

**Role of Local Stakeholders' Collaboration in Preventing Child Trafficking: the case of  
Damot Gale and Damot Woyde Woredas, Wolaitta Zone, SNNPR**

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Damot Gale and Damot Woyde Woredas, Wolaitta Zone, SNNPR**

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Social Work**

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**DECLARATION**  
**Addis Ababa University**  
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I, Mulunesh Dargaso Dando, hereby declare that this Thesis with the exception of quotation and references contained in published works which have all been identified and acknowledged, entirely my own original work and it has not been submitted either in part or whole for another degree elsewhere.

Mulunesh Dargaso Dando \_\_\_\_\_

**Approved by board of examiner**

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## ABSTRACT

*This study explores the role of local stakeholders' collaboration for the goal of improving child trafficking prevention outcomes in Wolitta zone two woredas of Damot Gale and Damot Woyde. The idea of local stakeholders' collaboration role organized for the aim of preventing child trafficking may generate the collaborative efforts. However little is known about how diverse local stakeholders engage in the collaboration. A local stakeholders' collaboration role is potential strategic mechanism to prevent child trafficking. The design of this study is explorative qualitative and consisting interviews and FGD; and the analysis focused on the thematic areas of the findings. The findings reveal the key local stakeholders, the respective role of local stakeholders, the benefits of collaboration, and the challenges encountered in ensuring collaboration among stakeholders in preventing child trafficking. The findings show the weak collaboration of local stakeholders such as failure to share the annual plan, failure to conduct review meeting, lack of joint monitoring and failure to identify challenges in order to bring solutions accordingly. The research suggests implications for collaborative effort in preventing child trafficking; and the future direction for the local stakeholders' collaboration, including the emphasis on the greater consideration of the role of local stakeholders' collaboration within and across and the mechanism of stakeholders' collaboration benefit in the prevention of child trafficking. A new model for stakeholders' collaboration in response for prevention of child trafficking draws from the findings of this study.*

**Keywords:** roles of stakeholders, local, stakeholders, collaboration, preventing, child trafficking

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**Abbreviation and Acronyms**

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Trafficking
Religions	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDI	In-Depth Interview
KI	Key Informant
ILO	International Labor Organization
NASW	National Associations of Social Workers
SNNPR	South Nation Nationalities People Region
UNDOC	United nation Drug of Crime
UNICEF	United Nation International Child Education Fund
PCT	Preventing Child Trafficking
WCO	Women and Children Office

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the study

Globally, the role of local stakeholders' collaboration is a key for the successful achievement of the desired goals including prevention of child trafficking as well. Accordingly, as a study indicated, different social problems require strong local stakeholders' collaboration to address the problems that arise within local community as well as the society at large (Bowen, 2014). In fact, as the complexity of child trafficking problem increases a single actor cannot solve it alone without diverse local stakeholders' collaboration. Thus, building local stakeholders' collaboration is the long lasting solution in preventing child trafficking (Kwibisa, 2017). Local stakeholders' collaboration plays the role of fostering teamwork amongst stakeholders to mobilize the available skills and resources together. Furthermore, forming collaboration among stakeholders as having overlapping spheres of influence and building bridge within stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking (Albritton et al., 2010).

Local stakeholders' collaboration has opportunities for additional efforts, resources and practices in prevention of child trafficking (Laurisz, 2019). Thus, prevention of child trafficking highly requires the strong collaboration and participation of local stakeholders to find collective solution. Furthermore, achieving sustainable prevention of child trafficking depends on stakeholders' collaborative role.

In Africa, researches indicated that, the prevention of child trafficking responsibility falls on the shoulder of stakeholders such as local community, local government and local law reinforcements (Krawchuk, 2013). As a result, this begins with the strong political will of the actors, agents and stakeholders to be responsible for its restriction couple with concrete actions responses, plans and policies were hoped that child trafficking and its reminders can be stopped.

In fact, based on the complexity of child trafficking problem, local stakeholders' collaboration need to be related to local contexts and situations to bring efforts to achieve the desired goals (Arjarqu, 2017). Comprehensively, the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, encourage working across with the right stakeholders including CBOs, religious institutions, Kebele authorities, primary schools and woreda officials (Albritton et al., 2010). Achieving collaboration with diverse local stakeholders is one of the potential role and back bone for prevention of child trafficking; and forms the foundation for prevention of child trafficking. So the role of local stakeholders' collaboration is an essential block to primarily give attention in the process of preventing child trafficking (Scandeliuss & Cohen, 2016). In addition, collaboration of local stakeholders create the long-term stakeholder value chain that inspire and motivate to put all the efforts and resources together to prevent child trafficking (Remmen, 2007).

In Ethiopia, there are researches which have been conducted on the role of community and the role of local government in combating child trafficking. The researchers traced on the lack of knowledge of community toward trafficking and factors of trafficking, lack of capacity and experience of local government officials in managing the existing resources, lack of coordination and commitment (Kastro & Dullea, 2018). The studies highlighted local community and local officials as key stakeholders to play a great role in preventing child trafficking.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

The role of local stakeholders' collaboration is a vehicle through interested players whom can collaborate on specific problems in ways that achieve greater result than they could achieve alone (Laurisz, 2019). It is involving organizations from different societal sectors to work together, to share risks, to combine their unique resources, to share responsibility and

competencies in ways that can generate and maximize value towards shared partnership through more efficient and systematic approaches (Ormazábal, 2018). Thus, the role of local stakeholders' collaboration is an instrument to have a common goal in the formation of collaborative relationships.

Studies have been conducted on assessing stakeholders' roles in controlling human trafficking and viewed that, the deficiencies in the technical and logistical capacities of the institution. The capacities of key local stakeholders by way of providing related logistics and training for the key local stakeholders that help to adequately play their role in addressing issues of human trafficking in the area where the problem happen (Dickey, 2011; Motseki & Mofokeng, 2020).

Role of local stakeholders' collaboration at local level remains unexamined and little understood. Accordingly the less consideration of local stakeholders' collaboration is a severe problem that loosens the tie level of networking/integration among stakeholders in preventing child trafficking (Tomoya, 2015). This stagnate the unity of stakeholders to not stand with team spirit and to take practical collective action. Furthermore, the loosen network of stakeholders open doors to traffickers; and due to the complex problem of child trafficking has been happening within the community at large. Though, the role of local stakeholders' collaboration that makes a great effort to solve the problem collectively is very essential for the community to be together with common goal.

In SNNPR, a study has been conducted on the role of community in combating child trafficking and community-based prevention of child trafficking; and come up with findings of lack of awareness of the legal framework on the part of the community. The study recommends that the importance of establishment of children prevention and rehabilitation at community level

in collaboration with government to protect children from trafficking, community capacity building and establishment of anti-trafficking group at bus station (Kastro, 2015).

In the study area of Wolaitta Zone, a research has been conducted on the area of community-based prevention of child trafficking. The findings are community capacity building and community mobilization as a strategy to prevent child trafficking problem. So, communities have looked forward the mobilizer and capacity builder who train and mobilize them to play their role to prevent child trafficking in the area. In addition, bus station and schools were identified as important sites of prevention to address the problem. Furthermore, the researcher indicates that the importance of community-based prevention of child trafficking as an appropriate mechanism to address the problem of child trafficking (Kastro & Dullea, 2018). This study clearly highlighted the importance of building community awareness toward prevention of child trafficking through mobilization. However, the way how the capacitated and mobilized CBOs and Religions can work on collaboration to play their role in order to fight the problem collectively is not addressed. Most importantly, adding collaboration is a crucial ingredient to tie the community to bring their potential effort to jointly prevent child trafficking. Because, collaboration create ownership sense and make the groups and individuals accountable towards the issues.

The previous studies were done on role of local government that only focuses on the nature and forms of corruption towards responding to victims of human trafficking, the deficiencies in the technical and logistical capacities of the institution, lack of cooperation among stakeholders, lack of clear structure and low awareness level of the community about collaboration. The studies did not cover the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking

and types of local stakeholders whom more responsible for social problem in the community by contributing their potential efforts.

However, to the best of my knowledge, there are studies which have been conducted on the role of local government in combating child trafficking and community-based prevention of child trafficking; and studies have covered about stakeholders in part of their discussion in Ethiopia as well as in Wolaitta. Therefore, the area of role of local stakeholders' collaboration which ties the right stakeholders who can put their whole efforts of different resources together for prevention of child trafficking is not addressed explicitly. This is my research gap and has not been researched by previous researchers. Therefore, this study thoroughly explored the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area and come up with possible solution to fill the specific gap of lacking role of local stakeholders' collaboration. This contributes to the effort of making local stakeholders' collaboration well known in the CBOs, religions, primary schools, Kebele authorities and Woreda offices official as well. Though, this study explored type of local key stakeholders and their respective roles, benefits of local stakeholders' collaboration and the potential challenges of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking.

### **1.3. Research Question**

To address the main research objective, this study is guided by a central research question which is: What are the respective roles of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in Damot Gale and Damot Woyde Woreda, Wolaitta Zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia?

## **1.4. Objective of the Study**

### **1.4.1. General Objective**

The main objective of this study is to explore the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in Damot Gale and Damot Woyde woreda, Wolaitta zone, SNNPR, Ethiopia.

### **1.5. Significances of the Study**

The study helps to understand the role of local stakeholders' collaboration and to increase the commitment of the concerned local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking and the emergence of human trafficking phenomenon in general. In addition, the research shows the way for stakeholders and communities to participate in preventing child trafficking and to use best practices that gained from the research. Moreover, local stakeholders can employ the information included in the research to improve the collaboration extent in order to prevent child trafficking successfully. It also serve as a reference for researchers who may be interested in conducting research at a larger scale on the area of the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking.

### **1.6. Scope of the Study**

This study focused on role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking; and the participants are local community level stakeholders. The study also did not include the top zonal, regional and national level stakeholders. Regarding the study setting, the study limited its scope at Wolaitta Zone Damot Gale and Damot Woyde Woredas. For such purpose, the researcher selected two woredas, from Wolaitta zone and analyzed the data gathered from participants to the woreda effort in preventing child trafficking.

## **1.7. Limitations of the Study**

The researcher is still aware of limitations and shortcomings in the overall process to reach the aim of the research. Accordingly, some unavoidable limitations were discussed below.

### **1. Lack of previous studies on the research topic**

The literature review is an important part of any research as it helps to identify the scope of works that have been done so far in the research area as it is the foundation to achieve the research objectives. However, to knowledge of the researcher, I did not find any prior research which was directly related to the subject of this study. Although, child trafficking itself is a serious problem in the study area, there were no relevant sources of information regarding the subject matter in the study area. Eventhough, scholars have been engaging in research work in the area of child trafficking, it was hardly possible to find scholarly articles on the topic of stakeholders' collaboration to deal with the child trafficking problem. Besides, as I tried to review the local articles in the area of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, I could not find empirical evidences which can help as a secondary source of data for the work on the role of local stakeholders' collaboration.

### **2. Lack of approaches**

Regardless of the serious problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia, there was no such institutionalized mechanism to assess the role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. In most cases, the appropriate and responsible stakeholders toward prevention of child trafficking are even not known. Besides, to the knowledge of the researcher, I could not find a locally constructed framework and model to assess the role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking.

## 1.8. Operational Terms definition

**Role of local stakeholders:** is influential effort or function that individuals, groups, sectors and organizations who has restricted to a particular place or one's neighborhoods expected to play in prevention of child trafficking.

**Collaboration:** is the practical action of bringing different resources and efforts together to achieve common goal collectively with the ownership sense for prevention of child trafficking.

**Preventing** is the process of pre-stopping or pre-action against child trafficking.

**Child:** is as defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ratified by the Ethiopian government on Dec.1991, a child is any human being below the ages of 18 years

**Child trafficking:** is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation which is considered as trafficking in persons (Palermo protocol, 2000)

**Benefits:** is something that produces helpful results or effects that promotes success and well-being.

**Challenges:** is something that tests a person's ability in the process of overcoming hinders of the success.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1. The nature of child trafficking in Ethiopia

The nature of child trafficking is undertaken in Ethiopia in different ways for sexual, labor and organ exploitation; and all the trafficked children are the victim of these immoralities in Ethiopia. Trafficking in Ethiopia mainly focuses on very young children under 18 years of old such as young girls for housemaid and young boys for weaving, farming, and cattle herding. Different studies conducted in the major regional towns and in the country's capital state that a substantial proportion of children work as domestic workers, beggars and weavers in the traditional weaving industries as well as children living in the streets are victims of trafficking (Tebarek, 2018). Accordingly, Wolitta zone is one of the major zonal area in the country and trafficking children increasing time to time.

As a result larger numbers of children are deceived and forced and trafficked from rural and poor urban areas to the city. Currently even if there is no recorded data that can show the situation in the city; the reality on the ground indicates as the problem is worsening time to time. Therefore, this problem needs the attention of not only governmental but also requires the attention of local stakeholders and every individuals.

Child trafficking in Ethiopia serves as a means of income generating by which traffickers maximize their income implicitly and explicitly (Tebarek, 2018). Thus, the urban street and market centers are full of children around 9 to 11 years old who are engaged in shoe shining, vending socks, and weighing the weight of persons on the street. These children are taken from families, homes, schools and other places by the false propagation of deceiver traffickers. So, they convince the mind of families/parents and children by uncertain future money earnings.

Majority of the families and children believe the propagation of the traffickers and decide to send their children and some children willingly went to urban area for the sake of money. However, a number of children are forced by their families/parents who are convinced by the trafficker false information to go with the traffickers. Therefore, the nature of child trafficking in Ethiopia is deception by the side of traffickers and force by the side of families; and this systematic strategy makes children go through a modern slavery to get money.

Gebre (2014), noted that, children in Ethiopia are trafficked in different ways such as by deception especially from rural area to town while they were playing with their playmates groups a bit far from their residence home. Rural area children are sometimes accustomed to play different types of plays like swimming together in the small river that available around their home village; and this creates good opportunity to traffickers to find large number of children at once. Then, traffickers arrange car to travel at mid-night to the destination town like Addis Ababa, Ziway and other parts of Ethiopia town. These victim children were forced to work whole day and night without a rest by traffickers who bring them by force and deceiving. Moreover, these children can't get access to school, proper medical treatment when they are sick, and make communication with their parents, peers and neighbors.

As a result, the prevalence of child trafficking is highly aggravating in Ethiopia from time to time. The research conducted by Hagose (2014) on human trafficking indicated that the prevalence of child trafficking in Ethiopia with the percent of 55.5. Though, the study has highlighted the need for the role of multi-stakeholders collaboration and engagement in combating child trafficking at grassroots levels. Thus, the evidence has emerged indicating that attention to prevention of child trafficking in Ethiopia through collaboration of local stakeholders.

The research conducted by Tolla (2017) on the extent of child trafficking indicated that the large number of children who are less 18 years old were trafficked to town. The study pointed out that the magnitude and aggravation of child trafficking prevailed in Ethiopia; and it looks for tie integration of local stakeholders to overcome the problem. In general, based on the facts of child trafficking prevalence, this study triggers that the problem of disintegration/collapse of collaboration of root level community including families, religions, CBOs and woreda level officials in preventing child trafficking. Moreover, the prevalence of child trafficking problem is very sensitive; and need the solution of the root level stakeholders' collaboration in order to prevent it. Most importantly, collaboration/integration of root level stakeholders play a sound role in the process of preventing child trafficking by providing evidence based information. Thus, proper integration bring efforts and resources together to stop the sever prevalence of child trafficking.

## **2.2. The impact of trafficking on victims**

In fact, the problem of child trafficking has a negative impact in the life of trafficked children. As different researches indicate that, it causes the developmental impacts such as physical and mental aspects, and exposes the victims to the damage of holistic growth of the children (Rafferty, 2008). Thus, traffickers use the negative psychological influence and coercive methods to maintain control over the victims to make their future ambition impossible by destroying their physical and psychological defenses. Due to physical, sexual and psychological violence, the victims lack trust of others and put themselves in isolation. Children whom experience sexual exploitation prevailed to all dangers like reproductive health problem, HIV/AIDS and they are also subjected to routine beatings by traffickers, employers and customers. After all, the victims practice alcohol, drugs, chewing chat and smoking as a solution

to deny their actual psychological and physical environment. Furthermore, the trafficked children lack proper health treatment when they are sick, food and water to keep their hygiene (Beck et al., 2016).

Moreover, trafficking has an impact on the individuals it victimizes in all areas of their lives. Every stage of the trafficking process can involve physical, sexual and psychological abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, manipulation, economic exploitation and abusive working and living conditions (Guambe et al., 2017). Unlike most other violent crime, trafficking usually involves prolonged and repeated trauma. Documentation and research describe how men, women and children are abused in specific exploitative conditions and the short- and long-term physical injuries, disabilities and deaths that may result.

Globalization impacts trafficking with both “push” and “pull” factors. Impoverishment in the supply countries is a push factor that forces people to seek ways to improve their economic situation. Many trafficked children begin their trials with the expectation that they will get respectable employment, only to discover the deception after it is too late. The spread of “global culture” serves as a pull factor, raising expectations of a better life elsewhere. Like the global drug trade, trafficking is a huge economic enterprise, providing traffickers with financial resources and technological capabilities to enhance and shield their activities from public scrutiny or interference.

Moreover, the victims are denied an educational opportunity that is their legal right and a chance to improve their future economic status and their academic knowledge. These expose them to cognitive difficulties, shortfalls in memory skills and knowledge developmental delays. In addition, victims of child trafficking experience the impact of poor emotional well-being and emotional trauma that related with separation from their parents, families, peers, homes and

communities (Choi et al., 2020; Gebre, 2014; Tebarek, 2018). Most importantly, the emotional impacts in the life of victims cause depression, hopelessness, shame, guilt, and remembrance problem, loss of confidence, lack of self-esteem, nightmares, fear and anxiety. The bad action they see and messages they receive stimulate their attitude toward feelings of self-blame. Finally, being antisocial, mistrust of adults and lack of mutual relationship/intimacy to others which are called behavioral outcomes (Gecho & Worku, 2018). These all negative impacts damage the holistic development of the child and negatively affect from families to country at large as they are the potential resource in the future by replacing adults to continue the cycle of generation.

### **2.3. Perspectives of local stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking**

According to Lai (2011), collaboration is a process through which different parties and stakeholders see a problem differently, can explore their differences and find ways to resolve the problems that can go beyond what they can think of as possible. Since collaboration for sustainable prevention of child trafficking is all about collective actions that aim to achieve a shared goal; a member also has to engage in collective behavior such as working on a shared goal, spending time on verbal communication, and working on difficult situations of child trafficking. This leads to create open stakeholders that welcome pluralism, more people and new ideas. As for this study which focuses on role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, there is a need for collaboration that is conducted openly, inclusively and with continual dialogue in order to prevent child trafficking.

Prevention is taking action to stop something which is likely to happen. Action to prevent child trafficking refers to a wide range of efforts to address the causes of trafficking, to influence the actions of individuals and to tackle root out the causes (Dottrifge, 2007). In particular, the author specifically traced on efforts to prevent children from being trafficked, to provide

assistance to children who are already being exploited, to help such children recover and restart their lives. This points need to focus on preventive effort in two different places where people are recruited and where they are exploited. According to ILO (2009), child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms such as coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. This definition in short puts broad meaning of child trafficking as concisely is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation. In fact, as the definition has specified child trafficking is seriously harmful action that requires the collective effort of stakeholders to overcome it. Therefore, the role of stakeholders' collaboration is mandatory to put efforts together to prevent child trafficking (Job, 2013).

Scholars have been using different terms for working together and for collaboration presented by scholars related to involvement of stakeholders in joint decision making and planning (Rhodes et al., 2014). Collaboration is often used interchangeably with terms like coordination, cooperation and teamwork (Tello, 2014). Prevention of child trafficking is as a severe problem, requiring purposeful coordination so as to ensure coherency of commitment and willingness. According to Freeman, (2001), proper stakeholder involvement and active participation in prevention of child trafficking has multiple outcomes for the planned activities as the stakeholders included.

Blanco (2017), conceptualized the outcomes of stakeholder involvement as incorporation of public values and opinions in the decision-making process, improved quality and legitimacy of

the decisions, generation of new ideas, trust increases between all stakeholder groups, more cost-effective process and the promotion of shared resources and responsibility. In addition, the consensus-based collaboration among stakeholders in prevention of child trafficking goal setting, it may avoid the costs of solving conflicts among stakeholders, it may legitimate collective actions if stakeholders are involved in the decision making processes which affect their activities and the willingness to collaborate may enhance the coordination of policies and related activities (Lai, 2011). Working in collaboration increase participation with affinity groups, rates on networking promotion, define roles and responsibilities, and make more missions focused and more creativity and innovation across sectors (Farrell & Pfeffer, 2015). In addition, collaboration increases wider institutional and function expertise knowledge within stakeholders that directs the way how to prevent child trafficking strategically.

Accordingly, local key stakeholders at first phase in preventing child trafficking, they play a sound role that more effective than policy implementation. Thus, several studies have indicated that the power of local stakeholders collaboration to bring the collective effort through jointly work (Greenberg et al., 2016). Such collective effort is the indigenous knowledge and skills that could help the local stakeholders to take action on traffickers and to refer to woreda officials, if the complexity of the issue requires officials' decision at woreda level. In addition, local stakeholders have realized about the intention of traffickers, to their neighbors and peers about the deceiver traffickers to be against of their evil work (Rossiter & Benfield, 2009). Specifically, making local stakeholders an active participant in the process of child trafficking is more helpful to prevent child trafficking. Thus, changing the attitude of the local communities is the right and effective strategy in prevention of child trafficking; with less cost at original level. However, local stakeholders are not considered as a key stakeholder; and their potential role is neglected.

The well organized and established local stakeholders' collaboration is very important in preventing child trafficking to provide service for community, usually as they are there in the community. As a result, collaboration bond the social network level of the community to come together in order to solve social problems. Thus, in collaboration there is different brainstorming and provide insights to identify the detected victim individuals within the community (Wolde, 2010). So, based on the knowledge they have toward social problem, they can identify the victims and families who willing to send their children, the missed children around, and the trafficker whom their neighbor and the specific time when the children can be trafficked (Kastro & Dullea, 2018).

Moreover, the consideration of local stakeholders' collaboration that helps them to work jointly is the compressive strategy to prevent child trafficking. Furthermore, collaboration help to set common goals that create ownership sense in each individuals and groups. The ownership sense that is created within the local stakeholders make them responsible to contribute their technical knowledge and resources collectively. Each local stakeholders bring their effort to achieve the common goal that set collectively to prevent child trafficking (Tessera, 2006). Thus, role of setting common goal is the core element in collaboration that inspires each groups/individual of the community dwellers to put their visible and invisible resources together to achieve a common goal. The organized collaboration of the local stakeholders plays a sound-full role more than policy implementation and government response in preventing child trafficking. Because they are the nearby stakeholders to the original place where the phenomenon occurs firstly and they are the ones who fight the problem at the infant stage (Leary, 2018). Thus, the success and the coming futurity of the children are determined by today's investment in the life of the children at hand (Dewit, 2017). Therefore, local stakeholders are one of the social

institutions the place where all get-together, and they can immediately identify the missed child in the family by visiting the stakeholders attendant members.

However, local stakeholders are not the mandated agents, and they have no right and power to arrest and sanction but they could be playing a great helpful role by informing to the appropriate authorities. Thus, as one of the local stakeholders within the community, they would be collaborate with other stakeholders and government hand-in-hand by playing the role of monitor and follow up of children in the community (UNICEF, 2010). Unfortunately, due to negligence local stakeholders have always a tendency to assume that only government are responsible to prevent child trafficking (Kastro & Dullea, 2018). The reason, always the government has predominantly focused on government officials and influential personalities; however, people who experience the problem have ignored and left out. In fact, the local stakeholders who are nearby and know the situation of the phenomenon, victims and their circumstances are most in need of information in order to find solutions.

Consequently, members of the community are reluctant and unwilling to participate in prevention process of child trafficking. So, there is little or no participation from most of the community members. Most of them do not give the necessary attention to the problem; and due to most of the time the government preventions mechanisms fail to achieve their goal (Rossiter & Benfield, 2009). Therefore, the government has to create the platform of collaboration of local stakeholders, people from different categories and organizations work together to develop new strategy in order to overcome challenges within the community. Accordingly, the local stakeholder collaboration plays a vital role by putting their effort together to prevent child trafficking. Thus, there are benefits in the process of different local stakeholder collaboration.

## Conclusion

The literature demonstrates the importance of the role of local stakeholders' collaboration for successful achievement of child trafficking prevention. However, the issue is not that much considered in Ethiopia. As the literatures and reports indicated that, despite all the efforts made so far by government to prevent child trafficking, trafficking of children is growing in Ethiopia. It would seem that the more structured comprehensive effort of the role of local stakeholders' collaboration required for the prevention of child trafficking. Hence based on the nature of child trafficking and its impact on the life of victims, the aim of this study is to contribute to the process of prevention effort by exploring the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking. Though this study mainly focused on exploring the perspectives of local stakeholders' collaboration for the successful prevention of child trafficking. Furthermore, the study tried to understand issues related with the role of stakeholders' collaboration, however, there is no or very little attention given in the existing literature to the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. In general this attempted to initiate an exploration of the mentioned issues above.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Philosophical Paradigm

This study used a social constructivist philosophical paradigm to guide the research. Social constructivism follows a relativist ontology that recognizes the existence of multiple realities that can be constructed in people's minds relative to context or perspective (Peters et al., 2013). The ontological stance of social constructivism create knowledge through social interaction in the form of subjective and transactional to co-construct the reality with participants (Creswell., 2013). Thus, social constructivist recognizes that the individual's subjective meaning construction of their understandings based on the knowledge that they have about the phenomenon within the community. The variety of meanings that are constructed by the participants triggering to multiple directions, help the researcher to see the complexity of the issue, perceptions and opinions. Likewise, as a social constructivist, the researcher believes the individuals subjective meaning construction toward the phenomenon that gives opportunity to look issues in detail in different way rather than narrowing in a single category (Krauss, 2005).

Therefore, this research is guided by the assumption of social constructivist in multiple ways in data gathering process, data analysis and interpretation. Hence, the participants of this study were encouraged to reflect their knowledge and construct their meanings about the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in the study area. Though, the researcher who rely on the social constructivist assumption, the question become general and the participants can construct the meaning of the issue (Merriam, & Tisdell, 2016).

Consequently, a social constructivist research paradigm allowed a thorough understanding of the interviewees' responses to obtain answers to the research questions. Social constructivism's

ontological approach permitted the presentation of the findings in exploring the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in PCT. In regard of data analysis and interpretation, the researcher analyzed the data based on their subjective interpretations and presented their subjective constructed meaning of role of local stakeholders' collaboration in PCT. Accordingly, this study exploring the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in PCT and presented the realities based on their subjective construction of meaning. Thus, the aim of this research was to depend as much as possible on the interviewees' views of the issues being explored, so the participants construct their own meaning. The aim of the researcher is to investigate the participants' view about the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in PCT and to generate the reflection based on their response.

### **3.2. Research design**

The researcher used an exploratory qualitative research design to carry out this study. Thus, exploratory research is carried out for a difficulty phenomenon which was occurred in the community. Exploratory qualitative draws definitive insights about the phenomenon only with extreme attention; and it is the way to find out in-depth ideas and information (Yin, 2016). The study used the data collection method of an interview, focus group discussion and focus group discussion to investigate the qualitative information to answer the question of the research. During data collection, the researcher takes note and keeps voice record to capture all information provided by informants. The methods help the participants to give the detailed information about the phenomenon under the study (Creswell, 2018). Thus, qualitative data were sought as deemed most appropriate to answer the research questions. The data analysis followed the steps of reading notes and listening the voice record. Then, follow the step of coding and categorizing in thematic area and finally the findings presented in the form of text.

The purposive sampling technique is employed in this study. Thus, purposive sampling is effective when only limited numbers of people can serve as a primary data sources due to the nature of research design, research questions and objectives (Yin, 2016). Accordingly, as this study aimed to explore the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, the researcher used own judgment in order to choose the right participants from local institutions and officials based on knowledge and information-rich about the phenomenon who could participate in in-depth interviews (Omona, 2013). The aim of personal judgment selection of participants is to understand the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. So, this study heavily relies on researcher fieldwork which entails local stakeholders.

### **3.3. Description of the study area**

Trafficking also occurs domestically that is, domestic trafficking and within the country across different regions and zones. Even though, Wolaitta zone woredas experiencing child trafficking are source, destination for children trafficked form Gamo zone and transit points to Addis Ababa, Ziway, Hawassa and other parts of Ethiopia. Hence, Wolaitta zone is experiencing a combination of two or all the three dimensions of trafficking. Wolaitta is the main source of children who are trafficked to Addis Ababa, Hawassa, Shashemene, Ziway and other urban areas for the purpose of labor exploitation and traditional weaving business (Kastro & Dullea, 2018).

Child trafficking, in particular, is becoming a sore issue for the social and political agenda of Wolaitta, but the numerical data is not recorded and the problem is still progressing. There is no relevant data on the scale of trafficking of Wolaitta children mainly to Addis Ababa and other regional areas (Gecho & Worku, 2018). The Wolaitta zone, like many others, does not collect specific data on trafficked children. However, conditions show that trafficking for engaging

victims as housemaids is on the increase. Children trafficking from rural areas of Wolaitta to the capital city of Addis Ababa and other urban and semi-urban areas of the country are very common irrespective of their sex (Kastro & Dullea, 2018). Thus, Wolaitta is the main source of child trafficking for within country trafficking.

#### **3.4. Sampling Method and Research Participants Selection criteria**

According to Yin (2011), there is no best sampling strategy. However, the strategy depends on the objectives of the research as well as the context in which the research going to undertake is the best. Accordingly, the researcher employed purposive sampling technique because participants are assumed to be well informed to provide accurate information about the phenomenon. Most of the time it is not possible to examine each items in the population; and sometimes it is possible to get sufficiently accurate results by studying only a part of total population. Thus, in qualitative research, each circumstance is valid and potentially worthy of study.

Palinkas et al., (2015), asserted that purposive sampling enables researchers to quickly reach the targeted sample in conditions where proportionality of samples is not a primary concern. In this regard, the informants were purposively selected on the prior knowledge of the researcher based on researcher's judgment to get the required data. The main purpose of choosing purposive sampling is to select representative participants, to gather data from heterogeneous representatives about the phenomenon in order to generate insights about the issue and for its effectiveness in time usage. Hence, the logic and power of qualitative purposeful sampling originates from the emphasis on in-depth understanding of the specific information-rich issues and to learn a great deal about the issues of central importance to the purpose of the inquiry.

Eventhough, concerning experiences related with the issue of role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, participants were selected deliberately. These categories of people were selected in order to get the in-depth information about the research problem as they were the key responsible stakeholders to play collaborative role in preventing child trafficking. During the selection of participants for an interview, the researcher gave attention to their awareness of the situation, duties and responsibilities.

In this particular study, 58 respondents were interviewed for 35-70 minutes each. Amongst them 8 (6 men and 2 women) were key informants and purposively selected only one focal person per office from both woreda (Women & Children, police, court & attorney) based on the responsibility in the offices. The KII selection was made based on their knowledge and experiences about the research purpose and the issue being investigated. In addition, 50 (31 men and 19 women) In-depth interview (IDI) participants were purposively selected from (7 primary schools, 7 Kebele authorities, 7 CBOs leaders, 8 religion leaders, 7 community members, 7 families and 7 children) from both selected woredas. The researcher purposively selected families and children on the basis of the researcher's judgment and prior knowledge to get an in-depth data as they are key stakeholders; and the interview session was conducted with them on spot in secret way. These participants were chosen because they are the stakeholders to play role in preventing child trafficking.

Moreover, the sample size of this study was determined based on the data saturation. Thus, the researcher repeatedly begins to hear or read, the same or similar kinds of information that related with the purpose of study inquire; and then decision to stop sampling is justified. Accordingly, when no new information is forthcoming from new sample units; thus redundancy is the primary criterion. The reason, in purposeful sampling the size of the sample is determined

by informational considerations. Second on the sample size of other empirical studies conducted by different researchers in different areas in Wolitta zone Soddo town and Addis Ababa city administration on the role of local community and authority in controlling trafficking; and the findings indicated the role of the community and local authorities was poor (Kastro, 2015 & Gessit, 2018).

In addition, totally four FGD were held in both study area woreda. Two FGD were held in Damot Gale woreda and two in Damot Woyde woredas. In each FGD 7 to 10 participants were participated. The total number of the participants are 40 and participants are from different categories such as bus station workers (drivers, assistant of drivers and bus station office workers), community dwellers (different religions group representatives and iqub leaders). All FGD sessions were held for 45-70 minutes for each. During the FGD session, all COVID-19 preventive measures were strictly adhered.

### **3.5. Data collection instruments**

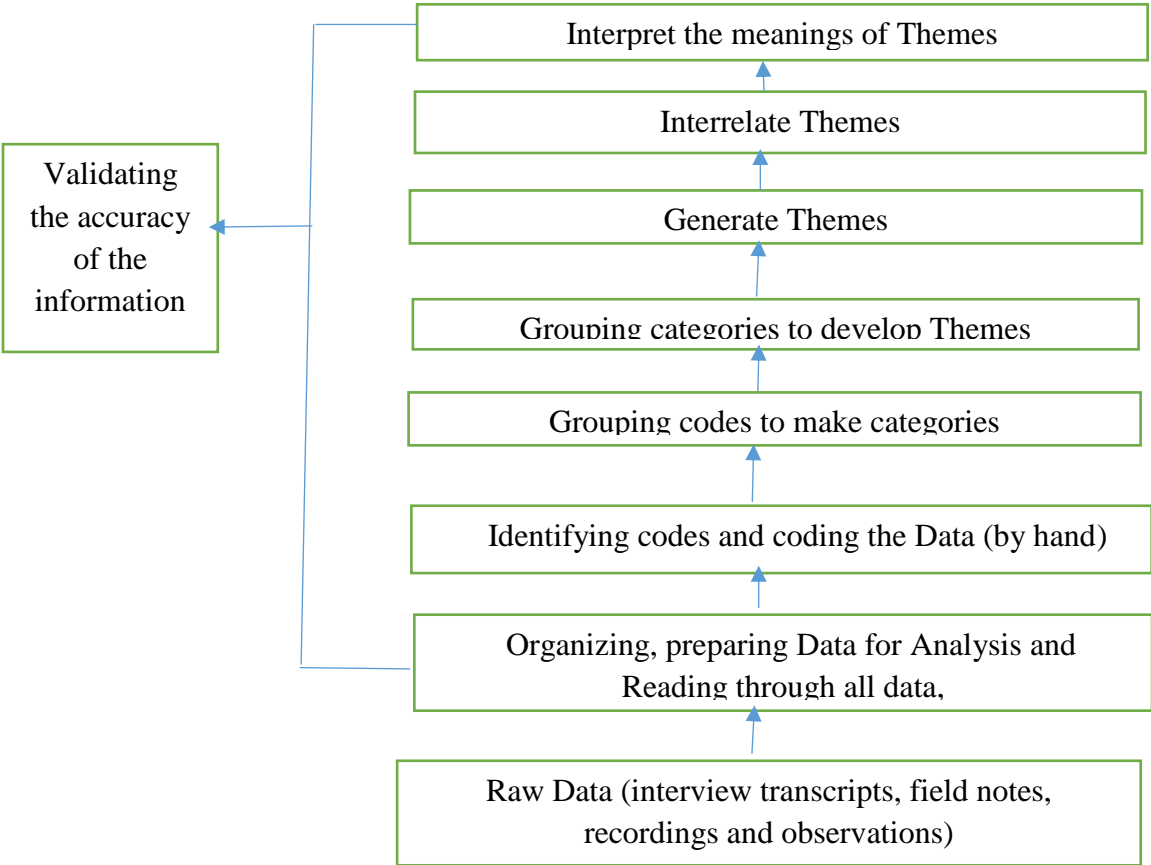
The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources for this study. The primary data was gathered by interview guide, topic guide and check list of focus group discussion. And also the secondary data were obtained from review of documents. The data collection procedure has started by securing the support letter from School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University, and by getting the consent of the participants. The data collection has stop based on the data saturation. Data saturation is reached when there is enough information to replicate the study when the ability to obtain additional new information has been attained, and when further coding is no longer feasible. Accordingly, interviews are one method by which one's study results reach data saturation. The number of interviews needed for a qualitative study to reach data saturation was a number the researcher could not quantify, but that the researcher takes what he can get. In addition,

the researcher used the tools such as interview guide and checklists to investigate the in-depth information from the participants of the study.

### **3.6. Method of data Analysis and Interpretation**

Qualitative data analysis mainly put peoples' feeling and perception on text and concept with the sound meaning ( Dey, 1993). In qualitative research, the early analysis is strongly recommended (Miles and Huberman, 1994); and it helps the researcher thinking about the existing data and generating strategies for collecting new and better data. In qualitative analysis describing the spoken actions of the participants including their visual gesture is possible based on the way of their response (Norman, 2005). Reading the interview transcripts, observation notes, or documents and listening interview tapes before transcription to be analyzed is the next step and an opportunity (Maxwell, 2013). Hence, during listening and reading, writing memos and notes on what has seen and heard is very important to develop tentative ideas about categorizing and relationships. At this point, number of analytic options into in three groups: memos, categorizing strategies of coding and thematic analysis, and connecting strategies of explanatory analysis (Maxwell, 2013). Qualitative analysis needs to specify the steps in analyzing the various forms of qualitative data to make sense of text and image data (Creswell, 2014). Accordingly, this study undertaken the analysis procedures step by step. Finally, the whole process of the transcribed qualitative raw data segmentation, coding procedure, grouping codes into categories and grouping categories into thematic area was undertaken manually by hand. For more clarification validity of the accuracy of the information, the aforementioned qualitative data analysis procedures summary stated below from general to a specific point.

**Figure 3:1. Summary of Data Analysis in Qualitative research**



**Source:** Adopted from Creswell (2022)

**3.7. Trustworthiness**

Trustworthiness is an important component in qualitative research that helps the researcher to show the overall quality of the research; and it is all about credibility, transferability, conformability, dependability and reflexivity of data collection instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis and findings (Korstjens & Moser, 2018). Accordingly, in this study, the researcher gives attention to the trustworthiness of these elements in order to ensure the quality of the research.

Thus, credibility ensure whether the research findings represent reasonable information drawn from the participants' original data and a correct interpretation of the data views. Investing

sufficient face-to-face deep interviews and observation were taken in to account to be familiar with the setting and context, to build trust, and to get the rich data. During observation time, the most relevant characteristics and elements to the problem or issue has been identified under this study, on which it would require in detail focus.

Data has gathered from different types or levels of people like woreda officials, community representatives, school principals, CBOs leaders (Iddir leader and Mehaber leader), religion leaders (church leader), local authority, community members, families and children. Thus, data triangulation would secure by using the various data sets that emerge throughout the analysis process of raw material, codes and concepts. The methodological triangulation will use by means of different data collection methods such as in-depth interviews(IDI), key informant interview (KII), focus group discussions (FGD) and field notes (Nowell et al., 2017). Thus, the aim of triangulation is to enhance the process of qualitative research by using different approaches to ensure credibility.

The concept of consistency to check whether the analysis process is in line with the particular design and the aspect of neutrality to secure the inter-subjectivity of the data has considered to ensure the dependability and conformability of the study (Korstjens & Moser, 2018). Accordingly, to avoid an inter-subjectivity interpretation that is based on the researcher's particular preferences and viewpoints, the grounded interpretation in the data would strictly employed by the researcher. Here, the focus is the process of data interpretation only based on participants' responses and it was embed in the process of analysis.

Finally, the reflexivity has considered by taking notes or dairy in this study. Hence, the reflexive notes of an interview explaining the setting and aspects of the interview that were noted during the interview itself and while transcribing the audiotape and analyzing the transcript.

Thus, the researcher has included the subjective responses to setting in relationship with the interviewees in the reflexive note. This was helped the researcher to examine one's own conceptual lens, explicit and implicit assumptions, preconceptions, values, and how these would guide the research decisions in all phases of under this study.

### **3.8. Ethical Considerations**

Ethical considerations are critical in research. Ethics help to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors (Sana, 2002). Regarding to ethical consideration in research, confidentiality is a principle that is held to govern the behavior of many professions.

Accordingly, in this study, the researcher has maintained ethical consideration by getting the consent of the participants; and by informing them the freedom to withdrawal from the study at any time. Confidentiality during recording data in the field to keep record secret, action has taken to avoid others seeing what would write down in the field notes, perhaps would use code, not allowing others to listen to or watch electronic recordings made in the field, unless the person concerned and so on. Generally, extreme caution is the proper approach to this regard.

Moreover, the anonymous strategy has employed to maintain privacy; that will serve to protect people from harm. The strategy works in the way by replacing actual names with designed ones by using or numbers or letters of the alphabet like informant 1, informant 2, police A, and police B, etc.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS

This section of the study deals with the presentation of findings based on the data collected through KI, IDI interviews and FGDs to address the basic research questions and objectives. Therefore, the subsequent section focuses on the analysis of the basic characteristics of the informants including sex, age and education level category.

#### 4.1. Background of informants

The number of in-depth interview informants were thirty-five males and fifteen females and their ages range from nine to fifty. Also, the key informants are six males and two females and their ages range from thirty-six to fifty. In addition, the focus group participants were twenty-four male and sixteen female, aged between nine and fifty. With regard of educational background of the respondents, 20 of the respondents can read and write and 10 have attended primary education (grade 1 to 8), while 35 of the respondents were between in grade 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>. 20 of the respondents were degree holder and 13 of the respondents are above degree

#### 4.2. Local key Stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking

The key stakeholders mapping for migration and child trafficking prevention included the following key stakeholders at federal, regional and woreda level in Ethiopia. These key government stakeholders are, the House of People's Representatives, the Prime Minister Offices, Council Office, Attorney General, Ministry of Foreign affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, National Intelligence and Security Service, Ministry of Woman & Social Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education, Government Communication and Mass media, Federal urban job Creation and Food Security Agency at federal level (ILO, 2019).

The map of ILO include the regional and zonal level bureaus of Women & Children, court, police, Labor & Social, Attorney General, Education and Health as a key stakeholders. The woreda level key stakeholders map includes the Labor and Social Affairs Office, Women and Children Affairs Office, Finance Office, Youth and Sports Office, Police, Justice Office and Urban Job Creation and Microenterprise Development offices only (ILO, 2019). However, the local stakeholders and civil society organizations are not included in the ILO child trafficking stakeholders' map. However, all KII informants drawn from the woreda level officials and the IDI informants indicated that, the local community based organizations (CBOs), religions, primary schools, Kebele administrators, community members, families and children are the proper key local stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking.

KII-2 from Woreda further narrated that:

*The local stakeholders are the proper key stakeholders who can play crucial role than federal and regional government officials in prevention of child trafficking, if they are well coordinated and organized by responsible bodies to integrate each other. This is because, local stakeholders know the local context; can easily coordinate with other relevant stakeholders by creating synergy.*

In fact, these institutions are the proper key stakeholders to play their respective role next to woreda officials in preventing child trafficking. IDI-10 informant remarked that:

*The collaborative role of local stakeholders can bring sustained change more than policy implementation in preventing child trafficking. So, without strong collaboration of local stakeholders expecting a proper policy implementation is an empty promise.*

IDI-11, 12, 13,14,15,16,17,20,22 and 23 informants indicated that, religious leaders are playing a strong collaborative role in the prevention of child trafficking, by setting the potential admonish for their members; and reinforcing sanctions on their members who involve in facilitating the trafficking of their children based on the prior set of admonishment in the church. Supporting this assertion, IDI-17 highlighted that:

*The religious institutions should therefore admonish their followers on the impact of child trafficking. They should insist that even if a person escapes punishment in this world, the wrath of the Lord will certainly happen on the person for his act of causing physical and psychological harm on an innocent child.*

Finally, if there is a disobedient follower who violate the set of admonish, he/she will completely be excluded from membership by the assembly of the church. In this way, the Religions as key stakeholders play a significant role in collaborating in prevention of child trafficking. In this connection, IDI-24 elaborated that:

*The local community members, families and children are important key stakeholders to play their respective roles in preventing child trafficking by providing evidence based information. Thus, they have easy access to identify traffickers and the families who are deceived by traffickers to send their children.*

Further KI-4 noted that:

*The court officers are the in front desk key stakeholders to see the efforts to prevent child trafficking every day, but, ensuring enforcement of the implementation of policy is not within the jurisdiction of the zonal court judges.*

Due to the woreda court judges are not playing their significant role in prevention of child trafficking, thus, child trafficking is prevalent in the study areas. The final decision regarding to the issues of child trafficking are taken by zonal court. Due to the lengthy and costly processes, most people fail to report and follow up their cases at Zone level. Thus, the Woreda level courts are not playing the expected roles in the implementation of policies in relation the prevention child trafficking. IDI-9 explained that:

*The recommended measure to prevent child trafficking is on the hand of local stakeholders as they are within the community to identify and report on traffickers timely. They know the different strategies the traffickers use to deceive children and their families in trafficking children in the community. Thus, the involvement of the local community is essential to address social problems such as child trafficking.*

IDI.20 summarized that, in general, there is weak collaboration of stakeholders such as failure of not sharing align annual plans, no review meeting, no joint monitoring, not identifying challenges and solutions regarding prevention of child trafficking. Further, the informant explained that, due to the gap of weak collaboration of stakeholders, the prevalence of child trafficking is highly aggravated in the area.

Therefore, consideration of local stakeholders' implementation of national policy in relation to child trafficking is crucial for proper prevention of child trafficking. However, there is a gap in the existing policy and establishment of the structures as it does not include local stakeholders in the formal government stakeholder map and the government does not give consciously involve local stakeholders in the efforts.

The identified key local stakeholders by respondents for the prevention of child trafficking are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4:2.1. Summary of identified local Key Stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking in Damot Gale and Damot Woyde woredas**

<b>Categories of Stakeholders</b>	<b>Key stakeholders</b>
Woreda official stakeholders for KII	Woreda Women and Social Affairs offices Woreda Court offices Woreda attorney Generals Woreda Police offices
Local community stakeholders for IDI	Primary schools Kebele administrators CBOs (Iddirs) and Religions (church leaders) Community members, families and children
FGD	Mahaber leaders Bible study groups Iddir/Iqub leaders Bus station office workers and drivers Assistant of drivers

Source: Researcher’s own construction, 2022

**4.3. The respective roles of local key stakeholders in the prevention of child trafficking**

**1. Role of community capacity-building**

The findings of an interview with key informants (from Women &Children Office, police & court) indicated that, the role of community capacity building that is played by stakeholders has positive outcome in prevention of child trafficking. KII-1 pointed out that, community capacity-building magnifies the social capital within the community that triggers the notion of more or

less dense interlocking relationship between individuals and social institutions. Mobilizing the community by bringing together the local resources (time, money, knowledge, skills and information) would highly contribute to address child trafficking effectively and sustainably.

KI-1 noted that: *“The interlocking relationship works by bringing the community together to set the common goal for successful prevention of child trafficking.”*

As evidence the key informant mentioned the case that happened in Gido Boditti Kebele. A child was coming back from school to his home. Traffickers in the community who knew the situation of the child’s family deceived and trafficked the child and brought; and the case is one of the children, when he is coming back from school to home, the resident traffickers who the child to Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa. Then, the community dwellers exchanged information about the trafficked child and the traffickers. A driver who was living in their community and saw the trafficking reported that he saw the child in the bus station while traffickers brought to Addis Ababa. After getting evidence, the child’s father decided to go Addis Ababa. Unfortunately, his father did not have financial capacity to travel to Addis Ababa. However, the community dwellers contributed money and assigned one neighbor who is familiar with Addis Ababa city to accompany with the father of the child. Fortunately, they were able to find the trafficked child and the traffickers. When they come back to home, the communities members conducted roundtable discussion and decided to take inter- jurisdiction action on the traffickers. The community has a traditional court system through which the communities solve local conflicts and punish perpetrators including child/human traffickers. As a result, traffickers were imprisoned for three years.

FGD participants in Gido Boditti, Damot Gale woreda summarized that, the community capacity-building and the role played by local stakeholders is a tool to translate the essence of

social capital and this facilitates community participation to prevent child trafficking in an effective and sustainable way. Key informants (KII-2, KII-3 and KII- 4) further stated that, mobilizing the community and building the capacity of the communities contribute to strengthened role of local stakeholders in sharing information, resources and design and implement feasible solutions to prevent child trafficking.

KII-3 informant indicated the role of community capacity building in contributing to create a sense of ownership as: “*The community capacity-building fosters a sense of ownership within the community; and it adds power of control and problem solving skills over their own future progression in preventing child trafficking.*” The informant further added that, community capacity-building strengthens the confidence of local community that increase collaborative efforts such as planning and implementing activities to in the prevention of child trafficking.

Supporting this assertion KI-1 explained that:

*Strengthened collaboration of the local community can create sustainable efforts to accomplish joint efforts in order to prevent child trafficking without seeking support from outside the community.*

IDI-20 informant remarked that, the inability to mobilize community resources limits the capacity to engage the community in prevention of child trafficking. The engagement of the community in preventing child trafficking is based on both visible and invisible resources. Therefore, community capacity-building strengthens the confidence of local community in preventing child trafficking.

KII-4 argued that:

*A critical task of any community capacity-building effort is to continuously build and rebuild the relationships between and among local dwellers, local*

*associations and local community organizations. Relationship provides the medium for collaborative work and facilitates access to needed resources, promotes commitment and satisfaction of stakeholders.*

Furthermore, the KII-4 interviewee mentioned that, the community capacity-builder stakeholders can facilitate partnership among dwellers and community based organizations within the community. In this connection, KII-2 pointed out that:

*The organized communities can use their resources to support community capacity building and community organizing activities directly as well as by creating opportunities and space for residents to get to know each other and come together in collective action to access resources in the community for prevention of child trafficking.*

IDI-12 informant elaborated that:

*The prevention activities such are identifying children who are not enrolled in school due to lack of educational materials, providing support for those children and their families who have very low income sources, and conducting awareness raising activities for parents and community members on child trafficking and its impacts on children.*

Overall, a community whose capacity is enhanced with shared interest stand against child trafficking. Community capacity-building is a means to harvest the available local resource and stimulate the community to prevent child trafficking. However, the community in the study area not fully capacitated with shared interest properly, due to the majority part of the community not aware of it.

## 2. Role of community mobilization in the prevention of child trafficking

Community mobilization plays a significant role to motivate community for prevention of child trafficking.

In this connection, KII-1 stated that:

*Community mobilization enables the communities to engage in the preventive action such as identifying children who are vulnerable to trafficking, identifying traffickers and taking disciplinary actions on perpetrators such as socially excluding human/child traffickers from the membership of community based organizations. This community's disciplinary action, social exclusion, is painful for traffickers which they do not want to experience in their communities. In this way, the community mobilization approach helps the local community to punish traffickers in order to prevent child trafficking.*

Thus, communities encompass different people, groups and organizations; and are important stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking.

In addition, the informant explained one practical case that happened in their community. The effort was done in collaboration with community members in Damot Woyde woreda, Ambo Bedessa kebele to prevent child trafficking. They mobilized community based institution such as Iddirs which encompass many community members. The issue of child trafficking, how to prevent this problem, and how to identify and punish child traffickers was discussed with the presence of the community members. As one of the factors that force parents to collaborate in child trafficking is lack of adequate income. Hence, the community members also discussed the need to mobilize local resources and support families with low family income.

IDI-3 explained that:

*All Iddir and iqub members work jointly coordinated by leaders of the two local institutions. One day, they identified traffickers during Meskel holidays when the traffickers were trying to deceive the parents and children. A joint discussion was held in the presence of traffickers, the child and his parents. The traffickers were interrogated about their hidden plans of trafficking children.*

In this way, the dwellers of Ambo Bedessa kebele were practically collaborating in the prevention of child trafficking. However, this community effort is challenged by poor coordination of structures and absence of the required support from government officials. Accordingly, KI-3 noted that:

*Mobilizing a given community is a strong mechanism that helps in bringing the community members together to raise awareness of the community on child trafficking and mobilize the community in the delivery of resources for the sustainable prevention of child trafficking.*

IDI-16 argued that, mobilizing the people from different parts of the community towards shared common goal make the community actively participate in prevention of child trafficking. Thus, the mobilized community is willing to bring their efforts for their common goal of preventing child trafficking. In this connection, informants (KII-1, KII-3, and KII-4) are indicated that, stakeholders' collaboration can help in mobilizing the community to create awareness of the people for the prevention of child trafficking. Thus, collaboration bring individuals who have great deal of experience and insight into what works and what does not work for the prevention of child trafficking in the context of a given community setting. Further, IDI-5 remarked that, a highly mobilized community contributes for the effective prevention of child trafficking. KII-8

also highlighted that: “*Mobilizing the community increases the level of commitment of the community members in the prevention of child trafficking.*” The role of community mobilization in ensuring self-reliance, building trust and fosters partnership was narrated by KII-1 as:

*Community mobilization is a key to explore and mobilize resources for the prevention of child trafficking, promotes self-help and self-reliance mechanism in the community, and improves trust and partnership between the community and the key stakeholders.*

Further, focus group participants also indicated that, it is also the best way to raise the commitment of the community for prevention of child trafficking.

KI-8 emphasized that:

*Community mobilization help to raise awareness of community, but also persuades people to participate in prevention activities. It is a comprehensive and feasible strategy which requires working with the wider community by establishing trust and working together with the community. It requires working with community leaders, families and other members of the community, identify their capacities and gaps, opportunities to bring the community together and best use of the resources for the intended purpose- prevention of child trafficking.*

IDI-22 argued that:

*The mobilized community can develop feasible ways preventing of child trafficking, strengthening community-based reporting mechanism. This will facilitate reporting of cases of child trafficking to police so the justice officials can take immediate action to protect the child from being trafficked and exploited.*

IDI-18 argued that: “Wholeness or togetherness of the community is greater than the sum of sub-parts within the community to bring the collaborative effort to sustainably prevent of child trafficking.” One of the FGD discussants argued that: “prevention of child trafficking cannot be achieved without the active involvement of the community.”

Participants of the FGDs summarized that, community mobilization empowers individuals and groups to take action such as promote community ownership by drawing on the networks of community members in preventing child trafficking. In this connection, IDI-16 informant elaborated that:

*Community mobilization enables mobilizing necessary resources, providing information and fostering cooperation across sectors in the community about prevention of child trafficking.*

IDI-17 noted that, role of community mobilization is all about individuals and groups of people to start taking action such as bring others into the action of prevention of child trafficking which ultimately culminates with the full prevention of the practice of child trafficking.

### **3. Role of awareness raising**

Awareness rising is one of the important themes emerged. In this connection, KII-4 explained that, awareness raising campaign is more successful and have greater impact when it is

conducted by network or coalition of stakeholders. Thus, the wider the coalition, it is more acceptable and will have better influence on advocacy targets. Accordingly, it was indicated that the woreda officials should make efforts to build partnership at local level to conduct joint awareness-raising campaigns on the stakeholders' collaboration for prevention of child trafficking.

KII-5 narrated that:

*To strengthen awareness raising efforts and reach wider community members, mobilizing the community is very important. Awareness raising campaign facilitates the exchange of knowledge and experiences among local CBOs and Religions. Both CBOs and Religions may also wish to consider partnering with other community level stakeholders such Iddirs, iqub and church cell groups to promote stakeholders' collaboration in the prevention of child trafficking.*

KII-5 further explained that, key messages that seek to raise awareness on role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking should be included as a clear call to action. IDI-17 remarked that, the identification of target audience of awareness raising campaign should be the influential individuals from community, CBOs and Religions representatives, Kebele authorities and other part community like vulnerable or marginalized groups to make the whole community participative and collaborative in the prevention of child trafficking. One of FGD discussants summarized that:

*The appropriate method of awareness raising session like thematic discussion on the issue, music and street theatre which can be a powerful vehicle to raise public awareness, consciousness and the time of awareness raising session should be convenient for audiences' to make message dissemination effective.*

*The awareness raising campaign should do during holidays and public meetings to reach as many community members as possible.*

Accordingly, the Dilbo Bedessa Kebele CBOs and community members arranged public awareness raising in the form of theater and drama, which reflected the different strategies that the traffickers use to propagate and deceive families and children, the process of trafficking, the source and destination areas, and the negative consequences of child trafficking on child victims, and the how stakeholders can collaborate to prevent child trafficking.

IDI-9 informant highlighted that:

*An awareness raising program was conducted in the form of theater on the traditional gathering places of the kebele on Meskel holidays. This Meskel holiday is one of the famous holidays colorfully celebrated in the area and the whole community members get together to celebrate. This has enabled to reach many people.*

In addition, group of children prepared poems, music and song which depicted and transmitted information on the benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. Most importantly, engaging children in the awareness raising efforts will help children, their parents and other community members. It is about hearing from the horses' mouth about the negative impact of child trafficking.

KII-6 remarked that:

*In short, awareness matters because it can help to improve the knowledge, attitudes, capacity of the community with regard of child trafficking prevention. Thus, knowledge is a powerful tool. It motivates community members to take action of prevention of child trafficking.*

Furthermore, the informant noted that, role of awareness raising can also be a tool for advocacy, to convince policy makers. Awareness rising is very powerful, because it educates communities about prevention of child trafficking and encourages them to participate in bringing change.

#### **4. Role of resource mobilization**

In this section of finding on role of resource mobilization that is played by local stakeholders to identify potential resources for the prevention of child trafficking is presented. IDI-1 narrated that, the importance of resource mobilization in the prevention of child trafficking. The informant further explained that:

*Resources mobilization is all about sharing of community resources, commonly referred to as sharing of assets. It is sharing resources from individuals for the use of prevention of child trafficking prevention which is not regularly practiced in the study area.*

KII-8 noticed that:

*The role of resource mobilization by stakeholders is mandatory to protect children from trafficking. Thus, without resources like in-kind (material) and in cash, it is impossible to prevent child trafficking. Resource mobilization is centered on the notion of reducing personal consumption and waste by using an already existing capacity of the community what is at their hand for the successful prevention of child trafficking by funding the indigenous capital collaboratively.*

The FGD discussants summarized that, definitely the local stakeholders collaboration have to play the role of resource mobilization for prevention of child trafficking. It is very easy, if the nearby local stakeholders and officials at woreda level jointly work in mobilizing cash and in-kind resource for prevention of child trafficking to address the need of the child and to engage

their families in small scale business. However, the government structure has not considered the role of local stakeholders and does not collaborate with such stakeholders; and don't use them as resources for the prevention of child trafficking. Finally one of FGD discussants explained that: *“In general, the local stakeholders can play crucial role in mobilizing resources for prevention of child trafficking, but lack of recognition from government side make providers reluctant.”*

As the IDI-22 informant from school stated the practical practices of the school and the researcher investigated through observation, the whole Edget primary school communities including students were playing an important role in mobilizing resources using by using different mechanisms such as preparing big carton/sacks to collect cereals and coin box at the gate of the school from Monday to Friday. The informant further explained that, all members of the school community put cents or Birr in the box what they have starting from 0.25 cents. Further, during the harvesting time students bring corn or maize and put in the carton box at the gate when they come to school. Also, other cereal types are collected based on their harvesting time. KII-4 informant stated that, after mobilizing the resources, they distributed to the needy families in the presence of parent committee, kebele administrators, student representatives and all school teachers. This innovative action, help the school stakeholders to deliver material support to address the immediate needs of the children. IDI-17 informant noted that, in the regard of the families, resource mobilizing help stakeholders to initiate income generation activities for families to increase their income so that they will be able to fulfill the needs of the family members including their children's needs. This will help to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable children and the long-term needs of the families. This will enable children to continue their education and reduce school dropouts.

IDI-24 informant explained that, so, schools have called the aforementioned stakeholders and discussed together on the issue of resource mobilization for child trafficking prevention. Further, the informant described that, then, they planned together the collection strategy and assigned the focal person for in-kind resources collection such as old uniforms from primary school through students' representatives and exercise books, bags, pens and pencils collect from each community members through community representatives. IDI-10 informant remarked that, in addition, for cash resources collection, they open bank account number only for the purpose of child trafficking prevention in Commercial Bank Ethiopia by the signatory of three different representatives (school parent committee, kebele authority and school management) and share the account number for individuals, institution and private sectors. Further the informant indicated that, finally, the school management committee identifies low income families who send their children; and distributing the educational materials to students; and provide the collected money as startup capital for the parents of the children to engage in small business and support their family income as a means to prevent child trafficking. IDI-19 noted that, many children become victims of trafficking to supplement family income and to fulfill the basic need of the family members. Therefore, the first measures to prevent children from trafficking are mobilizing in-kind and in-cash contributions and provide support to these families.

IDI-14 argued that:

*Resource mobilization ensures the continuation of service and support provision to needy, support institutional and community sustainability and allow for improvement and scale-up of the services currently provides by community, schools and traditional institutions.*

Further, the informant explained that, thus, by mobilizing local resources, it is possible to address the educational needs of children who are most vulnerable to trafficking due to their family economic challenges. Parents can be supported to start small scale income generation activities to support the family income, which gives parents to raise their children with confidence, send their children to school and paves the way to achieve their life goals. Unfortunately, there is no coordinated effort from government side and local stakeholders to motivate local stakeholders to effectively mobilize local resources and use it to support vulnerable children.

### **5. Role of community based institutions networking**

Community based institutions is a generic term applied to all institutions (iddirs, iqubs, religion groups) within the community and governed by set of rules to achieve their common goal of child trafficking prevention. So, it is as fundamental to prevention of child trafficking through networks, which join institutions together to play an important roles for prevention of child trafficking. Thus, the character of community based institution ties/networks have unique elements such as common residence, common interest, common attachment or other common shared experience that generating a sense of belongingness toward prevention of child trafficking.

KII-1 noted that:

*Networking of community based institutions is a means to tie community based institutions for prevention of child trafficking. Thus, working in network is useful to set common goal for desired issue of prevention of child trafficking.*

The informant further explained that, community based institution networking draw the essence of unity within institutions to stand for common goal of child trafficking prevention. IDI-18

narrated that; *Networking of community based institutions endures the collective efforts to sustain child trafficking prevention.*

In general, networking community based institutions has two advantages: it increases the number of communities who dedicated their time and resources to prevention of child trafficking efforts; and it minimizes corruption in the efforts to prevent child trafficking that impedes the work of justice sector during police investigation of information about traffickers. IDI-5 informant explained that without strong networking of community based institutions, it is very difficult to trying to prevent child trafficking. Thus, both traffickers and victims are within the community and the traffickers know all things including every information about Kebele authorities, CBOs and Religions and their plans, and what they are going to do for prevention of child trafficking.

Further, IDI-20 expressed that:

*Iddirs are a subset of CBOs and Religions which are governed by the rule and regulation of government, have right to network together to play their respective role in different ways. Iddirs are one of the community based institution among others and have access to network each other for prevention of child trafficking next to burial activity. So, it is mandatory for responsible government bodies to build the capacity of Iddirs with the knowledge of multi-dimensional networking aspects in the area.*

IDI-12 informant explained that, there is a positive relationship within Iddirs. Iddirs have accomplished activities that related with burial and other community issues. Thus, the higher networking helps to go beyond and to achieve the higher result. IDI-15 and IDI-19 informants from CBOs and Religions leaders illustrated that, the networking of Iddirs bring strong effort to

mobilize resource from different source in different forms; and create relationship among them. As the informants highlighted, the primary aim of networking of Iddirs, as a key stakeholders with other Iddirs is to play collaborative role to mobilize the potential resource of indigenous knowledge and assets as Iddirs have a large number of peoples as a members.

KII-8 summarized that:

*Networking of Iddirs has two main benefits at local level. One is that it very easy way of identifying traffickers who deceive children and their families by promoting false propagation for the sake of their benefit. The second benefit is it helps the external actors to get legitimacy from the community which in turn has positive impact for stakeholders' collaboration sustainability and to create sense of ownership in the process of child trafficking prevention.*

FGD discussants summarized that, the local individuals whom the dwellers of the community are the primary role players for prevention of child trafficking collectively. As a citizen, we all are responsible to play our respective role and take part in prevention of child trafficking. IDI-3 noted that local people can witness and provide information about the traffickers for the police and to the court on judicial procedures in relation to child trafficking.

KII-1 expressed that:

*The work of these local individuals demonstrates the importance of civil society in its various forms to play their respective role of identification of traffickers. The role of traffickers identification that play by local individuals, provide opportunity to woreda police office to easily arrest traffickers whom deceiving parents and children by promoting false propagation in the community.*

IDI-10 and IDI-11 summarized that, creating community networking like networking local individuals with Iddirs, Iddirs with CBOs and Religions, CBOs and Religions with Kebeles and Kebeles with woreda is very important to link the local stakeholders with the activity of child trafficking prevention. Further informants explained that, however, there have not been any efforts to link the local of government with local individuals, Iddirs, CBOs and Religions in the prevention of child trafficking. In addition, the informant explained that, an adequate understanding of the local level community based institutions provides an insight to prevent child trafficking.

#### **6. Role of information provision or sharing/Being a witnesses**

FGD discussants narrated that, information is power to do everything, because it lays the ground about an issue to take corrective action. So, specifically the local stakeholders including family and community members who collaborate for the prevention of child trafficking can provide evidence based information next to CBOs and Religions.

The FGD discussant remarked that, *“The collaborative work of local stakeholders is a means to provide the accurate evidence base information about the issue of child trafficking.”* KI-4 and KI-6 informants explained that, if there is no information from local communities, police and court office stakeholders at woreda level nothing to do toward the issue. So, the role stakeholders’ collaboration on provision of information is the back bone for the process of child trafficking prevention. In addition, IDI-12 elaborated that:

*Information providers/witnesses play a very important role in criminal procedures clarifying what happened and telling the judge everything they know about an event. Thus, a witness is someone who has relevant information about the action of traffickers.*

IDI-18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 informants explained that providing information about traffickers to responsible bodies and being a witness about their engagement in child trafficking would expose the information provider and his/her family members to extreme life difficulties. Thus, the traffickers will revenge on people who provide information for their engagement in child trafficking. IDI-24 stated that, Woreda level officials can find ways to get information from the community about traffickers by facilitating suggestion boxes to collect information about traffickers and victim children in secret way at Kebele compounds. Then, Kebele leaders have opened suggestion box to gather information about traffickers from the community so that community members can safely report on perpetrators. By doing so, the Woreda officials can easily identify who the traffickers are to process the legal proceeding. Through this mechanism the local stakeholders play the role of information provision actively.

KI-4 stated that *“an information provider is a person who saw or heard the trafficking crime take place or may have important information about the crime of traffickers”*. The informant further elaborated that, thus, the information provided by stakeholders as a competent and worthy of belief about traffickers toward the issue of child trafficking prevention. In addition, a competent information provider narrate the process of trafficking undertake by traffickers. So, the local stakeholders are the one who can provide credible information/being a witness about the action of traffickers.

#### **4.4. Benefits of stakeholders’ collaboration in prevention of child trafficking**

Stakeholders’ collaboration has many benefits for prevention of child trafficking when diverse stakeholders come together for prevailing problems in the community. KI-2 explained that, the main reason why stakeholders collaborate is that any individual, groups and community members cannot be merely responsible for the whole prevention issue of child trafficking by

itself. Therefore, the (government officials) need to bring those stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking to use the benefits collectively.

### **1. Community based Resource Sharing**

Every intervention require in-kind and cash resources like material, financial, human whether expert or not. Accordingly, prevention of child trafficking exceptionally requires community based resources sharing for effective prevention of child trafficking.

In this connection, KII.1 stated that, stakeholders' collaboration is not strengthened and no budget is allocated by government to strengthen stakeholders' collaboration. IDI-13 expressed that, collaboration is one of the major tool to share community resources for prevention of child trafficking. It is a means to network sectors and individuals to bring material and knowledge resources together to prevent child trafficking collectively. KI-8 argued that:

*Collaboration of stakeholders is a means to use indigenous skills from different community members including experts in order to tackle trafficking. Experts work on different areas as per their profession and share their knowledge resource to others such as community members who gifted by indigenous skill naturally. For example, police works on law enforcement issues, while court works on jurisdiction of the crime which related with child trafficking. Hence, they share human power resource for one common goal of child trafficking prevention.*

IDI-14 elaborated that, community based resource sharing gives access to leverage material and financial resources from different individuals, groups and institutions for implementation of child trafficking prevention. For example, it is possible, to share experts from school to train community members about the issue of collaboration to jointly fight child trafficking.

IDI-19 and IDI-20 are elaborated that, prevention of child trafficking is not only implementing policy and aware the community about an issue, it is also facilitating access to basic needs by sharing resources from community members. The informants further noticed that, for this matter sharing the combination of resources like food items and others for prevention of child trafficking is very important. IDI-17 informant argued that, the prevention of child trafficking must be addressed by meeting the holistic needs of a child and his/her family. Furthermore the informant explained that, this is because, the limited capacity of the family to fulfill the needs of the family members including child will make the children more vulnerable for trafficking directly and indirectly. In this way, community based resource sharing can be taken as a strategy to prevent child trafficking.

## **2. Gain of knowledge/ awareness of issues**

Collaboration need to be recognized by all top and local stakeholders including local community as it is one of the mechanism to bring sectors into oneness to accomplish common goal. This requires awareness creation among all sectors in order to engage them in the process of child trafficking prevention. Southern Ethiopia, including Wolaitta zone Damot Gale and Damot Woyde woredas have limited collaboration with local stakeholders as a result has increased child trafficking. This is due to different factors including limited awareness on the effects of child trafficking and how to prevent such a practice in the area.

KI-1 and KI-2 stated that, amongst the stakeholders the Religions (religious institutions) are very powerful and assertive in undertaking awareness raising activities in the community. Hence, the collaboration of stakeholders with other sectors is more helpful and strategic way to increase the knowledge and awareness of the community on the negative effect of child trafficking and its prevention mechanism in a less costly way. KI-8 informant stated that:

*Stakeholders' collaboration will serve as a platform to raise awareness of the community about the issue of child trafficking and its strategies, because they share knowledge with each other.*

IDI-13 informant explained that, the religious institutions provide educational programs to increase the community awareness in the community gatherings such as Mahaber and Bible study groups (religious teaching about unity). KII-3 informant noted that, schools provide awareness raising session in the meetings with parents of and again voluntarily provide awareness raising programs in Iddirs gathering to share knowledge about prevention of child trafficking for the community. KI-7 informant narrated that:

*Local stakeholders' collaboration has not got attention by the government and other bodies are also not cognizant of the importance of it in the study area. When we see the annual plan of the local government offices, there is no planned awareness raising activities targeting the community and other stakeholders to establish stakeholders' collaboration. The government officials are not been aware of the benefit local stakeholders' collaboration. Hence, it is inevitable to create awareness for woreda officials to provide training and awareness session on the issue of stakeholders' collaboration at local level. This awareness creation cannot be achieved by isolated efforts and hence this necessitates the collaboration of all stakeholders in the sector.*

IDI-10 informant remarked that, increased awareness on child trafficking and its preventions strategies can be gained through establishing and strengthening stakeholders' collaboration at local level. IDI-6 informant elaborated that:

*Collaboration helps to create awareness among all stakeholders through formal and informal communications; and representatives from those stakeholders can disseminate information about collaboration in their respective organization and this creates awareness for those stakeholders.*

### **3. Sharing experiences**

Sharing experience with other individuals, groups, communities and organizations is a phenomenon that we all engage in. This sharing of experience is probably of importance it supports others as well as one's own experience and contributes to a sense of collaborating. Though, sharing experiences with some who has similar experience becomes especially important in cases of child trafficking prevention which is challenged like lack of awareness and knowledge. KI-1 informant claimed that:

*Sharing experiences have a deep impact on stakeholders because they enhance each stakeholder's group experiences. It is a basic component of human interaction and strengthening social ties and ensuring the prevention of child trafficking toward the well-being of the victims and the community as well.*

IDI-10 argued that:

*Sharing experiences is a means for stakeholders to identify with each other. It enhances collaboration, find resources, facilitate referral linkage more easily, find new ways of working with stakeholders and reduce burden of stakeholders for the successful prevention of child trafficking.*

KI-4, IDI-11, IDI-14 and IDI-15 interview informants summarized that, across sectors, there is different community cultures and experiences which are powerful resources to share the indigenous knowledge each other's. Another informant IDI-22 stated that, community may

follow different traditional leadership style, resource sharing and culture of work. KI-4 informant highlighted that:

*When stakeholders come together for collaboration, they share good experiences from one another and there will be transfer of knowledge, skill and attitude from others.*

One of FGD discussants from religious institutions summarized that:

*The experience sharing has the advantages of sharing best practice on the way how, when and what type of in-kind resources can be mobilized from the local community in order to prevent child trafficking; and how to manage and distribute resources to proper needy groups. Lack of experience causes wastage of resource and duplication of resource distribution. So, in the process child trafficking prevention, sharing experience from well skilled partners and stakeholders will to manage the scarce resource which is a pillar for prevention of child trafficking. Thus, prevention of child trafficking is impossible without adequate resource.*

FGD discussants (drivers, assistant of drivers and bus station workers) explained that, networking with others woreda bus station workers to share experience each other and to know the way how traffickers arrange transport for the children is helpful strategy in the process of child trafficking prevention. Based on our daily experience, we (drivers, assistant of drivers and bus station workers) can easily identify trafficked children and traffickers amongst travelers. Thus, we know traffickers and their strategy such as how they arrange transport for children more than others. One of FGD discussant highlighted that:

*The benefit of collaboration is not only experience sharing, but it is an answer for all things such as joint work, joint plan, team spirit and for share of different resources, if it is managed and coordinated properly by responsible bodies for prevention of child trafficking.*

#### **4. Strengthen Relationship to local community**

This thematic finding emphasizes the benefit of strengthen relationship to local community in different ways such as strengthening affiliation among diverse individuals, groups and sectors, empower communities to actively and effectively participate in prevention of child trafficking. Further, it benefits the local communities to be better placed to understand child trafficking in order to prevent properly.

Accordingly, Key and in depth informants (KI-1, KI-2, KI-3, KI-5, KI-7, IDI-20 and IDI-23) summarized that, collaboration has more benefits to local community in different ways. For instance, when stakeholders collaborate for prevention of child trafficking, in the long run it increases the role played by local stakeholders towards protecting children from all forms of violence and abuse, and contribute to their wellbeing.

KI-6 narrated that:

*Stakeholders' collaboration increases the number of committed and willing communities for prevention of child trafficking. Meanwhile, local community benefits from collaboration to prevent child trafficking. Thus, collaboration plays the role awareness creation about the issue; and the awareness campaign target the local community. So, the community benefits from the knowledge sharing during the campaign. In addition, while included in the collaboration, local communities get*

*exposure to work with other organization those who engaged on prevention of child trafficking. Hence collaboration also benefits local community.*

KI-8, IDI-15, IDI-19, IDI-21, IDI-24 informants noted that, most of the stakeholders do not know even whether or not local communities have the potential to collaborate in prevention of child trafficking. IDI-16 argued that:

*Collaboration plays the role of awareness campaign on the issue of child trafficking prevention; and mainly target the local community. Then, local communities members were able to get knowledge from the campaign on how to challenge and refuse to the false propagation of traffickers and escape their children from being trafficking. This is the part of local community benefit that resulted from collaboration.*

IDI-20 informant remarked that:

*Collaboration has benefit to community and a means of finding new and better ways to work together. Thus, people can find each other, share ideas and discover common goal to support community.*

#### **4.5. Challenges of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking**

##### **1. Low level awareness about stakeholders' collaboration in PCT**

Role of stakeholders' collaboration is not well recognized as one of the mechanisms for prevention of child trafficking in the study area. Some of the stakeholders do not know the importance of collaboration on prevention of child trafficking. The woreda officials have also low awareness in regard to role of stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking. One of FGD discussant summarized that:

*The local communities do not have good level of awareness about stakeholders' collaboration and its benefit on prevention of child trafficking.*

IDI-3, IDI-4, IDI-5 and KI-2 informants elaborated that, communities are not participating in any kind of child trafficking prevention. The informants further explained that there is huge gap in the community members' level of awareness about the benefit of stakeholders' collaboration that join different actors together to bring efforts for successful prevention of child trafficking.

KI-3 remarked that:

*Women and Social Affairs Offices lobby others to bring their collective effort for prevention of child trafficking. They have low awareness about the role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking.*

KI-4 noted that:

*Government by itself is not aware of the power of the role stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area. This is one of the actual challenges for successful collaboration of stakeholders.*

KI-6 mentioned that, the woreda officials are not regularly engaged in discussing and taking actions in raising awareness to the local communities to internalize the problem.

## **2. Budget constraint**

Budget constraint is the financial shortage that limits the collaboration capacity of the community and society at large for the prevention of child trafficking. Accordingly, IDI-1, IDI-2 and KI- 4 highlighted that, lack of adequate budget is a major challenge in the process of child trafficking prevention. KII-7 stated that, let alone allocating budget for stakeholders' collaboration, there is even no consideration of the importance of stakeholders' collaboration for prevention of child trafficking.

KI-1 explained that:

*The issue of budget allocation for stakeholders' collaboration requires research in order to influence decision and policy makers with regard of child trafficking prevention.*

KI-1 added that, to take action of proper prevention of child trafficking, allocation of budget is a back bone for successful stakeholders' collaboration. Further, the informant explained that, at woreda level, sufficient budget for prevention of child trafficking is very important. Thus, the woreda police and Women and Children office officials are the front desk responsible stakeholders to handle the issue of child trafficking prevention. IDI-23 remarked that, the local communities, kebele authorities, religious groups and others a report on cases of trafficking or directly report the case in person to the police office or Women and Children office. The police and Women and Children office experts have a serious logistical challenge, money to cover transport cost when they follow up cases and other constraints. Meanwhile, if the responsible bodies do not arrive on time at the place of trafficking, traffickers hide themselves, which complicates the legal processing.

IDI-22 argued that:

*Budget works in prevention of child trafficking to organize the necessary facilities that is related with child trafficking prevention issues to cover the cost of individuals (who come from rural village to inform the phenomenon), experts and fuel.*

Further, the informant indicated that, therefore, budget allocation is mandatory to cover costs related to follow up and reporting of cases of child trafficking which complicates prevention of

the child trafficking. In addition, the constraint of budget is the major challenge of stakeholders' collaboration and make weaken the collective prevention of child trafficking in the study area.

### 3. Absence of adequate experts

Lack of adequate experts or skilled personnel in the field of stakeholders' collaboration is one of the potential challenges through the process of child trafficking prevention. Hence, KII-1 and IDI-1, IDI-2, IDI-5 informants summarized that, there are no experts that can support initiatives that enhance stakeholders' collaboration on prevention of child trafficking.

IDI-17 remarked that:

*At woreda level office especially in the mandated office of Women and Children, the assignment of human power is not based on the related discipline.*

The informant further explained that, however, the assignment of human power based on their political affiliation not only put pressure on someone in the position.

KI-8 whom recently conducted research in study area narrated that:

*In our woreda, a big problem of stakeholders' collaboration emanated from lack of professionals in the field of Social Work, Sociology and Community Development. In Women and Social Affairs offices across the zone. This has an impact on managing collaboration of stakeholders for the prevention of child trafficking. People come to this office as a demotion from higher positions. If somebody failed in other sectors, the administration demotes the individual by assigning him/her to Women and Social affairs office. Sometimes, people refer this office as office of demoted people. On the other hand, this office is also a place where cabinets are promoted. For instance, leaders of certain women or youth association at kebele level are promoted to this office if they are active participants in political issues in the area regardless of their*

*profession. This is what I have observed in my research at woreda level. Hence, more effort is needed to hire professional in the office and upgrade those in the office.*

KI-7 argued that:

*Prevention of child trafficking cannot be implemented by a single actor. Rather it requires the adequate experts who studied in the field of Social Work, Sociology and Community Development; and equipped by the deep knowledge of children, families and communities in the way how to approach and coordinate them toward collaboration in order to use their professional knowledge for the prevention of child trafficking goal.*

The informant further highlighted that, efforts needed to fill out the human power gap in the right office have mandated to coordinate other sectors to collaborate for prevention of child trafficking in the study area.

#### **4. Absence of organizational level clear guidelines/rule for stakeholders' collaboration**

IDI-5, IDI-6 and IDI-7 are presented that, there is no organizational level clear guideline at woreda level across sectors that guide each sectors in the way how to collaborate for prevention of child trafficking in the study area. IDI-20 informant highlighted that:

*At woreda level the issue of children and women specifically handled by the office of women and children, police, attorney general and court.*

To this end, as the researcher investigated from document review at woreda level, children first come to Women and Children, and police office. Then the police investigate the information related with the case of the child and transfer to the attorney general office. Then, the office of attorney general establishes the suit on criminals; and transfers the suit to the court office. So, these four offices work jointly until the case process completed. Due to this process the offices

get access to networks for successful prevention of child trafficking. However, there is no established mandatory organizational level guideline that ties all sectors to collaborate each other for the prevention of child trafficking. KI-6 mentioned that:

*There is no organizational level clear guideline in regard to stakeholders' collaboration for prevention of child trafficking across sectors in the study area.*

FGD discussants summarized that, absence of clear guidelines as one of the major challenge that stagnate the unity of stakeholders for stakeholders' collaboration in the process of child trafficking prevention in the study area.

FGD discussants highlighted that:

*Even if the necessary resources are in place, little will be achieved by a collaborative initiative due to lack of a clear guideline that bring people from different angles to jointly carry out the collaborative role of managing resource distribution for prevention of child trafficking.*

Further, the discussants explained that, setting organization level clear guideline for stakeholders' collaboration, create the ownership sense in each personnel and make responsible each sector to play their roles as set in the guideline and this make easy the prevention of child trafficking, save time and minimize the burden of the clients.

## **5. Corruption**

IDI-5, IDI-6, IDI-12, IDI-13 informants and FGD discussants noted that, the prevalence of corruption amongst the service providers who handle the issue and enforce the law toward the issue, is the serious concern in the study area.

KI-3 explained that:

*There is a lot of corruption taking action among woreda officials specifically police, and attorney general; and kebele administrators and CBOs leaders too.*

IDI-18 remarked that, officials are corrupted by the act of fraud to intentionally and dishonestly deceive stakeholders on behalf of traffickers in order to gain an unfair or illegal advantage of money and others gifts from traffickers. Moreover, the informant explained that, the reason behind this action is to enforce woreda officials to hide the documents and to refuse the witness from community members who give information to police during the data investigation time.

IDI-7, IDI-9, IDI-11 and IDI-20 informants noted that, in the area traffickers can lobby police officers to not investigate information about the crime strictly by giving bribes and through by their relatives whom their colleague at office. Then traffickers release freely without any punishment. IDI-22 informant noted that *“The traditional elderly social jurisdiction is another type of potential challenge for stakeholders’ collaboration on prevention of child trafficking”*.

IDI-19 representative of CBOs summarized that:

*Corruption carried out as a regular daily activity by criminals/traffickers and by others too. This will weaken stakeholders’ collaboration in our area. On the other hand, the unnecessary interference of elderly social jurisdiction procedure is one strategy that traffickers use to escape themselves from punishment. After all, the unpunished traffickers, will revenge on the local stakeholders whom collaboratively work on the issue by providing evidence based information to police during data investigation time. Due to the local stakeholders whom the right and key stakeholders become reluctant to collaborate in the process of*

*preventing child trafficking in order to escape themselves and their families from any revenge and attack of traffickers. Hence, corruption/fraud is potential challenge of collaboration.*

FGD discussants summarized that, if the corruption and elderly social jurisdiction continue in the future, there is no role played by local stakeholders' collaboration on prevention of child trafficking. KI-8 noted that:

*Due to the elderly social jurisdiction and corruption, traffickers are not punished properly; and get chance to revenge the witness, sometimes parents of the child and community part stakeholders who against the act of the traffickers.*

The informant further explained that, thus, traffickers make child trafficking as a profitable crime and they make it as their main income source. IDI-24 argued that “*For the effective control of corruption, the role of local stakeholders' collaboration is the strategic mechanism in the process of child trafficking prevention*”.

IDI-12 informant remarked that, to get the positive outcome of child trafficking prevention and effective collaboration of local stakeholders, the responsible government bodies should include the collaboration of local stakeholders on prevention of child trafficking issue in constitution and set the separate strict policy and regulation toward it.

KI-4 informant argued that:

*Government has to take strict punishment action on traffickers, on policy implementers and on other mandated persons who are responsible for the implementation of overall procedures for prevention of child trafficking.*

The informant further indicated that, to overcome the challenge of corruption, promoting local stakeholders' collaboration is the major mechanism to minimize the burden of government and for effective prevention of child trafficking as well.

## **6. Lack of material resources**

KI-1, KI-2, KI-4 and KI-5 are stated that, for strong stakeholders' collaboration the adequate material resource availability is very important. The informants further explained that, material resources like temporary shelter to support child victim trafficking until their cases are resolved on the court proceedings, food, night cloth like blanket and matters are necessarily important. KI-4 informant argued that *“The absence of these material resources limit the initiation of stakeholders' collaboration on prevention of child trafficking in our area”*.

IDI-22 informant highlighted that:

*The lack of temporary shelter and night cloths has put burden on the police officers who are challenged in handling child victims and traffickers while the case is being processed.*

Further the informant mentioned that, it is difficult to put the underage victims in correction center with adults and with traffickers at the same place. However, due to the lack of facilities, the police officers face challenges to put children who follow up their cares in the justice system. IDI-24 informant indicated that there is acute shortage of meeting facilities for Woreda level stakeholders to gather and discuss about child trafficking.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION

This exploratory research helped to assess the role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. More specifically, the study investigated the key local stakeholders, roles of stakeholders, benefits and challenges of collaboration among stakeholders in preventing child trafficking. Keeping these realities in mind the findings were categorized in thematic area and the discussion of the findings in relation to the previous research works is carried out accordingly below.

#### **5.1. Types of key local stakeholders**

As the findings of the study indicated that different key local are identified as the major type of stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking such as CBOs, Religions, primary schools, kebele authorities, community members, families, children and woreda officials (Women & Social affairs, police, court & Attorney general). Thus, these stakeholders are at the original place with both the victims and traffickers. Hence, they are the one to identify the traffickers who deceive families to send their children with them whether the child is willing or not; and they easily access the information about this critical trafficking strategy of the traffickers such as false propagation. Traffickers use this strategy to answer the inquiry of police in case they are arrested by police at original place and during transition. For this matter before starting their journey to a destination area, traffickers convinced the families of the child how they would answer the inquiry of police in case they were arrested during travel to the destination area. Then both trafficker and family strictly told to the child to give similar answer in case the police separately asked the child. Families may unintentionally facilitate the trafficking of their own children when

their own means of livelihood fail, having the perception that sending their children away would be a better way to ensure that their children's needs are met.

To this end, the local stakeholders' collaboration is the potential mechanism to prevent the systematic trafficking strategy of the traffickers such as deceiving the family through promotion of their false propagation. Thus, local stakeholders' collaboration is a holistic approach for prevention of child trafficking to minimize the damage of the future hope of the child; and to root out the action of traffickers amongst the community.

However, the national child trafficking prevention policy and stakeholders mapping did not include the above mentioned key actors (stakeholders) as stakeholders to participate and contribute in preventing child trafficking. The mapping of national stakeholders for child trafficking and migration conducted by ILO (2019) only included the federal, regional, zonal and woreda level stakeholders. The role of local stakeholders and their collaboration in prevention of child trafficking was not depicted and recognized.

Further, the negligence of local stakeholders and their collaborative role collapsed the effort of government that invested in the prevention child trafficking. Thus, without the strong collaboration of local stakeholders, the government alone cannot stop the action of traffickers at community and societal level at large. As informants mentioned the national child trafficking policy has not been properly implemented because of corruption and lack of strong collaboration among those actors enthused to prevent child trafficking at different level. So, the strong collaboration of local stakeholders ensures the policy implementation toward the issue by challenging the policy implementers. In general, the success of child trafficking prevention depends on active collaboration of key local stakeholders.

## **5.2. Roles of local key stakeholders' collaboration**

The findings of this study indicates that the role of community capacity building process as a means for community by improving abilities to participate in the prevention of child trafficking. It enhances the capacity of the host communities and minimizes their dependency on others for necessary resources and solutions in child trafficking prevention and addressing other community problems. The community capacity building magnifying the social capital of the community such as relationships and social networks brings the community together to set a common goal for effective prevention of child trafficking. Supporting this findings the study conducted by Julika, et al., (2020) found out the existence of community capacity building assets and attributes enable the community to draw upon in order to improve their lives and social issues. It fosters a sense of ownership within the community; and it adds power of control and problem solving skills over their own future progress of the community to prevent child trafficking. Further supporting this finding study conducted by UNICEF (2012) found that the community capacity building is essential for the communities or local stakeholders to form partnership in order to help cement their diverse experience and expertise to bring to bear on the complexities of child trafficking. Hence, the capacitated community easily forms partnership to collectively leverage diverse resources they can come to bear on their efforts to prevent child trafficking. Thus, as the sayings goes, there is strength in numbers.

Findings of this study also indicate the role of community mobilization that promotes community based stakeholders for prevention of child trafficking by setting a common goal of community members. The community mobilization allows community members to be active participant in the process of child trafficking prevention. The entire concept of mobilizing the community for prevention of child trafficking is a key way. Thus, the mobilized communities

become a tool to raise awareness within the community and maximize the degree of commitment toward prevention of child trafficking. Supporting this finding the study conducted by Pramanik et al., (2018), shows the role of community mobilization as a means to persuade community members to participate in the common goal of child trafficking prevention. Thus, the voice of the community matters to ensure sustainable prevention of child trafficking if they are considered as the primary role players. Supporting this finding, a study conducted by Kastro & Dullea (2018) shows that a mobilized community easily gets organized itself to draw lesson in the prevention of child trafficking. In general, community mobilization makes child trafficking prevention effective by bringing others into action to capitalize the existing strengths such as relationship within the community to recruit a team with wide-ranging potential and positive group dynamics for successful prevention of child trafficking.

Regarding to the role of awareness raising, the findings shows the importance of public campaign conducted by the woreda level government officials on stakeholders' collaboration in relation with the local stakeholders to exchange information and share knowledge to properly address the problem of child trafficking within the community. The study shows awareness raising campaign benefited to create coalition and networks of stakeholders for the prevention of child trafficking. Supporting this, a study conducted by Roualdes (2013) found that the importance of public awareness raising campaign to increase knowledge of the society and exchange information about the issue of child trafficking prevention and the action of traffickers within the community working with coalition of stakeholders increases the commitment of community members towards agreed purpose such as shared decision making to influence and maintain the target members' independence. In this connection, Park (2017) found out that awareness raising can be conducted using theatres, music and drama that can raise awareness of

stakeholders, create strong collaboration between individuals, groups and institutions to maximize relationship, share tasks and work mutually on common activities, enable new learning and mobilize alternative action for prevention of child trafficking.

The findings of this study also shows role of resource mobilization by stakeholders within local community is a means to solve the constraint of resources in Thus, the role of resource mobilization is the process of identifying the potential source of resources such as resources that are available in particular individuals, communities and institutions; and can be utilized for the goal of child trafficking prevention. Supporting this finding, Koech (2017) argued that collaboration of local stakeholder is one of the potential strategy to carry out the resource mobilization responsibility within the community for prevention of child trafficking. Resource mobilization is sharing community resources for commonly desired goal of prevention of child trafficking in order to address the immediate need of the children and the long lasting need of the families. Further, Zehra (2018) indicated that resource mobilization is a function of resource identification, resource gathering and resource utilization that is influenced by local stakeholders for the purpose of preventing child trafficking based on the three key elements of resource mobilization requirements: available resources, the contributor/resource provider and the mobilization strategies of the identified resource for the issue. Thus, the aim of resource mobilization is to ensure the continuation and sustainability of child trafficking prevention and to scale-up the intervention of prevention in order to root out trafficking problem amongst the community. However, the finding of this study revealed that the lack of coordination among stakeholders has leashed down the resources mobilization role of the local stakeholders in prevention of child trafficking. Even so, there are some initiatives by schools (e.g. Edget primary school) especially in mobilizing local resources for the prevention of child trafficking and

undertaking awareness raising programs about the prevention of child trafficking in their respective communities. Coin boxes and cereal sacks/cartons were prepared to mobilize resources in daily basis from the school community (teachers, students and other supportive staffs). Supporting this findings study conducted by Kastro, (2015) found that the protestant church prepared the cereal box to mobilize different food items to support the poor families in order to keep their children with them than sending their children to other areas seeking them to engage in income generating activities to support their family income.

Findings of the study marked the role of community based institutions networking (CBIN) as a glue between individuals, groups and institutions; and explain the concept with networking themes namely relationships that endures the collective efforts and draw the essence of unity for prevention of child trafficking. Without this glue, institutions within the community have not been fully connected to one another and cooperation and partnership between individual, groups and institutions would not be existent. Hence, to develop CBIN, relationship must be strengthened. In connection to this finding, the study by Tessera, (2006) argued that the social relationship that networking local individual actors, groups, institutions and communities, serves as a resource to set common goal for prevention of child trafficking jointly. Therefore, it can be said that relationships are inherent to networks. The structure of such a network of community based institutions is defined through the density of relationships. Further, supporting this finding the study conducted by Gil-Lacruz et al., (2013) argues that the community based institutions network ensures participation of stakeholders in sharing resources, taking responsibilities and building relationship with community members with regard of child trafficking prevention.

A network of community based institutions bears social networks that can be a basement for stakeholders' collaboration to easily convince the other part of stakeholders for prevention of

child trafficking. In addition, network of community based institution is a strategy to identify traffickers in the community. However, the study conducted by Mccoll (2003) elaborated that the network of community based institutions for prevention of child trafficking is still in its infant stage and not that much strong. The main reason behind this was the overall child trafficking prevention procedure is not considered the local stakeholders and their collaborative roles; and the overall child trafficking prevention actions are owned by the government only in the study area. In connection to this finding study conducted by Robert, (2005) found that the dense relationship of community based institutions that can bond the social network between different groups lacks comprehensiveness, and this in turn leads the role of community based institutions network to fail. Thus, dense relationships facilitate the social support and information flow about the issue of child trafficking prevention through community based institution network. In general, the denser the network, the bigger the inherent potential for reactivity among community institutions, groups and individuals network; and networking the community based institutions is one of the best ways for successful prevention of child trafficking.

The study reveals the role of evidence based information provision that is given by community members, families and children specifically to government bodies or police when the traffickers are trying to deceive the individual families and children in the study area. Supporting this finding the study conducted by Greenberg et al., (2016) found that families and children are an important witness on traffickers' action and can give evidence based information as they are the direct victim of trafficking is caused by traffickers. In connection to this findings other study conducted by Park (2017) argued that families can also play their role by ignoring the false propagation of traffickers, and by giving information to the responsible bodies. Thus, families were responsible to play the role of ensuring a good and safe childhood life for children by

keeping with them rather than sending out them or separating them from parenthood love. However, families and community members' information provision by being a witness or being willing to take the risk after provision of the information is very low. Thus, they (community members and families) fear the sudden revenge of traffickers in their life and properties.

In particular the local key stakeholders exclude themselves from playing their role due to the fear of being attacked by traffickers. The reason behind this is that is, due to corruption the arrested traffickers are not punished. So, community members are not willing to report about traffickers for fear of being attacked by traffickers. In this connection, Tolla, (2017) stated that the poor policy implementation and poor security provision by the e government do not motivate stakeholders to play their role with the regard of child trafficking prevention by providing information. The findings of this study also revealed the role of parents and teachers in preventing child trafficking by providing information about traffickers. Besides schools can teach the children about traffickers who are strange and lobbies them to go with them; and undertaking the strict follow up of the children. Supporting this finding, a study conducted by Motseki and Mofokeng, (2020) revealed that schools were playing the role of teaching students about the traffickers and their deception, and checking absentee students in the school strictly. The schools have also played the collaborative role of cross checking school enrolment and school drop out to identify the missed students by contacting the parents of the child. In addition, parents are collaborating in reporting the name of the traffickers and the name of the child to the police as soon as the action of trafficking occurred.

### **5.3. Benefits of stakeholders' collaboration**

The findings of the study shows community-based resource sharing, commonly referred to as the sharing of community economy for the others consumption that has not been accustomed

regularly in the study area community. Supporting this finding the study conducted by Otčenášková et al., (2014) argued that sharing of economy is centered on the notion of reducing personal consumption and waste by using an existing capacity of communities' resource for the use of child trafficking prevention. It is sharing of materials, finance and knowledge efforts together to address the basic needs of the children and his/her families. Further, while the sharing of community-based resource give opportunity to access a new pathway such as using the indigenous skills of the community members (including experts). Thus, the sustainable community-based resource sharing initiative advances the quality life of the victims and prevent child trafficking as well.

Further, the study shows the collaboration of stakeholders as a means to gain knowledge from others on the issues of child trafficking prevention. It helps to grasp awareness from other active actor community institution for the progress of prevention child trafficking. In linking this finding the study conducted by Dewit, (2017) shows the primary aim of sharing experience from stakeholders' collaboration is sharing the best practice of other community/community institutions for the prevention of child trafficking. The best practice of resource management and distribution to the needy children and families in order to prevent child trafficking. In addition to this finding, supporting study conducted by Laird et al., (2020) found that sharing an experience might lead the community naturally to think more the practices of other peer communities and institutions to update the prior way of child trafficking prevention.

The study shows that, the benefit of stakeholders' collaboration is to increase the number of community members to be committed and willing in the process of child trafficking prevention within the community. The increments of willing and committed individuals are the benefit of the community. Supporting this finding the study conducted by Price & Ferman, (2017) found

that committed community members are take the responsibility of awareness raising for community on different aspects such as collaboration, networking and relationship amongst dwellers for the common goal of child trafficking prevention. This awareness creation session targets community members; and the community gets knowledge from it about the issues. Thus, stakeholders' collaboration promotes the community organization for the purpose of child trafficking prevention.

#### **5.4. Challenges of stakeholders' collaboration**

The study shows corruption can help cement close ties between traffickers and those who are charged with bringing criminals to justice. Hence, the appearance of corruption can give traffickers the power to manipulate their victims. Traffickers frequently maintain control by convincing victims that law enforcement is complicit in their exploitation. In connection this finding the study conducted by Chêne (2014) argued that traffickers can influence the outcomes of investigations and judicial actions. Corrupt practices may also disrupt enforcement after the identification and rescue of a trafficked victim. Traffickers may bribe law enforcement officials to evade arrest or to avoid criminal conviction. Traffickers may be willing to pay for multiple officials to impede investigations. Supporting this finding study conducted by Motseki & Mofokeng, (2020) argues that the corruptive action is very widely spread within child trafficking environment; and police are engaged in corruption by protecting traffickers not to get caught. The reason is some of the police officers are friend of traffickers; and they tip traffickers in the operation process of police.

Further, the study shows the lack of formal rule/guidelines for stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking. Lack of formal rule/guidelines poses a major threat to collaboration of stakeholders in the process of child trafficking prevention. It hindered the

progress in attaining the goal of trafficking prevention through effective collaboration of stakeholders. Absence of guidelines weakened the overall procedure of collaboration and it declined the achievement of prevention goal. Thus, a set of clear institutional rule/guidelines make the collaboration of stakeholders being proactive for the sustainable prevention of child trafficking. Supporting this finding the study conducted Tolla, (2017) found that establishing rule/guidelines for collaboration help to maintain shared value in order to use the unique attribute of the community to address the social need of child trafficking prevention in the collaborative context. The clear rule/guideline realizes that what does not work well for collaboration of stakeholders in prevention of child trafficking. In general, the setting of clear rule/guideline makes stakeholders' collaboration issue as an obligation rather than a motivation.

The study shows the absence of adequate experts as a potential challenge for stakeholders' collaboration in order to prevent child trafficking in the study area. Lack of expert is an indication of unskilled and trained in the proper discipline area which related with the issue of collaboration and child trafficking prevention. So, absence of adequate experts expose to some of the negative effects of underperformance on employee's career. Thus, the performance of the employees depends on the subject area of the employee's study. For example majority of the focal office of Women and Children staff's members are inadequate and not trained in the related subject areas such as Social Work, Sociology and Community Development. Consequently, the office is full of demoted cabinets because of underperformance of political issues and the promoted Kebele level Women and Youth leaders. As a result, lacking adequate experts bear poor performance; and it may lead to the sector not being fully able to express what really need.

In connection to this finding the study conducted by Motu'apuaka et al., (2015) lack of expert creates a vicious, where the collaboration work down into a pit negativity and failing to

achieve the goal of child trafficking prevention collectively. So the absence of adequate experts can even lead stakeholders to give up their careers toward collaboration for prevention of child trafficking.

Another challenge that the study shows is budget constraint that collapse collaboration of stakeholders in the process of child trafficking prevention. The challenge is referring to the allocation of amount of money for implementation of stakeholders' collaboration activities which are necessarily important for prevention of child trafficking such as meeting place, shelter for victims transport allowance and others. Accordingly, the successful collaboration of stakeholders require budget for implementation of activities related with the stakeholders' collaboration. The prevention of child trafficking is complicated and need the immediate solution of facilities such budget for fuel, transport fee and for others. Further, the study result shows the potential challenge of lack of martial resource such as shelter, car, night clothes and meeting place (for representatives) that diminish stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking in the study area. Supporting to this finding the study conducted by Kastro, (2015) found lack of material resource like shelter, night clothes and food as a major challenge for temporary stay of the child. Lack of material resources are one of the potential challenges that the police stakeholders more suffer by its shortage; and limit the collaborative role of police office at woreda level. Lacking material resources weaken the collaborative action of local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking.

Another potential challenge is low awareness of stakeholders about the role of collaboration in prevention of child trafficking. Lack of awareness is the failure to recognize the impact of stakeholders' collaboration that bears collective effort for successful prevention of child trafficking. Just it means failing to assess the consequence of not aware of the issues whether

positive or negative to undertake the corrective action. In connection to this finding the study conducted by Kastro, (2015) found that the less consideration of awareness about stakeholders' collaboration, weakens the knowledge of stakeholders and limits the motivation of offices and as well as the communities. The responsible bodies of woreda government offices failed to identify the negative effect of lack awareness about the outcome of stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

#### 6.1 Conclusion

Prevention of child trafficking like any other organized or continuing crime can be undertaken at the destination, transit points and at the source itself. Though, for prevention of child trafficking, it is very important to identify who are the key stakeholders to be collaborate and what are their roles. Thus, prevention of child trafficking future would require a collaborative future. Prevention of child trafficking calls for extensive role of local stakeholders' collaboration. Though the compressive analysis of the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking, this study provides detailed insights into the deeply collaborative role of key local stakeholders.

The findings of this investigation imply that a broader approach to studying collaborative prevention, which includes a different key local stakeholders' collaboration is needed. In particular, local key stakeholders needed to play a vital role in the process of child trafficking prevention. The findings of different collaborative roles played by key local stakeholders provides a valuable point of reference for future work on prevention of child trafficking. The identification of key local stakeholder roles of a more proactive nature contrasts with more modest roles to offer a more good understanding of stakeholder collaboration in preventing child trafficking. Such roles align with different key local stakeholders' collaboration and challenge centric assumption in stakeholder relationships in the process of child trafficking process.

Furthermore, the fight against a multi-faceted crime of child trafficking is a complex policy arena and law enforcement initiatives cannot solve this issue alone. It must be embedded in a wider prevention of policy framework, notably a long lasting agenda. It requires the combined

efforts of various local stakeholders' collaboration with different expertise to root out the problem collectively. Local stakeholders' centered mechanism should serve as a foundation for local prevention of child trafficking by playing their respective collaborative role of community capacity building, community and resource mobilization, community based institution networking to endure the benefit of collaboration such as resources sharing (expert and material) and gain knowledge about the issue. Thus, local stakeholders have done tremendous action in providing educational materials for children and start-up money for their families. However, there are still more tasks to be taken to prevent child trafficking.

## **6.2. Implications**

### **6.2.1. Implication to Social Work Practice**

The role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking is very important to improve social work practice. It is a crucial role in mobilizing the community towards collective action for the achievement of common goal through social integration to prevent child trafficking which is the social problem within the community. Accordingly, role of local stakeholders' collaboration is tool for social worker for effective work in social advocacy of local stakeholders' togetherness and participation through promoting awareness, mobilizing communities and catalyzing social change and transformation toward prevention of child trafficking. Furthermore, role of local stakeholder' collaboration in social work practice can involve establishing strong partnership of experts working in social service within the community particularly in prevention of child trafficking, in collaboration with the local stakeholders.

As NASW stated, social work practice is aimed at enhancing human well-being and helping to meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and

empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty. Therefore, the role of local stakeholders can be shine social work practice in prevention of child trafficking that affect individuals, families, groups and community through strengthening collaboration with others. Thus, social work practice alone bring little outcome, however, in collaboration can achieve significant outcome. Thus, the whole is greater than the sum of the sum of its parts. As a result, the role of stakeholders' collaboration is at the heart of the social work practice which deals with social problems such as child trafficking.

Moreover, stakeholders collaboration is mandatory subsistent to improve social work practice in mobilizing local resources and capacities in which every member of the community (youth, adults, men and women), community based organizations, and local government offices engage in a collaborative manner to prevent child trafficking which has endangered the survival and development wellbeing of millions of children. One of the major obstacles that collapse the local stakeholders to play their role in preventing child trafficking is lack of awareness on as mentioned in findings. In such conditions, social work must educate about all issues which related with collaboration, network and partnership in preventing child trafficking. To this end, aware of the local stakeholders of the community dwellers for collaboration is very important for social practice of implication through the process of child trafficking prevention. So, Social workers have to collaborate with the local stakeholders of CBOs, Religions, Iddirs, primary schools and kebele administrators in preventing child trafficking within the community. This process helps the social workers to update the knowledge level of key local stakeholder for prevention of child trafficking. It could be constructive for social workers to work with law enforcement, judges and the potential CBOs and Religions leaders to bring together those in the community who are most likely powerful in preventing child trafficking. The local level

stakeholders' collaboration should prevent child trafficking and related forms of abuse such as domestic violence and exploitation that is taken likely to lead abuse and children dropping out of school. Further collaboration and participation of stakeholders implies the importance of collective effort in preventing child trafficking to save the lives of children.

### **6.2.2. Implication for Policy**

In Ethiopia, the policy which designed for prevention of child trafficking is not included the local stakeholders' collaboration. As the severity of child trafficking problem at country level, the separate policy for child trafficking prevention that includes the specific role of local stakeholders is not formulated firmly. Hence, only child protection policy should be designed by focusing on provision of increased protection for children rather than a policy directing towards the collaboration of local stakeholders which can root out the problem collectively. It is because the root out of the problem without putting in place the effective policy to collaboration of local stakeholder forces them to work behind the scenes. Therefore, the policy should be formulated to knock the right stakeholders so as to utilize them in priority areas need the immediate response, by involving the local stakeholders at local level.

In broader level social workers can influence policy makers to enact of law, social policy guidelines that directly include local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking. Social workers work on the sustainability of the policy within the community and avoid some of the critical obstacle that limits the local stakeholders to take part in preventing child trafficking.

### **6.2.3. Implication for research**

In Ethiopia it is very difficult to find plenty researches, journals, books and governmental reports on the role of stakeholders' collaboration based on prevention of child trafficking. Thus, there is sufficient social work research areas for further investigation within stakeholders that

more related with prevention mechanism of child trafficking that were explored in this study. For further social work research, role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking assessment and analysis are necessarily important in the study area before implementation of child trafficking prevention. Further the key local stakeholders identification for prevention of child trafficking and the roles of the stakeholders, can studied from other angle like the impact of child trafficking prevention on the stakeholders such as cultural, social and psychological and so forth.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix A: Informed Consent

#### Introduction

First of all I would like to thank you for your willingness to participate in this research to offer your indigenous and professional knowledge. You are invited to participate in the master thesis research that carried out by **Mulunesh Dargaso**. I am a Master of Social Work candidate, specializing on Children, Youth and Family concentration area in School of Social Work College of Social Science at Addis Ababa University. I am conducting the study as a part of the requirement for the completion of my Master's degree. The purpose of this research is exploring the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking and how this collaboration benefit stakeholders to control traffickers collectively in order to prevent child trafficking. You should know that, your involvement on this study and the information you provide is a crucial input for the successful achievement of the study objectives

The procedure of the interview is cross-sectional and you will interview only one time for 45 to 70 minutes by **Mulunesh Dargaso**; and the interviews will be audio-recorded and then transcribed. You would be asked about types of local key stakeholders who can collaborate in prevention of child trafficking, their respective roles, and benefits of collaboration and finally the potential challenges of collaboration that collapse stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking.

#### **Please note that about the confidentiality:**

- The information that you provide would be used for scholarly research only,
- Your participation is entirely voluntary. You have a choice to participate, not participate or stop participating in the research and you have right to withdrawal at the meantime.
- If you agree to participate please sign the assertion attached to this statement below.

I can be contacted at: Addis Ababa University College of Social Science, School of Social Work and Phone: +251913846884, Email: [mdargaso1970@gmail.com](mailto:mdargaso1970@gmail.com)

My supervisor is Adamnesh Atnafu (PhD) who is located at Addis Ababa University, College of Social Science, School of Social Work; and Phone: +251911229402, email: [adamne6@yahoo.com](mailto:adamne6@yahoo.com)

**Participant Assertion/Declaration**

I \_\_\_\_\_ (Name/code of participant)

Here by confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of research project, I hereby consent to have this questioner. I consent to participating in the research project.

I understood that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire. I understood the intention of the research. I hereby agree to participate.

Signature of participant: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of researcher: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of researcher: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix B: In-Depth Interview Guide for participants**

Since the entire work of this study employed the explorative qualitative research method, the data collection undertake through via semi-structured questions techniques to explore the practical role of local stakeholders' collaboration, benefits of stakeholders' collaboration and the challenges of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. Accordingly, the IDI participants of kebele administrators, principals of primary schools, CBOs leaders, Religions leaders, community members, family and children are asked open-ended question to explore the detail practical indigenous knowledge and experiences that related with the role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. The questions are formulated with the aim of understanding the in-depth practical practices of local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking.

Time the interview started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time the interview ended \_\_\_\_\_ total time \_\_\_\_\_

### **I. Questions on key stakeholders identification**

1. Who do you think as a key local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking at local level?
2. Who has been actively collaborating in the process of preventing child trafficking?

### **II. Question on the respective role of key local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking.**

3. What is the role of key local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking?
4. What type of role do you play in the process of preventing child trafficking?
5. What kind of role do you play as an individual stakeholder in prevent child trafficking?
6. Do you have any additional comment on the role of stakeholders in preventing child trafficking?

### **III. Questions about benefits of Stakeholders collaboration**

7. What are the benefit of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in study area?
8. Are the communities understand benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in the process of child trafficking prevention?
9. How do collaboration benefit in preventing child trafficking effectively?
10. What is your opinion on benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area by different people?
11. What are the strength of stakeholders' collaboration benefits in preventing child trafficking?
12. What benefits do you expect from local stakeholders collaboration in preventing child trafficking?
13. What type of benefit do community get from stakeholders' collaboration?

### **IV. Questions pertaining to Challenges of stakeholders' collaboration**

14. What challenges the stakeholders encountered with regard of preventing child trafficking?
15. What do you think about the challenges that undermined the participation of stakeholders in preventing child trafficking?
16. What are the challenges that stakeholders face in mobilization of resources in the process of child trafficking prevention?
17. What are other challenges of collaboration that hinder child trafficking prevention in the study area?
18. Would you like to provide any other information?

**Thank you for your priceless contribution!**

## **Appendix C: Key Informant Interview Guide for woreda officials**

This part of interview conducted with woreda officials as a key informant to gather the professional information related with the issue of role of local stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking. These key informants are from children and women office, court, attorney and police offices. The interview questions are open ended to gather full thoughts of the informants.

Time of interview started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of interview ended \_\_\_\_\_ total time \_\_\_\_\_

### **I. Questions on key stakeholders identification and**

1. Who do you think as a key local stakeholders in preventing child trafficking?
2. Who has been actively collaborating in the process of preventing child trafficking?

### **II. Questions on collaborative role of stakeholders in preventing child trafficking**

3. Do key stakeholders who play vital role in preventing child trafficking were identified in the study area?
4. In your opinion the local stakeholders' collaborative role in preventing child trafficking recognized by the government?
5. What is your organizational collaborative role as key stakeholders?
6. What type role do your organizational play in collaboration with other stakeholders to prevent child trafficking?
7. What is your opinion about other stakeholders' role in preventing child trafficking?

### **III. Questions about benefit of Stakeholders' Collaboration**

8. How do you see about benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking?
9. What are the benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area?

10. What type of benefit do your organization gained from stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking in the study?
11. What would you suggest to be done for effective local stakeholders' collaboration that bring more benefit in preventing child trafficking?

#### **IV. Questions Pertaining to Challenges of stakeholders' Collaboration**

12. What is the bottlenecks in managing stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the area?
13. How do you see blocks that hinders local stakeholders' collaboration in prevention of child trafficking?
14. What lacks do you faces in stakeholders' collaboration for prevention of child trafficking?
15. What are the barriers to your collaboration in preventing child trafficking?
16. What challenges faced in inter-organizational collaboration process in prevention of child trafficking in the study area?
17. What are other challenges that impede the efficiency of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area?
18. Would you like to provide any other information?

**Thank you for your priceless contribution!**

## Appendix D: Group discussion interview guide

Guideline for focus group discussion (FGD) with Mehaber, Bible study groups, iqub, drivers and bus station workers.

### Attendants' profile

Sex of attendants: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_ Educational background: \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of attendants \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who are the key stakeholders to play collaborative role in preventing child trafficking?
2. What are the roles of stakeholders in preventing child trafficking in this area?
3. Which local stakeholders more collaborating in preventing child trafficking?
4. What resources do local stakeholders use in preventing child trafficking?
5. What are the benefits of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking?
6. What are the challenges of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the community?
7. What do you advise for sustainable role of stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking?

Thank you in advance for your participation

## Appendix E: Field observation Checklist

The observation checklists stated below would be employed to carry out observations during the entire fieldwork.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Location of observation: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The mechanism employed by stakeholders to collect resources for prevention of child trafficking.
2. The formal and informal structure of social institutions
3. The meeting place of stakeholders
4. The woreda formal structure that tie local stakeholders and activities to be implemented under the collaboration structure in relation to child trafficking prevention.
5. Provision of facilities by local kebele authorities to organize stakeholders' collaboration in preventing child trafficking in the study area.

### አባሪዎች

**አባሪ ሀ፡ በቃለ መጠይቅ ላይ የሚሳተፉ ተሳታፊዎች የፈቃደኝነት መግለጫ ቅጽ መግቢያ**

በመጀመሪያ በዚህ ጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ ለመሳተፍ ጊዜዎትን ስለሰጡ እና አወዳዊና ሞያዊ የሆነ ጥልቅ እውቀት ለመስጠት ፈቃደኛ ስለሆኑ እጅግ ከፍተኛ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ። በጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ እንዲሳተፉበት የተጋበዙት በእኔ በሙሉነሽ ዳርጋሶ ሲሆን ራሴን ለማስተዋወቅ ያክል እኔ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሶሻል ኮሌጅ በሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል የሕጻናት፣ ወጣቶችና ቤተሰብ ትምህርት ዘርፍ ተመራቂ የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ነኝ።

ስለሆነም በአሁኑ ሰዓት የመመረቂያ ጥናታዊ ጽሑፌን እየሠራሁ እገኛለሁ። ጥናታዊ ጽሑፌ ትኩረት የሚያደርገው ህገወጥ የሕጻናት ዝግጅትን አስቀድሞ በመከላከል ሥራ ህዴት ወስጥ ቃዬያዊ የአጋር አካላት ጥምር ሚናን መዳሰስ ነው። ይህን መሠረት በማድረግ ጥናታዊ ጽሑፌ ቁልፍ የሆኑ ቀዬያዊ አጋር አካላት እነማን እንደሆኑ፣ አጋር አካላት ህገወጥ የሕጻናት ዝግጅትን አስቀድሞ በመከላከል ረገድ ምን ዓይነት ሚና በጥምረት እንደሚወጡ፣ ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግጅትን አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል የአጋር አካላት ጥምረት ያለውን ጠቀሜታና የአጋር አካላት የጥምረት ዋነኛ ተግዳሮቶችን መዳሰስ ነው። ስለዚህ በዚህ ጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ መረጃን በመስጠት የሚሳተፉበት የእርሶ ተሳትፎ የጥናቱን ዓለማዊ በስኬታማነት ከግብ ለማድረስ እጅግ በጣም ጠቃሚ ነው።

**ምስጥርዎን ከመጠበቅ አንጻር፡**

- ከእርሶዎ የተሰበሰበው መረጃ ለጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ ብቻ እንደሚወልድና የተቀረፀውም ቅጅ ኮድ ተሰጥቶበት እንደሚተረጎምና እጅግ በጣም ጥብቅ በሆነ ሁኔታ የሚያዝ ይሆናል።

- ተሳትፎዎት ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነቱ ላይ የተመሠረተ እንደመሆኑ መሳተፍ አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉበት ሰዓት ማቆም ይችላሉ
- ስለዚህ እባኩትን ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ ከዚህ ቀጥሎ በተዘጋጀው ቅጽ ላይ እንዲፈርሙ በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

የሚገኝበት አድራሻ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሶሻል ኮሌጅ ሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል ነው።

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እንዲሁም የአማካሪዬ ዶ/ር አዳምነሽ አጥናፉ አድራሻዎ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሶሻል ኮሌጅ ሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል ነው።

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**የተሳታፊዎች ማረጋገጫ**

እኔ.....(የተሳታፊ ኮዲ)

ይህንን የፈቃደኝነት መግለጫውን አንብቤ የጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ ፕሮጀክቱን ሁኔታ ተረድቼ በጥናታዊው ጽሑፍ ሥራ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነኝ። በጥናታዊው የመሳተፍ አለመሳተፍና በማንኛውም ሰዓት ተሳትፎዬን የማቆም ነጻነቴን ተረድቻለሁ። የጥናቱንም ዓላማ በግልጽ ተረድቻለሁ። ስለዚህ ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ በሙሉ ፈቃደኛ መሆኔን አረጋግጣለሁ።

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ: ..... ቀን:.....

የተመራማሪው ስም: .....

የተመራማሪው ፊርማ:..... ቀን: .....

**አባሪ ለ፡ ለጥልቅ መረጃ ሰጪዎች የተዘጋጀ ቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

በዚህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ ላይ ተሳታፊ የሚሆኑት የቀበሌ አስተዳደሮች፣ የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ት/ት ቤት ርዕሰ መምህራኖች፣ የሀይማኖት አቀፍ ድርጅት መሪዎች ፣ የማበረሰብ አቀፍ ድርጅት መሪዎች ፣ ቤተሰብ እና ተጠቂ ልጆች ሲሆኑ በቃለ-መጠይቁም ላይ ተሳታፊዎቹ ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን አስቀድሞ ከመከላከል አንጻር ጥናቱ በሚካሄድበት አካባቢ ያሉ አጋር አካላት አብሮ ከመስራት ሚና ጋር በተያያዘ ያላቸውን እውቀት እንዲያካፍሉ የሚሆኑበት ይሆናል።

ቃለ-መጠይቁ የጀተመረበት ሰዓት፡- \_\_\_\_\_ ቃለ መጠይቁ ያበቃበት ሰዓት \_\_\_\_\_  
ጠቅላላ ሰዓት \_\_\_\_\_

**I. በወረዳው ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል ጋር በተያያዘ ጉዳዩ የሚመለከታቸውን አጋር አካላትን ለመለያ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ**

- 1. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል ጋር በተያያዘ ጉዳዩን በዋናነት የሚመለከታቸው አካላት እነማን ናቸው?
- 2. ከዘረዘሩዎቸው አካላት ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረጉ ሂደቶች ላይ አሁን ባለው ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ በጋራ በመስራት ላይ ያሉት እነማን ናቸው?

**II. የአጋር አካላት ሚናቸውን ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ**

- 3. የሕጻናት ዝውውርን በመከላከል ረገድ ቁልፍ የአገር ውስጥ ባለድርሻ አካላት ሚና ምንድን ነው?
- 4. የሕጻናት ዝውውርን በመከላከል ሂደት ውስጥ ምን አይነት ሚና ይጫወታሉ?
- 5. የሕጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል እንደ ግለሰብ ባለድርሻ ምን አይነት ሚና ይጫወታሉ?
- 6. የሕጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ባለድርሻ አካላት ሚና ላይ ተጨማሪ አስተያየት አለህ/ሽ?

**III. የባለድርሻ አካላት ትብብር ጥቅሞችን በተመለከተ ጥያቄዎች**

7.በእርስዎ ግንዛቤ የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የሚደረግ የአጋር አካላት የጥምር ስራ ጠቀሜታው ምንድን ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

8.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥረት ላይ የአጋር አካላቱን የጥምር ስራ ጠቀሜታውን የአካባቢው ህብረተሰብ በሚገባ ተገንዝቦት የሚንቀሳቀስበት ሁኔታ ይታያል?

9.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል የአጋር አካላቱ የጥምር እንቅስቃሴ ጠቀሜታው በምን መልኩ ውጤታማ እየሆነ ነው?

10.በእርስዎ ግንዛቤ የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል የአጋር አካላቱ የጥምር እንቅስቃሴ ጠቀሜታው በህብረተሰቡ እይታ ምን ይመስላል?

11.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል የአጋር አካላቱ የጥምር እንቅስቃሴ ጠቀሜታው ጋር በተያያዘ ጠንካራ ጎኖቹ ምንድናቸው?

12.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በአካባቢው የሚገኙ የአጋር አካላቱ የጥምር እንቅስቃሴ ምን አይነት ጠቀሜታ ያመጣል ብለው በግልጽ ያስባሉ?

13.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በአጋር አካላቱ በጥምር በመስራት ማህበረሰቡ ምን ጥቅም ያገኛል ብለው ያስባሉ?

**IV. የባለድርሻ አካላት ትብብር ተግዳሮቶችን ለመለየት የተዘጋጁ ጥያቄዎች**

14.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ አጋር አካላቱ እያጋጠማቸው ያለው ተግዳሮቶች ምን ምንድን ናቸው?

15.እርስዎ ግንዛቤ የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን በመከላከል ሂደት ላይ የአጋር አካላቱን የተሳትፎ ሚና የሚቀንሰውና አብሮ ለመስራት እንደ ማነቆ የሚሆንባቸው ነገሮች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?

16.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን በመከላከል ሂደቱ ላይ አጋር አካላት ለስራ ሂደት የሚያስፈልጉ የተለያዩ ሃብቶችን አሰባሰብ ወቅት ምን አይነት እቅፋቶች ያጋጥማቸዋል?

17.የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን እንደ ጥቅል ለመከላከል ባለው የአካባቢው እንቅስቃሴ

ላይ ምንድን ነው ሌሎች ተግዳሮቶችስ ያሉት?

18.ተጨማሪ ሊያክሉት የሚፈልጉት መረጃ ይኖርዎት ይሆን?

በመጨረሻም ለነበረዎት ፍሬያማ ቆይታና አስተዋጽኦ በድጋሚ ምስጋናዬን ላቀርብልዎት

እወዳለሁ!

**አባሪ ሐ: ለቁልፍ መረጃ ሰጪዎች የተዘጋጀ የቃለ-መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

በዚህ ቃለ-መጠይቅ ላይ በዋናነት የሚሳተፉት በወረዳው የሚገኙ በተለያዩ የአመራርነት ቦታ ላይ የሚገኙ ባለስልጣናት ሲሆኑ ከጥናቱ አላማ ጋርም በቀጥታ ቅርበት አላቸው ተብሎ የሚታሰቡ ሴቶችና ህፃናት፣ የፍርድ ቤት፣ ዐቃቤ ህግ ጽ/ቤት እና እንዲሁም ደግሞ ከፖሊስ ጽ/ቤት የተወጣጡ ባለስልጣናት ናቸው። በቃለ-መጠይቁም ላይ ተሳታፊዎቹ ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን አስቀድሞ ከመከላከል አንጻር ጥናቱ በሚካሄድበት አካባቢ ያሉ አጋር አካላት አብሮ ከመስራት ሚና ጋር በተያያዘ ያላቸውን እውቀት እንዲያካፍሉ የሚሆኑበት ይሆናል።

ቃለ-መጠይቁ የተጀመረበት ሰዓት: \_\_\_\_\_ ቃለ-መጠይቁ የተጠናቀቀበት ሰዓት \_\_\_\_\_  
በጥቅል ቃለ-መጠይቁ የፈጀው ሰዓት \_\_\_\_\_

**I. በወረዳው ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል ጋር በተያያዘ ጉዳዩ የሚመለከታቸውን**

- 1. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል ጋር በተያያዘ ጉዳዩን በዋናነት የሚመለከታቸው አካላት እነማን ናቸው?
- 2. ከዘረዘሩዎቸው አካላት ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በሚደረጉ ሂደቶች ላይ አሁን ባለው ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ በጋራ በመስራት ላይ ያሉት እነማን ናቸው?

**II. የአጋር አካላት ሚናቸውን ለማወቅ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ**

- 3. በአካባቢው ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ ጉዳዩን ለመፍታት ትልቁን ሚና ይጫወታሉ ተብለው የሚታሰቡ አጋር አካላትን የመለየት ሥራ እንዴት ይሠራል? አጋር አካላቱን በዝርዝር የማስቀመጥ ሥራ ተሠርቷል? እነማንን ናቸው?
- 4. በእርስዎ እይታ እነዚህ አጋር አካላት ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በጥምር ለመስራት የሚያደርጉትን ጥረት እና የሚጫወቱትን ሚና መንግስት አካላት ዘንድ እንዴት ያያሉ?

5. የእርሰዎ ጽ/ቤትስ ምን አይነት ሚናዎችን እየተወጣ ይገኛል እንደ አንድ አጋር አካል ከሌሎቹ ጋር በጥምር ከመስራት አንጸር?

6. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን በመከላከል ሂደት ውስጥ በድርጅታችሁ/በጽህፈት ቤታችሁ በኩል ከሌሎች አጋር አካላት ጋር በጥምር ምን ዓይነት ሥራ ይሠራል?

7. በጥምረት ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥረት ውስጥ የሌሎች አጋር አካላትስ ሚና ምንድን ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

**III. የአጋር አካላት የጥምር ስራ ጠቀሜታ ጋር የተያያዙ መጠይቆች**

8. በእርሰዎ ግንዛቤ የህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የሚደረግ የአጋር አካላት ሚና ጠቀሜታን እንዴት ያያሉ?

9. የህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የሚደረግ የአጋር አካላት የጥምር ሚና ጠቀሜታዎች ምንድናቸው?

10. ከዚህ በፊት በተደረገው ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በተደረገ የአጋር አካላት ጥምር ስራ የአንተ/የአንች ተቋም ምን ዓይነት ጠቀሜታ አገኘ?

11. የህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው የአጋር አካላት የጥምር ስራ ጋር በተያያዘ የበለጠ በማጠናከር ጠቀሜታውን ለማሳለቅ ምን ቢደረግ ጥሩ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ? ገንቢ የሚሉትን ሃሳብ ቢጠቁሙ

**IV. ከአጋር አካላት የጥምር ስራ ጋር ከሚያጋጥሙ ተግዳሮቶች ጋር በተያያዘ የተዘጋጁ ጥያቄዎች**

12. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ከአጋር አካላት ጋር ያለውን ጥምረት ለመምራት ማንቆ የሆነ ነገር ምንድነው?

13. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥምረት የቀዱያዊ አጋር አካላት

ጥምር ሥራ አደናቃፊዎችን እንዴት ያያሉ?

14. ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥምረት ምን ምን እጥረቶች ያጋጥማሉ?

15. ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥምረት ሥራ መሰናክል የሆኑብህ/ሽ ምንድነው?

16. ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው ጥምረት ሥራ ድርጅታዊ የሆኑ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድናቸው?

17. ቀደም ብለው ከተገለጹት በተጨማሪ በአካባቢው የህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውሩን ለመከላከል በሚደረገው የአጋር አካላት የጥምር ስራ ጋር በተያያዘ እያንዳንዱ የሚመለከተው አካል የየራሱን ድርሻ እንዳይወጣ ሊያደርጉት የሚችሉት ማነቆዎች ምን ምንድናቸው?

18. ተጨማሪ ሊያክሉት የሚፈልጉት መረጃ ይኖርዎት ይሆን?

**በመጨረሻም ለነበረዎት ፍሬያማ ቆይታና አስተዋጽኦ በድጋሚ ምስጋናዬን ላቀርብልዎት**

**እወዳለሁ!**

**አባሪ መ፡ የቡድን ወይይት ተሳታፊዎች መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

በዚህ ወይይት ላይ በዋናነት የተሳተፉት የሀይማኖት ተቋማት ንዑስ ቡድኖች ማለትም ማህበር መሪዎች (ከኦርቶዶክስ እና ከካቶሊክ ቤተክርስቲያን) ፤ የመጽሐፍ ቅዱስ ጥናት ቡድን መሪዎች (ከፕሮተስታንት ቤተክርስቲያን) ፤ የዕቁብ መሪዎች ፤ ሹፌሮች ፤ የሹፌር እረዳቶች (ወያላዎች) እና የአውቶብስ ማረፊያ ሠራተኞች የተወጣጡ ናቸው። የወይይቱ ዓላማ ተሳታፊዎቹ ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ከመከላከል አንጻር ጥናቱ በሚካሄድበት አካባቢ ያሉ አጋር አካላት ተጣምረው ከመሥራት ሚና ጋር በተያያዘ ያላቸውን እውቀት በቡድን እንዲወያዩበት ነው።

**የተወያይዎች መረጃ**

የተሳታፊው ያታ፡ ወንድ.....ሴት.....ዕድሜ፡.....ሐይማኖት፡.....

የት/ት ደረጃ..... ሥራ፡.....

1. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ከመከላከል አንጻር በጥምረት መሥራት ያለባቸው ቁልፍ አጋር አካላት እነማን ናቸው ብሎ ያስባሉ?
2. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ከመከላከል አንጻር የአጋር አካላት ጥምረት ሚናዎች ምድናቸው?
3. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ በመከላከል ሂደት ውስጥ የትኞቹ ቀዳሚያዎች አጋር አካላት የበለጠ ሚና ይጫወታሉ?
4. ቀዳሚያዎች አጋር አካላት ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ምን ዓይነት ሀብት ይጠቀማሉ?
5. ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል በሚደረግ ሂደት ውስጥ የአጋር አካላት ጥምረት ጠቀሜታዊ ምንድነው?

6.ሕገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ በመከላከል ሂደት ውስጥ ማነቆ የሚሆኑ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድናቸው?

7.ህገወጥ የህጻናት ዝግግርን አስቀድሞ ለመከላከል ቀጣይነት ያለው የአጋር አካላት ጥምረት ለማድረግ ምን ትመክራላችሁ?

በዋጋ ለማይተመነው ተሳትፎአችሁ እጅግ በጣም አድርጌ አመሰግናለሁ።