime. The theory posits that strains are linked to crime and deviance through negative emotional response to strain. (Agnew, 1992). The function of strain is not only to cause failure from achievement but also the function of comparative effect in the group or individual. People do compare themselves with others and the reason for comparisons has a key factor on defining their level of strain (Agnew, 1997).

The study result from Rebellon et al.'s (2012) study, suggests that "increasing objective fairness might be useful in helping to control some amount of delinquent behaviour, they do not speak to the potential sources of bias that might contaminate individuals' perceptions" (Rebellon, Manasse et al., 2012). There is obviously a difference between males and females in the degree of their perception of justice -evidence suggests that males may be more likely to base perceptions of fairness on the former while females may be more likely to base perceptions of fairness on the latter. Future research would therefore do well to pay more detailed attention to gender, perhaps examining the ways in which gender may condition the relationships unveiled (Rebellon, Manasse et al. 2012).

3.3. KARL MARX CONFLICT THEORY

3.3.1. Introduction

To recognise the compound situation of child trafficking as vulnerable groups in South Gondar Ethiopia, it is required to rely on several theories that could have clear explanation for the issue of child trafficking, so in addition to General Strain Theory the Karl Mark Conflict Theory has also been used to understand the child trafficking industry in Ethiopia. On this chapter and this theory to better understanding of child trafficking with Karl Marx Conflict Theory clarification presented as the cause and thought of child trafficking with relevant reasons and theoretical explanations. Karl Marx Conflict theory is based on the sociological fundamental clue, which is the cause of crime is economic and social determinations within society. Conflict theory also helps to clarify the thoughts and reasoning for human trafficking (Shoemaker, 2010).

Karl Marx Conflict Theory states that in the social system, groups are always in conflict with one another for power and for control to, organise and distribute power, labour and goods. The structural changes in the societies have led to a system called capitalism. Capitalism always has two main groups called proletariat and bourgeoisies. The proletariat or those who sell their labour for a living and the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production by exploitation of the proletariat by keeping them dependent on them for the wage they offered by low payment then they gain profits from their work (Brooks, 2011). The Marx theory also states that both parties need each other for survival, but that one day the proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie.

The main purpose of human trafficking is exploitation, the people on top with power constantly exploit the people who are vulnerable. Trafficked persons are abused in various ways by their employers, and are given no balanced payment for what their work, no food, no rest, no protection since, they are in proletariat group. The Marxist Ideology basically based on people conflict, is a social fundamental idea that posits that poor economic and social conditions are the main reasons people become criminals. (Bagchi and Sinha, 2016).

Thus in terms of the theory, there is a battle between the two classes in society. The system and norm or values have been developed by bourgeoisies to establish and regulate accordingly, such that they have access to power, wealth, autonomy and all resources and there is always conflict with in the powerful groups and powerless groups directly and indirectly. In most cases the traffickers are powerful and the victims are powerless most likely children (Bagchi and Sinha, 2016). This endless manipulation could create a wrong perception for the trafficked persons and push them to believe that they have no any choice to survive without slavery, they are helplessness to break the system since they have low esteem and self-worth meanwhile they are mentally exhausted, humiliated, frightened, all are unhuman activity for the generation of Ethiopia (Brooks, 2011). The Karl Marx Conflict Theory applies to the “fact that the society cannot stopover until poverty and other classes divisions are rectified.” Traffickers obviously have resources or money and the victim’s legal documentation and passports (Usman, 2014).

Traffickers group, the most powerful group, uses their power to sell and buy humans, especially the persons with less power groups classifications like children for exploitation, with this theory society divides in to two classed, power full and power less class and this victimization story based on the power in the society and applied upon where the country like Ethiopia, the economic, social, political and cultural difficult with class straggle are takes place. Karl Marx’s concept of social conflict theory conditions that there is a continuous conflict between two groups. Mostly, women who are obviously inferior to men on the resource access to like power, wealth, autonomy, and other valued resources (Usman, 2014). Gender inequality is the reason for children to be trafficked. Unpaid work in the family as mode of production, argue that private property and slavery have their origins in the family. The first form of private property “lies in the family, where wife and children are the slaves of the husband. This latent slavery in the family, though still very crude, is the first form of property, but even at this stage it corresponds perfectly to the definition of modern economists, who call it the power of disposing of the labour-power of others” (Fuchs, 2014).

Sociocultural factors for child trafficking on domestic violence and disrespect for children and human rights, which is the reason to push them to be trafficking victim and abused with out and returns and gender discrimination as female are the career of the family burden, low education and unqualify. stigmatised and victimised of girls by raped women and girls, abandoned and exploited trafficked girls Bagchi and Sinha (2016). The history of human rights violation in the capitalism system and its structure is not new. Socio-economic inequality of societal groups is indicative of the condition that contemporary society is first and foremost a multileveled class society(Fuchs 2014).

Social conflict has offered many different definitions of conflict it is simply as struggle for status. Somewhat later, it was defined as struggle not only for status but also for scarce resources and significant social change (Bartos and Wehr, 2002). According to conflict theory, crime is caused by the sociological fundamental idea of the economic and social battle to get resource and status within the society. This conflict has direct links with human trafficking for slavery and exploitation. This epitomises the struggle between two classes in human trafficking activities - the victims versus the traffickers, and the victim versus employers (Usman, 2014).

A mode of production is a historical form of how the unity of productive forces and relations of production is organised. Marx spoke of patriarchy, ancient slavery, feudalism, capitalism and communism as modes of production. Some observers have claimed that Marx has argued that one mode of production will necessarily result in a new one so that communism is the inevitable outcome of capitalism (Fuchs, 2014).

According to Fuchs (2014) commodity expresses its value in the money price, “price is the money-name of the labour objectified in a commodity.” Money is a measure of the value of a commodity. It is the most developed form of value. The money price is a specific monopolised form of the appearance of value that shapes exchange in capitalist society by acting as generalised medium of exchange in (almost) all market relations in which commodities are exchanged. Money has a “social monopoly, to play the part of universal equivalent within the world of commodities.” Money is related to the class conflict between labour and capital. Capital aims at lowering the price of wage labour (wages) and increasing the price of commodities in order to increase profits. Workers can refuse work in the form of strikes and thereby attack the wage mediation and money

profit, and they can refuse or eliminate prices by trying to obtain use-values below market prices or for free (Fuchs, 2014).

3.3.2. Limitation of Karl Marx Conflict Theory

Several criticisms of societies and those who endorse the theory, say that that Marx's argument is interpreted mechanically and that it fails to understand human beings as true actor, and that "so-called instrumental rationality leads to technocratic thinking." Marxists theory also should pay more consideration to the personal aspects of human existence, societies must be studied in their entirety or totally, and the interrelationship of their parts must be understood accordingly (Bartos and Wehr, 2002).

A second difference that should be considered is that the conflict between nonviolent and violent conflict. In the gender conflict especially on females, the males use various types of conflict action: strength testing, threat posture, even flight and pursuit. Humans also use nonviolent conflict actions like flight, testing, threat, and promise in their conflict and they also do harm physically and psychologically. Therefore the term "conflict action" should be used to apply on both violent and nonviolent behaviour (Bartos and Wehr, 2002).

Various aspects of a Marxist theory of work and labour such as the notions of abstract and concrete labour, double-free labour, and productive labour, the collective worker and general work have been presented. Work is a dialectical interconnection of human subjects (labour-power) that use instruments on objects so that products emerge that satisfy human needs. Labour is based on a four-fold alienation of the human being from labour-power, the objects of labour and the tools of labour as well as the results of labour. Alienation in capitalist societies is alienation of workers from all poles of this dialectic and from the whole process itself that constitutes class relations and exploitation (Fuchs, 2014). For theorising digital labour, a labour of value is needed. Based on Marx's theory, we can distinguish between work and labour as anthropological and historical forms of human activity. This distinction is reflected in capitalism in the dual character of the commodity that is both use-value and (exchange) value at the same time (Fuchs, 2014).

The move away from Marx occurred especially in the past three decades under the influence of postmodern thinking. The analysis of three contemporary cultural studies works showed that there is a broad agreement that cultural studies needs to engage more with the current economy. How such an engagement shall look and how it relates to the works of Karl Marx are contested.

The position is that not only do we today need to take seriously how the economy interacts with culture and the media, but that we can gain much from reading, discussing and interpreting the multitude of Karl Marx's original works. "I argue for an institutional revolution that buries prejudices against Karl Marx and starts to take him seriously in the study of the media and culture" (Fuchs, 2014). Interpreting and changing this world requires us to think about class, crisis, critique and capitalism. If we are in this context interested in critically studying the role of communication in the context of crisis, class and capitalism, the engagement with the ideas of the thinker who has had the largest intellectual and practical influence on the study of these phenomena is an absolute necessity (Fuchs, 2014).

The family is a mode of production, in which labour-power is no commodity but organised by personal and emotional relationships that result in commitment, which includes family work that is unremunerated and produces affects, social relations and the reproduction of the human mind and body. It can therefore also be called reproductive work. Historically, it has mainly been women who have conducted physical and emotional/care work in the family. Coercion of work in the family is mainly emotional and social (the workers feel an emotional commitment that motivates their activities), but also often economical (house workers depend for their and the family's survival on the wage income of other household members) and to a certain share physical (abuse, violence in the family) (Fuchs, 2014).

The critics say that Marx had a deterministic understanding of history. A close reading of Marx's works shows that there is a dialectic of modes of production so that each new mode of production has novel qualities, but also contains specific forms of organisation of older modes of production, for example, there are forms of patriarchy, slavery and feudalism at work in capitalism. For Marx, history is the outcome of class struggles. As social struggles are complex aspects of human behaviour, their emergence and result is not determined. This understanding of history therefore invalidates the interpretation that

Marx had a deterministic understanding of history, a claim which is often made to argue that Marx, and therefore also the criticism of capitalism, is outdated, productive forces, relations of production, Money is a general form of value and exchange and the universal commodity of capitalism. It is general and universal because it is the only commodity that can directly be exchanged with all other commodities. If you have many eggs and want to have a computer, then you first have to sell a lot of eggs in order to buy a computer. Given the form of organization of capitalism, eggs cannot buy you a computer because they are not universal commodities. If you have a lot of money, then in contrast you can directly buy both eggs and computers, which shows that money plays a special role in the organization of the economic exchange of commodities.

Money fetishism is a specific form of commodity fetishism that can frequently be found in capitalism (Fuchs, 2014). “New imperialism” is a term that has been introduced by David Harvey and other Marxist scholars for characterizing transformations of capitalism that revisit the old imperialism of the 19th century, which was based on the robbery of resources located in non-Western countries. The new imperialism is based on accumulation by dispossession: the privatisation and commodification of public assets and institutions, social welfare, knowledge, nature, cultural forms, histories and intellectual creativity (the enclosure of the commons); financialisation that allows the overtaking of assets by speculation, fraud, predation and thievery; the creation, management and manipulation of crises (for example the creation of debt crises that allow the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with structural adjustment programs so that new investment opportunities, deregulations, liberalizations and privatizations emerge); and state redistributions that favour capital at the expense of labour. It also involves a global division of labour, in which capitalism relocates production in such a way that it can highly exploit labour in order to maximize profits.

Slavery is a mode of production in which the worker is the private property of a slave owner. As the slave owner owns the slave, s/he is free to do with the slave whatever s/he pleases, which includes the possibility to kill and torture the slave. Slaves therefore face the constant threat of being killed by slave masters, which enables highly exploitative forms of labour. Patriarchy is the oldest form of slavery. In it, the wife and the children are the slaves of the husband. Marx describes an ancient form of slavery and feudalism as a specific form of slavery that is based on the labour of peasants who were bond slaves (Fuchs, 2014).

3.4. CONCLUSIONS

The theoretical framework chapter has presented the theories that suits the answers and explanation for the research questions and objectives. Two theories have been applied - General Strain Theory and Karl Marx Conflict Theory, which have link with the research problem. According to the General Strain Theory, stress is the main reason for child to be trafficked since the stressor could invite or expose children for vulnerability of push and pull factor to be trafficked, stressors such as economic stress, social stress and political stress is the factor for trafficking. Whereas Karl Marx Conflict Theory, the society divides in to two classes called power full and power less class and the economic, social, political and cultural difficulties with class straggle are takes place, this difference of class is the reason for human trafficking to live, the power-full always exploited the power-less (e.g. children), the rich exploited the poor and after all the proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOGY

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter one established the statement of problem, chapter two reviewed the related empirical and theoretical literature and chapter three of the study describes the concept of child trafficking based on the selected theoretical frame work. This chapter describes how the research is conducted and this includes the systematic method of intervention; research design; research approach; participant selection and sample; procedures of collecting data; design help the researcher to explore and discover to find out the objectives of the research paper and answered the research questions; instruments that has been used as the intervention; data collection; data analysis; sampling technique and the validity of the research. The result of studies was analysed by SPSS. According to Beck, Choi et al. (2016) research on human trafficking in Ethiopia is still emerging, but the available evidence indicates that intervention research is needed in regard to prevention and known risk factors.

4.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Qualitative research design for the study by using cross sectional techniques and applied descriptive, inferential and exploratory method to understand the extent of child trafficking, contributed factors and the national response of Ethiopia.

4.2.1. Quantitative Research Method Approach

This study applies quantitative research methods, non-experimental designs or descriptive designs is used to address the research questions. Probability sampling techniques are representative of the total population, the probability sampling technique were used to select the participants, which were 636 study participants were addressed. Systematic random sampling method was used in all part of study; two different locations (Este and Debre Tabor provinces), in South Gondor area have been selected. Simple random sampling technique were implemented to selected 7 locations. The sample size distributes to the sampled location proportionate to the size of the households. Figure 18 represents

the sampling procedure used in the course of the study. From each location the households were selected by systematic random method. The number and name list of the residents were available to select 636 study respondents so that the participants name was selected by systematic random sampling methods, which is by the interval of 20 household difference. And if the person from the selected household were not available during the data collection the next nearest household were included in the survey (Figure 4.1).

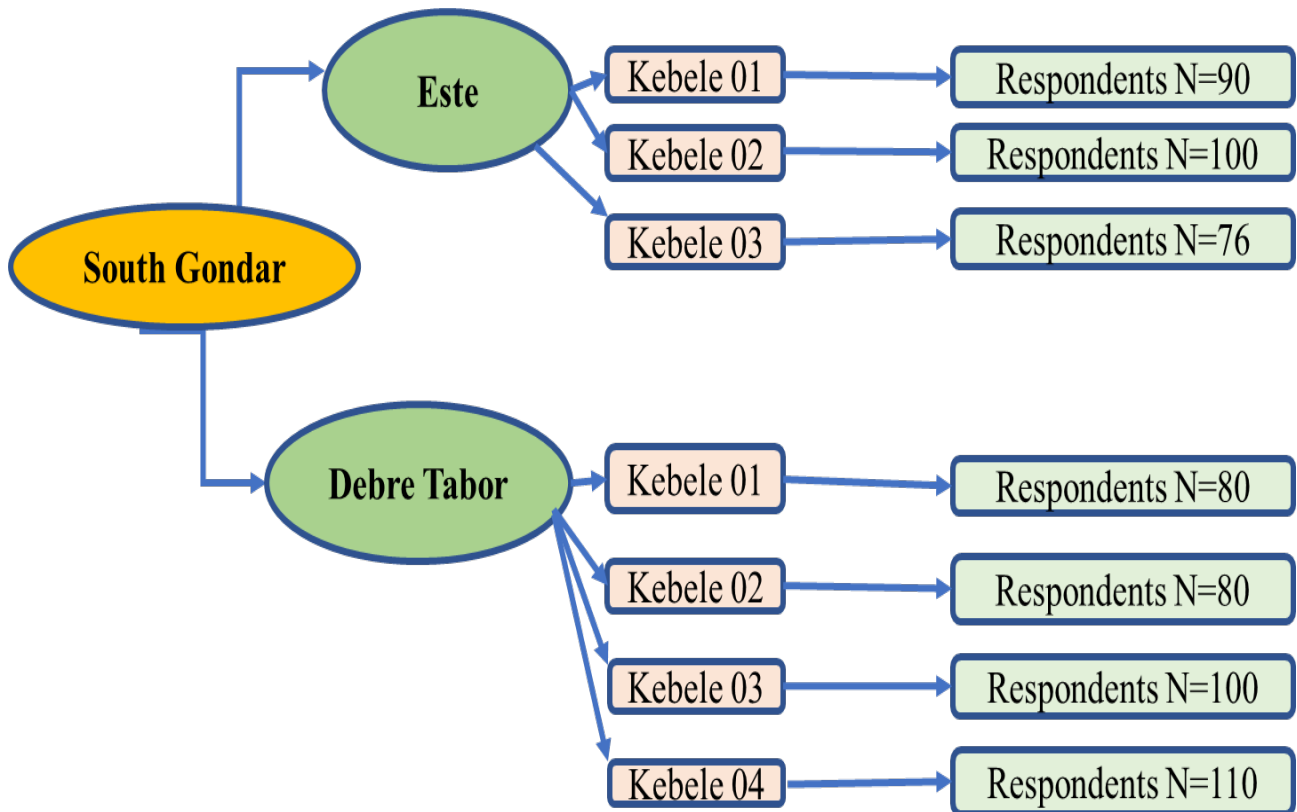


Figure 4. 1. Sampling procedure

4.3. STUDY AREA AND POPULATION

The research was conducted in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Southern Gondar [Debut Gondar (Amharic: ገበየታ ገበየታ)] of the Amhara National Regional in specifically Este and Debre Tabor province. According to Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA, 2007), this zone has a total population of 2,051,738.

4.3.1. Location of the Study

The study's location was the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), the very ancient and religious country located in East Africa, commonly called and recognised as the Horn of Africa. According to the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia is the tenth largest country in Africa that covers an area of 1,104,300 square kilometers and is bordered by Kenya, Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan and the Somalia (CSA, 2008). The Ethiopian population is growing, and comprises over 80 dissimilar ethnic groups in the country. Most people in Ethiopia speak Afro-asiatic languages or Cushitic and Semitic in branches and Afro-Asiatic languages is the most spoken language. There are 90 different languages spoken in Ethiopia.

The 1994 Ethiopian census indicated that some 77 tongues were spoken locally and most of these languages belongs to the Afroasiatic family (Cushitic and Semitic). Omotic languages are also spoken, though their classification is uncertain. Additionally, Nilo-Saharan languages are spoken by the nation's Nilotic ethnic minorities. The most widely spoken languages are Oromo (34.4 percent), Amharic (27 percent), Somali (6.2 percent), and Tigrinya (6.1 percent). Amharic is the only official national language of Ethiopia. It was also the language of primary school instruction, but has been replaced in many areas by local languages such as Oromifa and Tigrinya.

English is the most widely spoken foreign language, and is officially taught in all secondary schools” (Demographics of Ethiopia, 2017). The Oromo, Amhara, Somali and Tigray together, constitute at round three-quarters of the population. The current administrative structures in Ethiopia comprises nine regional states includes Oromiya, Amhara, Afar, Tigray, Somali, Benishangul Gumuz, Southern Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Harari and two city administrations namely, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa administration councils. The total population of Ethiopia was about 102,403,196 in 2016 (Demographics of Ethiopia, 2017).

The research was conducted in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Southern Gondar (Debub Gondar) of the Amhara National Regional in specifically Este and Debre Tabor province. It is found 678 km North West from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and 113 km to the East of Bahir Dar, the capital city of Amhara region. Debub Gondar (or South Gondar) is a Zone in Amhara Region. This zone is named for the city of Gondar, which was the capital of Ethiopia until the mid-19th century, and has often been used as a name for the local province. Debub Gondar is bordered by Mirab Gojjam on the Southwest, Misraq Gojjam and Bahir Dar on the South , Semien Gondar on the north, Lake Tana on the West, Wag Hemra on the Northeast, Semien Wollo on the East and Debub Wollo on the Southeast. The Abay River separates Debub Gondar from the two Gojjam Zones (South Gondar Zone, 2017).

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), “this Zone has a total population of 2,051,738, and an increase of 16 percent over the 1994 census, of whom 1,041,061 are men and 1,010,677 women. With an area of 14,095.19 square kilometers. The main ethnic group reported in Debub Gondar was the Amhara (99.7 percent); all other ethnic groups made up 0.3 percent of the population. 96.14 percent practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 3.68 percent of the population said they were Muslim” (South Gondar Zone, 2017).

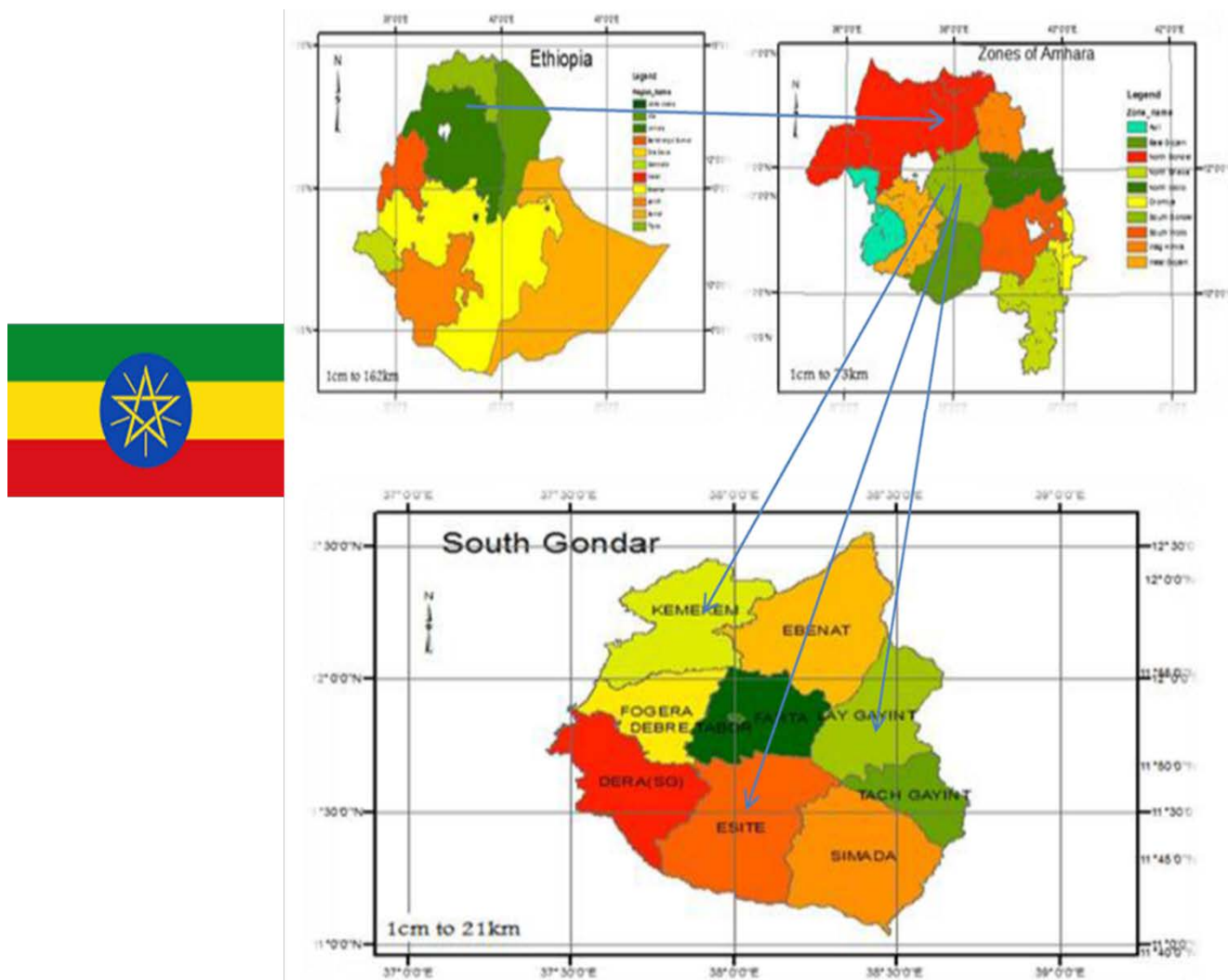


Figure 4. 2. Demographic of South Gondar, Ethiopia (Adopted from Demographics of Ethiopia (2017)).

4.3.2. Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria

Inclusive criteria: Any household in East Este woreda and Debre Tabor woreda are volunteer to participate.

Exclusive criteria: Any person who is resident in Este selected in the distinct and person who has less than 18 years old.

Variables: Dependent: - child trafficking practice in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda.

: Independent: - Demographic factor, economic factors, cultural factors, education and awareness of the community and protection strategies.

4.4. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- Child means a person who has less than 18 years old
- Child trafficking: meaning for this specific research is any movement or transportation of a child for the purpose of exploitation, criminal activities and forced marriage and as (Howard, 2012) description is illegal movement of a person who less than biological age of 18 (with the years before 18 designated as a protective, economically inactive period) called child trafficking.
- Child who less than 18 years old who migrated for work voluntarily or voluntarily is trafficking.
- When we ask, do you have a child who (less than 18 years old) live in town? If they say yes and followed by do you know on what situation they live? If they say yes, what he /she doing? If they say working in relative's house, employees as home servant or she got married its child trafficking.
- If the parents did not know where it is their child lives; is child trafficking.
- And if the parents know where they children live and if the child is working; is child trafficking. When children migrate, or trafficked for purpose of work or both work and learn is child trafficking.
- Information about child trafficking: means if a respondent have any information or has heard about child trafficking before via any means.

4.4. TARGET POPULATION

The target population in this study is all selected people or all selected individuals' whom biological age of more than 18 and residence in Este woreda and Debre Tabor Woreda, Southern Gondar of the Amhara National Regional State, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

4.5. SAMPLING METHOD

In this quantitative survey of this study, a total of 636 study participants were addressed, Study households were selected by systematic random sampling technique. The sample size was calculated using the single population proportion formula. Since data is not available on the magnitude and associated factors related to the child trafficking in the study area, 50 percent of the population is used to determine the sample size based on single population proportion and the level of precision (d) is (0.05), as shows: -

$$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$$

Accordingly,

- Z, which is the expected level of confidence, is 95 percent /1.96,
- P, which is the approximate proportion will be taken as 50 percent,
- d, the degree of accuracy required is 5 percent [Maximum]

Therefore

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.05 (1-0.05)}{0.05^2} = 384$$

Non-response rate which was estimated to be 10 percent of the respondents were included in the sample. Therefore, the total sample size (n) were = 384 + (0.1 × 384= 39) for non-response rate =423 then multiply by design effect 423*1.5=636.

Therefore the total sample size of this study is 636, out of 39 different locations of South Gondar, data were collected from 7(20 percent) in different locations.

4.6. QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION

Self-developed questionnaires were developed based on the objective, literature review and theoretical review. The questionnaire is prepared in English and translated in to Amharic (Ethiopian national language) and back again to English for its consistency. Data was collected by using structured questionnaires.

4.7. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data collection method was carried out via both primary and secondary (questionnaire and documentary) methods. Quantitative research is structured in terms of what the researcher is looking for and want to find out about. The formulated questions are simple and pre-tested on the sample population from the same population background. The documentary data review sources such as conventions, treaties, books, journals, articles, and case law, legal frameworks, policies and legislation of the nation were used. Secondary data or desktop method were used to meet objectives.

4.7.1 Structured Questions

Data was collected by using the structured questionnaire or fixed response questionnaire. The procedure after selected the 636 participants by the interval of 20 name of households. Then the questionnaire were applicable by 20 household interval (1, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100) according to the respondents name list and house number if was applicable, which provided by Kebele. About 40 individuals as data collectors participated. Two training were given before and after the pre-test for validity of the questionnaires. In addition, they were trained on overall procedures of data collection. Questionnaires were checked by supervisors on daily basis for completeness.

To keep the research ethical and academic, the researcher took every possible precaution to refrain from doing unethical work. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study and the use of the data; the consent form was prepared on which both participants and researcher signed. Obviously, data collection was based on the full consent of participants.

The survey was conducted across 2 different woredas (Este (3 kebeles) and Debre Tabor (4 kebeles), South Gondor, Amhara Region, Ethiopia. From both selected sampling locations, a total of 636 respondents participated. The data was collected with in two months. Data collection was done with collaborating with one of non- governmental organisation in Amhara region, known as CHADET. Amhara region CHADET community workers in Este collected the data, and children and youth association from each kebeles of Debre Tabor collected the data. The organisation is working on child trafficking and related child social illness in Amhara region, Ethiopia.

4.7.2. Documentary and secondary research method

Documentary method source of data, both primary and secondary data source were used to conduct this research. Sources such as conventions, treaties, books, the internet, journals, articles, and case law, were used. Those sources are used to provide important information on the study area. Primary data sources were collected using the legal frameworks, policies and legislation of the nation. Secondary data was collected from different sources including magazines, researchers, publish and unpublished papers and all relevant documents related to child trafficking and more over domestic law and policies that can address the problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia.

4.8. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

All descriptive, inferential and exploratory method were used in order to analyse the extent of child trafficking in South Gondar region, the data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. This is in agreement with the study conducted by Agnarson (2006) in his/her study about the Ethiopian immigration to Sweden. Based on the analysis of the collected data, the extent of child trafficking in the selected area and the possible associated factors was be analysed. To achieve these aims logistic regression, bivariate analysis of factors association, multivariate analysis and crosstabulation of factor associated with child trafficking were interpreted. The study interpreted the quantitative findings to provide more comprehensive understanding of the extent and prevalence, associated factor and response of child trafficking in Ethiopia. Then the researcher made generalization based on the samples of the study, applied and discussed on the result of the research study by considering all population in general.

The research further included the results from documentary data review reports from governmental and non-governmental experiences of strategies, policies and findings from existing documents about child trafficking in Ethiopia. The data collected from secondary data such as articles, books, journals, technical reports, official statistics and other publication that were used and interpreted to find information associate with the research objectives and interpretation the data to better understand of the information by answering the research questions (using research question-driven approach) and cross analyse the secondary data with the objective of the study.

4.9. DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

The collected data was edited, code and cleaned before it is entered into a computer. Information from completed questionnaires was entered into a computer and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages.

4.10. VALIDITY, RELIABILITY AND RIGOUR OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The validity and reliability of the data was very important to the study before and during of data collection. The questionnaire was pre-tested among 5 % of the sample size selected from Southern Este province which is not part of the main study, to make sure that the questions are cleared and can be understood by all the respondents. Then it was checked for its clarity, understandability, completeness, time and pattern of response set problem. After the pre-test some modifications were done on the questions to improve clarity. Amhara region CHADET community workers in Este and Children and Youth Association from each kebeles of Debre Tabor collected the data, with two training sessions given before and after the pre-test. Every day, the collected data was reviewed and checked for completeness and consistency by the researcher. The reliability of the study was checked by means of cleaning data and looking for missed questions and out of range values.

4.11. DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

The questionnaire was pre-tested among 5 percent of the sample size selected from Southern Este worda which is not part of the main study, to make sure that the questions are clear and can be understood by the respondents. Then it was checked for its clarity, understandability, completeness, time and pattern of response set problem. Then some modifications were made to improve clarity. Every day, the collected data is reviewed and checked for completeness and consistency by the principal investigator. The reliability of the study was increasing by means of cleaning data using initial frequencies and looking for missing and out of range values.

4.12. CONCLUSION

The methodology chapter has presented the detailed procedure of research design approach and method for the research methodology, study population, location of the study, target population, sampling method, research design, method of data collection and method of data analysis and the validity and reliability of the instruments. Qualitative research design for the study by using cross sectional techniques and applied descriptive, inferential and exploratory method to understand the extent of child trafficking, contributed factors and the national response of Ethiopia. The probability sampling technique were used to select the participants, which were 636 study participants were addressed. Systematic random sampling method was used in all part of study and the data was analysed using SPSS. The results of analysed data and discussion of the collected data will be further explained in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The previous chapters of this research present the literature review, relevant theories, research paradigm, research approach and design. This chapter describes the results of the study. The results based on the finding from the study that analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The data was analysed by logistic regression, Bivariate analysis of factors association, Multivariate analysis and Cross tabulation of factors associated with child trafficking were thus investigated. The study interpreted the quantitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the extent and prevalence, associated factors, and response to child trafficking in Ethiopia. The result of this study is on based on Bivariant and Multivariant significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the extent of child trafficking and the four independent variables (socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and socio-cultural factors) have been presented briefly from the findings of the study.

5.2. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS, EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

Table 5.1 displays the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016. A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. As it is clearly seen in Table 5.1, the rate of response was 100 percent. Inconsistent and incomplete data and involuntary respondents are not used for data collection, and analysis. As it is demonstrated in the table, the sex composition of the respondents is 37 percent male and 64 percent female. The table also denotes that the frequency of age between 20 to 50 years constituted 80 percent of the total respondents. As it can be clearly seen from the table most of the respondents 32 percent are church educators and 13 percent are illiterate.

According to Socio-demographic result of Table 5.1 the highest proportion of the respondents 89 percent were Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and the rest are Muslims and Protestants. About 76 percent of the respondents are married and most of them have 3 children.

Table 5. 1. Socio -demographic characteristics of respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016.

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
Sex		
Male	228	36.8
Female	408	64.2
Age of respondents		
20-50 years	511	80.3
Above 50 years	125	19.7
Education level of respondents		
Illiterate	79	12.6
Church education	204	32.4
1-8	145	23.1
9-12	92	14.6
Above grade 12	109	17.3
Religion of respondents		
Orthodox	565	88.8
Muslim	67	10.5
Protestant	3	0.4
Others	1	0.1
Marital Status		
Married	483	76.2
Single	82	12.9
Divorced	69	10.9
Number of children		
1-3	354	55.7
4-8	252	39.6
>9	30	4.7

5.3. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016

A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. The response rate was 100 percent. Inconsistent, incomplete data and involuntary respondents are not used for data collection and analysis as well. Frequency distribution of Response on Socio-Economic characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016 is shown in Table 5.2. Based on the outcome of the study nearly 35 percent of respondents are dependent on the business work (merchant or broker) and about 8 percent of the respondent live by animal husbandry. Results in Table 5.2 revealed that about 95 percent of the respondents have access to primary school, and about 91 percent have access to the secondary education, 85 percent have access to preparatory education and about 77 percent have access to university education.

Table 5. 2. Frequency distribution of response on Socio-Economic characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016.

Variable	N=636	Percent (%)
Source of income		
Animal husbandry	49	7.8
Agriculture	163	25.9
Business	219	34.8
Permanent Salary Employed	60	9.5
Wage	139	22.1
Access of primary school education (1-8)		
Yes	604	95.0
No	32	5.0
Access of secondary school education (9-10)		
Yes	580	91.2
No	56	8.8
Access of preparatory school education (11-12)		
Yes	541	85.11
No	95	14.9
Access of university education		
Yes	492	77.4
No	144	22.6
Have cell phone(mobile)		
Yes	485	76.3
No	151	23.7
Children have cell phone(mobile)		
Yes	311	48.9
No	325	51.1
Have radio		
Yes	446	70.1
No	190	29.9
Which channel you enjoy most time		
Local Amhara radio	267	59.7
National Ethiopian radio	82	18.3
Others (FM)	98	21.9

5.4. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

Table 5.3 demonstrates the frequency distribution of response on information about child trafficking characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016. As it is displayed in the table out of the total number of 636 respondents, about 40 percent of the respondents don't have any information about child trafficking. As it is clearly seen from the table about 60 percent have information on child trafficking, 99 percent of the respondents are informed by formal education, about 47 percent via media, and 41 percent from community education. According to the results from the table, 35 percent of the respondents have experienced child trafficking of their family members or someone closer, about 60 percent of the respondent knew how children were trafficked; about 32 percent by unknown persons, 54 percent through know persons from the locality 53 percent children trafficked by their own friends and 44 percent by their own families.

Table 5. 3. Frequency distribution of response on Information about child trafficking characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016.

Variables	N=590	Percent (%)
Have you ever heard information about child trafficking		
Yes	379	59.9
No	254	40.1
Informed by formal education		
Yes	3	.5
No	633	99.5
Informed by media		
Yes	301	47.4
No	334	52.6
Informed by community education		
Yes	263	41.4
No	372	58.6
Prior own experience		
Yes	178	28.0
No	458	72.0
Community experience		
Yes	188	29.6
No	448	70.4
Recall child trafficking incident on the family members or someone closer		
Yes	213	35.0
No	369	60.7
I am not sure	26	4.3
Do you know how child are trafficked		
Yes	379	59.6
No	257	40.4
Through unknown persons		
Yes	207	32.5
No	429	67.5
Through known individuals from the locality		
Yes	344	54.1
No	292	45.9
Through their friends		
Yes	338	53.1
No	298	46.9
Through them selves		
Yes	219	34.4
No	417	65.6
Through their families		
Yes	277	43.6
No	359	56.4

5.5. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT (PUSH FACTORS) IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondent (push factors) in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016 is depicted in Table 5.4. Push factors identified through sixteen variables. According to table for most of the parents (40 percent) the way of growing their children's is traditionally. In Ethiopia most of the families use the quote "lej bedelu yadgal" meaning child have grown by their chance so that they do not worry. About (59 percent) of parents' action is punishment when a child commits common mistakes and (70 percent) bit the child. As it is depicted in the table most of the children (91 percent) have permanent work to share or help the family in the house out of this (97 percent) participates in preparing coffee and cleaning the house and ((88 percent) are actively participated in cooking food and prepare injera (traditional food)). About (24 percent) of girls get married on the age between 14-18 years old and about (78 percent) of females have more burden of responsibility in the house to help and support their families.

Table 5. 4. Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondent (push factors) in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016.

Socio-cultural characteristics	N	Percent (%)
Parents way of grow their children		
Full everything	99	15.6
Can't afford any	126	19.8
Focus education only	152	23.9
No worry	257	40.4
How got the information to grow the child		
Through formal education	137	21.6
Through social experience	125	19.7
Though home experience	365	57.6
Others	7	1.1
Parents' action on children common mistake		
Punishment	377	59.3
Advice	252	39.6
Others	7	1.1
How punish them		
Biting	180	69.8
Let them out from house	63	24.4
Ignorance	15	5.8
Child have permanent work share in the house		
Yes	580	91.2
No	56	8.8
If preparing Coffee and cleaning house		
Yes	617	97
No	19	3
Children cook food		
Yes	559	87.9
No	77	12.1
Child age for girls to get married on local area		
8-13 year	10	1.6
14-18 year	155	24.4
Above 18 year	471	74.1

Which gender have more burden of responsibility		
Male	52	8.2
Female	494	77.7
Both	90	14.2
Specific favorable season for child trafficking		
Planting season	14	8.4
Weeding season	6	3.6
Harvesting season	15	9.0
Festive season	45	26.9
Circumcision season	22	13.2
Normal day	63	37.7
Reason for child trafficking is		
Poverty	420	66.0
Lack of attention and neglect	11	1.7
Lack of access to social service	113	17.8
Promises from traffickers	92	14.5
Lack of control		
• Yes	581	91.4
• No	55	8.6
Mistreatment		
• Yes	529	83.2
• No	107	16.8
Access of bus		
• Yes	603	94.8
• No	33	5.2
Bus effect		
• Yes	315	49.5
• No	231	36.3
Brokers in the locality		
• Yes	82	12.9
• No	496	78.0
• Not surer	58	9.1

5.6. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON THE RESPONDENT (PULL FACTORS) FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

The pull factor is measured by two variables that are: children expectation and parents' expectation. As it clearly seen from Table 5.5, from the total number of 636 respondents, most of the respondents' 62 percent think that lack of attention or neglect is the reason for children to be trafficked. About 49 percent think employment could attract children to go to another place, about 84 percent of respondents (parents) think that the wish for improved or better living condition attracts children to be trafficked, and about 96 percent of children are attracted by autonomy or independence to be free from parent control. While according to the result about 93 percent of the children aims to benefit their parents, 94 percent expected cash income from traffickers and about 82.1 percent of parents expected better living conditions from trafficked children.

Table 5. 5. Frequency distribution of response on pulling factors characteristics for child trafficking in East Este woreda, 2016.

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
Lack of attention or neglect could be reason for child trafficking		
Yes	397	62.4
No	239	37.6
Employment opportunities attract children to trafficking		
Yes	312	49.1
No	324	50.9
Better living conditions attract children to trafficking		
Yes	534	84
No	102	16
Independency/autonomy attract children to trafficking		
Yes	611	96.1
No	25	3.9
Independence is expected benefit of the trafficked children of parents		
Yes	592	93.1
No	44	6.9
Cash income from traffickers is expected benefit of parents		
Yes	597	93.9
No	39	6.1
Improved living standards/ conditions are expected benefit of parents		
Yes	522	82.1
No	114	17.9
Employment of their children is expected benefit of parents from trafficking		
Yes	594	93.4
No	42	6.6

5.7. MAGNITUDE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND MIGRATION IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

Table 5.6 displays the practice of child trafficking of the respondents. In East Este woreda, from the total number of 636 respondents 184 (28.9 percent) have children who (less than 18 years old) live in town. As it is clearly seen from the table, 155 respondents (about 84.2 percent) know what situation their children live, it is 107 (71.3 percent) children who work, 31 (21 percent) who are learning and 12 (8 percent) both working and learning in the different town. The main objective this study is to explore the extent of the trafficked children in number, so that it would be easy to understand the magnitude and sensitivity of the problem then find out the solution to stop child trafficking in Ethiopia.

Table 5. 6. Magnitude of child traffics in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, 2016.

Variables	N= 636	Percent (%)
Do you have a child in town		
Yes	184	28.9
No	452	71.1
If you have, do you know on what situation they live		
Yes	155	84.2
No	29	15.8
If you know, what he/she is doing in town		
Working	107	71.3
Learning	31	20.7
Both	12	8
Child trafficking		
Yes	128	20.1
No	470	73.9
How many children trafficked		
1 children	160	95.8
2 children	6	3.6
More than 3 children	1	.6
The average age of trafficked children		
5-9 y	2	1.2
10-14y	17	10.2
15-18y	148	88.6

5.8. ASSOCIATED FACTORS AFFECTING CHILD TRAFFICKING IN EAST ESTE WOREDA

5.8.1 Bivariant analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location.

Bivariant analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location is shown in Table 5.7. In the logistic regression, the factors that are associated with child trafficking in both locations, in which the parent's age is between 20 -50 years old is less likely their children to be trafficked (COR=0.199; 95 percent CI= (0.131, 0.301)) than if the parents age was more than 50. According to Table 5.7 the odds ratio of the parents or guardians educational background were associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda. The child from the parent with primary level is less likely trafficked (COR=0.46; 95 percent CI= (0.257, 0.826)) compared to uneducated parents.

The probability of children from the parents with tertiary educational background level to be trafficked, is less likely (COR=0.24; 95 percent CI= (0.12, 0.48)) than with uneducated parents. The research results indicated that parent education is very significant (0.009). As it is clearly seen from the table, the odds ratio of the parents or guardians who have mobile or phone access is less likely to be trafficked (COR=0.662; 95 percent CI= (0.444, 0.986)) than a parent with no mobile phone. The odds ratio of children who have cellphones shows that they are more likely to be trafficked (COR=2.929; 95 percent CI= (2.015, 4.258)) than the child who has no cellphone.

The odds show that parents who heard about child trafficking and got information about trafficking are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR=1.845; 95 percent CI= (1.261,2.700)) than a parent who has no information about trafficking. The probability of parents with information through community education and community experience are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR 1.476; 95 percent CI= (1.033, 2.110)) compared to child's family who has no information through community education and community experience. The odd ratio of probability results on South Gondar respondents, the society know how to child trafficked is more likely (COR 1.826; 95% CI= (1.251, 2.666)) times have their child to be trafficked than the respondent who does not know how is children trafficked.

Respondents who knew children could be trafficked by unknown people were more vulnerable to having their children trafficked in this way (COR 1.711; 95 percent CI= (1.186, 2.470)) than the respondents who did not know child trafficking through unknown persons from another place. The respondents who know traffickers from the locality were more likely to have their children trafficked (COR 1.722; 95 percent CI= (1.196, 2.480)) than the family who did not know traffickers.

According to the table outcome, respondents who has a friends those leave in some other place (trafficked) were more likely (COR 1.692; 95 percent CI= (1.177, 2.432)) to be trafficked than those who d't have any friends who leave in town or other place. The respondent's odd ratio on child trafficking by their own families were more likely (COR 1.677; 95 percent CI= (1.175, 2.395)). Also according to the findings, those who had access to transport were more likely (COR 0.523; 95% CI= (0.354, 1.077)) for their children to be trafficked than the parents who does not know the effect of bus or minibus in the locality.

The odds ratio of respondent response on the reason for child trafficking parent poverty were less likely (COR 0.497; 95 percent CI= (0.320, 0.770)) to be child trafficked than another factor for child to be trafficked.

Table 5. 7. Bivariant analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location

Variables in the Equation			Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
	Lower	Upper				
Variables	Existence of child trafficking					
	Yes	No				
What is child parent's age						
Between 20-50	98	413	.000	0.199	0.131	0.301
More than 50	68	57				
What is parent's educational background?						
Church level	61	143				
Primary level	36	109	0.009	0.460	0.257	0.826
Secondary level	18	74	0.002	0.339	0.171	0.671
University level	16	93	0.000	0.240	0.120	0.480
Uneducated	33	46				
How many children's do you have?						
Between 1-3 children's	57	297	0.006	0.331	0.150	0.734
Between 4-8 children's	98	154				
More than 9 children's	11	19				
Parents who have mobile cellphone						
Yes	117	49	0.043	0.662	0.444	0.986
No	368	102				
Children's who have cell phone?						
Yes	113	53	0.000	2.929	2.015	4.258
No	198	272				
Parents who have radio						
Yes	136	30	0.000	2.340	1.508	3.629
No	310	160				
Have you ever heard about child trafficking before						
Yes	116	49	0.002	1.845	1.261	2.700
No	263	205				
If yes, by community education and experience						
Yes	69	97	0.033	1.476	1.033	2.110
No	138	332				

Do you know how children trafficked?						
Yes	116	50	0.02	1.826	1.251	2.666
No	263	207				
If yes, through unknown persons?						
Yes	69	97	0.004	1.711	1.186	2.470
No	138	332				
If yes, by known individuals from the locality?						
Yes	106	60	0.003	1.722	1.196	2.480
No	238	232				
If yes, by their friends?						
Yes	104	62	0.005	1.692	1.177	2.432
No	234	236				
If yes, by their own families?						
Yes	88	78	0.004	1.677	1.175	2.395
No	189	281				
What do you think the reason for children to leave their home is						
Poverty of parents	101	319	0.002	0.497	0.320	0.770
Neglect of children	2	9				
Poor social service in all sector	19	73				
Promised from brokers	44	69				
Do you think mistreatment of children can be reason for trafficking?						
Yes	124	42	0.001	0.474	0.306	0.734
No	405	65				
Is there an easy access for buses or mini buses to your locality?						
Yes	153	13	0.079	0.523	0.254	1.077
No	450	20				

5.8.2. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location

Table 5.8 shows the multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor, Southern Gondar. In the logistic regression, the factor that contributes the most to child trafficking is education. As shown, the parents with church education level were 0.248 less likely to their child being trafficked, compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.248; 95 percent CI= (0.101, 0.611)). The parent with primary (1-8 grade) of education level were 0.73 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated parents (AOR =0.73; 95 percent CI= (0.104, 0.712)). As it is clearly seen in the table, parents with secondary (9-12 grade) education level were 0.176 less likely to their child being trafficked compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.176; 95 percent CI= (0.059, 0.526)). According to Table 5.8, parents with college or university level education were 0.361 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated parents (AOR =0.361; 95 percent CI= (0.127, 0.1026)).

Table 5. 8. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location.

	Existence of child trafficking		Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
	Yes	No			Lower	Upper
What is your educational background	61	143	.013			
The parents who with church education background	36	109	.002	.248	.101	.611
The parents who with primary educational background	18	74	.008	.273	.104	.712
The parents who have secondary educational background	16	93	.002	.176	.059	.526
The parents with university educational background	33	46	.056	.361	.127	1.026
The parent who have the radio access	136	30	.025	2.200	1.103	4.386
The distinct which has easy transportation or access of bus	153	13	.018	.255	.082	.794
The family who understand the effect of mistreatment of their child	124	42	.065	.511	.250	1.044

5.9. CROSSTAB ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD TRAFFICKING IN ESTE AND DERBER TABOR WOREDA 2016

The crosstab analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Este and Derber Tabor Woreda, 2016 is depicted in Table 5.9. The distinguishing event among parents (wife and husband) is the main factor for trafficking, followed by the potential of joining extended family. Disintegration may take place while the death of one or both parents, divorce or displacement.

The incidence of child trafficking on the parents who leave together or married is about 127 children trafficked, the incidence of child trafficking on singles parents more specifically on single moms is about 15 children trafficked and incidence of child trafficking in divorced parents is about 24 children have been trafficked. Besides the result from this crosstab analysis reflects that more respondents are females.

Table 5. 9. Crosstab analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Este and Derber Tabor Woreda 2016

Crosstabulation of Incidence of child trafficking* respondent sex* and maternal status.					
Count			What is your sex?		Total
maternal status of respondents			Female	Male	
Married	Incidence of child trafficking.	Yes	65	62	127
		No	210	146	356
	Total		275	208	483
Single	Incidence of child trafficking.	Yes	15	0	15
		No	59	8	67
	Total		74	8	82
Divorce	Incidence of child trafficking.	Yes	24	0	24
		No	33	12	45
	Total		57	12	69
Total	Incidence of child trafficking.	Yes	104	62	166
		No	302	166	468
	Total		406	228	634

Table 5.10 shows the crosstab analysis of associated factors with child trafficking related to incidence of trafficking. From the total number of respondents about 184 children were migrated for different reasons and were in town. As it is clearly seen in the table about 155 of children's' parents already had known the situation and the living condition of their children in town and most of them were trafficked for work or both work and education purpose. According to the result of table 5.10, about (22 children only had migrated for educational purposes and the rest (119 children) were trafficked.

Parents of around 29 children did not know any living conditions about their children. According to the definition for child trafficking in this research, children had been trafficked and the parents did not know or did not have any idea about how their child were living.

Table 5. 10. Crosstab analysis child less than 18 years old live in town and their situation

Count		Child (less than 18 years old) live in town?		
		Yes	No	Total
Do you know what situation they live?				
Yes	Incidence of child trafficking. Yes	133	0	133
	No	22	0	22
	Total	155		155
No	Incidence of child trafficking. Yes	29	0	29
	Total	29	0	29
Total	Incidence of child trafficking. Yes	162	0	162
	No	22	0	22
	Total	184	0	184

Table 5.11 shows the crosstab result of knowing the situation vs child trafficking. The response rate of the study was 100 percent. From the total number of 636 respondents 184 (28.9 percent) have children less than 18 years old who live in town. As it is clearly seen from the result, 155 respondents (about 84.2 percent) knew in what situation their children lived. According to Table 5.11, 107 children (nearly 71.3 percent) were living by working, 31 (21 percent) learning and 12 (8 percent) were both working and learning in the different town.

From the total response of respondents, about 107 children are trafficked and working in different towns, about 9 children are trafficked by name of education and about 12 children are trafficked for both learning and working purpose. From this result it can be concluded that about 128 children had been trafficked in the study area. And the extent of child trafficking is about (20.1 percent) in East Este worda in 2016.

Table 5. 11. Crosstab analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Este and Debre Tabor Woreda 2016

Crosstabulation of Child trafficking * know child situation *The situation.				
Count				
Child situation			Know the child situation	
			Yes	Total
Working	Child trafficked	Yes	107	107
	Total		107	107
Learning	Child trafficked	No	22	22
		Yes	9	9
	Total		31	31
Both	Child trafficked	Yes	12	12
	Total		12	12
Total	Child trafficked	No	22	22
		Yes	128	128
	Total		150	150

Table 5.12 shows the cross tabulation result of the child trafficking, reason for a child to be trafficked, the parents expectation of benefits from trafficking as the factor for a child to be trafficked, the response rate of the study was 100 percent, from the total number of 636 respondents. Most of the respondents' have positive expectation of benefits from trafficking is about 129 parents and negative expectation of benefits from trafficking is about 77 parents. About 37 child parents has negative expectation of benefits from child trafficking but their child are trafficked. The expectation of benefits from trafficking is negative but as the cause of trafficking is parent poverty (23), the cause is trafficking lack of social service (4) and cause poverty (10) children had been trafficked. Generally about 420 respondents support poverty as a factor for a child to be trafficked and about 11 respondents support lack of attention and neglect of children as the factor for child trafficking, about 92 respondents support the lack of social service as the factor for child trafficking and promises that can be false or true promises as a reason for the child to be trafficked for 113 respondents.

Table 5. 12. Crosstab analysis of expectation of Parents from trafficking and/or migration as a means of child trafficking

Crosstabulation of Child trafficking *Reason for child to be trafficked* Expectation of parents from trafficking.

Expectation of parents from trafficking			The reason for child to be trafficked				Total
			Poverty	Lack of attention and neglect	Lack social service	promise	
Yes	Child Trafficking	No	266	8	65	54	393
		Yes	78	2	15	34	129
Total			344	10	80	88	522
No	Child Trafficking	No	53	1	8	15	77
		Yes	23	0	4	10	37
Total			76	1	12	25	114
Total	Child Trafficking	No	319	9	73	69	470
		Yes	101	2	19	44	166
Total			420	11	92	113	636

Table 5.13. Indicates the relation between cash expectation by family member and child trafficking. Most parent expect cash income from trafficked children is about 597 and in opposite some parents don't mind about cash income from their trafficked children is about 39 individuals. However, the parents cash expectation is positive and as an additional reason for child to be trafficked from finding and the table indicate that poverty is the factor for the child to be trafficked is about 94, the lack of attention and neglect is reason for a child to be trafficked for 2 individuals, lack of social service caused a child to be trafficked for 18 parents and finally the promises from extended family who leave in city or sub city and illegal brokers cover about 38 parents as a reason for a child to be trafficked.

In the other side from the parents who have no expectation of benefits in term of cash but about 7 children trafficked cause of poverty and promise from their extend family or brokers as the reason for child to be trafficked is about 6 children. Generally about 420 respondents support poverty as a factor for a child to be trafficked and about 11 respondents support lack of attention and neglect of children as the factor for child trafficking, about 92 respondents support the lack of social service as the factor for child trafficking and promises that can be false or true promises as a reason for the child to be trafficked for 113 respondents.

Table 5. 13. Crosstab analysis of expectation of cash vs child trafficking

Crosstabulation on Child trafficking* Reason for child to be trafficked * Parent Expectation of cash

Count

			Reason for child to be trafficked				Total
			Poverty	Lack of attention and neglect	Lack social service	Promise	
Parent Expectation of cash Yes	Child trafficking	No	305	8	67	65	445
		Yes	94	2	18	38	152
	Total		399	10	85	103	597
No	Child trafficking	No	14	1	6	4	25
		Yes	7	0	1	6	14
	Total		21	1	7	10	39
Total	Child trafficking	No	319	9	73	69	470
		Yes	101	2	19	44	166
	Total		420	11	92	113	636

5.10. Conclusion

The chapter answered the research questions and clearly present the information for listed objectives in chapter one and concluded by answering the research questions and objectives based on the result and finding of the study. The results based on the finding from the study that analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The data was analysed by logistic regression, Bivariate analysis of factors association, Multivariate analysis and Cross tabulation of factors associated with child trafficking were thus investigated. The independent variables (socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and socio-cultural factors) have been presented briefly from the findings of the study. A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. The rate of response was 100 percent.

Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondent (push factors) in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016. According to the result got from the study, for most of the Ethiopian parents, the way of growing of their children's is traditionally. The pull factor is measured by two variables that are: children expectation and parents' expectation. Most of the respondents' have positive expectation of benefits from trafficking. Most parent expect cash income from trafficked children. Besides the reason for child to be trafficked from finding indicates that poverty is the factor for the child to be trafficked, lack of attention and neglect, lack of social service, promises from extended family who leave in city or sub city and illegal brokers are found the reason for a child to be trafficked.

The extent of child trafficking from the total result for child trafficked in the study area is about 128 children had been trafficked from the total of 636 households in East Este Woreda and Debre Tabor woreda in 2016.

CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSION

6.1. INTRODUCTION

The previous chapters of this research describes the results of the study. The results based on the findings from the study reveal that the analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. Chapter six discussed the results. The results focuses more on the independent variables like socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and socio-cultural factors have been presented briefly from the findings of the study.

6.2. DISCUSSION ON FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS, EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

On the previous chapter table 5.1 displays the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016. The table demonstrated that, the sex composition of the respondents is 37 percent male and 64 percent female, this indicated that most females was around home when data collectors collect the data and this tells us they don't have outside fulltime job and earn the money by themselves since most Ethiopian mothers are housewives and the men are responsible to work and earn money for the family. So that this data can confirm that the equality of gender is not granted yet and the inequality of gender could be one of push factor for the child to be trafficked. Since economy plays a great role for the family and country as whole, if mothers are not secure in economy, this would have a problem for children to grow in good environment and that is because the male cannot satisfy the whole family needs properly. Moreover, girls are under the line of this inequality illness and that could be the factor for trafficking as well. The table also denotes that the frequency of age between 20 to 50 years constituted 80 percent of the total respondents, which is very good to take care of their children and the family as whole. But also the age indicates that, this is the result of early marriage since most of the respondents are females with the age of twenty to fifty and have 3 children minimum. As it can be clearly seen from the result most of the respondents (32

percent) are church educators and 13 percent are illiterate, that indicates that some respondents had not gone to school so that they don't have educational background for permanent position to employ in governmental or non-governmental origination to earn money. Besides education is the best way to come up with solution for a better life.

The highest proportion of the respondents (89 percent) were Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and the rest are Muslims and Protestants, Ethiopia is a Christian country and most of the people believe that all things happened because of God willingness and thankful for everything they have. About 76 percent of the respondents are married and most of them have 3 children, which is not recognized as the economic level of the family.

6.3. DISCUSSION ON FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016

Frequency distribution of Response on Socio-Economic characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016 is shown in Table 5.2 on the previous chapter. Based on the outcome of the study nearly 35 percent of respondents are dependent on the business work (merchant or broker) and about 8 percent of the respondent live by animal husbandry, that indicate that more than 40 percent living by working their own work such as business and most of business people are not sent to high school or college.

Results in Table 5.2 also revealed that about 76 percent of the respondents have cell phones and close to 70 percent of the respondents had radios. Of this, almost 60 percent of the respondent listen to the local Amhara radio. The access to technology and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors, making individuals ripe for trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Considering human nature, man is always looking for the best place to live for themselves and their family. Media plays a great role in influencing the society both positively and negatively and those stories and images that spread via media could control the way of perception in the community, improved living conditions, way of thinking and information via ICT.

6.4. DISCUSSION ON FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD TRAFFICKING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

As it is displayed in the table out of the total number of 636 respondents, about 40 percent of the respondents don't have any information about child trafficking, which is big gap to have constructive knowledge about trafficking that could control and give solution for the problem, information is a tool to fight child trafficking as the problem as the matter of fact about more than 40 percent of the respondents are living by doing small and big business. As it is clearly seen from the table about 60 percent have information on child trafficking, which is positive and from those 60 percent about 99 percent of the respondents are informed by formal education and that show education is tool to solve the problems, about 47 percent via media so that media is significant tool for creating awareness about trafficking and other social ills, and about 41 percent got information from community education, which is very relevant to exchanging ideas and information about the problems that they have suffering and mostly those activities takes place by coordination of Kebeles on specific time and place .

About 35 percent of the respondents have experienced child trafficking from their family members or someone closer that included the 20 percent trafficked children (based on the extent of child trafficking result from this thesis), about 60 percent of the respondents knew how children were trafficked, which has the positive and negative outcomes, the information of how child trafficked could utilize for trafficking purpose instead of protection and controlling purpose so it depends on the purpose of the information; and about 32 percent by unknown persons since Este is a business town so that every day there are new faces so it's easy to traffic a child in so many ways , 54 percent through know persons from the locality that indicate that the person who trafficked children is known or famous correspondingly those people use this position for crime.

About 53 percent children trafficked by their own friends, those friend who have connections with brokers and hotel owners or the friends who were stayed in town for different reason and back home for visit and convince their relatives, their friends and the society as well by showing and telling them that they have as the a better life in town in term of education, different facilities and jobs then advocate with traffickers by convince innocent children to be trafficked

and change themselves and their families. About 44 percent by their own families, which is unfortunate but the families told promises by their relatives who leave in town or sub cities as the Table 5.3 demonstrates and the parent would send their child for better education and live but what in the ground is the opposite, they let keep the house, work in the house, use them as baby care for their small babies and exploit them badly. On some cases they let the child work in night club or let the child sell beer and local alcohol without any payment.

6.5. DISCUSSION ON FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON SOCIO-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENT (PUSH FACTORS) IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondent push factors in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016 is depicted in Table 5.4 in the previous chapter. According to the result from the table for most of the parents about 40 percent of parents the way of growing their children's is traditional and this growing of children on traditional way contributed to a child to suffer with their own family and lead them to be hopeless so that would aggravate the child to be trafficked easily. In Ethiopia most of the families use the quote "lej bedelu yadgal" meaning child have grown by his or her chance so that parents do not have to worry about how they going to grow their child. About 59 percent of parents' action is punishment when a child commits common mistakes and 70 percent beat the child, only punishment cannot be the perfect way to educate children from their mistakes. As it is depicted in the table, most of the children about 91 percent have permanent work to share or help the family in the house out of this 97 percent participates in preparing coffee and cleaning the house and 88 percent are actively participated in cooking food and prepare injera traditional food, child abuse have negative effects on their physical, mental and psychological wellbeing and finally push them to be trafficked.

The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families (Abebe & Kjørholt 2009). About 24 percent of girls get married at the ages between 14-18 years old and about 78 percent of females have more burden of responsibility in the house to help and support their families. Children work in household, help their families and have limited time for their own stuff and study and as Kumar's study supports this result that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia.

About 90 percent of the children were exploited forcefully in agriculture and other industrial firms. Regarding family duties and responsibility, daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, and this results to sacrifice themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem. Therefore, they are expected to make their self-sacrifice to tolerate the problem, and engaging in cultural practices that encourage early marriage, many of whom outflow to city put their lives in the hands of traffickers to get or find a better place. In South Gondar of Ethiopia, there are a lot of stress for children, the factor that caused trafficking beside poverty such as culture, believe, gender inequality, poor child care culture, distinguish of family, education, poor social service and poor implementation on the prevention and protection strategies, all may create stress on child and lead to them to vulnerability of trafficking.

As it is clearly seen in the table 5.4 poverty covers about 66 percent as a factor for the child to be trafficked. Lots of studies supported that poverty is the main factor for human trafficking. Economic poverty and deprivation have huge effect on trafficking and can be considered as push and pull of trafficking directly or indirectly. General Strain Theory also states that the main reason for trafficking is stress, this stressor could invite children for vulnerability of push and pull factors lead them to be available for trafficking, could be by their own way or through another person, so that the likelihood of trafficking is increased by a range of stress that a person experience in their lives and the economic stress is one of them that can lead human beings to be trafficked.

The living standard of the community around the woreda is poor and especially the rural area livelihood is somehow underserved. This will facilitate the desire for migration and seeking employment on both sides from parents and children which will result in the trafficking/migration of children intentionally or following others. At this level, children will be delivered for semi-urban and urban areas as source of one time or continuous income for parents.

According to the results from the previous chapter most of or about 95 percent respondents have access to bus, that means everyone have access of transportation from one place to another but the problem would be if there is not any control on the corner, control and assist children since they cannot move place to place without their parents and about 50 percent thought that the access for transportation has contribute factor for child to be trafficked. It can be concluded that the more transportation system leads to have more trafficking probabilities and problems.

About 13 percent of the respondents knows a person who work as broker for trafficking. The rural community is dependent of Agriculture which will be practical only on summer. Education programs are in the other hand closed on summer. Holidays which are both formal and informal are highly practical along diversified seasons. These all seasonal constraints will contribute for continuous migration and trafficking incident on children.

6.6. DISCUSSION ON FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSE ON THE RESPONDENT (PULL FACTORS) FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

The pull factor is measured by two variables that are: children expectation and parents' expectation. According to the result from the Table 5.5 on the previous chapter, from the total number of 636 respondents, most of the respondents' 62 percent think that lack of attention or neglect is the reason for children to be trafficked, obviously the lack of attention for the child make them think they are not important for their family and think that they are unwanted which could harm their psychology.

About 49 percent of respondents think employment could attract children to go to another place since children experienced working and give service in their home to support their family so why are they not left home and make money?, about 84 percent of respondents (parents) think that the wishing for improved or better living condition attracts children to be trafficked, as discussed before most children are working in their house specially females are workers on their own house so it's not a new phenomenon for them to go looking for work in towns and improve their and their family situation, and about 96 percent of children are attracted by autonomy or independence to be free from parent control and off course if they not comfortable with their family condition, would choose to be independent.

While according to the result about 93 percent of the children aims to benefit their parents, which is inappropriate for the parent who use the child as money maker since it should be towards on the opposite, 94 percent expected cash income from traffickers and about 82.1 percent of parents expected better living conditions from trafficked children. All pull factor questions had been answered and the researcher found the opposite and Ethiopian children especially females would do everything to change the status of her family and this would put the child into a bad situation.

Similarly, according to (Endeshaw et al, 2006) through demand-side factors of child trafficking are reasons and conditions creating the demand for cheap labour and other activities; vulnerability is essential. The demand for servitude, underage sex work, and generally demand for cheap labour in the major cities and towns act as main pull factors in Ethiopia. About 93 percent of parents or relatives expect employment from trafficked children. The implication from this result of the study is that almost most of parents or relatives or other people in the study area, the expectation of better living conditions from trafficking is high, there is an expectation of employment of their children in town and cash income from their children. In the same way, the children expect better living conditions and employment in town if they are trafficked.

6.7. DISCUSSION ON MAGNITUDE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AND MIGRATION IN EAST ESTE AND DEBRE TABOR WORDA, ETHIOPIA 2016.

In East Este woreda, from the total number of 636 respondents 184 (28.9 percent) have children who (less than 18 years old) live in town. As it is clearly seen from the table, 155 respondents (about 84.2 percent) know what situation their children live, it is 107 (71.3 percent) children who work, 31 (21 percent) who are learning and 12 (8 percent) both working and learning in the different town. The main objective this study is to explore the extent of the trafficked children in number, so that it will be very easy to understand the sensitivity of the problem and to find out the solution.

According to Table 5.6 from the total response of respondents, about 107 children are trafficked and work in different towns, about 9 children are trafficked for the purpose of education and about 12 children are trafficked for both learning and working purposes. Therefore, from the result in Table 5.6, it can be concluded that about 128 children had been trafficked in the selected study area. The magnitude of child trafficking is about 20.1 percent in East Esteworeda in 2016. Results in the table revealed that out of 5 children in the study area 1 child is subjected to trafficking, and this ratio is higher than other affected countries. It also noted that the most targeted group of trafficked people are teenage girls and few percentage age of boys between the ages of 15 to 17 years old (Syamsuddin and Azman, 2014).

According to UNODC (2016) report children are ranked on the second detected and targeted group of victims of human trafficking after women in the world. Child victim's represents 25 - 30 percent of the total victims over years of the 2012-2014 period. In all Sub-Saharan countries, the number of child victims are higher about 64 percent than adult victims. With current knowledge, it is not possible to provide a thorough explanation of the widely divergent regional figures regarding the detection of child victims. Then this research could answer why the extent of child trafficking is greater than adult trafficking, as the result from the research, the extent of trafficked children is 20 percent in South Gondar Ethiopia, which means one child from five children has been trafficked. From the result it can be concluded that Ethiopia is the main source of child trafficking similar to other African countries with high extent of child trafficking including Guinea, Nigeria, Uganda and Lesotho. On the contrary, countries with the lowest estimated prevalence of modern day child slavery by the proportion of their population includes Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These countries generally have more economic wealth, score high on government response, have low levels of conflict, and are politically stable with a willingness to combat modern slavery.

6.8. DISCUSSION ON ASSOCIATED FACTORS AFFECTING CHILD TRAFFICKING IN EAST ESTE WOREDA

The questions to measure the associated factors that affect child trafficking in Ethiopia has been analyzed on bivariate and multivariate to find out the significant factor for the child to be trafficked and discussed as follows.

6.8.1 Bivariant analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location.

Bivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location is shown in Table 5.7. In the previous chapter. In the logistic regression, the factors that are associated with child trafficking in both locations, in which the parent's age is between 20 -50 years old is less likely their children to be trafficked (COR=0.199; 95 percent CI= (0.131, 0.301)) than if the parents age was more than 50. According to Table 5.7, it can be concluded that parents or guardians age is significantly associated with child trafficking. For the parent more than 50 years old, it is more difficult to work and provide the fundamental needs for their child. Therefore, the child is pushed to start working and try to earn money to meet their basic needs. Besides this, if the parents are more than 50 years old it is difficult for them to follow up and control their children. Not only but also the tradition of Ethiopians support if the child take care of their families.

According to Table 5.7 the odds ratio of the parents or guardians educational background were associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda. The child from the parent with primary level is less likely trafficked (COR=0.46; 95 percent CI= (0.257, 0.826)) compared to uneducated parents. Lack of education and the access to education, unemployment and family disintegration leads their children to be vulnerable to trafficking (Brennan, 2005). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are children between the ages of 8-24 years. The children in these area are either illiterate or interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al. 2006). Parent education and unemployment are major push factors for child trafficking.

The probability of children from the parents with tertiary educational background level to be trafficked, is less likely (COR=0.24; 95 percent CI= (0.12, 0.48)) than with uneducated parents. The research results indicated that the parent's education is very significant (0.009). The higher the educational level of the parent, the better the possibility to protect their children from being trafficked. The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are those between 8-24 years old who are illiterate or who have interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006). Education is very powerful tool to solve problems including poverty. Educated family members have jobs so that they could earn money, have information and knowledge how to lead their child and grow. Educated parents also push their children to school and learning. The parent could provide the child needs and wants to grow, also the family puts priority for child education, care, safety, nutrition and health care. Most children under such conditions (88.6 percent) are suffering from low academic performance, out of this 12-14 percent were in primary school (Kumar, 2015). All results imply that the lack of education in the study area were an associated factor for children to be trafficked. The odds ratio of child trafficking with the number of children did the parents have were positively associated, child trafficking in the family with more children were more likely to be trafficked. As the associated factor from the result of this study, the parent who do have one child to three children is less likely to be trafficked than (COR=0.331; 95 percent CI= (0.150-0.734)) compared to parents with more than 3 children.

As it is clearly seen from the table, the odds ratio of the parents or guardians who have mobile or phone access is less likely to be trafficked (COR=0.662; 95 percent CI= (0.444, 0.986)) than a parent with no mobile phone. Since buying a cellphone is not the primary need for most of the residents, if they have the capability of buying cellphone then it is an indication of having balanced their economic situation.

The odds ratio of children who have cellphones shows that they are more likely to be trafficked (COR=2.929; 95 percent CI= (2.015, 4.258)) than the child who has no cellphone. In rural or semi urban areas of Southern Gondar, Ethiopia, it's not usual to have cellphones for children except for special cases. In fact, some parents may want to buy a phone for their child but it's rare since it is not a primary need similar to food, good living condition and schooling. That means the child themselves has bought the phone, so the child has some

work to earn money or have business connection. The family members who live in other places could also buy them the phone to contact them frequently, meaning they have someone who live in other country that might be their mother, sister, brother or any relative. However, children with phones in the study area implies that the probability of the child being trafficked is high.

The odds probability of the parents who have access of radio is more likely their child to be trafficked (COR=2.340; 95 percent CI= (1.508, 3.629)) than the family has not radio. The access to technology and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors, making individuals ripe for trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). The implication of this result is that family who have access to media are focusing only on entertainment and could attract traffickers. In the nation there are a lot of channels which could be accessed widely but the people are not still protected from trafficking.

The odds show that parents who heard about child trafficking and got information about trafficking are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR=1.845; 95 percent CI= (1.261,2.700)) than a parent who has no information about trafficking. The research results shows that the society is still progressing with trafficking even if they do have information about trafficking. The parent with the awareness of trafficking is more likely to have their child trafficked.

The probability of parents with information through community education and community experience are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR 1.476; 95 percent CI= (1.033, 2.110)) compared to child's family who has no information through community education and community experience. Ethiopian governmental and different nongovernmental organisations have been working to combat trafficking in different locations of Gondar, specifically with community mobilisation, awareness creation and experience sharing within the society. But according to the results, this awareness creation or mobilisation is not effectively working to combat trafficking. Irrespective of the information communication technique, the problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia is still growing.

The odd ratio of probability results on South Gondar respondents, the society know how to child trafficked is more likely (COR 1.826; 95% CI= (1.251, 2.666)) times have their child to be trafficked than the respondent who does not know how the children are being trafficked. The family who knows how to send the children to another place is more probable to be their child to be trafficked than who does not know how child trafficked. Therefore, from this analysis it could be concluded that information and connection are the factors, the more the parent know how to send their child to town, the more they trafficked their child.

Respondents who knew children could be trafficked by unknown people were more vulnerable to having their children trafficked in this way (COR 1.711; 95 percent CI= (1.186, 2.470)) than the respondents who did not know child trafficking through unknown persons from another place. Este is commercial town which is very suitable for trade so trafficking is very accessible since there is active trade in the town and peoples from other place come and go, those unknown persons could be drivers, driving assistance or a person who came for trade or for trafficking purpose.

The respondents who know traffickers from the locality were more likely to have their children trafficked (COR 1.722; 95 percent CI= (1.196, 2.480)) than the family who did not know traffickers. Many known people from the locality have small business or big business which demand human resources, such as coffee houses, hotels and bars. Traffickers have extended large networks starting from low-class society to high-class society and from lower kebele² level to the towns and cities, their main tool for traffic is a false promise in Ethiopia and abroad (Rezene, 2015). Most brokers or known traffickers are rich, famous and respected by the society. Some society groups know that the brokers from the locality facilitate, employ teenagers. Some government official and policies have engagement with the work. The official knows that the brokers are trafficking children but no action is taken and no protective measures are enforced. Majority of the traffickers operate in collaboration with officials and authorities

² A *kebele* (Amharic: ቀበሌ, "neighbourhood") is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia, similar to a ward, a neighbourhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a district, itself usually part of a Zone which in turn are grouped into one of the Regions based on ethno-linguistic communities that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Each kebele consists of at least five hundred families, or the equivalent of 3,500 to 4,000 persons. There is at least one in every town with more than 2,000 population.

in places of power, border guards and police (Rezene, 2015). Due to its lucrative nature, child trafficking has continued to grow and attract many into this practice, making this problem ever more entrenched. Parents or guardians of trafficked children are under false illusions and are unaware of the severe exploitation to which their wards are often subjected. In Ethiopia trafficking is carried out by well-organised work of traffickers, smugglers and brokers (Kubai, 2015). Trafficking by brokers practice exists even though the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework. What is evidently absent is implementation and direct assistance to victims of trafficking.

Respondents whose friends were trafficked were more likely (COR 1.692; 95 percent CI= (1.177, 2.432)) to be trafficked than those who didn't have any trafficked friends. Trafficking has a positive association with peer pressure and effect, the impact from returnees was the main one. Children who are already living in semi-urban and urban areas will usually come back to parents following holidays. Whatever situation they might be in, in town, they will come with new clothes, shoes and new way of living. They usually do not want to disclose their work or the suffering. Thus, more children will follow them while returning. Returns have connection with their employee or brokers so that is easy to be trafficker.

The respondent's odd ratio on child trafficking by their own families were more likely (COR 1.677; 95 percent CI= (1.175, 2.395)). The people are very kind, some parents have given their child for their relatives to let them have better education and life in urban places or towns. Some of them also send their child to let them work and help the family by sending money. All these are because of false promises from their own relatives or brokers.

The odds ratio of respondent response on the reason for child trafficking parent poverty were less likely (COR 0.497; 95 percent CI= (0.320, 0.770)) to be child trafficked than another factor for child to be trafficked. But on the bivariate binomial analysis. But as the result of table 5.4 describes that poverty covers about 66 percent as a factor for the child to be trafficked. Lots of studies supported that poverty is the main factor for human trafficking. Economic poverty and deprivation have huge effect on trafficking and can be considered as push and pull of trafficking directly or indirectly. So that mean according to the study result, yes poverty is one of the push factor under some circumstances but when we come the odd

ratio and the significant factor of poverty is less likely or not really. And I support this result because as well-known Ethiopia is a poor country and country very rich with so much culture and spirituality that you can't even comprehend. But currently is the country that you can buy and sell children so as my understanding the factor for this particular problem is beyond poverty and especially when we came up with children issue. We cannot sell our children because of poverty!

In the society and individual level, people may practice the strain full actions in such lists of differently and suggest that the impact of guardians and family stressors is greatest among young adolescents, friend or peer stressors among middle adolescents, and stressors among academic colleagues' old adolescents and they represent a major set of conditioning variables that criminologists should consider when examining the impact of strain full events on delinquency including trafficking.

Child trafficking in Ethiopia is not only due to parents' poverty since there are other key possible factors that could be more significant for trafficking for children are of a social dimension, for instance, women's low status, which in turn generates low self-esteem; structural vulnerability and marginalisation related to lack of education and remoteness of rural areas related to the process of social development or lack of it. In addition, the culture impacts on child trafficking as they are the core values of culture that is emphasised by the family.

According to Anteneh (2011) research result advocate that, in addition to pull and push factor, child trafficking are dependent on factors like peer and family pressure, bad attitude about home, low performance and motivation in education, good network of traffickers and brokers and an absence of a clear protection strategies and legal framework. And same light with Gjermeni, Van Hook et al. (2008), communities and households that are disproportionally affected by trafficking are characterised by the absence of education, neglect, and lack of medical treatment. In such conditions, the families and households suffer from unemployment of parents/adult members, no or limited education of parent, housing problems (absence of electricity and sanitation), health problems, abnormal interpersonal relationships (including family violence and alcohol abuse), and parental ignorance

(Brennan, 2005). General Strain Theory argues that people experience negative emotions that are caused by various negative relations with people around them and this encourages some type of coping and crime becomes a coping mechanism. If these strains are viewed as severe, unjust and are linked with anger they can result in criminal activity as a coping mechanism.

Children are expected to be obedient, submissive, respectful, and to take care of parents and sacrifice themselves for the greater good of the family. Of course, the culture is male-dominant and views boys with higher value than girls, causing a preference for sons over daughters. Child trafficking has a direct link or factor with this social approach, regarding how children are treated. The culture of the society has the significant role on children, how they treated and how they grow should be questioned meaningfully and the fact is that not only poverty is the significant factor for child to be trafficked since child needs approach, understand and love than better life or lot of money so the mom is better than everything to be with for a child but if there is problem with mom then that would be his problem to choose trafficking.

As discussed in this research, poverty could be single factor for child to be trafficked but it's not more likely when combine or compare with other social factors that associate with child trafficking. So that poverty alone could not be reason for child trafficking, I think the people have been living with poverty have lived long enough with poverty, but why now? Some years ago, the issue of trafficking was not very sensitive like now, human trafficking is increasing year to year. Since, Economically, Ethiopia was poor country and she is still poor but the issue of trafficking problem and its magnitude is increasing day to day, and of course Ethiopia has a history of trafficking but not of children. Generally, what I wanted to point out is that poverty is one factor which influences trafficking but, children must have protection from their families. If guardianship protection is not possible, the community and the government have a responsibility to protect the children from trafficking and social problems. Also, the result suggests that poverty alone could not be reason for child trafficking, meaning there are some factors which support poverty like culture, beliefs, gender inequality, poor child care culture, poor social service and poor implementation on the prevention and protection strategies.

United Nations convention, specifically on the right of the child and child trafficking, declares that governments have a responsibility to take all available measures to make sure children's rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. When countries ratify the convention, they agree to review their laws. This involves assessing their social services, legal, health and educational systems, as well as levels of funding for these services. Governments are then obliged to take all necessary steps to ensure that the minimum standards set by the convention in these areas are being met. They must help families, protect children's rights and create a good environment where they can grow and reach their potential. However Ethiopian children are not lucky enough to live like children. Rather, they are facing torture and exploitation to earn a living.

The parents who knew the effect of mistreatment or poor child care culture were less likely to have their child trafficked (COR 0.474; 95 percent CI= (0.306, 0.734)) than the parent who did not know the effect of mistreatment or poor child care. Culturally in Ethiopia, people assume that providing food is sufficient for the child to grow. However, children always need love, attention and care from their parents and those children whose have love, attention and care from their parents always prefer to be closer with their parents. Partially the culture, custom and tradition has much effect on children. Neglect of children will result trafficking, unequal treatment between boys and girls results in females always being responsible for kitchen work and help in the family, taking on multidirectional responsibility but boys only focus on learning and schooling. Strain theory also includes relationships with other present conditions of negative stimuli which allows the child to be trafficked. Delinquency is most likely when the parents or adolescents are not close to their children, poor schooling and other institutes; and when parents or guardians fail to control and communicate with their children.

Factors that are associated with child trafficking including the parent's punishment culture. Most of the children are punished when growing up. Punishment including beating, neglecting and ignoring. So generally, the findings show that the children whose parents who know how to treat their child is less likely to be trafficked than the children of parents who does not know how to grow the child.

Per Kumar's (2015) study, child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. About 90 percent of the children were exploited forcefully in agriculture and other industrial firms. The associated

factor on different ways including failure to provide the basic needs for their children and engaging children in home based labor work, preventing children from education, use of fear and heavy punishment are those some of factors which make a child to become vulnerable for trafficking. Those are factors for children to decide to become involved in trafficking and encourage them to move to the city and put their lives in the hands of traffickers in the hope of finding a better place. Agnew (1992) also argues that the child's parent and guardians contributes as the factors which to push the child into trafficking directly or indirectly. This is a result from the negative relationship, and that may lead the parents to use the illegal way of goal achievement. Strain theory on the child and their family relationship, the relationship of children with their family can be one factor for delinquency, focusing on the negative relationships which make children vulnerable to social problems.

According to the findings, those who had access to transport were more likely (COR 0.523; 95% CI= (0.354, 1.077)) for their children to be trafficked than the parents who does not know the effect of bus or minibus in the locality. Most of the society have the access of bus or mini bus and those parents who knows the effect of bus, drivers, driver assistance and traffickers, they make sure to control and inform their child to not follow and accommodate new face in their area since those drivers and traffickers got access to go to the rural or sub rural area and trafficked children's willingly or by fraud so that they control of overlook of their child. A child who has easy access to bus station has more likelihood of being exposed to child trafficking. The access to transportation and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors for trafficking, making individuals suitable for trafficking. Since they tend to profit from the illegal people movement, lorry, bus or taxi drivers who are knowing and willingly involved as traffickers (Barasa and Fernandez, 2015). There is a positive association between child trafficking and access to bus station in the locality. All infrastructures are much better now than before and have easy access to bus and mini buses, and child trafficking has been increasing due to the availability of transport around the area.

6.8.2. Discussion on Multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location.

According to the result on the previous chapter, table 5.8 shows the multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor, Southern Gondar. In the logistic regression, the factor that contributes the most to child trafficking is education. As shown, the parents with church education level were 0.248 less likely to their child being trafficked, compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.248; 95 percent CI= (0.101, 0.611)). That implies that the church educated parents are guide and teach their children according to the bible and church so that the spiritual education make the child to know what their purpose in this world is. However, church educated parents are more secure than uneducated parents regards protection from child trafficking. The parent with primary (1-8 grade) of education level were 0.73 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated parents (AOR =0.73; 95 percent CI= (0.104, 0.712)). As it is clearly seen in the table, parents with secondary (9-12 grade) education level were 0.176 less likely to their child being trafficked compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.176; 95 percent CI= (0.059, 0.526)). According to Table 5.8, parents with college or university level education were 0.361 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated parents (AOR =0.361; 95 percent CI= (0.127, 01.026)). In conclusion education is the solution for many social illness and as the result revealed that, the more parents educated, the more children would be save from trafficking and others problems including poverty.

The research results indicated that the effect of parent educational level on child trafficking is very significant (0.009). Therefore, it can be concluded that as the education level of the parent increases, the capability of protecting their child from being trafficked will also increase. The parent could provide the child needs and want to grow up, also the family give priority for child education, care, safety, nutrition and health care, so that they could create healthy generation. Education is very powerful tool to solve problem including poverty. Educated family have job to earn money, have information how to take care of their child and knowledge how to lead their child and grow. Educated parents also push their children to go to school and continue learning, paying attention to education only not house job.

Educated family members could understand that inequity may lead to misbehavior and engage the individuals to delinquency for some reasons, such as to rise their income, decrease their inputs (absence from school) and lower the outcomes of others (damage, theft, attack). Inequity cause individuals to leave their home or field or force others to leave the field. Unfairness within the society, discrimination, gender inequality, child abuse and general system of the country encourage the child to be trafficked since inequity leads to anger and frustration. Education has the power to change the family and the society effectively, educated family takes care of their children and a child from an educated family is more protected or less exposed to trafficking.

Previously as the result presents the odds ratio of the parents who have access to radio is more likely (COR=2.340; 95% CI= (1.508, 3.629)) their child to be trafficked than the family has no radio. Same here in adjusted result presented the parent who has radio as more likely the child to be trafficked (AOR =2.200; 95% CI= (0.1.103, 4.386)). The implication of this result is the family who had access to media are focusing only on the entertaining part and could attract to the media have no contribution enough on the right way to fight against child trafficking, in the nation there are a lot of channels which could be accessed widely to serve the society but the society are still progressing trafficking even if they do have information about trafficking, the parent with the awareness of trafficking have more likely that their child to be trafficked. All infrastructures are much better now than before and have easy access to bus and mini bus, and because of the availability of transport a much number of children have been trafficked (AOR =0.255; 95% CI= (0.082,0.794)).

Various factors influence trafficking including failure to provide their children with basic needs, engaging children in home based labour work, preventing children from education, use of fear and heavy punishment. These will lead children to decide on migration or expose them for easy access to trafficking brokers (AOR =0.511; 95% CI= (0.250, 0.044)). So, the strain theory also supported the main reason for human trafficking, that is, is parents' expectation of something from their children and they also compare those achievements they gained from the child; the expectation of income in cash is one of the main factors for the family or parents to send the child away to work. This strain theory could suit child trafficking in Ethiopia as it could explain the direct and indirect causality of child vulnerability to trafficking.

6.9. DISCUSSION ON CROSSTAB ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD TRAFFICKING IN ESTE AND DERBER TABOR WOREDA 2016

The crosstab analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Este and Derber Tabor Woreda, 2016 is depicted in Table 5.9. The distinguishing event among parents (wife and husband) is the main factor for trafficking, followed by the potential of joining extended family. Disintegration may take place while the death of one or both parents, divorce or displacement. Following this, children will be exposed to risk, discomfort and/or psychological stress all contributing for trafficking and migration. Lack of education and the access to education, unemployment, family disintegration because of death or divorce, and neglected AIDS-orphaned children, promote children vulnerability to trafficking. Researchers on human trafficking face multiple methodological challenges and ethical concerns.

On previous chapter Table 5.10 shows the crosstab analysis of associated factors with child trafficking related to incidence of trafficking. From the total number of respondents about 184 children were migrated for different reasons and were in town. As it is clearly seen in the table about 155 of children's' parents already had known the situation and the living condition of their children in town and most of them were trafficked for work or both work and education purpose. According to the result of table 5.10, about (22 children only had migrated for educational purposes and the rest (119 children) were trafficked.

Parents of around 29 children did not know any living conditions about their children. According to the definition for child trafficking in this research, children had been trafficked and the parents did not know or did not have any idea about how their child were living. Table 5.11 shows the crosstab result of knowing the situation vs child trafficking. The response rate of the study was 100 percent. From the total number of 636 respondents 184 (28.9 percent) have children less than 18 years old who live in town. As it is clearly seen from the result, 155 respondents (about 84.2 percent) knew in what situation their children lived. According to Table 5.11, 107 children (nearly 71.3 percent) were living by working, 31 (21 percent) learning and 12 (8 percent) were both working and learning in the different town.

From the total response of respondents, about 107 children are trafficked and working in different towns, about 9 children are trafficked by name of education and about 12 children are trafficked for both learning and working purpose. From this result it can be concluded that about 128 children had been trafficked in the study area. And the extent of child trafficking is about (20.1 percent) in East Este worda in 2016.

On chapter five, Table 5.12 shows the cross tabulation result of the child trafficking, reason for child to be trafficked and expectation of parents from trafficking as the factor of child trafficking. The potential benefit and/or expectations of the parents on child trafficking and migration, most community response manifested that child trafficking and migration is highly related with positive expectations including education access, employment and better living standard. They indicated that parents and children usually expect these benefits while preparing for migration. However, these covenant in the return is not always true. Rather abuse, exploitation and violence will follow the trafficking and migration.

Most of the respondents' have positive expectation of benefits from trafficking is about 129 parents and negative expectation of benefits from trafficking is about 77 parents. About 37 child parents has negative expectation of benefits from child trafficking but their child are trafficked. The expectation of benefits from trafficking is negative but cause of parent poverty (23), cause lack of social service (4) and cause poverty (10) children had been trafficked.

Table 5.13 indicates the relation between cash expectation by family member and child trafficking. Parents allowed the child to be trafficked to urban place for desire access of income, dealing with a broker or someone's relative and with the promise that the child's salary will be sent home. According to Gjermeni, Van Hook et al. (2008) and Akor (2011), financial concerns together with unrealistic expectations and desperation of parents make their children vulnerable to trafficking, as they are more likely to search for risky solutions and to have faith in false promises. Children might have access for employment after migration and trafficking, but they usually have very low amount of wage payment which is also not normally paid regularly. Children are usually exposed to physical abuse and mental crises in urban areas including sexually exploitation. Similarly, the results here show that parents are often misinformed of the welfare of their children and they expect cash income and positive returns from trafficked children.

6.10. GENERAL FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY

6.10.1. The extent of child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda.

The response rate of the study was 100 percent. Table 5.13 displays the practice of child trafficking of the respondents In East Este woreda, from the total number of 636 respondents 184 (28.9 percent) have children who (less than 18 years old) live in town. And 155 respondents about (84.2 percent) know on what situation their children live, it is 107 nearly (71.3 percent) work, 31 (21 percent) learning and 12 (8 percent) both working and learning in the different town. From the total response of respondents about 184 children were migrated for different reasons and were in town, about 155 children's parents already had known the situation and the living condition of their children in town, most of them were trafficked for work or both work and education purpose. And only about 22 children had migrated for educational purposes and the rest 119 children were trafficked.

Parents of 29 children did not know about the living condition about their children. According to the definition for child trafficking on this research children had been trafficked if the parents does not know or had any idea about how their child live, with who and what they did for living.

Child victims ranking from 25 -30 percent of the total over years of the 2012-2014 period. The number of child victims in Sub-Saharan Africa countries is higher about (64 percent) than adult victims. Then from this research could answer why the extent of child trafficking is greater than adult trafficking, as we could see the extent of trafficked children is 20 percent in South Gondar Ethiopia, which means one child from five children has been trafficked. Similar to other African countries (Guinea, Nigeria, Uganda and Lesotho) Ethiopia is the main source of child trafficking in East Africa. Since from the total response of respondents, about 107 children are trafficked and working in different towns, about 9 children are trafficked by name of education and about 12 children are trafficked for both learning and working purpose. So that the total result for child trafficked in the study area is about 128 children had been trafficked. And the extent of child trafficking is about (20.1 percent) in East Este Woreda in 2016.

6.10.2. Possible community associated factors which contributed for child trafficking in the society.

The result of this study is based on four independent variables and questions under each independent variable have been discussed. On bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes and based on the significant outcome of SPSS result the four independent variables (socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and socio-cultural factors) are possible community associated factors which contributed for child trafficking in the society.

The socio-demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Este is in key position for urban areas, for this matter children can walk through other smaller areas to get in Bahir Dar or Debre Tabor within a day. Brokers and other will also use this for accessing children and the community easily. Socio economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, lack of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and broker effect) are the contributed factors for child trafficking. Socio-cultural factors (culture (e.g. early marriage), parent poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for child to be trafficked in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda. Information and communication factors (globalisation, misinformed truth, factual awareness about trafficking, low rate of prosecution and access to communication) have been found from this research study.

The potential benefit and/or expectations of the parents on child trafficking and migration, most community response manifested that child trafficking and migration is highly related with positive expectations including education access, employment and better living standard. They indicated that parents and children usually expect these benefits while preparing for migration. However, upon return, this is not always true. Rather abuse, exploitation and violence will follow the trafficking and migration. Este is located in key position for urban areas, for this matter children can walk through other smaller areas to get in Bahir Dar or Debre Tabor within a day. Brokers and other will also use this for accessing children and the community easily. Parents send their children to urban place for desire for access of income, the activity will deal with broker or someone relative by announce that the monthly salary will be remain for parents then children work and send it monthly even if it is not sufficient. Similarly, here in the result of the study,

parents of trafficked children are often misinformed of the welfare of their children, they expect cash income and positive returns from trafficked children is noted in the study area of the research.

As I have mentioned before, the distinguishing event among parents (wife and husband) is the main factor for trafficking followed by the potential of joining extended family. Distinguishing may take place while the death of one or both parents, divorce or displacement. Following this, children will be exposed to risk, discomfort and/or psychological stress all contributing for trafficking and migration. Lack of education and the access to education, unemployment, family disintegration because of death or divorce, and neglected AIDS-orphaned children, make children vulnerable to trafficking. Researchers on human trafficking face multiple methodological challenges and ethical concerns. Partially the culture, custom and tradition have much effect on children, neglect of children would result trafficking, unequal treatment between boys and girls, female always response for kitchen work and help the family on multidirectional responsibility but boys only focus on learning and schooling. Factor that associated with child trafficking including the parent's punishment culture, most of the children's grow with bad way of punishment on tradition that is biting, neglecting, ignoring. So generally, in the finding the parents who knows how to treat their child is less likely to be trafficked than the parent who does not know how to grow the child. The associated factor on different ways including failure to provide the basic needs for their children, engaging children on home based labor work, preventing children from education, use of fear and heavy punishment.

I alluded to in my earlier argument, Ethiopia was poor, and still poor but the issue of trafficking problem and its magnitude is increasing day to day, and off course Ethiopia have history about trafficking but not on children. Generally, what I wanted to point is poverty is one factor for trafficking but not on child, child must have protected by their families on whatever is the case, if that is not possible for the family the community and the government have responsibility to protect the children from trafficking. Also, the result suggests that poverty alone could not be result for child trafficking, meaning there are some factor which support poverty like culture, believe, gender inequality, poor child care culture, poor social service and poor implementation on the prevention and protection strategies. Trafficking have positive association with peer pressure and effect,

the impact from returnees was main one. Children who are already living on semi-urban and urban areas will usually come back to parents following holidays. This time, whatever situation they might be in town, they will come with new clothes, shoes and new way of living. They usually do not want to tell their work or the suffering. Thus, more children will follow them while returning. Returns have connection with their employee or brokers so that is easy to be trafficker. The family who know how to send the children to other place is more time trafficked than who does not know, so could understand the more they know, the more they trafficked their child, as I try to discuss the awareness and information on child trafficking have negative effect, child trafficked is more times on the parent who knows about trafficking and how to be trafficked than the parent who does not know. This implication to the factors are not only on awareness and information, people are more trafficked when they have more clue about how to be trafficked.

Ethiopian governmental and different nongovernmental organization have been working to combat trafficking in different locations of Gondar, specifically through community mobilisation, awareness creation and experience share within society. But according to the result this awareness creation or mobilization is not working to combat trafficking. Perhaps the society have been misinformed about trafficking on different method directly or indirectly, correctly or incorrectly but the point is the problem is still progressing, children are trafficked and solutions need to be more effective. The findings from the research states that the parents or guardians age is significantly associated with child trafficking. The age of parents more than 50 years old or older, find it difficult to work and provide the fundamental needs for their child to live. The child is pushed to start work to meet their basic needs, besides the country like Ethiopia the culture and the tradition also pushes them to take care of their families so that directly or indirectly children have the responsibility to help the family.

The study shows that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families. Regarding family duties and responsibility, daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, and this results to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem. Therefore, they are expected to make their self-sacrifice to tolerate the problem, and engaging in cultural practices that encourage early marriage, many of

whom outflow to city put their lives in the hands of traffickers to get or find a better place. Victim's relatives, friends, associates and family play a significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. Long range vehicle (bus, lorry and taxi) drivers and bar and restaurant owners were found to be the usual traffickers.

6.10.3. Response of Ethiopia to combat child trafficking

The response of Ethiopian government to trafficking is positive but it is very limited to combat the problem. Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the government. There are measures that the Ethiopian government has put in place in trying to a fight, control, prevent and address child trafficking problem. However, these are not sufficient enough to deal with this problem. This practice exists even though the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework. Implementation problem, poor governance, direct support for the victims, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, limited prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policy are the main reason for the progress of child trafficking in the nation. The child trafficking policies and legislations have proved to be not strong enough to prevent and protect, obviously there is problem with implementation and direct assistance with victims. What is evidently absent is direct assistance to victims of trafficking once they are identified and rescued.

Poor governance: - The socio economic situation could be the first factor that affects the governing style. The country is poor, instability and corrupted and all this could affect the way of governance. One thing should be notice is this youth and child trafficking is extrimly increasing this days,why? Ethiopia was and is poor for along time but youth and children were not affected by trafficking like they are now. Ethiopia is democratic country as per the paper but still there are many activities and situations which are not expected in a democratic country.

Government with law enforcement and law enforcement agencies that encourage cooperatives with international networks to fight against trafficking practice in the place of the source, transit and destination. The Ethiopian government established a combined effort with stakeholders and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs representatives also has been working with National Task force. However, the problem (child trafficking, exploitation

and labour) continues in agriculture, domestic and textile weaving sectors. The social programs to fight against child labour have not sufficiently targeted and implemented.

As I have established, in Ethiopia trafficking is carried out by a well-organised work of traffickers, smugglers and brokers. This practice exists even though the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework. It is noted that the absence of effective legislation and regulation has made it very difficult to prevent and control human trafficking in the country. Ethiopia does not have a nationwide policy on trafficking (child trafficking) to combat the problem, and this created misunderstanding on the roles and responsibilities of different bodies and coordinators to play their contribution.

Implementation problem: - the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in Article 36 Rights of children states that every child has the right to live however, the practice and low enforcement to stick with the practice is not strong. Ethiopia could not implement the full international conventions on human rights with reference to human trafficking and it is due to absence capability, moral quality administration and commitment. Ethiopia has ratified laws regulating but do not have them implemented. Since Ethiopia has not combined with the CRC fully and directly or published the full text of the CRC in the official Nagrit Gazeta, it's problematic to implement accordingly with UNCRC.

Direct support for the victims: - Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the Government. However, few NGOs have been working to support returnee victims. Ethiopian government has ratified laws regulating but do not have direct support for victims of trafficking.

Shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking: - Lack of knowledge of the enforcement personnel on the applicable law, lack of evidence in the report cases, the gaps in the criminal law, workload and no adequate human resource within the law enforcement agencies are among the aggravated factors that is affecting child trafficking in the country. In addition to these, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, corruption, ignorance, low prosecution because of lack of evidence, lack of willing to support the victim by provide information about traffickers, inadequacy of community

policing and security, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking and the low level of reporting since its sensitive problem so victims not often report the crime they mostly shay to open the sentence are considered to be additional factors for child trafficking.

Official corruption: - The general perception, child traffickers are doing this business because of they are desperate and belong to lower economic class; on the other hand, they are economically well-off and perhaps even wealthy, and are never anticipated to be traffickers. A study conducted by Bahir Dar University shows the majority of child traffickers are prominent members of the society and own well established legal and formal businesses in Ethiopia. This research highlights that majority of the traffickers operate in collaboration with officials and authorities in places of power, border guards and police. Due to its lucrative nature, child trafficking has continued to grow and attract many into this practice, making this problem ever more entrenched and as noted earlier governmental officials, including police officers, are major collaborators, facilitators and benefactors of such practices, which raising the question how would any policy and regulatory framework would be effective without cleaning the rotten from the inside.

Prosecution of traffickers: - Poor public awareness about child trafficking is causes low rate of prosecution in Ethiopia. The victims and the families considered themselves as guilty, but the trafficking protocol indices that the trafficking victims are not guilty and responsible for the action it occurs on them. Reports point out that, Ethiopian government low rate of prosecution on traffickers need the attention of police investigation. The positive outcome from quantitative result about the information of child trafficking in the society and the government agencies providing social services through radio announcements and public service posters to alert the citizens of Ethiopia, but still low rate of prosecution on traffickers in Ethiopia.

Limited child trafficking policy: - The nation started making efforts to minimise trafficking, however, does not completely meet the minimum standards. The gaps in policies, legislations and information dissemination campaigns, the prevention efforts were not effective as compared to the seriousness of the issue. Limited immigration laws, weak protection and regulation in Ethiopia have contributed to the expansion of the role of traffickers, a condition that has aggravated child trafficking. Ethiopia does not have a

comprehensive policy to fight against the worst forms of child labour and has not effectively enforced the child labour laws. Child trafficking is increasingly becoming a thorny issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia and the problem continues unabated in the absence of proper and effective preventative and remedial frameworks.

In the new modified proclamation law of Criminal Code, the issue of trafficking on children was improved and got attention by lawmakers. However, there is still gap, and the law has not fully addressed the issue widely. Since there is still no clear legal provision under the constitution which discuss children with the right to be heard.

Ethiopia has recently ratified the Palermo Protocol in 2012. As the significance of the ratified laws is concerned, all the International agreements that ratified by Ethiopia are an essential part of the law of the country, the articles of all listed by UN and ILO should be implemented and applied accordingly on the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia constitution states that under Article 9. But the main problems of the form, the objectives of international instruments are general and its emphasis on government responsibilities rather than giving a description of rights and the creation of implementing to apply, structures and procedures at the state level. Most of the provisions need a declaration of secondary legislation by the national level law legislator to be valid in the country. All protocols on international level for instrument to fight against human and child trafficking and takes place in protecting the elementary human rights of women and children. There are international treaties but it's not sufficient alone to combat the problem of trafficking in all countries, since all nation have their own background of the problem and the conventions are general.

The proclamation under Article 91 prohibited that young employment workers for the night shift, overtime work, weekend work and public holidays. However, the labour proclamation on young workers and adult workers protection is the same in Ethiopia.

6.10.4. Effects related to child trafficking

Effects of child trafficking sees children often forced into risky or illegal jobs with no or irregular payment; this is often accompanied with physical and emotional torture, rape, and sexual exploitation. Usually, they are kept captive under conditions that do not meet sufficiently meet their physical and social needs, with no sufficient food, sleep or regards for their health, no access to school, etc.. These have far-reaching consequences for a child, making the child isolated and depressed, creating deteriorating psychological, physiological, general health conditions and destroying the generation.

Health and psychological impact (effect) is the main challenge for trafficked children; this includes experience physical and emotional abuse, which impacts negatively on, and deprives them of, their normal developmental needs of affection and emotional and material support. Trafficked girls are more likely to be raped and some are taken specifically to work in the sex industry, making them vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. According to Global Human Trafficking especially for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise, about 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade, 6 in 10 persons identified trafficking survivors were trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Trafficked children are living in abusive conditions. They are disadvantaged in economic, social, psychological, and physical situations, most of trafficked children are not paid for their service. Poverty, deprivation, and ill health sre some significant points for considering the health and well-being of trafficked or smuggled migrants. Poor living and working conditions could be reason or to not sustain their health and disease in deprived communities. Depression and symptoms of anxiety are some of the signs of the physical and psychological trauma of victims, child trafficking in persons is an illegal business that has a negative impact on physical trauma and increased contraction of diseases and psychological illness of the victims and their families.

Country image: There are multiple associated risks with trafficking including the arduous and dangerous journey, followed by destinations where they often find themselves pushed into hazardous and dangerous jobs and criminal activities. Engaging with risky, hazardous and dangerous jobs in foreign countries created a bad image of the country of victims.



Figure 6. 1. Purpose of child trafficking

6.11. CONCLUSION

The chapter answered the research questions and clearly discussed the objectives, analysis and results, interpretation and discussion and concluded by answering the research questions and objectives based on the result and finding of the study. The extent of child trafficking from the total result for child trafficked in the study area is about 128 children had been trafficked from the total of 636 households in East Este Woreda and Debre Tabor woreda in 2016. Which means one child from five children has been trafficked and the result indicates that Ethiopia is the main source of child trafficking. The Socio-demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure), socio economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, lack of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers effect), socio- cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent's poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) and information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, low awareness about their right and access to communication) have been found the societal contributed factors for child to be trafficked from this research study.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia is one of the most affected nations of child trafficking, but it is very challenging to find out the extent of child trafficking. No studies have been conducted on this, so there is no relevant and comprehensive data on child trafficking and human trafficking in Ethiopia. Due to the clandestine nature of trafficking it's very challenging to get the exact statistics on the extent of child trafficking. This is further compounded by the overlapping nature of the definitions of trafficking and migration.

In Ethiopia, trafficking in person has long been a common practice - a practice affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of the main social problems. This problem is aggravating by prevalence of poverty and traffickers' desire to exploit vulnerable individuals, in this case children poorer communities. It is also known that trafficked children experience physical and emotional abuse – exposed rape, starvation, and battery; and are deprived of their needs for normal development - no education, poor health and safety. Notably, children are trafficked both inside and outside of the country. It is extremely challenging to find out the extent and prevalence of this problem, which also complicates the search for an appropriate solution to the problem in Ethiopia. The result from researches and journals reflects that children from a poor family, broken family, living in poverty, persistent unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, and social insecurity has a high risk of being trafficked. Result revealed that trafficking has a negative impact on the country image, health and psychological behaviour of the trafficked person.

The most common factors for child trafficking is broken families, orphans or parents' death and disintegration of immediate as well as extended family, under poverty and despair, parents are tempted to mobilize their children as resources to access immediate cash or long-term income. As a matter of tradition, children are expected to contribute to the household economy. Cultural and attitudinal problems like harmful traditional

practices, lack of education admission for females, sexual and physical abuse, forced marriage, children could be provoked by pressures from families, friends, neighbours and any close person who encourage children to be trafficked. Expectation of parents from trafficking, influence of returnees after a stay in town, hotel owners, brokers and care drivers effect taking children from home to town. Usually, the practice destroys children's future and their lives, damages their bodies, with long-term psychological and physiological effects.

There are measures Ethiopian government has put in place in trying to a fight, control, prevent and address child trafficking problem. However, these are not sufficient enough to deal with this problem, and as noted earlier government officials, including police officers, are major collaborators, facilitators and benefactors of such practices, which raising the question how would any policy and regulatory framework would be effective without cleaning the rotten from the inside. Under such conditions, despite the legal provision which take the first line render proper justice on brokers and facilitators of child trafficking in Ethiopia, and the child trafficking policies and legislations have proved to be not strong enough to prevent and protect, obviously there is problem with implementation and direct assistance with victims. Ethiopia has verified all UN conventions and the nation is working with National Task Force to fight human trafficking. However, there is big problem with implementation.

7.2. RESULTS AND SUMMARY IN RELATION TO THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

7.2.1. The extent of child trafficking in South Gondar Ethiopia

The extent of child trafficking from the total result for child trafficked in the study area is about 128 children had been trafficked from the total of 636 households and the extent of child trafficking is about 20 percent in East Este Woreda and Debre Tabor woreda in 2016.

Then from this research could answer why the extent of child trafficking is greater than adult trafficking, as we could see the extent of trafficked children is 20 percent in South Gondar Ethiopia, which means one child from five children has been trafficked. Ethiopia is the main source of child trafficking as countries from West Africa like West Africa like Guinea, Nigeria, Uganda and Lesotho are with high extent of child trafficking. The extent of child trafficking is about 20 percent in East Este Woreda in 2016.

7.2.2. Associated factors of child trafficking in South Gondar Ethiopia

The result of this study is on based on four independent variables and question under each independent variable have been discussed on Bivariate and Multivariate significant outcomes and based on the significant outcome of SPSS result the four independent variables (Socio-demographic factors, Socio-economic factors, information and communication factors and Socio-cultural factors) are possible community associated factors which contributed for child trafficking in the society.

The Socio- demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Este is in key position for trade and exchange areas. There are new faces every day who come for trade and business. Brokers and other persons has use this advantage for access children easily. Socio economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, luck of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers effect) are the contributing factors to child trafficking. Socio- cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent's poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for child to be trafficked in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda. Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual

awareness about trafficking, low awareness about their right and access to communication) have been found the contributed factors for trafficking from this research study.

The study shows that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families. Regarding family duties and responsibility, daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, this result to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem.

7.2.3. Response of Ethiopia to combat child trafficking

The response of Ethiopian government on trafficking is positive but it is very limited to combat the problem, implementation problem, poor governance, direct support for the victimize, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, limited prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policy are the main reason for the progress of child trafficking in the nation. The child trafficking policies and legislations have proved to be not strong enough to prevent and protect.

Poor governance: - The absence of effective legislation and regulation has made child trafficking very difficult to prevent and control in the country. Ethiopia does not have a nationwide policy on trafficking (child trafficking) to combat the problem, and this created misunderstanding on the roles and responsibilities of different bodies and coordinators to play their contribution.

Implementation problem: - Ethiopia could not to implement the international conventions on human rights on reference of human trafficking, due to absence capability, moral quality administration, lack of awareness and commitment. Trade in human beings is well organised and the truth that Ethiopian government has ratified laws regulating but do not have implemented.

Direct support for the victims: - Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the Government; however, Ethiopian government has ratified laws regulating but do not have direct support for victims of trafficking.

Shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking: - The shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, corruption, ignorance, low prosecution because of lack of evidence, lack of willing to support the victim by provide information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking.

Official corruption: - The majority of the traffickers operate in collaboration with officials and authorities in places of power, border guards and police. Governmental officials, including police officers, are major collaborators, facilitators and benefactors of such practices.

Prosecution of traffickers: - Poor public awareness about child trafficking is caused low rate of prosecution in Ethiopia, the victims and the families considered themselves as guilty, but the trafficking protocol indices that the trafficking victims are not guilty and responsible for the action it occurs on them, Ethiopian low rate of prosecution on traffickers need the attention of police investigation.

Limited child trafficking policy: - Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive policy to fight against the worst forms of child labour and has not effectively enforced the child labour laws.

7.2.4. Effects related to child trafficking in South Gondar Ethiopia.

Trafficked children are living in abusive conditions, they are disadvantaged in the economic, social, psychological, and physical aspects of society. Trafficking on children with hard consequence have effect on individual level, family level, communtiy level and national level, children are future of the nation and generation, trafficked children to be forced into difficult and exploitative condition of labour relation with long working hours; they are often forced into risky or illegal jobs with no or irregular payment; this often accompanied with physical and emotional torcher, rape, and sexual exploitation. The consequences for a child include making the child isolated and depressed, creating

deteriorating psychological, physiological, general health conditions and destroying the generation.

Country image: Trafficked children are engaging with risky, hazardous and dangerous jobs in foreign countries created a bad image of the country of traffickers.

7.3. NEW CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

The research study has contributed three new knowledge areas which could be help for further research on the area, Ethiopian government, non-governmental organizations and all stakeholders who are working on the child trafficking issue to fight against the trafficking problem.

7.3.1. Empirical contribution

This study provides the extent of child trafficking in East Este Woreda and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia. The extent of child trafficking from the total result in the study area is about 128 children had been trafficked from the total of 636 households and that means the extent of child trafficking is about 20 percent in East Este Woreda and Debre Tabor woreda in 2016 or 1 child from 5 children had been trafficked.

This study has introduced five important components as the contributed factors of child trafficking in Ethiopia. Those components are, socio-demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Este is in key position for trade and exchange areas. There are new faces every day who come for trade and business. Brokers and other persons has use this advantage for accessing children easily. Socio economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, luck of structured facilities, Influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers effect) are the contributed factors for child trafficking. Socio cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for child to be trafficked in East Este and Debre Tabor Worda. Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, low rate of prosecution and access to communication) also aggravate trafficking, as well as legal provision factors (implementation problems, poor governance, direct support for the victims, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, limited prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policy) have been found the contributed factors for child to be trafficked from this research study.

7.3.2. Theoretical contribution

General Strain Theory: the explanation of the theory has been linked to the findings of the research as contributing factors to child trafficking in Ethiopia. General Strain Theory had been chosen to further understand of the associated factor for child trafficking in Southern Gondar of Ethiopia. The people are who living with economic stress, social stress and political stress, all could push child to be trafficked. The general strain theory explains crime based on the stress that people face daily such as, poverty, parent disintegration, expectation and lack of structured. These factors are stressing children and pushing them to leave their home as the general strain theory is concerned and dealing with explaining the causes and factors of trafficking.

In South Gondar of Ethiopia, there are a lot of stressors for children beside poverty such as culture, believe, gender inequality, poor child care culture, distinguish of family, education and poor social service are found as the factor of trafficking. Generally, the socio-cultural factors create stress on child and lead to them to be vulnerable of trafficking. Strain theory also includes relationships with other present conditions of negative stimuli for the reason for a child to be trafficked, delinquency is most likely when the parents or adolescent are not close to their children, poor schooling and other institutes; parents or guardians fail to control, and improper sanction are contributed factors of trafficking, the negative relationship with family or community could pressure children to be vulnerable for social problems.

According to the result of this research, mostly parents have expectation of money from their children and they also compare those achievements they gained from the child. This could suit the expectation of strain theory focus on the inability to achieve goals derived from the cultural system. There is always the disjunction of expectation and achievement or reward and this expectation coming from comparison with other individuals who have similar background with them. There is the possibility for which demographic and subgroup differences could be factor for trafficking as Este Woreda places in the centre of other semi urban areas and that is the factor for easy trafficking since the is people and trade movement in the location.

Karl Marx Theory: The main purpose of human trafficking is exploitation, the people on top with power constantly exploited the people who vulnerable for state of victimisation. Trafficked person are abused on various ways by their employee, no balanced payment for what they did, no food, no rest, no protection since they are in proletariat group. The Marxist ideology basically based on people conflict, is social fundamental idea that suggests that reason for crime is economic motivation and social motivation in the society, meaning that the economic and social motivation is the main reason why people committed crime, and this theory could clarify the reason and thoughts on human trafficking. The system and norm or values have been developed by bourgeoisies to establish and regulate accordingly, could all society the access of power wealth, autonomy and all resource are belonging to them and there is always conflict with in the powerful groups and powerless groups directly and indirectly. In most case the traffickers are powerful, and the victims are powerless most likely children. This endless manipulation could create a wrong perception for the trafficked persons; push them to believe that they have no any choice to survive without slavery, they are helpless to break the system since they have low esteem and self-worth and they are mentally exhausted, humiliated, and frightened.

This theory society divides in to two classed, power full and power less class and this victimization story based on the power in the society and applied upon where the county like Ethiopia, the economic, social, political and cultural difficult with class straggle are takes place. Karl Marx's concept nearby social conflict theory conditions that there is a continuous conflict between two groups. Mostly, women group are obviously inferior to men on the resource access to like power, wealth, autonomy, and other valued resource. Gender inequality is the reason for girls to be trafficked.

Socio Cultural factors for child trafficking on domestic violence and disrespect for children and human rights, which is the reason to push them to be trafficking. Socio-economic inequality of societal group is indicative of the condition that contemporary society is first and foremost a multileveled class society. Social conflict has offered many different definitions of conflict it is simply as struggle for status. According to conflict theory, crime is caused by the sociological fundamental idea of economic and social battles to get resource and status within society.

7.3.3. Development of study models

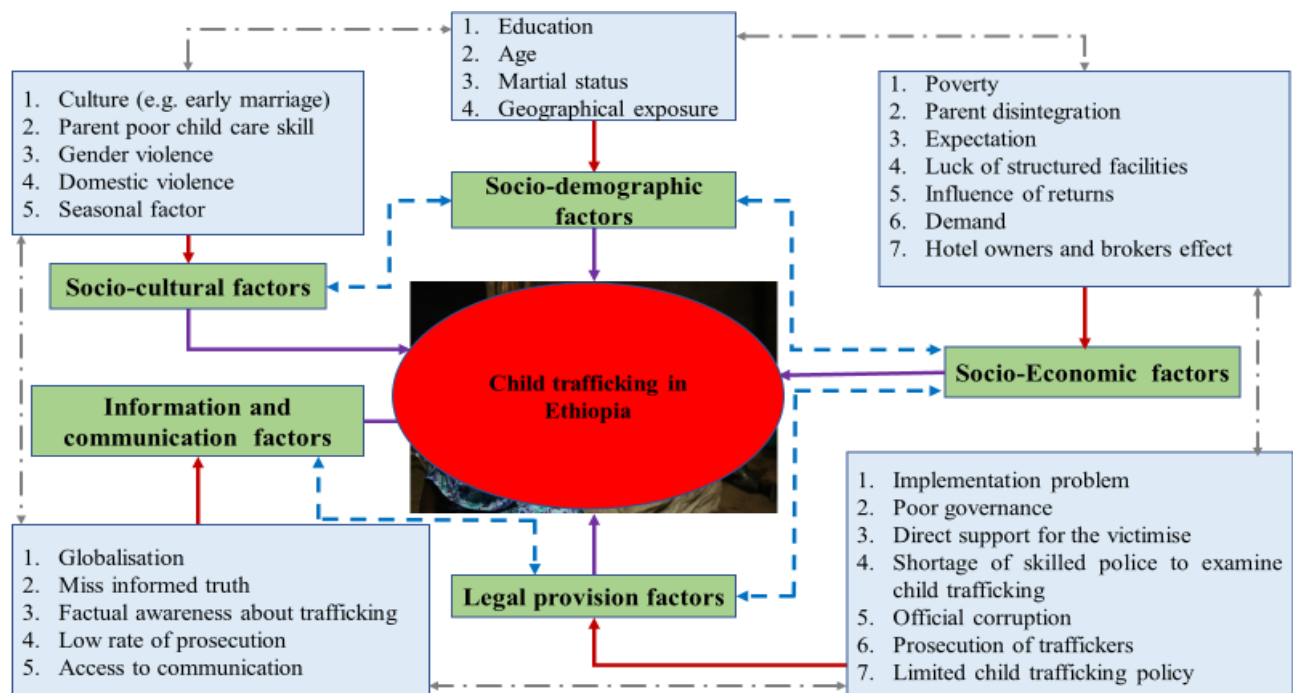


Figure 7. 1. Associated factor of child trafficking in Ethiopia (Tolla, 2017)

There are measures Ethiopian government has put in place in trying to a fight, control, prevent and address child trafficking problem. However, these are not sufficient enough to deal with this problem, under such conditions, implementation problem, poor governance, direct support for the victims, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, limited prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policy, are the main reasons for the unsuccessful progress of child trafficking in the nation. For more clarify see Figure 7.2 factors that affects the national response to combat child trafficking in Ethiopia.

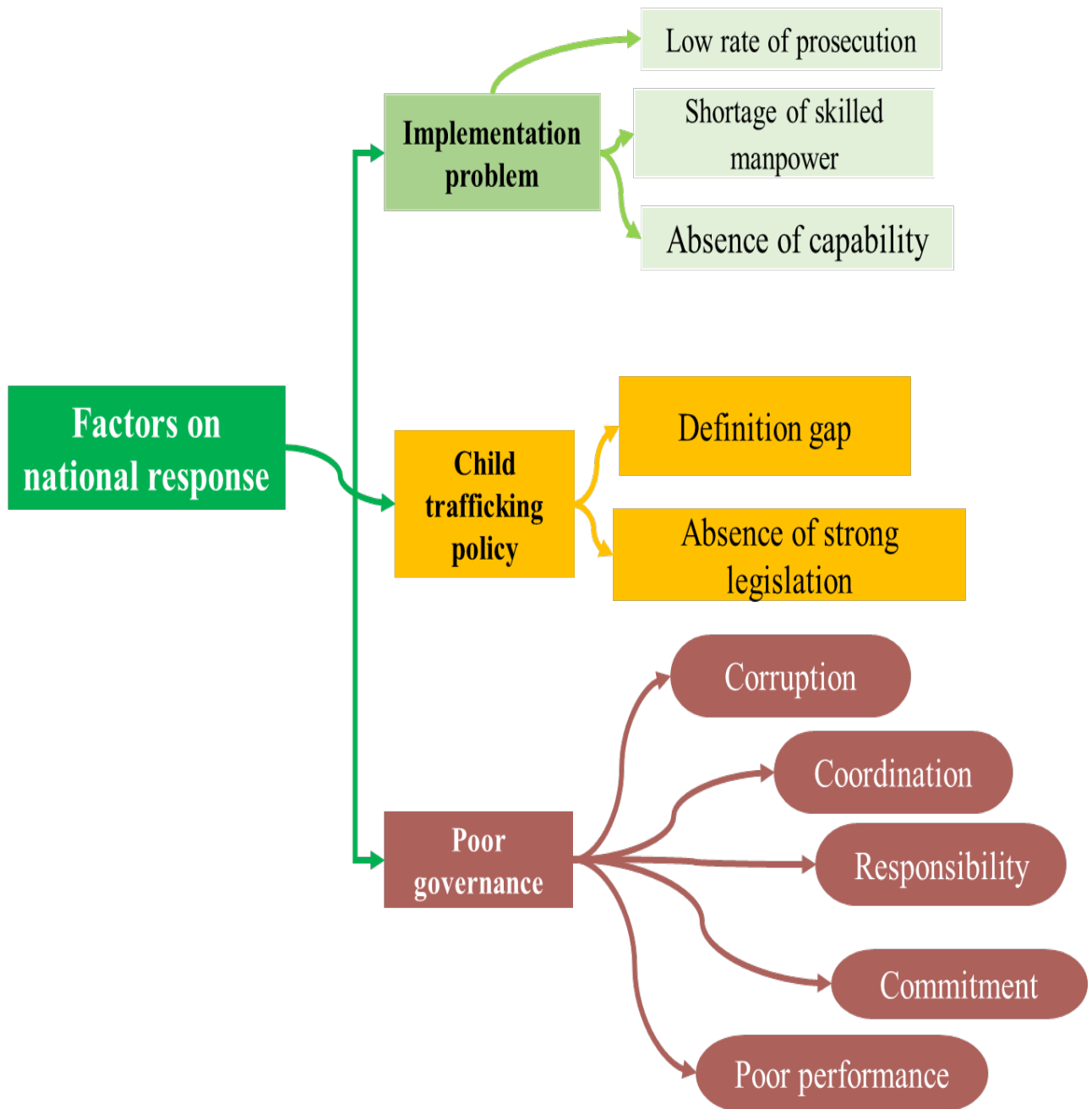


Figure 7. 2. Factors that affects the national response to combat child trafficking in Ethiopian scenario (Tolla, 2017)

7.3. CONCLUSIONS

Based on this study, it can be concluded that the extent of child trafficking in Ethiopia is high. The result of this study is based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes and based on the significant outcome of SPSS result the four independent variables (Socio-demographic factors, Socio-Economic factors, Information and communication factors and Socio-cultural factors) are possible community associated factors which contributed for child trafficking in the society. Ethiopia is one of the most affected nations but it is very challenging to find out the extent of child trafficking. The most common factors for child trafficking are broken families, orphans or parents' death and disintegration of immediate as well as extended family, under poverty and despair, parents are tempted to mobilize their children as resources to access immediate cash or long-term income. As a matter of tradition, children are expected to contribute to the household economy. Cultural and attitudinal problems like Harmful Traditional Practices, Lack of education admission for females, Sexual and physical abuse, forced marriage, children could be provoked by pressures from families, friends, neighbours and any close person who encourage children to be trafficked. Expectation of Parents from trafficking, Influence of returnees after a stay in town, Hotel owners, brokers and care drivers effect taking children from home to town.

In the Ethiopian community, the main influential elements for child trafficking as push factors are poverty, parents' death and disintegration followed by the coming of extended family, parents' desire for accessing income, parents' poor child care skill, the fundamental role of the family in the growth and well-being of children, recognising the crucial importance of a loving, harmonious and understanding family. The response of Ethiopian government to combat child trafficking is positive but it's not enough. There are measures Ethiopian government has put in place in trying to fight, control, prevent and address child trafficking problem. However, these are not enough to deal with this problem, under such condition, implementation problem, poor governance, direct support for the victimise, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, and official corruption.

CHAPTER 8

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK

8.1 INTRODUCTION

From the analysis of this research, it could be concluded that the extent of child trafficking in the study area is high. The possible associated community factors for child trafficking and its effects have been investigated. The national response to eradicate the problem of human trafficking in Ethiopia also investigated. This result shows that the national response of the Ethiopian government is poor both from framework and implementation point of view. To finalise the study, the researcher recognised and identifies some gaps for more investigation and work on this problematic issue and recommends as follows.

Firstly, to start with the definition and conceptualisation of child trafficking, the issue of child trafficking is complicated, and it lacks clarity of definition. The meaning of trafficking and migration are almost same and could use interchangeable in Ethiopia since both are unclear. The researchers, the community, national and international role players need to have clear concept and guideline of child trafficking in the nation context. To find out the extent and its associated factors of trafficking, the clear understanding of the definition and concept of child trafficking is very relevant. Every nation has their own factors with their own socio economic and cultural background, therefore, Ethiopia need to have her own conceptualisation and understanding of child trafficking. The researcher recommended that provision of this clarification would be highly helpful and meaningful to investigation on child trafficking definition directly. Not only written clarification but also training on a clear understating of child trafficking for all relevant stakeholders to prevent, protect and combat child trafficking problem in Ethiopia is recommended.

From the finding of this research, child trafficking is not a problem which is caused by specific, direct or single factor. Therefore, the main concern lies with the government of Ethiopia, the government should clean the governing system, such as should listen of the people heart bit and comprehend the people, control corruption, make sure the responsible officials are doing their job effectively and properly, control and make sure

legislation are implemented accordingly, advocate the system the police and guidance are helping and assisting child victims and their families as well, and encourage prosecution on traffickers and illegal brokers. The Ethiopian government signed almost all the international convention and treaties, but the problem is in implementation those convention in the nation. Therefore, the government and the people have to work together to make sure that those convention and treaties are on the ground and actively implemented.

For clear understanding of the International Conventions and Treaties (such as fully translate CRC and all ratified conventions), the researcher recommended that, the publication should be translated to Amharic version (local language) in official Negarit Gazeta of Ethiopia, so that everyone could understand and seek to implement their right easily.

Based on the find of this research, some governmental and nongovernmental organisation are working to create awareness about human trafficking but it's not enough when compared to the sensitiveness of the problem. Therefore, developing an educational curriculum on child trafficking for students in Ethiopia to bridge the gap, to prevent the problem so that they could create true picture of child trafficking.

Ethiopia has ratified most of the United Nations conventions as well as ILO conventions, so it need to use those conventions as the guidelines, and the its possibility to create, activate or provide the system which could help the society though on the ground awareness, forums, through TV and radio in their own language.

The government should take action when victimisation occurs on children, inequality, misunderstanding within family and any small problem that causes vulnerability for the child to be trafficked, provide help and support for problematic children and single moms for school and living conditions as well.

The society and the government are responsible for any child who is the victim of trafficking so it's very important to teach, guide and support the society. To encourage girls to go to school and protect them from indoor exploitation in household.

The government should provide the system for consultation of teenagers when they have problems with families and schooling problem so that they could get help easily. In same manner the government should provide public services like hospital, school, public library and green area to spend time and play for the child and society as whole.

People also should support the government on anti-human trafficking activities, be informed correctly about trafficking, the factors and outcome of trafficking and should support the government on the anti-trafficking activities to control the issue. The society should also know the main factor for child trafficking is bad tradition and cultural practice on the child like gender inequality, early marriage, lack of knowledge how to grow the child, exploitation in the house, child labeling and education for both child and parent have great effects to prevent trafficking and vulnerability.

Policy design and implementation regarding the best interests of the child for their development to prevent trafficking, should emphasise that child should grow with their families with love and care. As can be seen child care skills and good relationship with the child is very important. Moreover, the family should not send their child to other place for work, its family responsibility to work and fulfil the child's needs so that the government should make sure it implemented accordingly.

The Ethiopian government need to support, help and fund the academic researchers on child trafficking for better outcome.

8.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

From this study researcher suggest further study to be carried in the following area:

- The data on child trafficking is not available, research is needed to identify the extent of child victims and vulnerable of trafficking to combat the problem.
- Investigation is needed to address potential socio-cultural, socio-economical, educational and political factors which contributed in Ethiopia in all 9 regional states to understand the issue on detail.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE: PUBLICATION

CHILD TRAFFICKING (MODERN SLAVERY) IN ETHIOPIA: REVIEW ON STATUS AND NATIONAL RESPONSE

Aden Dejene Tolla and Shanta Singh

Discipline of Criminology and Forensic Studies, School Applied Human Science,
University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.

Corresponding Email: adendejene@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This article dealing with the child trafficking as horrible and terrible trade manner. The issue of human trafficking huge concern for most nations including Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, trafficking in person has long been a common practice - a practice affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of the main social problems. This problem is aggravating by prevalence of poverty and traffickers' desire to exploit vulnerable individuals. It is also known that trafficked children experience physical and emotional abuse – exposed rape, starvation, and battery; and are deprived of their needs for normal development - no education, poor health and safety. Notably, children are trafficked both inside and outside of the country. It is extremely challenging to find out the extent and prevalence of this problem, which also complicates the search for an appropriate solution to the problem in Ethiopia. The focus of this secondary systematic review is to highlight and explore the nature and current situation of this problem by examining the profile of the traffickers, actors, associated factor and effect in the current scenario and national response on child trafficking in Ethiopia. The reviewed result from articles, researches and journals reflects that children from a poor family, broken family, living in poverty, persistent unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, and social insecurity has a high risk of being trafficked. Result revealed that trafficking has a negative impact on the country image, health and psychological behaviour of the trafficked person.

Keywords: - child trafficking; exploitation; poverty; illiteracy.

INTRODUCTION

Human beings were bought and sold like materials and commodities for merchants as an exchange by warriors and kings in the early 19th century, inhuman treatment for this person of slavery and slave trade. Unfortunately, this dehumanising and horrible trade has continued in a more terrible manner called human trafficking or modern-day slavery, it is the new way of the slave trade which traffickers play the central role for the benefit. Unlike the slave trade by Europeans, merchant came to African land to buy and sell the slaves. Human trafficking is a worldwide issue with international consequence (Olasupo 2012). The globe has got easy to be buying and selling of humans like materials, colonisation have played the major played key to contribute to human trafficking. The colonialism of the 16th through the 19th centuries depended upon wars, raids and forced abduction on obtaining slaves, whereas trafficking exists to extent on false promises and deception (Aronowitz 2009).

According to E. G. Iweriebor, between the year of the 1870s and 1900, much of Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia faced European imperialist invasion and violence, pressures and eventual conquest and colonisation (Figure 1). European force into Africa motivated was an economic factor, political factor and social factor, and this motivation of superiority on political power caused deviation of European countries. Those factors as result of industrialisation, poverty, unemployment, homelessness, displacement and so on (Kongo, 1526). The universe affected by trafficking included Asia, Africa and the rest of the world is mainly due to colonialism (Bourgeois 2015). But Ethiopia ware not colonialized by any nation and human trafficking is beyond control now a days.



Figure 1. European colonies in Africa, 1912.

WORKING WITH DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2000) defines child trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic and other personal gains. “Child” shall mean any human being under eighteen years old, child trafficking as (Howard 2012) is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the biological age of 18 (designated as a protective, economically inactive period).

According to Manzo (2005) human trafficking is when individuals leave their own home or place, that could be voluntary or involuntary, to be eventually pushed into multiple systems of exploitation, abuse and suffering. Trafficking is a human beings trade in both local and global, and entails a systemic and complex problem (Kubai, 2015). In this sense, child trafficking and child slavery are related, and, at times, intertwined/overlapped. However, each entails different forms of exploitation - called a new and modern way of slavery. Child trafficking focuses on children, parents and traffickers so that its focus sufficiently on system of control rather than the mere condition of forced labour, unlike slavery. For example, terms such as ‘smuggling of migrants’ and ‘trafficking in persons’ are often confused and used interchangeably. This is a sign that there is lack of clear definition and understanding of the existing legal and policy frameworks regarding trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Trafficking involves an illegal human trade for the purpose of general exploitation, which could be commercial work, labour work, sexual exploitations and others immoral work (Patel, 2015).

The process, means and purpose of human trafficking is depicted in Figure 2. Per (Stop human trafficking ,2010) Human trafficking: - 3 elements necessarily meet trafficking definition. According to Assembly (2000), “Child trafficking means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of child, by means of threat or use of force for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs” (Assembly, 2000).

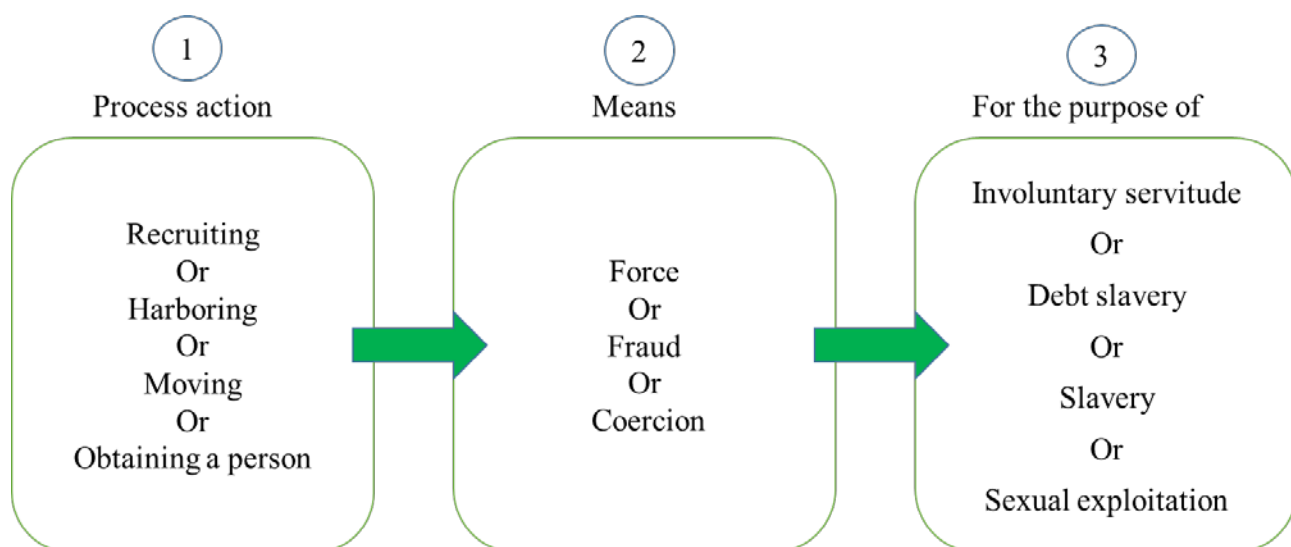


Figure 2. The process, Means and purpose of human trafficking

Child trafficking, for the purpose of this paper, following Howard (2012), is defined as any illegal movement of a person who less than living age of eighteen or before 18th years nominated as a protective and economically not active period. This follows a definition of a child captured by Assembly (2000) “any person under eighteen years of age”.

EXTENT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

According to Labour and Office (2001), human trafficking has evolved into becoming a multibillions dollar industry running with freedom and earns its stake by roughly selling children like commodities and exploiting them. And also estimated to have increased 10 times greater than the 19th-century transoceanic slave trade (Chung, 2009). Worldwide there are around 27 million people of human trafficking victims; out of it with approximately 50 percent victims are under the age of 18th (UNICEF, 2006). About 300,000 children are at risk of commercial sex industry and estimation as many as 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year (Fong and Berger Cardoso, 2010). It is estimated that in Asia, for the past 30 years, more than 30 million women and children have been trafficked; out of which 80 percent are trafficked for sexual exploitation and 50 percent of victims are girls (Chung, 2009). Trafficking is identified as a problem in more than 70 percent of the countries worldwide, and out of these one-third (33 percent) of countries are in East and Southern Africa (UNICEF, 2003). Trafficking is a recognised

problem in at least 49 percent of African countries (UNICEF, 2006), and it also noted that the most important group of trafficked people are teenage girls and few percentage of boys between the ages of 15th to 17th years old (Syamsuddin and Azman, 2014).

Ethiopia, like several other Sub-Saharan African nations, huge number of persons arrive the labour market under the age of 15 years old, with no formal/proper skill or education. Trafficked children would work in both decent and immoral jobs, a significant avenue for a child to access the labour market (Guarcello et al., 2006). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are 8-24 ages illiterate or interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Despite the usually proclaimed Ethiopian religion and tradition of carrying and solidarity, a fusion of greed, desperation, lack of knowledge and awareness, child trafficking has continued to be a brutal and ruthless practice. Research done in this area by Endeshaw et al., (2006) identifies children trafficking from rural areas of Amhara Regional State is the resource for children to trafficked to Addis Ababa (the capital of Ethiopia) and other cities and towns mainly for prostitution, boy children for the purpose of traditional weaving business. Endeshaw et al., (2006) point out the trading of children for the purpose of farm labour from Sidama and Wolaita Zones of the SNNPRS³ through Shashemene and Awassa towns and also same with from the Bale and Arsi zones of the Oromia Regional State.

ROUTE AND DESTINATION

The challenge trafficked Ethiopian children face during the trafficking journey is not the end but the beginning; they are subjected to highly exploitative world, even though their movement could be voluntary or involuntary. Irrespective of their start, they are subjected to exploitation and abuse.

³ *SNNPRS-Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regions one of the nine ethnically based regional states of Ethiopia.*

Internal route and destination: It is very common that children of both sex are trafficked from rural areas to Addis Abeba and other urban and semi-urban areas of the country (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Children are trafficked to Addis Abeba and other urban centres for various reasons and purposes. Trafficked children are mainly exploited as domestic servants, commercial sex workers, servants in hotels, bars and restaurants, child soldiers, workers in illegal mines, textile factories, agriculture and construction industries and begging (Rafferty, 2008).

External route and destination: According to Adepoju (2005), in Eastern Africa, Ethiopia is the main source of trafficked children to Lebanon, Gulf States, Germany, UK, Sweden, Italy, Spain, France and Netherland, to be used in sex industry, pornography and domestic labour. Young girls and women kidnapped from conflict zones of East Africa are forced to become sex slaves in Sudan and the Gulf States to rebel commanders or wealthy men (Salah, 2004). Trafficked children are employed for sex industry, pornography, domestic labour, in the informal sector or commercial plantations through networks of agents (Salah, 2004).

Traffickers: Traffickers have extended big network starting from low-class society to high-class society and from lower kebele⁴ level to the towns and cities, their main tool for traffic is a false promise in Ethiopia and abroad (Rezene, 2015). Since they tend to profit from the illegal movement, the illegal transportation supported by lorry, bus or taxi drivers who are knowing and willingly involved, those who agreed to accompany migrants on irregular crossings and bush guides, and those are considered as smugglers (Barasa and Fernandez, 2015). In Ethiopia trafficking is carried out by well-organised work of traffickers, smugglers and brokers (Kubai, 2015). This practice exists despite the fact that the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework.

⁴ A *kebele* (Amharic: ቀበሌ, "neighborhood") is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia, similar to a ward, a neighborhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a district, itself usually part of a Zone which in turn are grouped into one of the Regions based on ethno-linguistic communities that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Each kebele consists of at least five hundred families, or the equivalent of 3,500 to 4,000 persons. There is at least one in every town with more than 2,000 population.

Actors for trafficking: According to Wheaton et al. (2010), in the child trafficking market, the traffickers act as intermediaries between the employers and workers, the sender and receiver. Thinking about trafficking and migration, three interdependent actors can be identified, and these are the sender, mediator and receiver communities (Kangaspunta, 2006):

- Sending community: - Sending community is the source area and household in which children are recruited for trafficking by others or initiate their own migration plan.
- Mediator Community: - This community is collective of individuals having monetary value interest on child trafficking and thereby accomplishing various activities to achieve their interest including mapping, recruiting and shifting children from sending to the receiving community. These are usually brokers, bus drivers or individuals from the urban setting.
- The receiving community: - The urban and semi-urban community that is used as transit or destination by the mediators to transfer children to final destination or establishments like hotels and bars.

ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING

Every phenomenon or social problem has factors and associated effects. Ethiopian children also have their own reasons to become involved in trafficking, such as socioeconomic reasons, as Chung (2006) argues. Variables associated with human trafficking are labelled as “Push and Pull Factors” (Chung, 2006). The contribution of pull and push factors do not only support one another but they are also supplemented by other intermediary factors (Anteneh, 2011). Push and pull factors are not the only factors for trafficking, and there are additional and intermediary factors which cannot be categorised into push or pull factors.

Push Factors (supply-side factors) to child trafficking

Figure 2 represents the relation between human trafficking factors as the mediator, manmade and natural disasters as the facilitators. According to Salah (2004), finding and understanding the significant risk for child trafficking as push factor that makes children choose to leave their land origin is crucial to dealing with this problem from the supply-side. Parents in poverty have often using their children as an asset to ameliorate their material conditions and enlist them for (and facilitate their) trafficking. Grinding poverty, persistent unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity and family disintegration, abuse, gangs, and homelessness are the usual factors the force children to leave home in search of a new place to live and the pursuit of a better life (Akor, 2011).

According to Gjermeni et al., (2008), communities and households that are disproportionately affected by trafficking are characterised by the absence of education, family poverty, neglect, and lack of treatment. In such conditions, the families and households suffer from unemployment of parents/adult members, no or limited education of parent, housing problems (absence of electricity and sanitation), health problems, abnormal interpersonal relationships (including family violence and alcohol abuse), and parental ignorance (Brennan, 2005). The combination of such factors (including persistent unemployment, war, worse poverty, human deprivation) and deteriorating living conditions and hopelessness make the environment suitable for human trafficking in the region (Salah, 2004). Salah (2004) points out that the major push factor for child trafficking are parent unemployment, famine, broken families, armed conflicts and rural-urban migration. The reason for child exploitation in Ethiopia is poor governance, poverty, low economic status of the families and famine.

For Gjermeni et al., (2008) and Akor (2011), financial concern together with unrealistic expectations and desperation of parents make their children especially vulnerable to trafficking, as they are more likely to search for risky solutions and to have faith in wrong promises. Other researchers have noted that parents of trafficked children are often misinformed of the welfare of their children, positive returns and forceful exploitation and false promises (Adepoju, 2005).

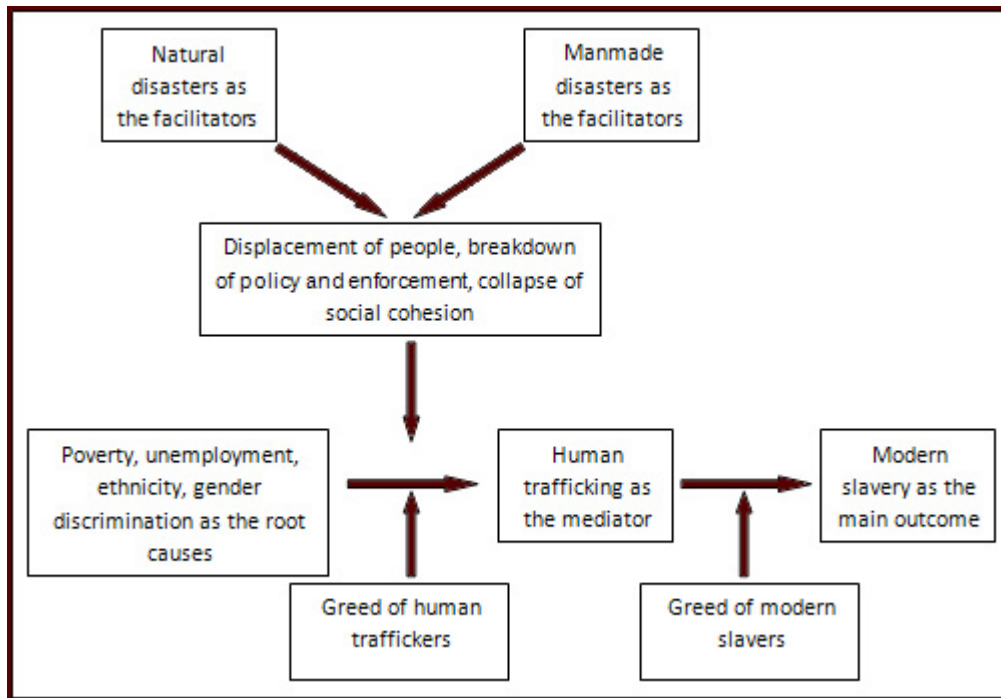


Figure 3. The relation between human trafficking factors as the mediator, manmade and natural disasters as the facilitators (adapted from Rezaeian 2016).

Kumar’s study shows that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia. About 90 percent of the children were exploited forcefully in agriculture and other industrial firms (Kumar, 2015). The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families (Abebe and Kjörholt, 2009). Exploiting those people living in low standard, manipulating and taking advantage of the family social values and the social response are the main forms of abuse of power used by traffickers (Howard, 2012). Regarding family duties and responsibility, daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, and this results to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem. therefore they are expected to make their self-sacrifice to tolerate the problem, and engaging in cultural practices that encourage early marriage, many of whom outflow to city put their lives in the hands of traffickers to get or find a better place (Kubai, 2015).

Highlights a cause and effect relationship on the trafficking of human being. Poverty, unemployment, ethnicity, gender discrimination as the most important social determinants are the root causes of modern slavery and in this relation, human trafficking acts as the mediator. Moreover, manmade disasters together with natural disasters and due to displacement of people, breakdown of policy and enforcement, collapse of social cohesion could be considered as the facilitators (see Figure 1) (Rezaeian, 2016).

Pull factors (demand-side factors) to child trafficking: According to Endeshaw et al. (2006), demand-side factors of child trafficking are reasons and conditions creating the demand for cheap and vulnerable labor and other activities; vulnerability is essential, in a sense that it enables the person easily subjugated into performing any task under any conditions. The demand for servitude, underage sex work, and generally demand for cheap labour in the major cities and towns act as main pull factors in Ethiopia. Lately, access to technology and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors, making individuals ripe for trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). People are always looking forward the best place to live for themselves and family, and stories and images improved living condition spreading via ICT are serving as sufficient pull factor for trafficking. The role of technology and globalisation have its own significant factor by communicating globe (Chung, 2009). Limited immigration laws, weak protection and regulation in Ethiopia have contributed to the expansion of the role of traffickers, a condition that has aggravated child trafficking (Anteneh, 2011).

Additional factors (both or none pull and push factors): Anteneh (2011) outlines, in addition to pull and push factor, child trafficking are dependent on factors like peer and family pressure, bad attitude about home, low performance and motivation in education, good network of traffickers and brokers and an absence of a clear protection strategies and legal framework. In addition to these shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, corruption, ignorance, low prosecution because of lack of evidence, lack of willing to support the victim by provide information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking and the low level of reporting since its sensitive problem so victims not often report the crime they mostly shay to open the sentence are considered to be additional factors for child trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Hasan et al., (2011) similarly argue that child trafficking occurs as a result of the inadequacy of community policing and security.

Victim's relatives, friends, associates and family play significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. Long range vehicle (bus, lorry and taxi) drivers and bar and restaurant owners were found to be the usual traffickers. In addition to this, especially for those children who live in an environment of violence and alcohol abuse, fear of returning home or the desire to avoid going home is stronger as a solution (Endeshaw et al., 2006; Gjermeni, Van Hook et al., 2008). Being trafficked then is a tempting way to avoid this problem, if not considered as a solution for it. However, for wellbeing of children it is crucial for them to grow in loving, harmonious and understanding family environment (UNICEF, 1994).

EFFECTS RELATED TO CHILD TRAFFICKING

It is a common experience for trafficked children to be forced into difficult and exploitative condition of labour relation with long working hours, without food; they are often forced into risky or illegal jobs with no or irregular payment; this often accompanied with physical and emotional torcher, rape, and sexual exploitation. Usually, they are kept captive under conditions that do not meet sufficiently meet their physical and social needs, with no sufficient food, sleep or regards for their health, no access to school, etc.. These have a far-reaching consequences for a child, making the child isolated and depressed, creating deteriorating psychological, physiological and general health conditions.

Health and psychological impact: According to Dottridge (2004), health effect is the main challenge for trafficked children; this includes experience physical and emotional abuse, which impacts negatively on, and deprived them of, their normal developmental needs of affection and emotional and material support. More than 300,000 children are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation worldwide annually (Fong and Berger Cardoso, 2010; Estes and Weiner, 2001). Trafficked girls are more likely to be raped and some are taken specifically to work in sex industry, making them vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (Adepoju, 2005). Some child sexual abusers seek children since they mistakenly think that they protect themselves from AIDS if they have sex with them because girls are more pliable and can be made to fulfil the abusers' demands (Thomas and Jones, 1993).

As Salah (2004) points out family problem, HIV-AIDS, poverty, deteriorating living conditions, unemployment, conflicts, deprivation, hopelessness, famine and conflicts all are significant factor for trafficking. Child labour has negative effects on education as incomes plunge without enough safety nets, the education of children from poor families becomes unrealistic that can make children to be trafficked (Lim, 2000).

Depression and symptoms of anxiety are some of the signs of the physical and psychological trauma of victims (Jemal, 2012). According to Drugs et al., (2009), child trafficking in persons is an illegal business that has a negative impact on physical, trauma and increasing the probability to be caught in serious diseases and psychology of the victims. The abuses of labour have short and long term negative effect on the psychological behaviour of the communities, trafficked families and on individuals (Chung, 2009). Can no longer ignore the psychological impact of the abuses of power and therefore a primary focus of their work must be towards the elimination of abuses of power through human rights and social justice (Chung, 2009). Poverty, deprivation, and ill health is some significant points for considering the health and well-being of trafficked or smuggled migrants. Poor living and working conditions that could be reason or sustain not health and disease in deprived communities (Gushulak and MacPherson, 2000).

According to Gallagher (2001), victims are categorised as debt slavery and to suffer from threats, violence, compromised physical and mental health and forced into drug use/abuse. Kumar (2015) states, “*Child labour is not only the social problems of the society and it reflects on the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to lack of potential human resources of our country*”.

Country image: As Patel (2015) suggests, trafficking, in general, is the most violent action in all standard of human right and disrespect to human dignity. There are multiple associated risk with trafficking in the routine with the arduous and dangerous journey, and some trafficked children do not reach their destination. In instances of those who reached their destination, they often find themselves pushed into hazardous and dangerous jobs and criminal activities. Engaging with risky, hazardous and dangerous jobs in foreign countries created a bad image of the country of traffickers (Njoku, 2015).

PURPOSE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

The purpose of child trafficking in Ethiopia is depicted in Figure 4. According to Wings of shelter (2017) the exploitation types of child victims in 2013 is for sexual exploitation purpose is about 40 percent, for unknown activity 24 percent and for criminal activity purpose is about 19 percent, for domestic and labor purpose is 13 percent. Purpose of child trafficking Global Human Trafficking especially for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise, about 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade, 6 persons in 10 person identified trafficking survivors were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Every minute two children become victims of human trafficking (Green Eco Service, 2015).

According to Mesfin (2003) there are two major forms of trafficking in Ethiopia, which are in-country and out-of-the-country child trafficking. In-country child trafficking in Ethiopia includes trafficking them with the intent of exploiting in traditional weaving and farm work, for begging and domestic work purposes, and in the sex industry in the capital and other major cities/towns (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Trafficked children are forced to engage in risky jobs like prostitution, begging and other criminal activities, and, in other instances, they are forced into exploitative hard labour either domestic and factory works. Similarly Ayele (2014) the trafficked victims are often moved or travelled to long distances, in a processes lose their money and are exposed to hardship and abuse, ranging from health problems, lack food and water (during travel) and various forms of physical and emotional abuses.



Figure 4. Purpose of child trafficking

Trafficking for forced labour is a broad category that includes a large variety of exploitative activities. It occurs across many economic sectors, industries and labour activities. One widely detected form of exploitation is domestic servitude in households, which has been reported by many countries across the world. Figure 2.11 represents the share of exploitation types among detected trafficking victims by region of detection. However, trafficking for forced labour also happens in seasonal agricultural work such as berry picking in Nordic countries, or fruit and vegetable collection in the Mediterranean region (Figure 2.11). Victims of trafficking for forced labour have been detected in the fishing industry in South-East Asia and Africa, in catering services and restaurants in many countries, in construction and in the cleaning industry (UNODC, 2016).

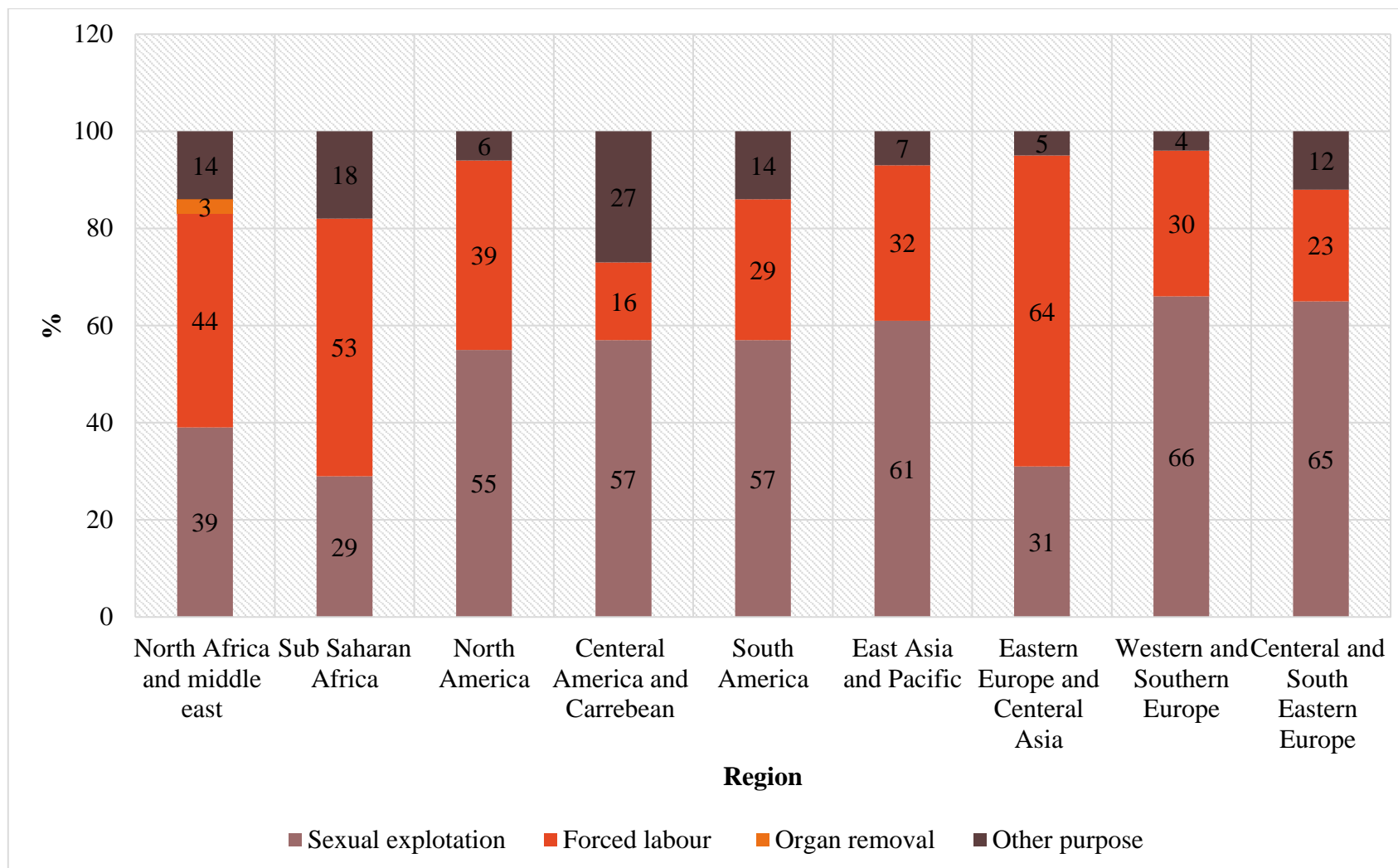


Figure 2. 12. Share of exploitation among detected trafficking victim by region of detection 2012-2014 (Adapted from UNODC, 2016)

NATIONAL RESPONSE AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING

According to Messele (2002), Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive policy to fight against the worst forms of child labour and has not effectively enforced the child labour laws. Child trafficking is increasingly becoming a thorny issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia and the problem continues unabated in the absence of proper and effective preventative and remedial frameworks (Messele, 2002). It is noted that the absence of effective legislation and regulation has made it very difficult to prevent and control human trafficking in many affected countries (Adepoju, 2005). Ethiopia has been blamed for not ratifying the Palermo Protocol, the protocol to control and punish in human trafficking and general human being rights. But Ethiopia has recently ratified this protocol on 2012 Wakgari (2014).

The nation starts making efforts to minimise trafficking, however, does not completely meet the minimum standards (Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person, 2016). The existing child trafficking policy of Ethiopia does not any way amount to a comprehensive national framework to fight against this problem (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the Government; however, few NGOs have been working to support returnee victims (Wakgari, 2014).

Ethiopia could not to implement the international conventions on human rights on refence of human trafficking and it due to absence capability, moral quality administration and commitment (Hailu, 2015). The gaps in policies, legislations and information dissemination campaigns, the prevention efforts were not effective as compared to the seriousness of the issue (Wakgari, 2014). Trafficking in Ethiopia is supported by well networked illegal brokers, traffickers, and smugglers. Trade in human beings is well organised and the truth that Ethiopian government has ratified laws regulating but do not have direct support for victims of trafficking (Kubai, 2015).

The government agencies providing social services through radio announcements and public service posters will alert the citizens of Ethiopia to the widespread problem of human trafficking (Beck, 2016; Choi et al., 2016). Poor public awareness about child trafficking is caused low rate of prosecution in Ethiopia, the victims and the families considered themselves as guilty, but the trafficking protocol indices that the trafficking victims are not guilty and responsible for the action it occurs on them (Wakgari, 2014). Reports points that, Ethiopian low rate of prosecution on traffickers need the attention of police investigation (Ethiopia, 2016). In addition to that Ethiopian Government has no giving assistance and support, only few NGO are giving provision and shelter to the victims of trafficking (Wakgari, 2014). Ethiopia does not have a nationwide policy on trafficking (child trafficking) to combat the problem, and this created misunderstanding on the roles and responsibilities of different bodies and coordinators to play their contribution. Such policy should be combined with a national plan which has set objectives, clear goal and strategies to be implemented with a time frame (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Human trafficking issue needs a network, a government with law enforcement and law enforcement agencies that encourage cooperatives with international networks to fight against trafficking practice in the place of the source, transit and destination (Aronowitz, 2009).

DISCUSSION

Ethiopia is one of the most affected nation but very challenging to find out the extent of child trafficking. The most common factors for child trafficking is broken families, orphans or parents' death and disintegration of immediate as well as extended family, under poverty and despair, parents are tempted to mobilize their children as resources to access immediate cash or long-term income. As a matter of tradition, children are expected to contribute to the household economy. Cultural and attitudinal problems like harmful traditional practices, lack of education admission for females, sexual and physical abuse, forced marriage, children could be provoked by pressures from families, friends, neighbours and any close person who encourage children to be trafficked. Expectation of parents from trafficking, influence of returnees after a stay in town, hotel owners, brokers and care drivers effect taking children

from home to town. The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods of their families. Regarding family duties and responsibility, daughters are more responsible for supporting their parents, this result to scarify themselves by engaging in various social practices like servitude and other works in town and inspire in early marriage to endure the problem. Usually, the practice destroys children's future and their lives, damages their bodies, with long-term psychological and physiological effects.

There are measures Ethiopian government has put in place in trying to a fight, control, prevent and address child trafficking problem. However, these are not sufficient enough to deal with this problem, and as noted earlier government officials, including police officers, are major collaborators, facilitators and benefactors of such practices, which raising the question how would any policy and regulatory framework would be effective without cleaning the rotten from the inside. Under such conditions, despite the legal provision which take the first line render proper justice on brokers and facilitators of child trafficking in Ethiopia, and the child trafficking policies and legislations have proved to be not strong enough to prevent and protect, obviously there is problem with implemention and direct assistance with victims. Ethiopia has verified all UN conventions and the nation is working with National Task Force to fight human trafficking. However, there is big problem with implementation.

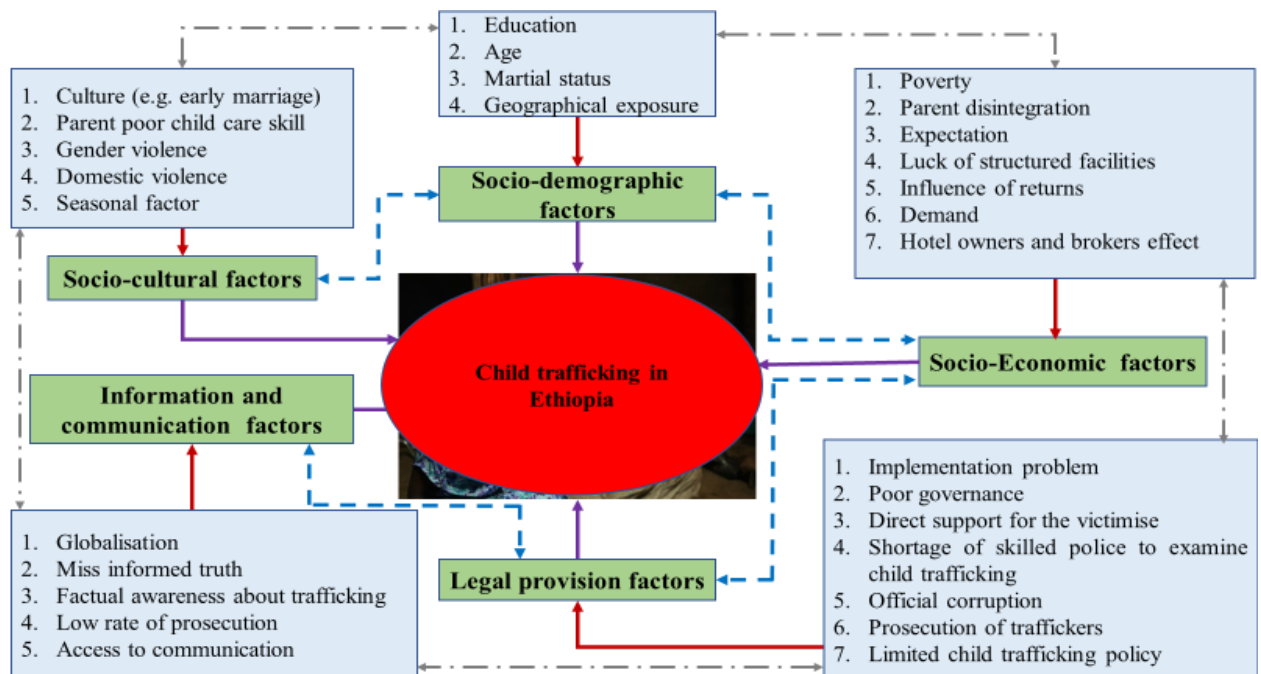


Figure 5. Associated factor of child trafficking in Ethiopia (Aden Tolla, 2017).

CONCLUSIONS

Ethiopia was free nation between the year of the 1870s and 1900s as mentioned, the battle of Adawa let Ethiopians had freedom by bit Italians. As the matter of fact, Ethiopians are trafficked to different nations and also the county is one of the most affected nations in the world. So that the past history of colonisation cannot mentioned as the factor for human trafficking directly.

Trafficking is critical problem for most nations and people. Child trafficking is becoming a prioritised issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia. There is limited data on the extent of child trafficking in Ethiopia. The Socio- demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Socio economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, luck of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers effect) are the contributing factors to child trafficking. Socio-cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent’s poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for child to be trafficked. Information

and communication factors like (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, low awareness about their right and access to communication) have been found the contributed factors for trafficking from this research study.

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AN OVERVIEW OF ANTI-CHILD TRAFFICKING FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL RESPONSE IN ETHIOPIA

Aden Dejene Tolla and Shanta Singh

School of Applied Human Science and Department of Criminology and Forensic Studies,
University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.

Corresponding author Email: adendejen@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In Ethiopia, trafficking in person has long been a common practice - a practice affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of the main social problems. The nation is highly affected by internal external child trafficking. This chapter of the book is explaining about the history of colonialism and its effect on trafficking and International and national efforts to combat the child trafficking will be assessed. The national framework, legislation, constitution and policy to prevent and protect, combat and assist the victims and the cooperation among international instruments to meet the objective to stable the problem in Ethiopia is analysed. Ethiopia has ratified the major international constitution. The child trafficking policies, protection strategy and legal framework are on the paper to prevent and control the problem. However, the gap in the policy, legal provisions and implementation is on the front line for inadequacy prevention and protection of the problem. The constraints in United Nation convention are too general since the existence of sociocultural and political divisions in countries is the factor for not implementing the conventions in Ethiopia.

Keywords: *child, colonialism, trafficking, framework, legislation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings were bought and sold like materials and commodities for merchants as an exchange by warriors and kings in the early 19th century, inhuman treatment for this person of slavery and slave trade. Unfortunately, this dehumanising and horrible trade has continued in a more terrible manner called human trafficking or modern-day slavery, it is the new way of the slave trade which traffickers play the central role for the benefit. Unlike the slave trade by Europeans, merchant came to African land to buy and sell the slaves.

“Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”. “child” shall mean any human being under eighteen years old (Assembly 2000).

Human trafficking is a worldwide issue with international consequence, with specific attachment to child trafficking, generally, human trafficking is an old issue with its effects (Olasupo 2012). The globe has got easy to be buying and selling of humans for less than the price of cheap materials and colonisation have played the major played key to contribute to human trafficking. The colonialism of the 16th through the 19th centuries depended upon wars, raids and forced abduction on obtaining slaves, whereas trafficking exists to extent on false promises and deception (Aronowitz 2009). The universe affected by trafficking included in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world is mainly due to colonialism (Bourgeois 2015). The aim of this study is to show the framework and legislation against child trafficking with its relevant history of colonialism and modern slavery.

According to E. G. Iweriebor, between the year of the 1870s and 1900, much of Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia faced European imperialist invasion and violence, pressures and eventual conquest and colonisation (Figure 1). European force into Africa motivated was an

economic factor, political factor and social factor, and this motivation of superiority on political power caused deviation of European countries, The European, competition and a political power struggle for political superiority were between Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Those factors as result of industrialisation, poverty, unemployment, homelessness, displacement and so on. One way to manage those problem was “surplus population” and all practised in South Africa, Tunisia, Angola, Algeria, Namibia, Mozambique, central African. In financial point of view, through commercial struggle, the declaration to territories for trade, the imposition of tariffs on other European trader and commercial routes in different parts of Africa and claims to exclusive control of waterways.

Beforehand European came to African land, Africans had a lot of various ways of life under different kinds of governments and governing system. Kings ruled great empires like Ethiopia, Songhai and Mali, some nation with a democratic rule and Some groups had no dominant or central government (Kongo, 1526).

2. TRAFFICKING AND COLONIALISM

Even if the concept of human trafficking started before colonialism period, however colonialism has its own major influence on the growth rate of current modern-day slavery. In this study the impact of colonialism on human trafficking in pre-colonialism, colonialism and post colonialism period were analysed.

2.1. Human trafficking during Pre-colonialism period

According to (Kongo,1526), slavery and slave trade started in Africa before Europeans arrived in African land. In Mali, about thousands of slaves were worked as militaries, servant and farmers. However, in the form of slavery in African life introduced by Europeans. Slaves were sold by European traders; Roughly Africans took in wars were traded to European traders by other Africans and imprisonment unwilling Africans. From 1520 to 1860, about ten to twelve million Africans were forced into servitude and sent to European colonies in South and North America and some part of Europe (Figure 2). Several additional were took

but died of hunger or sickness earlier arriving (Kongo,1526). In addition to that, African sold, many African killed and about 33 percent of those sold were young (between the age of 18-30). This cause fewer people to lead the family and the village did not have enough workers in towns, cities and the structure of families were demolished (Kongo,1526).

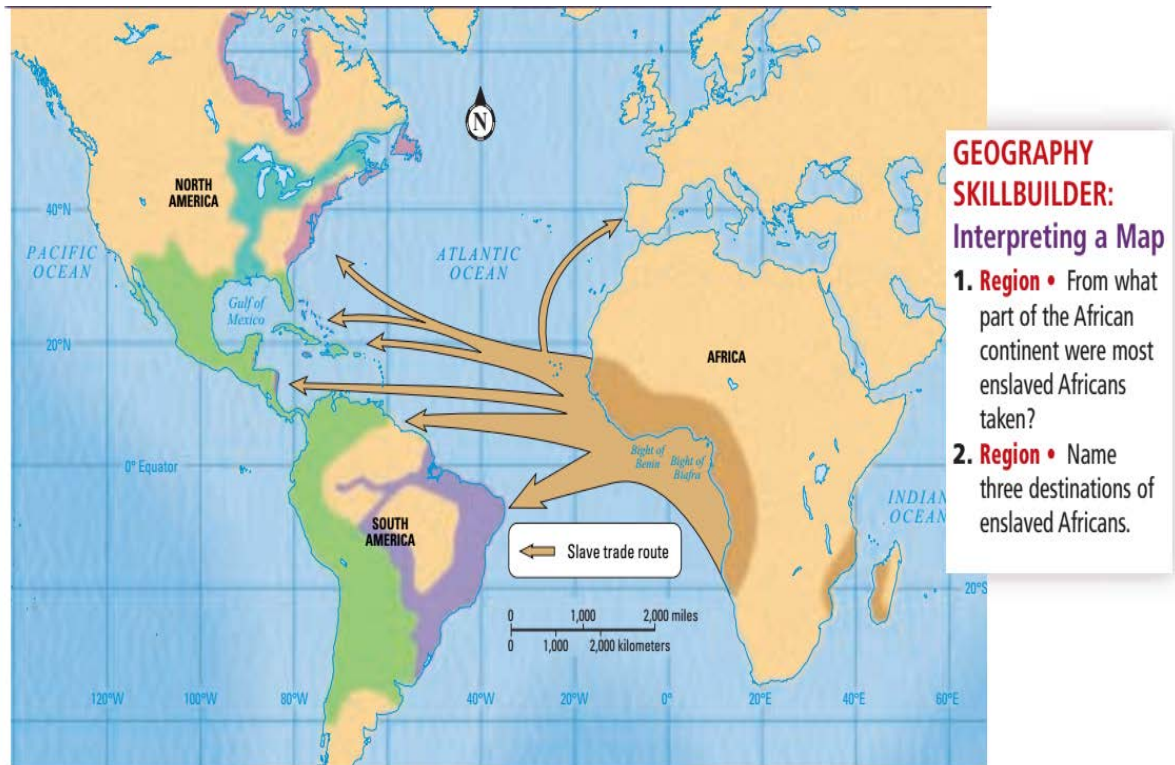


Figure 1. African slave trade route, 1520-1860 (Summary: Colonialism).

2.2. Human trafficking during colonialism period

In the 19th century, European countries started control of African land and to let avoid conflicts over territory, U.S and European leaders had met and discussed in what way to division Africa. consultation with Africans were impossible. Over the next 20 years, numerous countries established colonies in Africa. By 1912, but Ethiopian land and Liberian land were continued independent. This colonisation frequently increased tensions and led to violence among African ethnic groups (Summary: Colonialism). The Europeans don't know more about Africa's social and political systems. Many Europeans looked down on Africa's rich cultures and tried to make Africans more like Europeans. Europeans also created

conflicts among ethnic groups that never happened before. For example, “the Belgian rulers of Rwanda and Burundi insisted that everyone carry identity cards saying whether they were **Hutu**, the ethnic majority, or **Tutsi**, the minority that had ruled the Hutu “(Kongo,1526). There were many damaging results of colonialism for African, such as resource reduction, exploitation, unfair taxation, lack of industrialisation, dependence, no trade permitted, damages of the traditional African society, damages of value, norm and culture (Colonialism: its effects on Africa).

2.3. Human trafficking during Post-colonialism

Huge contribution of colonialism for current trafficking issue modern slavery in the world (Wietbrock 2011). In 19th century Europeans were fully split Africa among themselves and that has not permitted to the continent to follow its own cultural and political progress (Milkias & Metaferia 2005). This cruelty was a huge occasion among the other colonies in Africa. When African missed power due of colonisation, and the Europeans took the power for 70 years and after that, the consequence of losing power have a negative impact in most of the African countries and still struggling to recover, an example of Rwanda genocide between two ethnic groups, Hutus and Tutsis. The struggling for power could lead to civil war and instability and in matters of weeks, 800,000 children, women and men were trafficked to find a new stable place to live (Wietbrock 2011). But note that, the continent of Africa, Middle East and Europe in child and women trafficking not only in the pre-colonial but also during the postcolonial period (Olasupo 2012).

According to (Colonialism: its effects on Africa) from a Post-colonial viewpoint, we could sight different clarifications for Human Trafficking. First, it’s good to notice that in several places where human trafficking is dominant, and it’s true that all country with human trafficking has not been colonised, it is still good to note that the prevalence of human trafficking in post-colonized is high. postcolonial view of a point in those areas, it’s very important to becoming reduced or less of Western-centric. The highest extent of trafficked peoples in Thailand, India, and other places that have historically been colonised by Europeans, it is hard to ignore the influence that colonisation and post-colonization had in

the regions regarding human trafficking (Colonialism: its effects on Africa). Post-colonialism can be defined as the manipulation of poor nations by rich ones, it takes place when leading collective actors, companies and others to take benefit of the vulnerability of dominated ones. Know the capability of African actors including players to act strategically and also take advantages of intercontinental migrations (Poli 2010).

3. COLONIALISM AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ETHIOPIA

3.1. Colonialism and Ethiopia

It's true that past colonialism history had its own huge contributes for the issue we dealing now to present human trafficking (Wietbrock 2011). Some Italian soldiers were in relation with Ethiopian girls and invite them to parade in front of Mussolini, even if the idea irritated the Italian dictators, "Ethiopia was presented as a sexual paradise and a well-known poem named *Perla nera* was boasting about the beauty of a black pearl" (Le Hou  rou 2015). Human trafficking in Ethiopia and effect of colonisation have no relevant relation, thanks to Adwa Ethiopia was a free nation from Colonialism. "Adwa holds a significant place in Africa's history". Adwa challenges the western nations and gives light for the rest of Africa (Milkias and Metaferia 2005).

3.2. The status of child trafficking in Ethiopia

Child trafficking, for the purpose of this paper, following Howard (2012), is defined as any illegal movement of a person who less than living age of eighteen or before 18th years nominated as a protective and economically not active period. This follows a definition of a child captured by Assembly (2000) "any person under eighteen years of age". Human trafficking has evolved into becoming a multibillions dollar industry running with freedom and earns its stake by roughly selling children like commodities and exploiting them (Labour and Office, 2001). The extent and prevalence of child trafficking have not been determined to any significant extent because of the absence of reliable data which are attributed to numbers of reasons (Kangaspunta, 2006). In general, however, human trafficking is

estimated to have increased 10 times greater than the 19th-century transoceanic slave trade (Chung, 2009). Worldwide there are around 27 million people of human trafficking victims; out of it with approximately 50% victims are under the age of 18th (UNICEF., 2006). About 300,000 children are at risk of the commercial sex industry and estimation as many as 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year (Fong and Berger Cardoso, 2010).

Trafficking is identified as a problem in more than 70 percent of the countries worldwide, and out of this one-third (33 percent) of countries are in East and Southern Africa (UNICEF, 2003). Trafficking is a recognised problem in at least 49 percent of African countries (UNICEF., 2006), and it also noted that the most important group of trafficked people are teenage girls and few percentage of boys between the ages of 15th to 17th years old (Syamsuddin and Azman 2014). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are 8-24 ages illiterate or interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Human trafficking is when individuals leave their own home or place, which could be voluntary or involuntary, to be eventually pushed into multiple systems of exploitation, abuse and suffering (Manzo, 2005). Trafficking is a human beings trade in both local and global and entails a systemic and complex problem (Kubai, 2015). Studies report that the numbers of trafficked children have increased both in developed and developing countries (Lee, 2005).

Such spike is linked to the growing demand of children as a “commodity”, as sexual subjects and labour. In this sense, child trafficking and child slavery are related, and, at times, intertwined/overlapped. However, each entails different forms of exploitation - called a new and modern way of slavery. Child trafficking focuses on children, parents and traffickers so that its focus sufficiently on a system of control rather than the mere condition of forced labour, unlike slavery. For example, terms such as ‘smuggling of migrants’ and ‘trafficking in persons’ are often confused and used interchangeably. This is a sign that there is a lack of clear definition and understanding of the existing legal and policy frameworks regarding trafficking (Anteneh, 2011). Trafficking involves an illegal human trade for the purpose of general exploitation, which could be commercial work, labour work, sexual exploitations and others immoral work (Patel, 2015). “Child trafficking means the recruitment, transportation,

transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child, by means of the threat or use of force for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs” (Assembly, 2000).

Ethiopia, like several other Sub-Saharan African nations, a huge number of persons arrive the labour market under the age of 15 and with little or no formal/proper skill or education. Trafficked children would work in both decent and immoral jobs, a significant avenue for a child to access the labour market (Guarcello et al., 2006). Research done in this area by Endeshaw et al.(2006) identifies children trafficking from rural areas of Amhara Regional State is the resource for children to trafficked to Addis Ababa (the capital of Ethiopia) and other cities and towns mainly for prostitution, boy children for the purpose of traditional weaving business. Endeshaw et al. (2006) point out the trading of children for the purpose of farm labour from Sidama and Wolaita Zones of the SNNPRS⁵ through Shashemene and Awassa towns and also same with from the Bale and Arsi zones of the Oromia Regional State.

There are two major forms of trafficking in Ethiopia, which are in-country and out-of-the-country child trafficking (Mesfin, 2003). In-country child trafficking in Ethiopia includes trafficking them with the intent of exploiting in traditional weaving and farm work, for begging and domestic work purposes, and in the sex industry in the capital and other major cities/towns (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Modern day slavery and trade in human being are in local and global phenomena. But no statistical relevant and major study to evaluate the success and failure of national anti-trafficking frame work and its achievement and goal of protection child from trafficking (Howard, 2012). The trafficked victims are often moved or travelled to long distances, in a processes lose their money and are exposed to hardship and abuse, ranging from health problems, lack food and water (during travel) and various forms of physical and emotional abuses (Ayele, 2014).

⁵ *SNNPRS-Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regions one of the nine ethnically based regional states of Ethiopia.*

Most children in Ethiopia regularly and actively participate in farming and the household economy, and attend to regular household chores, which give much emphasis on their labour as part of the household livelihood strategies (Abebe and Kjørholt, 2009). As result, for much of Ethiopian children, more specifically from the rural and semi-urban area, education is a secondary priority, as parents give more emphasis on their participation in and contribution to the household economy and livelihood strategies (Chung, 2009). As a result, most children under such conditions (88.6%) are suffering from low academic performance, out of this 12-14 percent were in primary school (Kumar, 2015).

According to Messele (2002), Ethiopia does not have a comprehensive policy to fight against the worst forms of child labour and has not effectively enforced the child labour laws. Child trafficking is increasingly becoming a thorny issue for the social and political agenda of Ethiopia and the problem continues unabated in the absence of proper and effective preventative and remedial frameworks (Messele, 2002). The discontinuities and dissonances in strategies, policies and legislative frameworks, as well as education and ICT campaigns, contribute to sluggish and ineffective response and prevention work, compared to the seriousness of the matter (Wakgari, 2014). It is noted that the absence of effective legislation and regulation has made it very difficult to prevent and control human trafficking in many affected countries (Adepoju, 2005).

The Government of Ethiopia starts making efforts to minimise trafficking, however, does not completely meet the minimum standards (Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person, 2016). The existing child trafficking policy of Ethiopia does not in any way amount to a comprehensive national framework to fight against this problem (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Child trafficking victims in Ethiopia do not fully get provision from the Government; however, few NGOs have been working to support returnee victims (Wakgari, 2014). Ethiopia could not implement the international conventions on human rights on human trafficking and it is due to absence of capability, moral quality administration and commitment (Hailu, 2015). The gaps in policies, legislations and information dissemination campaigns, the prevention efforts were not effective as compared to the seriousness of the issue (Wakgari, 2014). Trafficking in Ethiopia is supported by well networked illegal

brokers, traffickers, and smugglers. Trade in human beings is well organised and the truth that Ethiopian government has ratified laws regulating but do not have direct support for victims of trafficking (Kubai, 2015).

Poor public awareness about child trafficking is caused low rate of prosecution in Ethiopia, the victims and the families considered themselves as guilty, but the trafficking protocol indices that the trafficking victims are not guilty and responsible for the action it occurs on them (Wakgari, 2014). Reports points that, Ethiopian low rate of prosecution on traffickers need the attention of police investigation (ETHIOPIA, 2016). In addition to that Ethiopian Government has no giving assistance and support, only few NGO are giving provision and shelter to the victims of trafficking (Wakgari, 2014). Ethiopia does not have a nationwide policy on trafficking (child trafficking) to combat the problem, and this created misunderstanding on the roles and responsibilities of different bodies and coordinators to play their contribution. Such policy should be combined with a national plan which has set objectives, clear goal and strategies to be implemented with a time frame (Endeshaw et al., 2006). Human trafficking issue needs a network, a government with law enforcement and law enforcement agencies that encourage cooperatives with international networks to fight against trafficking practice in the place of the source, transit and destination (Aronowitz 2009).

Policy development will require the inclusion of all key stakeholders including healthcare providers, academics, NGOs, policy makers, and survivors if they are to be sustainable. Ethiopia has the potential to take the lead in this area and set the standard for other countries. This can begin with education on human trafficking for law enforcement, health- care providers, and government agencies providing social services through radio announcements and public service posters will alert the citizens of Ethiopia to the widespread problem of human trafficking (Beck, Choi et al. 2016).

4. FRAMEWORK TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING DURING POST-COLONIAL PERIOD

On 1750, the movement and action to over stop the slave trade had begun and on 1808, America, Denmark and United Kingdom had made it illegal to bring slave (Human trafficking) from Africa, but it took longer to countries to implement the slave illegal (Kongo,1526). All children have the right in all convention, to fulfilling and implementing this right has no option for nations but the responsibility that government should meet. Commitment and clarity on the conventions hold the future that all children will enjoy their childhood with all respected right, a basic need, nonviolence, abuse, exploitation, neglect (Unicef, 1994). Since there are no details on role and responsibilities for the government to work on. The responsibility to fight against child trafficking lies with the national state on the development of the national plan (Labour and Office, 2001).

4.1. International instruments to combat child trafficking

4.1.1. United Nation

United Nation have universal declaration on human rights internationally on all human kind, proclaimed and approved with everyone have the right and freedom without differences on race, sex, colour, religion, language, national or property political opinion, birth or other status, social origin. Moreover, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is permitted to special care and assistance.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child is "the child, because of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth". Children are maximum vulnerable to human trafficking and targeted for the human trafficking or trade because of their innocence, powerlessness, and not able to protect themselves. They are easier to manipulate and unable to claim (Aronowitz 2009). So that the consideration regarding to child trafficking in Africa and possible solution to fight against the problem, shaping the public policy. Change in social policy does not lead to

success unless the changed social practice or implementation need to be confirmed in the ground (Richard Roberts, 2012).

Non-governmental organisation and international organisations do have to enforce the nations to ratify the legislation and treaties that have its own contribution to fight the trafficking problem (Richard Roberts, 2012).

The UNCRC comprises about 54 articles that convention about children rights and how the governments must work together to make the articles obtainable to all children. Since it was adopted by the United Nations in November 1989, 194 countries have signed up to the UNCRC, all countries that sign up to the international law to ensure it is applied and this is supervised by the child right Committee (Save the children, 2017).

In 2000, UNCRC added or asks two optional protocols, (1) “governments to ensure children under the age of 18 are not forcibly recruited into their armed forces”, protocol restricts the involvement of children in military conflict. (2) “Call on states to prohibit child prostitution”, prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. These have now been ratified by more than 120 states (save the children, 2015). Both protocols have been ratified by more than 140 countries (Terre des hommes, 2016).

Nowadays, the three main legal supports are that the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), principles and its exact provisions are mainly in Article 32 which identifies the child's right “to be protected from economic Exploitation” (Table 1). Followed by Article 35 which sounds on Parties to “take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form” (Labour and Office, 2001). The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on 20 November 1989. Currently, 196 countries are party to it, including every member of the United Nations.

Table 1. United Nations convention specifically on right of the child and child trafficking.

Article	About	Detail Description
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1	Definition of the child	“The Convention defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18 unless the laws of a country set the legal age for adulthood younger. The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the monitoring body for the Convention, has encouraged States to review the age of majority if it is set below 18 and to increase the level of protection for all children under 18”.
3	Best interests of the child	“The best interests of children must be the primary concern in making decisions that may affect them. All adults should do what is best for children”.
4	Protection of rights	“Governments have a responsibility to take all available measures to make sure children’s rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. When countries ratify the Convention, they agree to review their laws. This involves assessing their social services, legal, health and educational systems, as well as levels of funding for these services. Governments are then obliged to take all necessary steps to ensure that the minimum standards set by the Convention in these areas are being met. They must help families protect children’s rights and create an environment where they can grow and reach their potential. In some instances, this may involve changing existing laws or creating new ones. Such legislative changes are not imposed but come through the same process by which any law is formed or rehabilitated within a country”.
6	Survival and development	“Children have the right to live. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily”.
9	Separation from parents	“Children have the right to live with their parent(s) unless it is bad for them”.
10	Family reunification	“Families whose members live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact, or get back together as a family. For every child Health, Education, Equality, Protection advance humanity”.
11	Kidnapping	“Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally. It is particularly concerned with parental abductions. The Convention’s Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child

		prostitution and child pornography has a provision that concerns abduction for financial gain”.
19	Protection from all forms of violence	“Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after for every child Health, Education, Equality, Protection advance humanity them. In terms of discipline, the Convention does not specify what forms of punishment parents should use. However, any form of discipline involving violence is unacceptable. There are ways to discipline children that are effective in helping children learn about family and social expectations for their behaviour – ones that are non-violent, are appropriate to the child's level of development and take the best interests of the child into consideration. In most countries, laws already define what sorts of punishments are considered excessive or abusive. It is up to each government to review these laws considering the Convention”.
22	Refugee children	“Children have the right to special protection and help if they are refugees (if they have been forced to leave their home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention”.
24	Health and health services	“Children have the right to good quality health care – the best health care possible – to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this”.
26	Social security	“Children – either through their guardians or directly – have the right to help from the government if they are poor or in need”.
32	Child labour	“The government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education. While the Convention protects children from harmful and exploitative work, there is nothing in it that prohibits parents from expecting their children to help at home in ways that are safe and appropriate to their age. If children help in a family farm or business, the tasks they do be safe and suited to their level of development

		and comply with national labour laws. Children's work should not jeopardise any of their other rights, including the right to education, or the right to relaxation and play”.
34	Sexual exploitation	“Governments should protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. This provision in the Convention is augmented by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography”.
35	Abduction, sale and trafficking	“The government should take all measures possible to make sure that children are not abducted, sold or trafficked. This provision in the Convention is augmented by the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography”.
36	Other forms of exploitation	“Children should be protected from any activity that takes advantage of them or could harm their welfare and development”.
39	Rehabilitation of child victims	“Children who have been neglected, abused or exploited should receive special help to physically and psychologically recover and reintegrate into society. Attention should be paid to restoring the health, self-respect and dignity of the child”.

4.1.2. Palermo Protocol and supplementing declarations

All protocols on international level for instrument to fight against human and child trafficking and takes place in protecting the elementary human rights of women and children. There are international treaties but it's not sufficient alone to combat the problem of trafficking in human. In the 21st century, the protocol of anti-trafficking is a huge step advance the human rights of women and children (Raymond, 2002). Human trafficking in person special attention in children and women with called Palermo Protocol, the protocol accepted on 2000, trafficking in Persons, Especially of Women and Children, which is otherwise known as the Palermo Protocol. The Protocol is the first international instrument was adopted in December 2000, to fight against human trafficking and it addresses the definition of trafficking and the crime of human trafficking on an international level (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

One of International Union Save the children declaration of child rights and influenced the league of nations to approve as the Geneva Declaration of child right on 1924, the Geneva Declaration focuses on five very significant principles, those are (1) “underscoring the child’s right to the means for material and spiritual development”, (2) “help when hungry, sick, disabled, orphaned or delinquent”, (3) “priority relief in times of distress”, (4) “protection from exploitation”, and (5) “a socially oriented upbringing” (Unicef, 1994). Internationally it's recognised that the child trafficking is a serious desecration of children’s rights, those rights confirmed by international human rights agreements on 1956 and UN agreement on the elimination of human trafficking, it concerning trafficking as slavery (Labour and Office, 2001).

Active solutions are needed for the “development, implementation, and evaluation of strategies to prevent child slavery as well as psychosocial programs” to accommodate the needs of those peoples who have been a victim, At the minimum least, we need this to our children and generation (Rafferty, 2008). As United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) It the responsibility of National parties to provide the family all the means to raise their children’s (Unicef, 1994).

4.2. National efforts to combat child trafficking in Ethiopia

As an effective prevention strategy, there is no comprehensive national policy on human trafficking in Ethiopia (Wakgari, 2014). The new Modified proclamation law of on Criminal Code shows that the issue of trafficking on children improved and gotten attention by lawmakers. However, there is still gap that law has not fully addressed the issue widely. Firstly, the problematic idea rises from the emphasis on the purposes of trafficking rather than on the process of trafficking. This caused in a lawful government that is riddled with gaps and is problematic to enforce or apply. Secondly, the role of the law to protect and provides help and assistance to victims and prevention of human trafficking has not been effectively and properly used. Those all are very significant to assess the gups in legislative measurement to make them complete (Mertus, 2005).

Ratification of International Instruments on the issue of child trafficking has been addressed broadly in worldwide and authorised tools which providing good protection and assistance as well as active measures towards fighting the problem (Mertus, 2005). Ethiopia has ratified most of the United Nations conventions as well as ILO conventions. These are (1) “UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949”, (2) “CRC (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) on 1989”, (3) “The Worst forms of Child Labour ILO Convention No. 182” (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

Article 35 and 36, which are the essential law of the country of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution, has combined provisions on human trafficking special rights on women and children. Article 36(e) harshly forbids all kind of exploitation including child labour. Article 18(2) reads: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.” Those articles make it very clear that all form of human trafficking, in general, is prohibited (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

According to Wakgari (2014), Ethiopia has been blamed for not ratifying the Palermo Protocol, the protocol to control and punish in human trafficking and general human being rights. But Ethiopia has recently ratified this protocol on 2012. As the significance of the ratified laws is concerned, all the International agreements that ratified by Ethiopia are an essential part of the law of the country, the articles of all listed by UN and ILO should be implemented and applied accordingly on the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia constitution states that under Article 9 (Wakgari, 2014). But the main problems of the form, the objectives of international instruments are general and its emphasis on government responsibilities rather than giving a description of rights and the creation of implementing to apply, structures and procedures at the state level. Most of the provisions need a declaration of secondary legislation by the national level law legislator to be valid in the country (Endeshaw et al., 2006). The major UN and ILO human trafficking instruments, more specifically women and child trafficking instruments are not ratified by Ethiopia are: (1) “The Migrant for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97); (2) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143); (3) UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially on Women and Children, 2000” (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

The international instruments and laws could improve the lives condition of children in the world are depending on the extent of those State parties to implement the obligations (Abrahams and Matthews, 2011). The proclamation under Article 91 prohibited that young employment workers for the night shift, overtime work, weekend work and public holidays. However, the labour proclamation on young workers and adult workers protection is the same in Ethiopia (ETHIOPIA, 2016).

The justice system in Ethiopia is very slow by financial and human constraints, (UNICEF, 2010). Lack of knowledge on the applicable law on of the enforcement personnel's, lack of evidence in the report cases, the gups in the criminal law, workload and no adequate human resource within the law enforcement agencies and courts is the main attribution prosecution process in Ethiopia (Endeshaw et al., 2006).

The government of Ethiopia has an obligation on the Constitution to respect the citizen's movement freedom place to place and as the mean time ensure their safety.so that the government implemented " The National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia" to protect citizens right through three important aspects (Ethiopia, 2015). (1) The government should work to ensure information and awareness to citizens, (2) The government should regulate the private service, which provides legal registration to labour trafficked citizen, (3) Provide information service centre for migrant worker about destination country (Ethiopia, 2015).

The Ethiopian government established a combined work with stakeholders, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs representatives also has been working with National Task force (Ethiopia, 2015). The government also working on goals for eradicating the worst forms of child labour (Table 2 and 3). However, the problem (child labour) continues in agriculture, domestic and textile weaving sectors. The Ethiopian law does not include the provision of free education for children, this can be one factor to make children vulnerable to worst labours and even the social programs to fight against child labour have not sufficiently targeted (Ethiopia, 2015).

Table 2. Laws and regulations related to children in Ethiopian context (Ethiopia, 2015).

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	“Article 89(2) of the Labour Proclamation”
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18+	“Articles 89(1) and 89(3) of the Labour Proclamation”
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		“Article 89(4) of the Labour Proclamation; Directive on Prohibited Occupations for Young Workers”
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		“Article 18(3) of the Constitution; Article 596 of the Criminal Code; Articles 2.4, 3 and 4 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Part 2 and 4 of Regulation No. 2/2007 Southern Nations, Nationalities, Peoples Region (SNNPR) for Prevention and Control of Child Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in Gamo Gofa Zone; and Part 2 and 4 of Regulation No. 3/2007 for the Prevention and Control of Abusive and Vulnerability Situations Committed Against Children of Wolaita Zone”.
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		“Article 18(2) of the Constitution; Articles 597, 635, and 637 of the Criminal Code; Article 3.2 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Part 1 and 4 of Regulation No. 2/2007 SNNPR for Prevention and Control of Child Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in Gamo Gofa Zone”
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		“Articles 634–636 of the Criminal Code; Article 2.4, 3, and 4 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants”.
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		“Article 525 of the Criminal Code”.
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A *		

Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	“Article 270 of the Criminal Code”
Compulsory Education Age	No		
Free Public Education	No		

Table 3. Ethiopian agencies Responsible for Children Law Enforcement (Ethiopia, 2015).

Organization	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) /Occupational Safety and Health Case Team (OSHCT)/	“Enforce occupational safety, health, and wage and hour protections, which include child labour laws. Collect and analyse data and make policy recommendations on labour. Located in the MOLSA”
Regional Bureaus of Social and Labor Affairs (BOLSA) and City Administration	“Conduct labour inspections at the zonal offices and at the regional and city levels, operate an occupational safety and health laboratory in Addis Ababa to identify workplace hazards”
Ethiopian Federal Police Commission and the Ministry of Justice	“Investigate and prosecute criminal violations of laws that protect against the worst forms of child labour, Provide trained child protection officers in regional police stations. Provide Child Protection Unit in 10 Addis Ababa sub-city police stations”.
Human Trafficking and Narcotics Section	“Collaborate with the prosecutor’s office to investigate human trafficking, prosecute offenders, and report and collect human trafficking data. Located in the Organized Crime Investigation Unit of the Federal Police”.
Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs (MOWYCA)	“Develop and implement programs to protect vulnerable children and monitor alleged violations of child protection laws, including those related to the worst forms of child labour”

5. CONCLUSION

Westerns divided Africa to exploit the resource and manpower. The concept of human trafficking started before the colonialist period. But during colonialism period the European use the man power of their colonies in different exploitation areas (in industries, farm work, as a prostitution and not only this, they also sold the man power as a slave to American and some European countries). In post colonialism, period trafficking is the main crime challenge in the world, especially in Africa. During this period, the colonised countries lost their culture, custom and value due to colonialism, and become unstable and corrupted, this is leading the people to migrate from place to place both internally and externally. However, since Ethiopia is not colonised the impact of colonialism in Ethiopian trafficking history is weak. However, during the stay of Italians in Ethiopians border, they have relation with Ethiopian girls and this led to migration in some extent. International conventions and treaties are significant to prevent and protect human right more specifically child trafficking. Ethiopia has verified all UN conventions and the nation is working with National Task Force to fight human trafficking. However, there is no implementation since child labour is not a serious issue.

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APPENDIX TWO: QUESTIONNAIRE

Consent Form

Dear Participant,

My name is **Aden Dejene Tolla**. I am a Ph.D. candidate studying at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard Campus. The title of my research is: **Assessing the extent of child trafficking and national response in South Gondar, Ethiopia**. The objective of the research is to assess extent of child trafficking in the Amhara National Regional State of South Gonder zone, Estie and Debre Tabore province for which findings are expected to provide important information on situations of child trafficking that will again potentially be used as basis for decision making and other similar studies too, I am interested to share your experiences on the subject matter.

Please note that:

- The information that you provide will be used for scholarly research only.
- Your participation is entirely voluntary. You have a choice to participate, not to participate or stop participating in the research. You will not be penalized for taking such an action.
- If you agree to participate please sign the declaration attached to this statement (a separate sheet will be provided for signatures)

I can be contacted at: School of Applied Human Science, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Howard Campus, South-Africa, and Email: adendejene@yahoo.com.

My supervisor is **Professor Shanta Balgobind Singh** who is located at the School of Applied Human Science, Howard Campus, of the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Contact details: email singhsb@ukzn.ac.za.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee contact details are as follows: Ms Phumelele Ximba, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Research Office, Email:ximbap@ukzn.ac.za, Phone number +27312603587.

DECLARATION

I..... (*Full names of participant*) here by confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project, I hereby consent to have this questioner. I consent to participating in the research project.

I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire.

I understand the intention of the research. I hereby agree to participate.

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT

DATE

.....

.....

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1.1. Sex

A	Female
B	Male

1.2. Age

A	Between 20 years to 50 years old
B	More than 50 years old

1.3. Educational Background

A	Uneducated
B	Church education
C	Elementary (1-8) level
D	Secondary (9-12) level
E	University level

1.4. Religion

A	Orthodox
B	Protestant
C	Catholic
D	Islam
E	Other

1.5. Maternal Status

A	Married
B	Single
C	Divorce

1.6. How many children do you have?

A	Between 1 child to 3 children's
B	Between 4 to 8 children's
C	More than 9

1.7. What is your means of living?

A	Living by farming
B	Raising of crops and livestock
C	Commercial (trade)
D	Employee for organization
E	Labour work

SECTION 2: QUESTIONERS ABOUT GENERAL AWARENES

2.1 Do you hear about Child Trafficking before?

A	Yes
B	No

2.2 What is the source for your information?

A	Formal Education
B	Medias
C	Community education
D	Prior own experience
E	Community experience
F	Any other

2.3 Do you know child trafficking incident on your family members or someone closer?

A	Yes
B	No
C	I am not sure

2.4. Can you tell me your experience how you grow your children?

A	Full everything as I could
B	Wish to full their need, but cannot afford
C	More emphases on education, want they focus on learning.
D	Child grow by their chance, no need to worry.

2.5. How did you get your experience?

A	Through formal education
B	Through social experience
C	Home experience
D	Others

SECTION 3: QUESTIONERS ABOUT SOCIO CULTURAL FACTORS

3.1. Which educational institutions allocate around your locality?

A	Primary [1-8 class levels]
B	Secondary [9-10]
C	Preparatory [11-12]
D	All

3.2. What is your most action on your children when they made common mistakes?

A	Advice
B	Punishment
C	Any other

3.3 If it's B, how you punish them?

A	Biting
B	Let them out from the house
C	Ignorance

3.4. Do you think that the child has permanent work share in the house?

A	Yes
B	No

3.5. If the child prepares coffee and cleaning house permanently,

A	Yes
B	No

3.6. If children the child must cook food every day,

A	Yes
B	No

3.7. What is the average age for girls to get married on local area?

A	8-13
B	14-18
C	Beyond 18

3.8. In your community which sex has more responsibility in sharing the burden of the family inside and outside of home?

A	Female
B	Male
C	Both

SECTION 4: QUESTIONERS ABOUT INFLUENCE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA

4.1 Do you know how children trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No
C	Not sure

4.2 If its yes, how they trafficked?

A	Through Unknown persons
B	By Known Individuals from the locality
C	By their Friends
D	By themselves

4.3 Is there an easy access for buses or mini buses to your locality?

A	Yes
B	No

4.4 Do you think the access of these bus and their drivers has contributing effect on for children trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No
C	No sure

4.5 Do you know any one working as “Broker” on Child Trafficking?

A	A. Yes
B	B. No
C	C. Not sure

4.6 Do you have cell phone?

A	A. Yes
B	B. No

4.7 Do your children have cell phone?

A	Yes
B	No

4.8 Do you have radio?

A	Yes
B	No

4.9 If you have which channel you enjoy most time?

A	Local Amhara Radio
B	National Ethiopian Radio
C	FM

SECTION 5: QUESTIONERS ABOUT EXTENT FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING

5.1 Do you have a child (less than 18 years old) live in town?

A	Yes
B	No

5.2 Do you know on what situation they live?

A	Yes
B	No

5.3 Do you know what he /she doing in town?

A	Working
B	Learning
C	Both

5.4 How many children do you have that trafficked?

A	1 child
B	2 children's
C	More than 3 children's

5.5 What is the average age of these children?

A	Between 5-9 years old
B	Between 10-14 years old
C	Between 15-18 years old

5.6 Is there any specific time of year when children are most trafficked?

A	Clearing season
B	Planting season
C	Weeding season
D	Harvesting season
E	Festive season
F	Circumcision
G	Others

5.7 What are the main problems faced by children in this area?

A	Poverty
B	Neglect
C	Lack of Access to social services
D	Others (Specify)

5.8 Do you think lack of attention or neglect could be reason for child to be trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No

5.9 Do you think employment opportunities attract children to trafficking?

A	Yes
B	No

5.10 Do you think better living conditions attract children to trafficking?

A	Yes
B	No

5.11 Do you think independency/autonomy attract children to trafficking?

A	Yes
B	No

5.12 Do you think independence is expected benefit of the trafficked children of parents who encourage children to be trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No

5.13 Do you think cash income from traffickers is expected benefit of parents who encourage children to be trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No

5.14 Do you think improved living standards/ conditions are expected benefit of parents who encouraged children to be trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No

5.15 Do you think employment of their children is expected benefit of parents from trafficking who encourage children to be trafficked?

A	Yes
B	No

5.16 What are the most expected benefits of children who are trafficked?

A	Employment opportunities
B	Improved living standards
C	Independence
D	Other (specify)

5.17 What are the most expected benefits of trafficked child parents/ relatives/ other people who encourage children to be trafficked?

A	Cash income from traffickers
B	Employment of their children
C	Income support from their children
D	Better living conditions for their children
E	Other (specify)

THANK YOU!

21 April 2016

Ms Aden Dejene Tolla (215081178)
School of Applied Human Sciences – Criminology & Forensic Studies
Howard College Campus

Dear Ms Tolla,

Protocol reference number: HSS/0169/016M

Project title: Access the extent of Child Trafficking and National Response in Southern Gondar, Ethiopia

Full Approval – Full Committee Reviewed Protocol

With regards to your response received on 14 April 2016 to our letter of 04 April 2016. The documents submitted have been accepted by the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee and **FULL APPROVAL** for the protocol has been granted.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

Please note: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on an annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully



.....
Dr Shenuka Singh (Chair)

/ms

Cc: Supervisor: Professor Shanta Singh
Cc: Academic Leader Research: Dr Jean Steyn
Cc: School Administrator: Ms Ayanda Ntuli

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

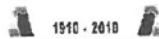
Dr Shenuka Singh (Chair)

Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building

Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000

Telephone: +27 (0) 31 260 3587/8350/4557 Facsimile: +27 (0) 31 260 4609 Email: yimbap@ukzn.ac.za / snymanm@ukzn.ac.za / mohunp@ukzn.ac.za

Website: www.ukzn.ac.za



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ወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጀኔ በደቡብ አፍሪካ KWAZULU-NATAL ዩኒቨርሲቲ Applied Human Science criminology & Forensic studies ትምህርት ክፍል PHD ተማሪ ሲሆኑ “Access the Extent of child trafficking and National Response in southern Gonder,Ethiopia በሚል ርዕስ በማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ እንዲሰሩ በቁጥር HSS/O169O16M በቀን 14/04/2016 በተፃፈ ደብዳቤ የጠየቁን ስለሆነ በመ/ቤ.ታችሁ በኩል አስፈላጊው የሥራ ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው እያሳወቅን፤ በመጨረሻም ጥናቱ ሲጠናቀቅ ውጤቱ ለጤና ተቋማት ጥቅም ላይ ለማዋልና መዋሉን ለመከታተል እንችል ዘንድ ቅጅ ለጤና ምርምርና ቴክ/ሽግግር ዋና የስራ ሂደት እንዲቀርብ ጥናቱን የሚያከናውነው ቡድን በግልባጭ እናሳውቃለን።


 ሥራ አፈጻጸም ኃላፊ
 የጤና ምርምርና ቴክኖሎጂ ሽግግር ዋና የስራ ሂደት መሪ
 Health Research and Technology Transfer Core Process Owner

ግልባጭ፡

> ለ ወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጀኔ



*ጥር 31/1/2008/2008
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ቀን ቀን . ዓ.ም.
Date

ለእስቴ ወረዳ ሴቶችና ሕፃናት ጉዳይ መምሪያ/2/08

ጉዳዩ ፣ ትብብር ይመለከታል

ወ/ት ኤደን ደጀን የተባለች በCrimrology PHD ተማሪ መሆን ገልጻ “The Extent of Child Trafficking and National Respons in South Gonder በሚል ርዕስ በደቡብ ጎንደር ዞን ካሉ ወረዳዎች እስቴ ወረዳ ላይ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ የትብብር ደብዳቤ እንድንጽፍላት በቀን 16/09/2008 ዓ.ም. በተጻፈ ደብዳቤ ለቢሮአችን አመልክታለች። ጥናቱም በሕፃናት ሕገወጥ ዝውውር ላይ ያተኮረ መሆኑንና ለቢሮአችን ከሕገ-ወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውር ላይ የሚወሰዱ የመፍትሔ አቅጣጫዎችን ሊያመለክት ይችላል የሚል እምነት አለን። በመሆኑም ተማሪ ኤደን ደጀን በእስቴ ወረዳ ከጥናቱ ጋር የተያያዙ መረጃዎችን በመሰብሰብ በምታደርገው እንቅስቃሴ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንድታደርጉላት እየገለጽን፤ ለምታደርጉላት ቀና ትብብር ሁሉ ከወዲሁ ምስጋናችን ይድረሻችሁ።

ግልባጭ፦

- ለደቡብ ጎንደር ዞን ሴቶችና ሕፃናት ጉዳይ መምሪያ

ደ/ታብር ፣



ከሰላምታ ጋር

ደ/ታብር ገብረ ያሳው
ቢሮ ጋራ

በሰሜን-ምሥራቅ ክልሉ የደቡብ ጎንደር ዞን ስብረት-ዳይሬክቶሬት ጤና ተቋም ሰሜን ጎንደር

ቁጥር ደንጠ/15/ት15/10 78/08
ቀን 26/9/2008 ዓ.ም

ለ ደተና ገብረ ወ/ጤ/ጥ/ጽ/ቤት
በደቡብ ጎንደር ፤

ጉዳዩ:- የትብብር ደብዳቤ ስለመስጠት፤

ወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጀኔ በደቡብ አፍሪካ KWAZULU- NATAL ዩኒቨርሲቲ: Applied human science criminology & Forensic studies ትምህርት ክፍል PhD ተማሪ ሲሆኑ "Access the Extent of child trafficking and National Response in Southern Gonder, Ethiopia". በሚል ርዕስ በዘናችሁ ባሉ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ በመንቀሳቀስ ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ እንዲሰሩ ፕሮፖዛላቸው የጤና ጥበቃ ቢሮ በሚያደርጉት እንቅስቃሴ በእኛ በኩል ትብብር እንድናደርግላቸው የአብዛኛ ጤና ጥበቃ ቢሮ Ethical review committee ታይቶ የፀደቀላቸው ስለሆነ በመቤታችሁ በኩል አስፈላጊው የስራ ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው እየሰጠን በቁጥር ጤም/ቴ/ሽ/1/181/08 በቀን 25/08/2008 ዓ.ም በተባራ ደብዳቤ ጠይቆናል። በመሆኑም ባለሙያዎች ለሚሰሩት ጥናት በእናንተ በኩል አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንድታደርጉላቸው እናሳስባለን።

እናት ህይወት ስመስጠት ህይወትን ማስተካከል
አበባዳ ከፍተኛ ገ/ማሪያት
Abebay Kelkay G/Mariam
ም/ጤም/ፊ/ፊ/ፊ
Deputy Health Department Head

ግልባጭ//
- ለጤ/ባ/ል/ባለሙያ
- ለወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጀኔ ደብረ ታቦር፤

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ሰፊውን ልገገግጥ በቀንነት ስንገባ



በአማራ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት
Amhara National Regional State
ጤና ጥበቃ ቢሮ
Health Bureau

ቁጥር ጤ/ም/ቲ/ሸ/.....ጤ/ግ፦ፈ/ሸ/11/18/8
Ref.no.....
ቀን 25/02-08
Date.....

ለ ደቡብ ጎንደር ዞን ጤና መምሪያ

ደብረታቦር

ጉዳዩ፡ የትብብር ደብዳቤ ስለመስጠት

ወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጅኔ በደቡብ አፍሪካ KWAZULU-NATAL ዩኒቨርሲቲ፡ Applied Human Science criminology & Forensic studies ትምህርት ክፍል PHD ተማሪ ሲሆኑ “ Access the Extent of child trafficking and National Response in southern Gonder, Ethiopia በሚል ርዕሰ በማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ እንዲሰሩ በቁጥር HSS/O169O16M በቀን 14/04/2016 በተፃፈ ደብዳቤ የጠየቁን ስለሆነ በመ/ቤታችሁ በኩል አሰፈላጊው የሥራ ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው እያሳወቅን፡ በመጨረሻም ጥናቱ ሲጠናቀቅ ውጤቱ ለጤና ተቋማቱ ጥቅም ላይ ለማዋልና መዋሉን ለመከታተል እንችል ዘንድ ቅጅ ለጤና ምርምርና ቴክ/ሽግግር ዋና የስራ ሂደት እንዲቀርብ ጥናቱን የሚያከናውነው ቡድን በግልባጭ እናሳውቃለን፡፡



ግልባጭ፡

> ለ ወ/ሪት ኤደን ደጅኔ

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ቀን 26/09/08

~~ለ-ላቶም ተበሌ~~



ደ/ታቦር

ጉዳዩ:- ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስለመጠየቅ

በደቡብ አፍሪካ KWAZULU-NATAL ዩኒቨርሲቲ: Appiled Human Science Criminology & Forencking Studies ትምህርት ክፍል PhD ተማሪ የሆኑት ተማሪ ኤደን ደጅኔ Access The Extent Of Child Trafficking And National Response In Southern Gonder Ethiopia በሚል ርዕስ ጥናት ለማድረግ ወደ ከተማችን ስለመጡ ለሚጠይቁት ጥያቄ ሁሉ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር በመስጠት የተሻለ መረጃ እንዲያገኙ እገዛ እንድታደርጉላቸው እናሳስባለን።

ቅጂ

ለተማሪ ኤደን ደጅኔ

ደ/ታቦር



ከሰላምታ ጋር

ሙሉጌታ ባዬ መኮንን
Mulugeta Baye Mekannon
የደ/ቤት ጋላፊ

በአማራ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት
በደቡብ ኅንድር መስተዳድር የግ
ጤና መምሪያ የምስላሳና ወረዳ
ጤና ጥበቃ ጽ/ቤት ቁጥር

ቁጥር/አወጣጥ/35
ቀን 29/09/08ዓ.ም

ለቀበሌ 01,02,03
መ/አ.የሱስ፤

ጉዳዩ:- ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስለመጠየቅ፤

በደቡብ አፍሪካ ከዋዙሉ ናታል ዩኒቨርሲቲ በአፕላይድ ሂውማን ሳይንስ ክሪሚናሎሎጂ እና ፎርንሲክ ስተዲ ትምህርት ክፍል PhD ተማሪ የሆኑት ኤደን ደጀኔ በህገወጥ የሀፃናት ዝውውር መግታት ተደራሽነትን ጥናት ለማድረግ ወደ ከተማችን የመጡ መሆኑ የዞን ጤና መምሪያ በቁጥር ደጎንጤ/15/ት/15/10 78/08 በቀን 29/09/08ዓ.ም ስለገለጹልን የሚጠይቁትን ጥያቄ ሁሉ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስንል በትህትና እንጠይቃለን።

ቅጅ//

- ❖ ለጽ/ቤቱ ኃላፊ
 - ❖ ለኤደን ደጀኔ
- መ/አ.የሱስ፤



“ከሰላምታ ጋር”

(Signature)
ሪታ ደዋኑ ደመር
Rita Dewau Yimer
ገብተ ወረዳ ጤ/ጥ/ ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ

በአማራ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት
በደቡብ ኅንድር መስተ-ጻፎር ዞን
ጤና መምሪያ የምስጢብ ወረዳ
ጤና ገበያ ጽ/ቤት ቁጥር

ቁጥር/ወጪ/35
ቀን 29/09/08ዓ.ም

ለቀበሌ 01
መ/ኢየሱስ፤

ጉዳዩ:- ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስለመጠየቅ፤

በደቡብ አፍሪካ ክፍለ-ዓለም ናታል ዩኒቨርሲቲ በአፕላይድ ሂውማን ሳይንስ ክሪሚናሎሎጂ እና ፎርንሲክ ስተዲ ትምህርት ክፍል PhD ተማሪ የሆኑት ኤደን ደጅኔ በህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር መግታት ተደራሽነትን ጥናት ለማድረግ ወደ ከተማችን የመጡ መሆኑ የዞን ጤና መምሪያ በቁጥር ደጎንጤ/15/ት/15/10 78/08 በቀን 29/09/08ዓ.ም ስለገለጹልን የሚጠይቁትን ጥያቄ ሁሉ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስንል በትህትና እንጠይቃለን።

ቅጂ//
❖ ለጽ/ቤቱ ኃላፊ
❖ ለኤደን ደጅኔ
መ/ኢየሱስ፤



“ከሰላምታ ጋር”
[Signature]
ርቻ ደዋኑ ደመር
Reta Dewau Yimer
ጤና ወረዳ ጠ/ጥ/ ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ

በአማራ ብሔራዊ ክልላዊ መንግስት
በደቡብ ጎንደር መስተዳድር ዞን
ጤና መምሪያ የምስክራቅ ወረዳ
ጤና ጥበቃ ጽ/ቤት ቁጥር

ቁጥር/አወጣጥ/35
ቀን 29/09/08 ዓ.ም

ሰቀበሌ 02
መ/ኢየሱስ፤

ጉዳዩ:- ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስለመጠየቅ፤

በደቡብ አፍሪካ ከዋዙሉ ናታል ዩኒቨርሲቲ በአፕላይድ ሂውማን ሳይንስ ክሪሚናሎሎጂ እና ፎርንሲክ ስተዲ ትምህርት ክፍል PhD ተማሪ የሆኑት ኤደን ደጀኔ በሀገራዊ የህፃናት ዝውውር መግታት ተደራሽነትን ጥናት ለማድረግ ወደ ከተማችን የመጡ መሆኑ የዞን ጤና መምሪያ በቁጥር ደጎንጤ/15/ት/15/10 78/08 በቀን 29/09/08 ዓ.ም ስለገለጹልን የሚጠይቁትን ጥያቄ ሁሉ አስፈላጊውን ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው ስንል በትህትና እንጠይቃለን።

ቅጂ//
➔ ለጽ/ቤቱ ኃላፊ
❖ ለኤደን ደጀኔ
መ/ኢየሱስ፤



“ከሰላምታ ጋር”
[Signature]
ሪታ ደዋኑ ደመሮ
Reta Dewau Yimer
/አስቴ ወረዳ ጤ/ጥ/ ጽ/ቤት ኃላፊ