

**The Consequences of Child Trafficking on the Psychosocial Well-being of Internally
Trafficked Children: The Case of Children at Hope for Justice**

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Letter of Certification

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Biruktawit Yohannes, entitled: “The Consequences of Child Trafficking on the Psychosocial Well-being of Internally Trafficked Children: The Case of Children at Hope for Justice” and submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work (MSW) complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis under the title “The Consequences of Child Trafficking on the Psychosocial Well-being of Internally Trafficked Children: The Case of Children at Hope for Justice” is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all source of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Place and Date of Submission: Addis Ababa, December, 2022.

Dedication

This paper is dedicated to all survivors of child trafficking who have passed through exploitation.

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| ANPPCAN | African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect |
| ASPE | Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation |
| CEOP | Child Exploitation and Online Protection |
| CSA | Central Statistics Agency |
| EU | European Union |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FSCE | Forum on Street Children Ethiopia. |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ILAB | Bureau of International Labor Affairs |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPU | Inter-Parliamentary Union |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| PCI | Project Concern International |
| PTSD | Post Trauma Stress Disorder |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan African |
| TIP | Trafficking in Persons |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USDOL | United States Department of Labor |
| USDOS | United States Department of State |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

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Abstract

Children were being trafficked both within Ethiopia and abroad. The contemporary situation shows that the number of children trafficked within their country has been increasing than the previous times. As a result, many children have become vulnerable to exploitation which negatively impacted their psychosocial well-being. The study's goal is to assess the psychosocial effects of trafficking on internally trafficked children who are receiving service at Hope for Justice Ethiopia. The research used a qualitative design specifically descriptive case study. The data gathering tools used were focus group discussions, observation, and interview as primary sources of data. Document review was also used as a secondary source in the research. All the children who had a trafficking history and receiving service at Hope for Justice were selected with purposive sampling technique. The findings show that children are mostly brought to the city by their relatives and placed in exploitative work. During their exploitation, these children faced physical, psychological, emotional and sexual abuse which resulted in depression, anxiety, nightmares, flashbacks, low self-esteem, feelings of shame or guilt and eating disorders. Isolation, fighting, lack of trust and school dropout were also consequences of trafficking on these children. Therefore, the study implies to create more attention on the consequences of the abuses that these children experienced after being trafficked.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Human trafficking is one of the social problems throughout the world and it is the most widespread problem in Ethiopia. Especially trafficking children for sex and labor purpose are the most common. Rural Ethiopian children are trafficked for domestic servitude and, less frequently, for commercial sexual exploitation (Trafficking in Person [TIP], 2009). According to a literature review done by Development Services Group, Inc. (2016), children are more likely to be victims of labor trafficking because of their relative lack of power. Children are vulnerable group of people who are potential victims of human trafficking because they can be easily lured by their traffickers. They are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation. (Gearon, 2019)

Because of the hidden and illegal nature of trafficking, as well as the difficulty in defining it consistently, determining its prevalence is challenging (Child Exploitation and Online Protection [CEOP], 2009; Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009). As World Bank (as cited in Megento & Wolde, 2018) stated, global estimate indicates that about 30 to 50% of all trafficked victims are children less than 18 years of age, and as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2012 report indicates; in Africa, it accounts more than 68%. Out of the yearly trafficked victims in the world, 55 percent of the victims are women and children, men and boys cover 45 percent, with the number of children underage victims estimated at 26 percent (Human rights first, 2017).

Children in Ethiopia are victims to trafficking due to various reasons. Traffickers frequently target young people from the rural areas of Ethiopia and give them false promises of a better life. Push from parents and relatives, brokers' deceit that may include false promise of

employment at destination and safe travel, as well as false invitations are the other reasons for human trafficking that drive out the poor (Lemma et al., 2019) Similar to adults, children may be trafficked for labor or sexual exploitation, but additional purposes include illegal adoption, forced marriage, criminal activities, begging, and child soldier. Figures from the United Nations Secretary-General's Reports on Children and Armed Conflict documents 7,734 verified cases of children being associated with armed groups in the year 2016 (Save the Children, 2018). According to a global report on trafficking in persons, in the context of armed conflict (2018), trafficking of children by armed groups has been documented in conflicts across many regions, including the Middle East, sub Saharan Africa and Asia. Children do not have to actually cross a border to be trafficked. Some families and brothel owners exploit girls from Ethiopia's impoverished rural areas in domestic servitude and commercial sex within the country, while some business people exploit boys in forced labor in traditional weaving, construction, agriculture, and street vending (Trafficking in Persons [TIP] Report, 2021). Trafficking may involve international trafficking (transfers across national borders) and internal trafficking (transfers within national borders). Internal and international trafficking should not be regarded as completely distinct and separate phenomena because internal trafficking may be a stepping stone to international trafficking, while an increase in international trafficking may lead to more internal trafficking (Nina, 2013).

Recruitment generally occurs through facilitators who are family, friends, or trusted community members who work for a broker and receive a commission. According to Dottridge (2004), children are recruited by their parents, relatives, and close friends, as well as government and commercial groups, according to the report. These organizations recruit minors for the entertainment business as well as domestic jobs. Other potential recruiters include village chiefs,

church leaders, police officers, orphanage directors, brothel owners, local doctors, bank officials, all types of transport employees, tour operators, and criminal gangs, among others. Adoption officers, school teachers, and government employees from the justice (e.g., lawyers) and health departments are also involved in the recruitment of children (Sambo and Spies, 2009). As it is stated by Fransen & Kuschminder (2009), facilitators are trusted by the families and often seen as helping the families by connecting them with a broker and finding opportunities for the children. Since child trafficking is a crime, its result is expected to have dangerous and negative effect on children.

Studies indicated that traffickers exploit victims within the country and from Ethiopia abroad. According to TIP report (2021), local NGOs assess the number of internal trafficking victims and found that the number of children trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex and domestic servitude, exceeds that of external trafficking. As in sex trafficking, labor traffickers keep children under their control through fear, intimidation and abuse (Development Services Group, Inc., 2016). The forced use of substances and the abusive working and living conditions expose them to prolonged and repeated trauma as a result they were tremendously traumatized not only physically, but also psychologically and emotionally.

The outcomes of child trafficking include high rates of posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, suicidal ideation, drug addiction, and somatic symptoms, as well as complex trauma from entrapment, relocation, witnessing the abuse of others, and experiencing physical, sexual, and psychological abuse (Middleton & Edwards, 2021). In addition, victims survived from trafficking may experience loneliness, lack of trust, sense of insecurity and miscommunication. Missaye (2018) also emphasized that, all the abuses that internally trafficked children experience

would have short-term effects on their physical, cognitive and psychosocial development or negative result in long term (later during adolescence and adult stage).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to global report of UNODC on trafficking in persons (2020), for every 10 victims detected globally, about five were adult women and two were girls: about one third of the overall detected victims were children, both girls and boys. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report (as stated in ILO, 2002) about 89% of African countries have been engaged in human trafficking. Child trafficking in SSA is a demand-driven phenomenon based on the existence of an international market for children in the labor and sex trade, as well as a plentiful supply of children from poor families with limited or no access to education, in a cultural context that encourages child fostering. (ILO, 2002).

Currently children are becoming the major targets of traffickers for both internal and external trafficking. The major focus of internal trafficking is engaging mostly of women and children, in domestic works, industry and prostitution (Yoseph, Mebratu & Belete, 2006). In the US Department of State report (2008), it is written that rural Ethiopian children and adults are trafficked to urban areas for domestic servitude and less frequently, for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.

During their separation from families, internally trafficked children experience various forms of exploitation and abuse including sexual abuse, kicking; excessive and age inappropriate labor work, insufficient food and clothing; terrorizing, blaming, and restriction from social interaction (Missaye Mulatie, 2018). Trafficking survivors bear extreme hardships and Birke (2009) emphasized also in her study that survivors endure challenges which harm their emotional

integrity including humiliation, unmet expectations, denigration and social defeat which are the main problems that affect their mental order.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1995) specifies that the States parties “shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form” (Art. 35) and that they “shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child’s welfare” (Art. 36) (UNCRC, 1999). Child trafficking is also the violation of one of the basic human rights of children according to the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (1995) (Art. 36). The article clearly declares that “Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being”. Child trafficking victims are at great risk for human rights abuses, because traffickers see those that they victimize as a source of money. Experts report a lack of research hinders a more complete understanding of the extent of the crime as well as the government’s response (TIP, 2021). Indeed, it is widely known that child victims of sexual abuse are at high psychological risk for developing mental illness such as depression, suicidality, substance abuse problems, post-traumatic stress disorder, and eating disorders (Reid & Jones, 2011). The repeated trauma of sexual abuse erodes a child’s ability to trust others. Therefore, the act of child trafficking and its consequences clearly indicate that trafficking children for any purpose means violating their basic human rights and it is a life threatening action.

Further research on child trafficking within Ethiopia is greatly needed since many children are trafficked to the urban areas of Ethiopia especially Addis Ababa for searching a better life. Much of the research conducted to date focused on victims of external trafficking. As far as the researcher concern, due attention was not given to internal trafficking by most researchers in

Ethiopia. The issue of trafficking within national borders has raised serious concerns; however, it has received little attention. Although exact figures are difficult to find in studies which suggest that large numbers of women and children are brought from rural to urban areas; deceived or forced by traffickers for different purposes as compared to external trafficking of both women and children to foreign countries which is well documented. Several researches were done on external trafficked children as compared to the internal ones. On the other hand, internal trafficking in Ethiopia has been given little attention by scholars, the government, non-governmental organizations and policy makers despite the scale of the problem (TIP, 2021).

Being exposed to trafficking is one of those problems Ethiopian children are facing. Most children are reportedly trafficked from rural to urban areas and poor urban to the better ones for commercial sexual exploitation, begging, street vending and manual labor. Ethiopia is stepping up its efforts to combat external trafficking, despite a lack of awareness about the dangers of internal trafficking. On the other hand, UNODC's report of (2014) explains as though a larger number of foreigners are convicted of trafficking, most victims are not trafficked abroad; instead they are exploited within their own country.

Furthermore, many research on child trafficking concentrate on the reasons that contribute to child trafficking as well as the difficulties that these children confront. For example, a study conducted in Ghana by George Loh (2018) focuses on the causes of child trafficking, as well as the interventions and techniques utilized to combat it. Many studies have been conducted on the experiences and challenges of trafficked children, and the services that were provided by various organizations to survivors of child trafficking. However, there is shortage of literatures which focused on the psychosocial impact of trafficking on children.

Another feature that is thought to distinguish this study is the study's target group. Many studies have been conducted on children who are trafficked abroad, according to the researcher's review of literatures. As previously stated, there is a dearth of study on internal child trafficking in Ethiopia, and adequate attention has not been paid to children who are trafficked for various reasons within their country. Experts report a lack of research hinders a more complete understanding of the extent of internal child trafficking as well as the government's response (TIP, 2021).

Several studies show that the types of work children engage in are diverse. These works have exploitative nature and are hazardous to the children's lives in many ways (Nardos, 2006: UNICEF, 2001). Though the issue of child labor is a great challenge for Ethiopia, no long-range government policy on the issue has been put in place. There is no clear strategy or policy to protect children from abuse and exploitation and no systematic co-operation and coordination between NGOs and governmental agencies. The problem of child labour is not yet well appreciated nor understood among the society at large. Thus, there is a general information gap on the state of child labour in the country (Assefa, 2000)

A study conducted on child labor in Gulele sub-city indicated that those working children in the sub-city are exposed to several problems. which is detrimental to their holistic personality development (Addisu, 2008). The result indicated that these children are far from family protection and from the site of the government that, everybody talks about child laborers in the study areas but no one puts his/her interest into place. This study clearly indicated that many of the trafficked children were exploited in indoor setting and were out of the reach of concerned bodies. Addisu in his study tried to show that mental stress and anxiety were psychological problem of these working children due to their limited social interaction.

In addition to the psychological impacts, child exploitation may have a long term impact on children educational development which in turn affects their wage earning capacity in their future life (Forastieri, 1997). As a result of isolation and lack of respect from others, trafficked children felt hopelessness and consider themselves as abandoned children. They do not see themselves as capable person to make a difference or to change their future life which in turn erode their self-confidence. (Addisu, 2008)

Therefore, this research is intended to fill the gap of limited researches done in terms of internally trafficked children by giving special attention to the consequences of trafficking on their psychosocial well-beings. Although studies which are done so far have been critical in illuminating the nature of the problem, detail research is now needed to show the urgency of the problem so that identifying where interventions for survivors are needed. It is also believed to help the responsible bodies at Hope for Justice provide appropriate service for trafficked children create awareness in different rural areas where they conduct reunification and the responsible government officers there.

1.3 Research Questions

- ✓ What kind of abuses did trafficked children face during exploitation?
- ✓ What are the psychosocial consequences of child trafficking on children?
- ✓ What different consequences does trafficking bring on male trafficked children as compared to female trafficked children?

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the consequences of child trafficking on children psychosocial well-being.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- ✓ To identify the kind of abuses that trafficked children faced during exploitation;
- ✓ To identify the consequences of child trafficking on children in relation to their psychosocial wellbeing;
- ✓ To compare and contrast the kind of effect that trafficking brings on male and female trafficked children;

1.5 Delimitation

The study is delimited to an organization called Hope for Justice. Since the organization working on street connected and trafficked children, the study focuses only on those children who have been trafficked internally.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The study has its own limitation which is related to the data collected from phone interview. During our phone interview, the researcher was forced to call again and again to get some of the children who were reunified with their children. This is due to the network problem and some of the children's family do not have their own phone instead they were reached through their neighbor's phone.

1.7 Significance of the study

Despite the remarkable efforts in terms of law and policy approaches, child trafficking is appearing to persist and continues to be one of the major social problems in Ethiopia. Many children are being trafficked for different purpose. Child trafficking is a major issue globally. This research is believed to show the gap in terms of lack of attention by researchers for internal

trafficking since internal human trafficking should have been given equal attention as the international (external) human trafficking.

In addition, much attention has been given for the challenges that trafficked children experiences however, more attention should be given to the effects of the abuses that these children experienced after being trafficked for different purposes so that children's voices can be heard and coming into touch with services. Therefore, this research is expected to give an insight on the psychosocial consequences of trafficking on children with a special attention given to internally trafficked children. In addition, it serves other researchers as an additional source of information to conduct further study on this area. Therefore, this study will have an importance in helping various organizations which work on trafficked children and the community, either protecting children from being trafficked or provide appropriate psychosocial service for survivors of child trafficking.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Psychosocial well-being is a multidimensional construct consisting of psychological, social, and subjective components which influence the overall functionality of individuals in achieving their true potentials as members of the society (Kumar, 2020).

Human trafficking is the illegal recruitment and transportation of human beings for the purpose of exploitation, often through the use of force and coercion, including fraud, deception, and abduction (Brown et al., 2018).

Child trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation, even if this does not involve any fraudulent means such as violence, deception or coercion (UN, 2000).

Internal Trafficking is defined as cases involving adults or children who are trafficked and exploited within their country or without crossing an international border (Essien, 2022).

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Definition of Child Trafficking

Various definitions are given by different authors for human trafficking. Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (UNODC, 2000). The Palermo Protocol (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, 2000), Article 3; defines Trafficking in persons' as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person - for the purpose of exploitation. Child trafficking is also considered as trafficking in persons as stated in the Palermo Protocol (2000) as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons".

Since the focus of this research is on child trafficking, it is defined as the abduction, transportation or the retention of a child or the attempt to abduct, transport or retain a child, for illegal purposes or by illegal means (UNICEF, 2002). This definition shows that the aim of child trafficking may be legal but the means are deceitful: that is deceiving children by promising them they will have ideal life whether in the cities (for internal trafficking) and outside the country (cross-border trafficking).

It is a chief concern of child safeguarding because it violates the rights of children to be protected from any kinds of harm and abuse. Laura (2020) claimed that contemporary slavery in its various forms is considered violence against children (as defined by WHO), child abuse, and a serious violation of children's rights, necessitating an immediate safeguarding and healthcare response for victims under the age of 18.

2.2.2 Child Trafficking Statistics

Human trafficking is a modern-day type of slavery that generates billions of dollars in revenue for organized criminals around the world. It is a multifaceted, frequently multinational phenomena that manifests itself in a variety of ways depending on the context in which it emerges.

It is difficult to get available data on human trafficking in general and child trafficking in particular due to its illegal and hidden nature. However according to UN (2012) report, different researches show that more than 600,000 human beings are trafficked internationally each year, 27% of this population consists of children, which means 216,000 children were trafficked each year (Nahom, 2018). This report also indicates that, among the child victims, there were more girls trafficked than boys: two of every three trafficked children are girls (Nahom, 2018). Nahom (2018) also found that both boys (aged 8 to 14) and girls (aged 8 to 24) are trafficked, but the number of girls trafficked is substantially larger than boys. A study conducted by African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect shows that child trafficking is a common and wide spread activity in the four sampled countries of Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania (ANNPCAN, 2008). Yenege (as cited in Megento & Wolde, 2018) reported Ethiopia as one of the sub-Saharan African countries which is the source of men, women and children subjected to trafficking in person.

Nowadays trafficking is hindering the development of many children in the world. Based on a report of ILO (2002), about 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide each year both internally and externally. The report of UNODC (2014) also explains as the number of children who are victims of trafficking is increasing time to time; it comprises about one third of the total global victims of trafficking.

The most recent global report was published in 2020 which gathers information coming from 148 countries and it covers four years from 2016 up to 2019 (UNODC, 2021). This report indicated that the majority of the detected victims were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation: precisely, 50% of the total victims, whereas 38% of them were trafficked for forced labor (UNODC, 2021). The report provides a general profile of the victims in terms of gender and it confirms the historical trend that foresees women as the major component of the trafficked persons. It is presented in the report that, 50% of the total victims were women (adults) and 20% girls (minors) (UNODC, 2021).

Regarding the purposes for which they were employed, 77% of the women were trafficked for sexual exploitation, 14% for forced labour and 9% for other forms of exploitation; approximately the same trend can be observed for girls, with a 72% of them being trafficked for sexual exploitation and 21% for forced labour, according to this report (UNODC, 2021). Regarding male child victims, on the other hand, show that 17% of them were trafficked for sexual exploitation – higher trend in boys, 67% for forced labour, 15% for other forms of exploitation and 1% for organ removal (UNODC, 2021).

2.2.3 Categories of Victims of Child Trafficking

Internal trafficking in Ethiopia mainly focuses on very young children under 18 years of old like the global experience; young girls for sexual exploitation and young boys for weaving,

farming, and cattle herding. Different studies conducted in the major regional towns and in the country's capital city that a substantial proportion of women and children work as prostitutes, domestic workers, beggars and weavers in the traditional weaving industries as well as children living in the streets are victims of trafficking. 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. Internal trafficking affects the majority of African countries however, even in countries where trafficking is a recognized problem, this particular aspect is only marginally addressed in research. In many cases, internal trafficking flows from rural to urban areas.

Child trafficking is a multi-faceted phenomenon, often transnational in nature: it comes in diverse forms, depending on the context in which it develops (Sofia, 2021). There are several different aspects to this problem. Victims of child trafficking fall into different group but mainly into two broad categories: sex trafficking and labor trafficking. Human trafficking typically is divided into forms associated with forced labor and/or forms associated with sexual exploitation of one type or another (Reena et al., 2011). According to A Handbook for Parliamentarians-No. 16, exploitation by traffickers may take one of the following three forms: sex trafficking, trafficking for non-commercial sex purposes and labor trafficking (UNODC & IPU, 2009).

2.2.3.1 Sex Trafficking

Children are recruited by their traffickers to join the sex industry. Especially female children are more vulnerable to sex trafficking as compared to male children. These children are often forced into activities such as prostitution and pornography. The foundation of the sex trafficking trade is female victims and male perpetrators, and the gender roles of victims and perpetrators merit gender-focused strategies to combat sex trafficking (Noel et al., 2011). Sex

trafficking includes exploiting prostitution of others or other forms like pornography, sexually-oriented performances and sex tourism (UNODC & IPU, 2009).

2.2.3.2 Child Labor

Children are paid lower wages than adults and do not demand their rights. Because of this, many employers prefer to hire them for labor purpose. They are also thought by some to be more efficient in certain types of work like weaving, weight measuring, selling in the shop and domestic work. As a result, some folks prefer to deal with children rather than adults. Labour trafficking is another part which may include domestic servitude, factory, agricultural or construction labour, or enforced enrolment in an armed force (UNODC & IPU, 2009).

The results of 2015 national child labor survey published in 2018 indicated that almost 16 million children from the ages of 5 to 17 engaged in child labor (ILO & CSA, 2018). According to this survey, a majority of these children were found in the regions of Oromia, Amhara, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) (ILO & CSA, 2018).

2.2.3.3 Other Forms of Trafficking

In addition to trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor, children are also trafficked for other purpose. Women and girls are being trafficked for the purpose of forced marriages while boys are more commonly targeted for trafficking for forced criminal activities (UNODC, 2020). The other form is trafficking for non-commercial sex purposes which may include early marriage, forced marriage, arranged marriage, compensation marriage, transactional marriage, temporary marriage or marriage for childbearing (UNODC & IPU, 2009). Other forms of exploitation include the removal of organs and use of the trafficked person in criminal activities or begging. Indeed, it can occur as forced labor, sexual exploitation (including prostitution), forced

marriage, servitude, forced begging, recruitment of child soldiers, organ removal and forced criminality (for instance, thievery and drug dealing).

More than two million children have died as a result of children being recruited into armed conflict; more than six million children have been maimed or permanently disabled; one million children have been orphaned; ten million children have suffered severe psychological trauma; and twelve million children have become refugees (Tiefenbrun, 2007). According to this article, children are forced, deceived, and coerced into serving in violent conflicts, resulting in the extinction of the world's most endangered species. Currently, approximately 300,000 youngsters, the majority of whom are between the ages of eleven and fifteen, are serving as child soldiers in fifty nations across the globe.

2.2.4 The Psychosocial consequences of Child Trafficking

2.2.4.1 The Psychological consequences

Victims of child trafficking experiences different abuses and human right violations while they were under the control of their traffickers. Human trafficking has an impact on the individuals it victimizes in all areas of their lives. The trafficking process can involve abuses like physical, sexual and psychological. The abuses include any harm that affect the psychological well-being of children by torturing and manipulating them. Many of the victims of human trafficking had long-term psychiatric and mental illnesses as a result of their ordeals, while others were exploited because of their mental instability (Laura & Christopher, 2014). Indeed, it is widely known that child victims of sexual abuse are at high psychological risk for developing mental illness such as depression, suicidality, substance abuse problems, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Reid & Jones, 2011)

A study aimed to investigate the mental health and service use characteristics of trafficked children in contact with mental health services in England indicated that the most frequently recorded clinical diagnoses were PTSD (11 children [22%]), mood disorders (e.g. depression) (11 [22%]), substance misuse problems were recorded for 9 individuals (18%) and reaction to severe stress and adjustment disorders (7 [14%]) (Livia, 2018). The above finding also showed that seventeen children (33%) had deliberately self-harmed prior or during contact with South London and Maudsley Foundation NHS Trust services, 14 (27%) had attempted suicide, six individuals (12%) had been in contact with secondary mental health services prior to South London and Maudsley Foundation NHS Trust and 3 (6%) had previously been admitted as psychiatric (Livia, 2018).

Due to the difficulties that they have passed through, survivors of child trafficking develop feeling of hatred and became hopeless, so that their way of communication with other family members and other community members will be very much affected. As a result of all the problems they encountered and the high discrepancy between their expectations and the situation they encounter in reality; their psychosocial well-being became affected. Asefach in her findings indicated different emotional consequences of trafficking on children which are feeling of sadness, frustration and helplessness; feeling of loneliness and isolation; feeling of regret and disappointment; fear of being rejected and stigmatized and expected responses from family and the community (Asefach, 2012).

Even after they come out of the process of victimization, the impact related to the trauma and abuse they experienced continues to affect their physical and psychosocial well-being. Especially children who were trafficked for sex purpose feel ashamed of what they were going through and felt isolated. Moreover, the recurrent consequences of human trafficking are

stigmatization and victims are often ashamed of what they have been forced to do (Mestawet, 2017). Emotional challenges as a result of trafficking can affect the immediate and long-term future of children. Emotional trauma can be caused by isolation and/or removal from families, homes, endangered by the friends, schools and communities.

A survey was done by Laura and Christopher (2014) on more than one hundred domestic sex trafficking victims and survivors in the United States. According to the findings of this study which was done to explore the health consequences and healthcare experiences of women and girls trafficked in the United States for commercial sex, the most frequently reported problems included depression (88.7%), anxiety (76.4%), nightmares (73.6%), flashbacks (68.0%), low self-esteem (81.1%), and feelings of shame or guilt (82.1%) (Laura, 2014). As this study also indicates, a substantial number of survivors suffered from other psychological disorders, including acute stress (38.7%), bipolar (30.2%), depersonalization (19.8%), multiple personality (13.2%), and borderline personality disorders (13.2%) (Laura & Christopher, 2014).

Many children live in miserable conditions and are subjected to long working hours every day of the week. Research has indicated that more than half of the children who work on or around Lake Volta were born in other communities who are trafficked by fishermen to the region (United States of America Department of the State, 2017). According to United States of America Department of the State (2017), these children are “subjected to forced labor, not allowed to attend school, given inadequate housing and clothing, and are controlled by fishermen through intimidation, violence, and limiting access to food” (United States of America Department of the State, 2017). Victims of sex trafficking face multiple sources of physical, mental, emotional, and sexual trauma, which often result in lifelong afflictions (Reid & Jones, 2011). Socio-demographic variables (sex and social support) and trafficking related variables (restricted freedom, time in

trafficking, and history of detention) predicted directly and independently both anxiety and depression; except restricted freedom, all of these variables were also indirect predictors of anxiety through violence as mediator (Megento & Wolde, 2018)

Psychological disorder resulting from this depression is one of the ill health women returnees faced in the study conducted by Gudetu (2014). This study was conducted on the causes and consequences of human trafficking in Ethiopia. All of women interviewed got psychological treatment at Emmanuel Specialized Mental Hospital and still were suffering from not maintaining good health status. In addition to extreme abuse, women whose hope to change the life of their family was turned to tragedy also thinks about the debt crises they are in (Gudetu, 2014).

Studies showed that females are disproportionately affected by common mental disorders than males due to gender specific risk factors like gender-based violence, low socioeconomic status, and constant responsibility of caring for others. The situation could be worsening for female children under trafficking condition, a severe form of violence. The high prevalence of physical and sexual violence to which females are exposed and the correspondingly high rate of PTSD following such violence renders trafficked females the largest single group of people affected by this disorder (Megento & Wolde, 2018)

Child victims of human trafficking require specialized attention by mental healthcare providers. A study done by Alexander et al., (2005) indicated that the most common presentations for victims of child sexual exploitation are substance-related disorders; mood and anxiety disorders dissociative disorders, impulse control, conduct disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, antisocial personality traits, and other psychological and environment problems. All forms of abuse, especially when recurrent and severe, also lead to severe psychological and emotional problems.

Another study also indicated that the majority of survivors of trafficking have depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder or a more severe diagnosis which results secondary psychological issues such as alcohol and drug abuse plus concurrent medical illnesses, which add to the psychological burden that sex trafficked victims endured (Levine, 2017). ILO (as stated in Bisrat, 2014) Engagement in economic activities at an early age and participation especially in hazardous and exploitative work could have a devastating effect on children's mental development and might also cause irreversible damage leading to permanent disability.

Being in preserving and wide spreading trafficking situation in different countries, especially the source of child trafficking like Ethiopia also has social, psychological, economical, and emotional severity (ILO, 2009). According to ILO report of 2009, trafficked children hate themselves even attempt suicide (ILO, 2009).

2.2.4.2 The Social Effect

Trafficking affects the social well-being of children. As a result, victims have been shown to have a significant and ongoing impact on their lives, including in the trauma experienced by the individual victim as well as the possibility of physical rejection by family and/or community. In addition, the stigma attached to them as victims has been shown to have a significant and ongoing impact on their lives, including in the trauma experienced by the individual victim as well as the possibility of physical rejection by family or the community. The shame and stigma that survivors of trafficking experienced results disrupted social identity, religious discrimination, and cultural isolation among survivors (Birke et al., 2009). Another study shows that trafficking victims are rejected by families and local communities and depend on others' assistance (PCI, 2010).

Psychological abuse often causes emotional illness on human trafficking survivors after the threats and isolation that they experienced and witnessing abuse of others. These survivors may

also manifest antisocial behaviors which include attachment difficulties, mistrust of adults and other antisocial behaviors. Increased risk of sexualized behavior, self-harm, detachment through use of drugs or alcohol, hostile and aggressive behavior, and suicidal behaviors and emotional problems are also the other social effects of child trafficking. Respondents in a study conducted by Asefach (2012), expressed that they had experienced physical, social and/or emotional health problems due to the overwork and emotional mistreatment which they had encountered. Some of them of these respondents described that they had faced serious injury and required regular medical follow-up and emotional support and one of the girl's response also indicated she were mentally disturbed and her parents took her to a church for holy water treatment and was worried about what her neighbors would say about her mental disturbance (Asefach, 2012). Victims may appear to those around them, even support persons, to be uncooperative, irritable, hostile, aggressive or ungrateful. A study indicated that families and communities were disappointed when survivors returned to their home without having achieved economic success and viewed them as worthless members of society who could not be rehabilitated (Birke et al., 2009).

The survivors are often exposed to addictive habits such as drinking alcohol, chewing “khat” and smoking cigarettes, which in turn lead to health problems (Yoseph et al., 2006). The challenges that they passed through affect the survivors psychologically, physically and emotionally so that this may have impact on their career life. These problems impact on children's future in a less assured because they will not have the skills required to earn a living or progress in life, this results in the human development efforts are undermined and the cycle of poverty continuous (Nahom, 2018). A study done on socio-economic impacts of human trafficking in Ethiopia in the case of Bati town (2014), showed that from 209 respondents, 20.57% respondents deprived education opportunities, 19.13% loss of human resource and assets, 16.74% engaged in

delinquency and crime, 22% in a problem of unemployment, and 21.53% engaged in commercial sex (Wegayehu, 2014).

A study conducted on survivors in sex trafficking who have been rescued from trafficking and living in safe havens Ohio State. According to its findings, the common theme that was found within all victims' experiences was feelings of fear, shame, and guilt, instilled in them by the trafficker due to constant threats, physical and verbal abuse, and controlling the women's every move (Brooks, 2011). These feelings kept these women from seeking help, and ensured they would lack self-esteem and identity needed to turn against their trafficker. During the data collection of the study done by Brooks (2011), three participants explained that in order to keep from having to explain behaviors to their parents or family, they prefer to move away. This is because, these female victims did not want people to know the lifestyle they had turned to or express sympathy or looking at them as if they were disgusted, because they themselves knew that that they were capable of doing better and being a model citizen (Brooks, 2011). Imposed social isolation, such as prevention of family contact or restriction of a person's movements, is used to maintain power over people in trafficking situations, as is emotional manipulation by the use of threats and false promises (WHO, 2012).

Since child trafficking is a crime, its result is expected to be hazardous and negative. The children who passed through this crime are the ones who are denied of their childhood. They are victims of inhuman treatments and tortures of people whom they know very well, as a result they are exposed to physical, sexual and psychological violence; isolation, deployment in areas unknown to them, dependent on alcohol or drugs (Megento & Wolde, 2018). Another study also indicates that all these societal effects of delinquency and crime by victims who have been negatively affected by their experience, low education and skill combined with high

unemployment leading to introduce drug abuse created favorable condition for criminal activities (Wegayehu, 2014).

Educational deprivation is the other consequence that is resulted from child trafficking. It is well known that most problems of children who are exposed to trafficking is not going to schools. According to this study about 75% of the children are denied of going to school and exposed to illiteracy (Megento & Wolde, 2018). Even though some of them are attending classes they are not following attentively, if it is needed by their exploiters they will get absent from class. In line with this research stated that children who are trafficked and deprived of education are also the ones who are robbed their future to improve their economic situation. The study further explained the adverse outcomes of education deprivation including developmental delays, language and cognitive difficulties, deficits in verbal and memory skills, poor academic performance and grade retention (Megento & Wolde, 2018).

Third parties may find it difficult to understand the behavior of trafficking victims, who may find it difficult to understand what has occurred to them, discuss it, or explain it to others. Human trafficking has long-term implications for individuals that are complex and dependent on a variety of conditions, with no assurance of rehabilitation. While children are subjected to the same abusive treatment as adults, they are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking because of their age, immaturity and lack of experience, to abusive practices that may, for example, stunt their further physical development and to continued victimization as a result of attachment, developmental and social difficulties (UN, 2008).

Behavioral problem as the result of key informant interviewees of the study done by Megento & Wolde (2018) indicated, most of the trafficked children are exposed to some behavioral problems. She further explained that as they don't care about anything "they are caught having sex

on the street”, some of them especially the ones who exposed to street life are becoming threats for the security of the city. It was stated as trafficked children are having adverse behavioral outcomes, including being exposed to street life is the other social effect that trafficked children face after they are survived from their traffickers. The response of interviewed children in the research done by Megento and Wolde (2018) indicates that children who could not withstand the tortures and other forms of exploitation are sometimes running to the streets of the city to get relief away from their exploiters. Another study also noted that children living on the streets are also victims of trafficking (FSCE, 2004).

According to a report done by task force on trafficking of women and girls (2014), to raise awareness among psychologists about human trafficking in Washington, trafficked women and girls experience severe and potentially life-threatening physical and mental health consequences, which can be lifelong. These survivors encountered high rates of physical and sexual violence, including homicide and torture, psychological abuse, horrific work and living conditions, and substance abuse (Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls, 2014). The social consequence of trafficking not only affects the victims but also their family, other siblings and the country as a whole. “Generally, the consequence of human trafficking is one of the untold stories in Ethiopia” (Gudetu, 2014).

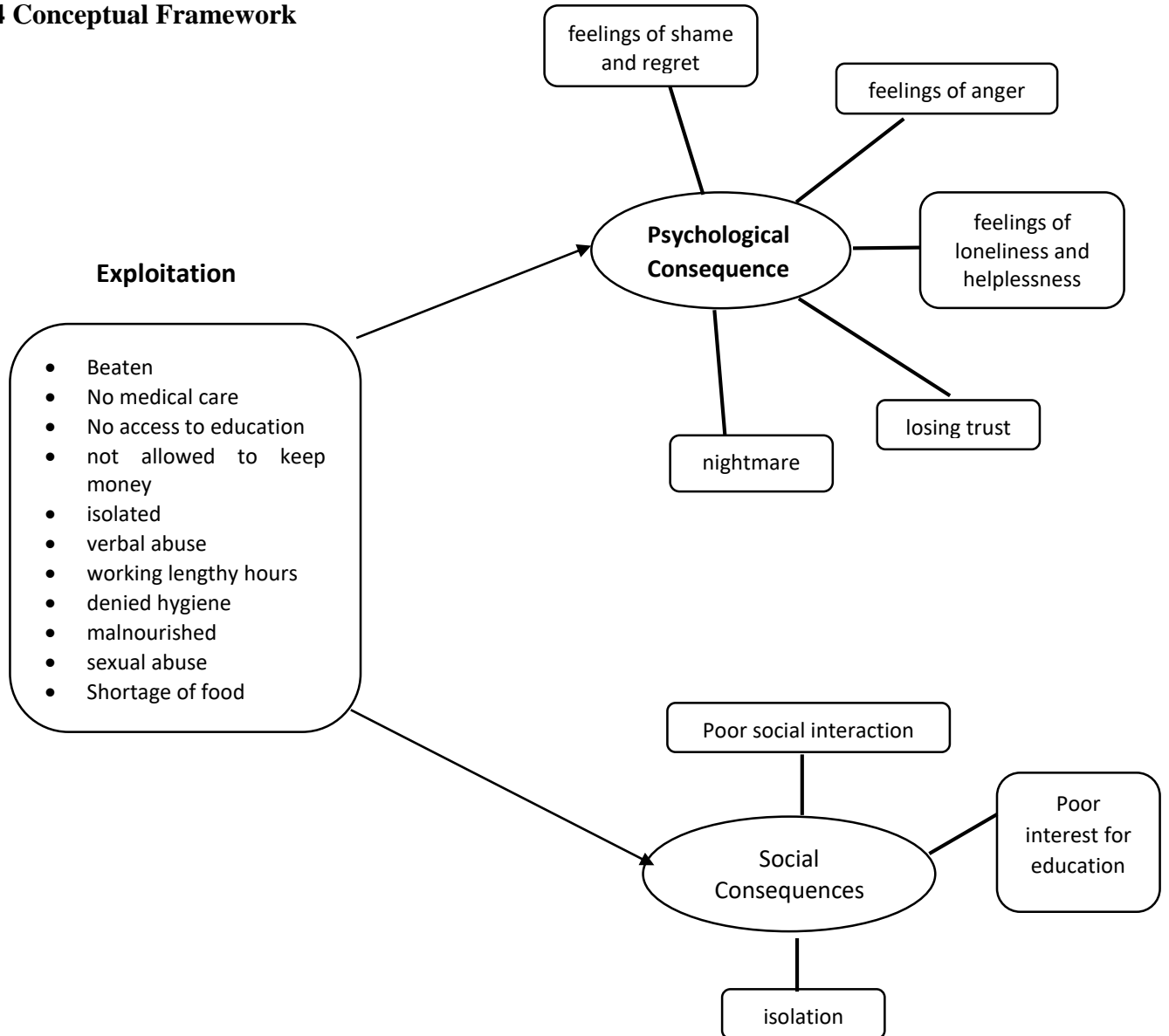
2.3 Summary

According to the information gathered thus far, child trafficking is becoming a big concern around the world, notably in Ethiopia. According to all of the papers included in this article, child trafficking has psychological and societal consequences. According to these studies, children are victims of many forms of human trafficking due to their lack of maturity and peer pressure. These youngsters face a range of challenges while in the possession of their trafficker and exploiter. As

a result, these children's psychological well-being is severely harmed, which has a negative impact on their social connections. Trafficked children develop feelings of anger shame, anger, regret, loneliness, and helplessness; and losing trust. This results poor social interaction, isolation and poor interest for education.

Child trafficking harms survivors and their families, as well as the community and the country as a whole. Child trafficking is both a violation of human rights and a crime. It interferes with all children's universal rights to life, liberty, and freedom from slavery. Wherever child trafficking happens, it promotes criminality and disrupts the transmission of information and cultural values from parent to child and generation to generation, making the child more vulnerable to traffickers and weakening a key pillar of society (Redlinger, 2004)

2.4 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Design

This research has employed qualitative method to gather the data required for the issue under study. Descriptive research allows for the research to be conducted in the respondent's natural environment, which ensures that high-quality and honest data was collected (McCombes, 2022). The primary purpose, in this case, is to assess how trafficking and the different challenges that trafficked children experience can influence their psychosocial well-being. Qualitative research is useful to understand in detail about study issues involving people to tell their own story and to be aware the real context and settings on the ground (Creswell, 2002). Therefore, descriptive case study is best fit to this study because it seeks to describe the different psychosocial consequences of trafficking.

Case studies are a design of inquiry found in many fields, especially evaluation, in which the researcher develops an in-depth analysis of a case, often a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals (Creswell, 2003). In this study, the researcher's focus was on psychological and social consequences of trafficking on internally trafficked children as a case. The type of case study that was used in this thesis is single instrumental case study which focuses on one bounded case that is trafficked children who are beneficiaries at Hope for Justice.

Case study is the qualitative approach in which the investigator studies a bounded system (a case) over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information (Creswell, 2007). Therefore, this study investigated the effects of trafficking on children's psychosocial well-being by gathering information from sources like primary and secondary data.

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted in the organization called Hope for Justice Ethiopia. Hope for Justice is a global non-profit organization which aims to end human trafficking and modern slavery. It is active in the United Kingdom, United States, Cambodia, Norway, Ethiopia and Uganda, and has its headquarters in Manchester, England. Hope for Justice seeks to investigate and rescue trafficking victims, assist in after care, hold traffickers accountable, and campaign on a wider level to improve awareness and legislation. In 2014, it merged with Abolition International and Transition Global to become a worldwide organization to fight human trafficking. In 2018, the street children charity Hope for Justice, active primarily in African countries, became part of Hope for Justice.

Hope for Justice Ethiopia specifically working with street children and trafficked children to have a real alternative to life and emphasizing on family reintegration. The services provided by the organization are health, education, child protection, prevention, reintegration, and follow-up. The health service includes medical care, voluntary HIV testing and counseling, and hygiene lessons. The education service includes helping the children in the class; and vocational and small business training for children. Child protection is the main concern of this organization. It gives education for families, communities and local public services, like police and teachers.

The organization projects are found in Addis Ababa; Hossana and Sodo which are found in the southern part of Ethiopia; and Bahirdar which is found in Amhara region. These project work on prevention and service provision by building resilience to protect vulnerable children, families, and communities.

The study was conducted in both the boys' and girls' centers found in Addis Ababa. The boys' center is located around Mekanisa and the girls' center is found around Jemo, both in Nifas

silk Sub-City. The study aimed to collect data from the Addis Ababa centers because these centers receive internally trafficked children who came from different parts of Ethiopia and provide service for them. This means varieties of children can be found in these centers as compared to other centers which are found in Hossaana, Welayta Sodo and Bahirdar which provide service for children who came from similar places. Retrospective

3.3 Study participants

The participants for this study comprise boys and girls who were receiving service at Hope for Justice currently and who were survivors of child trafficking; children who have being trafficked but have been reunified with their family after receiving service at Hope for Justice; and two key informants from both the boys and girls center.

3.4 Sampling Technique and Sample size

The sampling technique that the researcher employed to gather data is non-probability sampling technique specifically, purposive sampling. Non-probability approaches are more suitable for in-depth qualitative research in which the focus is often to understand multifaceted social phenomena. (Marshall, 1996). Qualitative research is purposefully select participants or sites (or documents or visual material) that will best help the researcher understand the problem and the research question (Creswell, 2009; Matthews & Ross, 2010). The purposes of selecting this target group were to find gender-balanced responses, to include children from various regions of Ethiopia, and only children who are survivors of child trafficking. Therefore, twenty children with trafficking history were selected with purposive sampling technique: ten female and ten male, children. The idea behind qualitative research is to purposefully select participants or sites (or documents or visual material) that helped the researcher understand the problem and the research question (Creswell, 2013). Therefore, the researcher selected documents of all the twenty targeted

children, which can be helpful in understanding the background and current situation, of the children.

In addition, two key informants from each center were interviewed to triangulate the data with that was collected from the children in each center, observation, focus group discussion and document review. Another situation for purposive sampling might occur when the researcher wants to identify particular types of cases for in-depth investigation. The aim of using purposive sampling in this study was for seeking answer that shows the real psychological and social situation of trafficked children from various angle. For that reason, these twenty children and the two key informants were selected to gain detail

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used data collection methods such as interviews, observations and documents rather than rely on a single data source; and review all the data and make sense of them.

3.5.1. In-depth Interview

The study used primary data through in-depth interview. Semi-structured interview questionnaires were used to obtain detailed information from respondents by asking for clarification whenever needed. In depth interview of purposely selected children at Hope for Justice helped the respondents to express their feelings freely. This interview has been helpful to get answer on the types of activities that trafficked children have been engaged in, the exploitation that they have experienced and the consequence that the exploitation has brought on them. The interview conducted in a private setting where respondents feel that their confidentiality is completely protected. In qualitative interviews, the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants and telephone interviews. The telephone interview was used to assess the kind of

relationship that the reunified children had with their family and their neighbors, how they felt about living again with their family, their school participation and what they planned for the future. In this study, the interview was conducted face to face with the selected children who were actively present in the centers and telephone interview with these children after they were reunified with their family. Telephone interview is used when the participants cannot be observed. (Creswell, 2014)

3.5.2. Document Review

In the document review, the researcher asked permission from the organization to look at the respondent's previous file. Then the researcher collected the necessary information from the children's document. The information obtained from the children's document were baseline information about the well-being of the child as they enter the organization, the children's psychosocial needs identified based on the baseline assessment and information from the police referral form.

3.5.3. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is a data collection method used to reveal people's thoughts, perceptions, and experiences related to topics of interest to the researcher (Wayne, 2013). Focused group are used to collect data through the process of group member interaction and discussion. Hennink also explained that the most unique characteristic of FGDs is the interactive discussion through which data are generated, which leads to a different type of data not accessible through individual interviews (Hennink, 2014).

Focus group discussions also provide a means for collecting qualitative data in some settings and situations where a one-shot collection is necessary (Berg, 2001). Members of the group for this study were selected because they share characteristics and needs. Two FGDs were

conducted with service beneficiaries of both centers. Groups are typically six to eight people who participate in the discussion for one-half to two hours (Patten, Michael Quinn, 1990), therefore the size of FGD participants for this study were 6 children for each center (twelve children in total).

3.5.4 Observation

The researcher used observer-as-participant observation technique. This helped the researcher to record information as it occurs (Creswell, 2009). In the process, the researcher observed the interaction of survivors of child trafficking with other children in the center. Here the researcher has told the participants about the purpose of the study and had limited interaction with them. From this observation the social interaction of survivors of child trafficking with other children and the staff; and their class participation were observed to understand the social effects of trafficking brought on these children. In observation studies, investigators are able to discern ongoing behavior as it occurs and are able to make appropriate notes about its salient features (Louis et al., 2000).

In the observation the researcher observed how these children spend their time and with whom they spend most of their time. Observation can record how people react to questions, and whether they act differently to what they say or intend. They can sometimes demonstrate their understanding of a process better by their actions than by verbally explaining their knowledge (Nicholas, 2011).

3.6. Data Collection Procedure

Before collecting data, the researcher had taken the formal letter from Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work and give to Hope for Justice, Head Office so that to get the permission of collecting the necessary information from the research participants. Then the researcher approached the respondents by introducing herself briefly and explained the objective

of the study. Finally, the researcher made frequent observations, conducted interviews and focus group discussions; and reviewed documents.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed thematically. The gathered data were translated into English language to write the findings. The transcribed and translated data took thirty pages for face-to-face interview with both girls and boys, two pages for two key informant interviews, four pages for two focus group discussions and twenty pages for telephone interview of twenty children. The data was organized according to the major thematic areas of the study, was summarized, interpreted and discussed in detail. Cross tabulation was used to describe the demographic data.

Karval (as cited in Asefach, 2012, p: 47) also shows that qualitative methods of analysis focus on the stories told during the interview and works out their structures and their plots which contain a temporal sequence, patterning of happenings.

The step of the data analysis used Creswell's process for collecting and analyzing data (Creswell, 2009)

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis
2. Recording general thoughts about the data
3. Start coding all of the data. Coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category in the margins (Rossman & Rallis, 2012). The data was segmented into categories, and labeled with a term, in the actual language of the participant.

4. Generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis. The findings of the research were categorized into four main themes and the last theme was categorized into two subdivisions.

3.8. Ethical consideration of the study

In dealing with the research process the following ethical consideration was done.

1. *Informed consent*: -The purpose and the importance of the study was explained for the participants of the study. Then, the respondents were informed that they have the right to participate in the interview and quit at any time they want. The researcher read the consent form for the children before conducting the interview and focus group discussion. Children who were more than 14 years old signed the consent form and the younger children have shown their agreement verbally.

2. *Keeping confidentiality*: -The participants were informed that any information they provide will be kept confidentially so that they can answer and discuss freely. The real name of all the children were written in the finding part instead it was denoted by number i.e. participant 1, participant 2... The information that was collected from the participants was not made public in a way that can be linked to an individual.

3. *The procedures of the study*: - Procedures did not cause confusion and did not harm participants. The interview and group discussion were prepared clearly.

3.9. Data Quality Assessment

For assuring the consistency of the data that was collected, the researcher checked through asking the same participants similar questions through different methods and check it through coding behaviors during observation. In addition, the researcher checked transcripts to make sure

that they do not contain mistakes made during transcription and make sure that there is not a drift in the definition of codes, a shift in the meaning of the codes during the process of coding. The researcher used peer debriefing, prolonged engagement and persistent observation in the center; and in member checking (Creswell, 2002) in order to check the accuracy of the finding. Triangulate different data sources of information by examining evidence from the sources and using it to build a coherent justification for themes is the other method to check the validity of the data that was collected therefore the accuracy of the gathered data was checked through triangulation in order to check if there are deviations in the information given by the respondents. In general, all the process of the data collection was supervised by the researcher.

Chapter IV

Data Presentation

In this chapter, all the results of the data collected are presented. The first part contains the background information of participants and the second one contains all the detailed information that was obtained from the face-to-face interview with children and key informants, phone interview, observation and focus group discussion.

4.1. Background Information of Participants

The participants of the study are from different regions and with different family status.

Basic socio-demographic profiles of participants are summarized in the table below.

| Participants | Age | Sex | Region, Zone, Wereda | Time under exploitation |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Participants 1 | 12 | M | SNNPR, Wolayta, Damot Pulasa | 1 year |
| Participants 2 | 13 | M | Oromia, Jida, Biyo | 4 months |
| Participants 3 | 13 | M | Oromia, W/Wellega, Guliso | 1 year and 7 months |
| Participants 4 | 10 | M | SNNPR, Wolaita, Boloso Bombe | 2 years |
| Participants 5 | 14 | M | Amhara, E/Gojjam, Awabel | 8 months |
| Participants 6 | 12 | M | Amhara, Wello, Oromia Leyu Zone | 5 months |
| Participants 7 | 9 | M | SNNPR, Gamo, Dita | 1 year |
| Participants 8 | 10 | M | SNNPR, Gurage, Meskan | 6 months |
| Participants 9 | 12 | M | Amhara, N/Shewa, Mehalmeda | 8 months |
| Participants 10 | 13 | M | Oromia, W/Arsi, Shashemene | 7 months |
| Participants 11 | 13 | F | Oromia, Welega, Kebe | 1 and half year |
| Participants 12 | 12 | F | Oromia, Arsi, Balerobe | 6 years |
| Participants 13 | 10 | F | Amhara, Gojjam, Komchamba | 1 month |
| Participants 14 | 13 | F | Oromia, Tere, Amawete | 2 months |
| Participants 15 | 14 | F | Amhara, Welo, Sekota | 1 month |
| Participants 16 | 13 | F | SNNPR, Welayta, Offa | 2 months |
| Participants 17 | 15 | F | Oromia, Jimma, Anashebe Sombo | 2 weeks |
| Participants 18 | 13 | F | SNNPR, Welayta, Areka | 1 year |
| Participants 19 | 13 | F | SNNPR, Basketo | 2 weeks |
| Participants 20 | 14 | F | Oromia, Jimma, Anashebe Sombo | 2 weeks |

Table 1: *Socio-demographic profiles*

As table 1 indicates, the respondents are both female and male children with different age groups. These children came from different areas of Ethiopia mainly from Oromia, Amhara and

south regions. As the table indicates, most of the respondents are from southern region. The children from Welayta zone dominates the data from southern region. More than half of the participants stayed more than five months under exploitation.

4.2. Findings of the Interview, FGD and Observation

This part presents the findings of from the Face-to-face Interview with the Children and key informants, observation of the children activity in the center, focus group discussion with the children, phone interview with the children who were reunified with their family and document review. The findings are categorized into the trafficking process that these children have passed through, the challenges that these children have passed through and the psychosocial consequences of trafficking on these children. The consequences were categorized into psychological consequences and social consequences. The subcategories for psychological consequences are feelings of shame and regret; feelings of loneliness and helplessness; nightmare, losing trust and feelings of anger. The social consequences are categorized into poor social interaction, isolation and poor interest for education.

4.2.1 Trafficking Process

After the children were recruited, their traffickers transported them to the city, promising them a better life with a better education and greater work opportunities. One of the children responded:

"I shared a house with my father, stepbrothers, and stepsister." My mother died when I was a child. One day, while I was playing with my friends, a stranger approached me and lied to me about a better job paying 10,000 birr. This person transported me to the city in Gurage zone and placed me in an exploitative livestock-care position. (participant 10)

A 14 years old boy who came from Amhara region. He was a grade 3 student and doing shoe shinning in his part time. One day a lady came while he sat with his friends and told them that there is a better job in Addis Ababa. She promised them to facilitate their trip if they are willing therefore they agreed and left with her at night.

Another child said:

"I was in grade 2 when I moved to the city and was living with my mother." My cousin came from Addis Ababa one day and told me that if I went with him to Addis Ababa, I could get a lot of money. My mother informed me of my trip, and we traveled to Addis Ababa, where we began earning money by measuring weight with a beam balance and giving all of the money to my cousin."

(Participant 6)

In each center, the researcher interviewed two key informants. According to them, children traveled to the city in search of a better life in order to help their families. The girls generally did housework, while the boys did weaving, shoe shining, and weight measuring. One of the girls reported:

"After I came with my relative, I stayed in her house for one week and she took me to another house where I stayed three weeks. During my stay there, I was doing all the house work including babysitting. I did not have enough rest because I work the whole day including the weekends." (Participant 15)

4.2.2 Working Condition

When they arrived at their destination, some of the interviewees stated that their traffickers handed them over to another individual. This individual lured them by promising a nice salary,

food, and housing. However, most of them were not allowed to keep any money and could not buy anything anytime they needed something, despite the fact that a few male youngsters reported being allowed to keep money. However, all of the female youngsters, as well as the majority of the boys, responded that they were not allowed to keep their salaries and fled their employers' homes, leaving their money behind. The child who was trafficked to one of the cities in Gurage zone responded:

"My boss beat me the majority of the time and made me guard the livestock even when it rained. After three months, I escaped and traveled to Addis Ababa on a large track."(Participant 10)

According to the children's responses, they did not have access to education despite promises to continue their education. While at labor, some of them were punished by being beaten, secluded, denied medical care, and subjected to severe living circumstances (shortage of food). These trafficked children were subjected to harsh environments that harmed their physical, psychological, and social well-being, thereby violating their right as a child. Moreover, these children were subjected to a variety of hazardous labors that harmed their health and hampered their education.

As one child stated:

"I was in fourth grade when I there was an uprising in our school, so the Federal Defense Force came to settle the situation. One of the members of the Defense Force spoke with me and persuaded me to move to the city for a better education. I trusted him and left without telling anyone. He took me to Fiche town to live with his relatives and forbade my education. My eagerness and dream of obtaining a better education vanished, and I became so discouraged that I

decided to leave this situation. After a year and a half there, I escaped and came to Addis Ababa by asking for a lift.” (Participant 3)

Furthermore, these children were so isolated that they didn't have anyone around in whom they could confide. One of the youngsters said,

“I was weaving with my friends while working for someone. This person occasionally provided us with food, but not always. I was sometimes hungry and needed to eat something, but I couldn't since I didn't have any money. As a result, I was unable to accomplish my job well and grew exhausted. When I failed to do my task, my boss grew angry and beat me severely.” (Participant 7)

Different abuses included humiliation, insult and neglect were most of the children experienced during their exploitation time. These youngsters stated that their employers beat them the majority of the time. Few youngsters stated that their employers had likewise insulted and severely disciplined them. One of the girls stated that her boss sexually molested her while she was doing domestic duties. She also stated that she did not notify anyone about the problem because she was terrified of her employer and that no one would believe her.

These youngsters were subjected to physical and verbal abuse, as well as isolation and a lack of access to school and medical care while living in their employer's home. These children may also not get paid at all, despite working lengthy hours. These children are denied hygiene and are malnourished. Furthermore, kids are subjected to various sorts of sexual abuse.

The group also talked about the difficulties they had while being trafficked. The participants mentioned that they had various difficulties when living with their employers. These children have sometimes gone hungry and eat unhealthily. Some of the participants had medical

conditions such as bacterial and fungal infections, stomach aches, and other diseases. However, their employers did not assist them in obtaining medical treatment, causing the condition to worsen over time. The girls also claimed that their employers sexually abused them. These girls also reported that their employers and family had humiliated and beaten them. They further stated that they were frequently threatened by their employers.

"I was so neglected at the oil factory that I couldn't find the basic things I needed. My boss regularly beat my friend and me. As a result, I'm exhausted emotionally and have lost faith in everyone. I don't trust anyone, and on the inside I'm lonely. This is why I returned to the street after reuniting with my family. This is my second time leaving the house." (Participant 5)

4.2.3. Escaping from Exploitation

The targeted children in this study left their exploiters' house in different ways. The majority of responders reported escaping from their workplace when their bosses were not there, and a few were set free by the authorities from their exploiters' home. One of the boys who was duped by his aunt into believing he would get a better education in Addis Ababa responded:

"During Epiphany holiday, which was a major occasion for me and it was my first time seeing a lot of people together. I went with my aunt, but I got caught up in the festivities. I lost track of time and couldn't find my aunt in the midst of the chaos."(Participant 8)

Some of the children stated that after escape exploitation, they went out to the street and stayed there, as their responses showed. Two of the boys stated that after a few days there, they met someone who advised them to go to the police station and seek for aid. Two

of the boys stayed for several days before the police assisted them in staying at the police station and referring them to this organization. One of the boys escaped from exploitation and returned back home. Yet, he left home again after few months and stayed one year on the street. In contrast, all of the girls said they had no street experience. They chose to go to the police station rather than remain on the street.

4.2.4 Psychosocial Consequences

4.2.4.1 Psychological Consequences

When asked how they felt following the exploitation event, the majority of the youngsters said they were terrified, ashamed, alienated, lonely, unhappy, fatigued, and losing hope.

Feelings of Shame and Regret

Other children expressed their disappointment and regret at having come here with huge dreams yet having nothing. Children who have been trafficked feel ashamed since they did not achieve their dreams and regret their decision to come here. They regret their empty hope, abandon their schooling, and are physically and verbally assaulted by their exploiters.

One of the girls responded:

“I came to Addis Ababa for having a job with a good salary however what I faced is the opposite. During my stay at my employer’s house, I have been working the whole day and became tired at night. I was working the whole week as a house maid doing all the house work. The worst thing is that I was not paid the whole year. What left with me finally was shame and regret.” (Participant 18)

Other respondents also testified that they were disappointed and regretted their decision to come to Addis Ababa. As a result, these children chose to return home and live with their families. Despite the fact that some respondents felt shame and sorrow, all of the youngsters agreed that living with family is preferable to having an empty dream.

Feelings of loneliness and losing hope

Another finding of this study was that these children got so isolated that they had no one to inform about their exploitation experience. They were so neglected that they lost trust in others and opted to be alone. Another respondent stated that she felt lonely and helpless while working in her employer's home. One of the girls said:

"I regret about my choice. I am dissatisfied with the individuals I used to work with." (Participant 16)

Nightmare

Some of the children from both centers confessed that they are scared and had nightmares at night. Both key informants reported that trafficked children sometimes have nightmares including bed wetting, especially if they have been sexually abused. These children responded that they scared when the night comes due to fearing the nightmare. Mostly children who have nightmares are those who had history of physical and sexual abuse.

One of the boys reacted, saying:

"I get nightmares at night because of my employer's nasty words to me most of the time." Because she beat and insulted me most of the time, I spent much of my time there terrified. I spent much of my time at home alone, doing all of the housework except cooking. When my boss is not at home, she locks me in the house. I didn't clean the house properly one night when she came home.

When she saw this, she grew enraged and began insulting and beating me. She severely hurt my head, causing me to lose my balance. I went to my room to try to sleep. I couldn't sleep that night, so the first thing I did in the morning was flee the house and go out to the street, where I stayed for half a day. Finally, the police located me and assisted me in joining this organization."

(Participant 9)

Losing Trust

In their talk, the girls stated that they felt unhappy and deceived by their family members because they allowed them to travel to the city to look for work rather than supporting them with their studies. One of the points of contention has been the impact of trafficking on the social well-being of the targeted youngsters. One girl stated that her right as a child had been taken away from her. She explained her resentment as follows:

"I wish it hadn't happened to me." She also said: "I would have lived on the street if the police hadn't found me because I am very angry at my parents because they sold me for money and I lost my trust in them." (Participant 12)

One of the boys who were trafficked by one of the members of the Federal Force was affected very much psychologically so that he lost trust in everyone. During his first days of stay at the center, he has been calm and lonely. As his counsellor explained, this boy was not free during their individual counselling and group therapy sessions. From the observation I had, this child was not active and not interested in engaging with the children during playtime. Through time, some symptoms of psychological distress started to be manifested on this boy and the situation became worse so that he was admitted to Sitota Center for Mental Health Care for fifteen days.

One child reported:

"While working at the oil factory, I was so neglected that I couldn't find the basic things I needed. My boss was frequently beating my friend and me. As a result, I'm emotionally drained and have lost faith in everyone. I don't trust anyone, and I'm lonely on the inside. This is why, after reuniting with my family, I returned to the street. This is the second time I've left the house." (Participant 5)

Feelings of Anger

The other focus of the debate was on the feelings of the trafficked youngsters while they were being exploited and how the problems they faced influenced their lives. One can plainly see from the dialogue that these students were a little hesitant while responding questions. These children also expressed anger for abandoning their studies while their peers continued to study. One of the children indicated that he felt resentment every time he thought about his current situation because it is the result of his mother's death. He wanted to come to the city and forget everything to cope with his loss. One of the girls responded:

"I always feel angry whenever I think how my parents deceived me and send me to Addis Ababa with a stranger that I did not know before. I dreamed of better education when I came here however that did not come true. Instead, I was engaged in baby sitting and watching a baby for the whole day." (Participant 14)

4.2.4.2. Social Consequences

The researcher attempted to monitor the children's interactions with other children and the center's employees. From the observation and interview with the key informants, the following antisocial problems were observed on trafficked children.

Poor Social interaction

According to the researcher's observations, the target groups in this study spent the majority of their time alone. They were occasionally timid when asked questions and did not feel free to respond. The researcher also watched how the youngsters react when they are in conflict with other children during playtime. These trafficked children reacted angrily and got into fights with other kids. When the staff attempted to talk to the children, they reacted forcefully and refused to make peace easily. Comparing to boys, girls mostly do not engage in fighting rather they chose to be isolated. Most of the time, these youngsters are extremely sensitive and aggressive, and they fight with other children. They also refuse to take command and the only thing that they are concerned about their employers' address as well as the goods and money they left there.

Isolation

Some of the children, on the other hand, chose to be isolated and sit alone while other children played or watched a movie in the TV room. They weren't lively, reactive, or interactive. This is true for both the boys and the girls. They simply choose to be impartial and think for themselves.

Poor Interest for Education

The other observation was made in class at both centers. Catch-up education is one of the services offered to the children at the center. This class is known as shinning school. The targeted youngsters engaged in class activities but were not active participants throughout these sessions. They were uninterested in answering inquiries or completing their responsibilities. However, there was also opposite finding in this research. Children who were trafficked to receive a better education, on the other hand, were eager to learn and actively participated.

4.2.5 After Reunification

A phone interview was undertaken to reach children with a history of trafficking who had been in the organization and had been reunited with their families after getting services from the organization. This phone chat was really beneficial in learning about the state of these children when they re-joined their families. Therefore, the researcher contacted all the targeted children and their family through phone call. One of the girl's mother stated:

"I sent my child to Addis Ababa for letting her get better education so that she might have better future. However, I realized that I made a mistake because the person who took her deceived us. So, I won't send her again anywhere."

(Mother of Participant 11)

From the conversation we had so far, the reunified children are physically settled, yet they are not always emotionally settled. They had disagreements with their family and appeared miserable at times, yet they helped their family at work. According to our phone call follow-up, some children's interaction with other siblings, friends and community members is positive. Some of the children stated that their families are happy because their children are safe, but the majority of them are not since their children returned home with empty hands.

According to the phone interview, some of the reunified children began their schooling but the majority did not. These students have lost interest in continuing their education because they are afraid that their classmates and teachers will tease them because of their failure. Furthermore, they are dissatisfied with their family's financial situation. They were enraged anytime they saw poverty in their house and regretted that they couldn't do anything to aid them. One boy responded:

“When I realized that my family are poor, I decided to do shoe shinning and earn money so that I can help my family. I think this is a better decision because I could not fulfill my parent’s dream in the first place” (Participant 2)

The findings on the other hand indicated that these children do not want to return back to Addis Ababa for the sake of job. One of the girls responded:

“I won't come back to Addis Ababa because I was returned to my normal life,” “I'm content here and don't want to return to Addis Ababa.” (Participant 20)

Even if the literatures above indicated that one of the anti-social problems that trafficked children engaged is addiction, the children participated in this study did not have addiction history.

4.2.6 Suggestions of the Participants

Finally, the key informants suggested that society be aware of brokers and the effects of trafficking on children. The authorities should take significant measures against brokers who recruit youngsters in their native country. Through the media, families, schools, and the entire society should be made aware of human trafficking. Governments and non-governmental groups should work together to ensure that these children receive appropriate care and support.

Chapter V

Discussion

This chapter presents a discussion of the study's findings in relation to the various examined literatures. All of the interview results, including those from the phone interview, the in-person interviews with the key informants and the children, the focus group discussion, and the observation, was discussed in light of the study's objectives and the various pieces of literature that have already been reviewed.

The study's findings demonstrated that for a variety of reasons; neighbors, friends, family, and other relatives recruited and trafficked children. The most common method of recruitment is through facilitators, trusted neighbors, family members, or associates who work for a broker in exchange for a commission. This is in agreement with a study done by Dottridge (2004) which indicated that parents, family, intimate friends, governmental agencies, and for-profit businesses recruit children for different purposes. Both the research findings and literature studies showed that children are frequently tricked by people they trust, which may be one of the reasons why they develop feelings of anger because they feel undesired and betrayed.

The majority of the study participants were young people who worked as domestic workers and weavers. According to a Department of State study (2008), children and adults from rural Ethiopia are brought to cities to perform forced labor, which includes traditional weaving. When comparing boys and girls, boys are often recruited for weaving, while girls are typically recruited for domestic service. The finding of this study has also indicated that children were also recruited for shoe shinning.

Abuse of many kinds was committed on the study's separated-from-family children. Physical abuse, neglect, hunger, age-inappropriate labor, isolation, a lack of access to healthcare

and education, and verbal abuse were the main problems these children faced. According to Missaye Mulatie's (2018) findings, children who are trafficked experience several forms of exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse, physical abuse, excessive and inappropriately demanding labor, a lack of adequate food and clothes, and restrictions on social connection. This is consistent with the research's findings that children are vulnerable to a variety of abuses while living with their exploiters, which can have both immediate and long-term outcomes. These children's basic needs could not be fulfilled so that their well-being was affected so much in every dimension.

The study subjects suffered from a variety of social and psychological problems. Asefach (2012) highlighted a number of consequences of child trafficking in her research. These include the feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, and frustration as well as loneliness and isolation, regret and disappointment, fear of rejection and stigma, and expectation of family and community reactions (Asefach, 2012). All of these emotional side effects were experienced by the children participated in this study.

The children in this study experienced physical, psychological, and emotional abuse while they were in the control of their exploiters. As a result, many of them demonstrated emotional instability, anger, and loneliness, which had a significant impact on their cognition. This finding is consistent with a Rafferty study from 2008, which found that children who have experienced abuse are more likely to display symptoms and behavioral characteristics related to attachment, biological integrity, emotional control, dissociative adaptations, cognitive functioning, and self-concept. The child trafficking survivors in this study also had poor attachment with other children and their family and they were emotionally unstable. In addition, they had negative view about people especially their family because they ruined their trust and developed feelings of anger

through time. The study finding is also in accordance with a study done by Rafferty (2008) which stated that children who have endured extensive physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect, violence, and torture are considered to have complex trauma. As the above finding indicated survivors of child trafficking do not have positive self-worth instead they have low self-esteem. The children participated in this study decided to remain alone the majority of the time and was not interested in watching movies and playing with other participants in the center, according to the interview and the researcher's observations.

The study went on to say that the trafficked children at the facility had little interest in learning, which prevented them from being engaged in class and resulting in poor grades. Academically, they are below their level of schooling. This is in line with the findings of Megento and Wolde's (2018) study, which showed that a lack of schooling had negative effects on a child's development, linguistic and cognitive skills, verbal and memory skills, academic performance, and grade retention. Another study indicated that even after survivors of trafficking are freed from their exploiters, they may still experience academic difficulties (Wood, 2020). This concurs with the study's findings, too. We learned through the telephone chat with these trafficked youngsters that trafficking had a negative impact on them by causing them to become disinterested in their studies and to frequently miss school.

Survivors of child trafficking opted to remain silent and carry on their labor despite experiencing hunger, isolation, mistreatment, and a lack of medical attention, as the focus group discussion participants indicated. In order to influence and abuse them for a long time, the exploiters had already rendered them timid, afraid, and unable to stand up for themselves. By dismantling their victims' physical and psychological defenses, traffickers use psychological tricks

and coercive techniques to keep control of their victims and make it nearly hard for them to flee (Rafferty, 2008).

These children's physical injuries and infectious diseases had an impact on both their physical health and psychological wellness. When the topic of physical injuries and infectious diseases came up, the children were quite reserved and battling with their pain from the accident. Their expressions of anguish are very obvious, and individuals who have contagious diseases were embarrassed by their wounds and were unable to freely ask questions. The children expressed their sorrow and disappointment about their plans and aspirations not materializing, in the interview and group discussion, respectively. Due to the excessive workload and emotional abuse they experienced, these children were negatively impacted physically, socially, and emotionally. The physical wellness of children who sustained major injuries and needed medical attention is greatly impacted, and they require emotional assistance.

The obstacles that the respondents faced caused them to experience depression, frustration, and helplessness. This is a result of the children's isolation from their relatives and caretakers, who are unable to watch out for them, protect them, or meet their fundamental requirements. The findings of this study has shown that survivors of child trafficking developed feelings of loneliness and hopelessness which were resulted after lack of family love and affection. These children had no one to provide them with support or safety as they endured various sorts of maltreatment. This study concurs with that of Jemal (2012), who found that evidence of physical and psychological trauma experienced by survivors of child abuse include depression and anxiety symptoms. The findings of this research also agrees with another study that children who are trafficked face physical and psychological abuse and are robbed of their basic needs for education, love, and safety. (Aden, 2017)

The children who participated in this study said they regret not having life turn out the way they had hoped for it most of the time. The expectations of their family and the community's reactions were the reasons why these children developed feelings of shame. These children who have been trafficked feel regretted about coming to this city because they were unable to fulfill their dreams. This is in accordance with a study by Asefach (2012), which indicated that trafficked children manifested signs of despair, frustration, and helplessness as well as feelings of regret and disappointment. When they faced the fact that they could not financially support their family, their ambition of having a better job and earning a lot of money became hopeless. Due to their fear of being abandoned by their family and neighbors as a result, they continued to live in servitude. These children felt guilty for coming here because they were unable to fulfill their dreams and regretted their choice.

Children may feel scared and experience nightmares or bed-wetting, especially if they have experienced sexual abuse. The children could not expose this due to the nature of the problem because sexual abuse is a very sensitive issue. However, the key informants reported that they sometimes faced children who were sexually abused while working in their employer's house. These children chose to be isolated most of the time and they have nightmare and bed wetting most of the time. A study done by Megento & Wolde (2018), also agrees with the above finding that survivors of child trafficking experience social isolation and alcohol or drug dependence as a result of their exposure to physical, sexual, and psychological abuse.

Social well-being has been identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a central component of individuals' overall health. Since societal well-being is the capacity to engage in social activities and feel valued as a member of society, the findings of this study revealed that these children did not feel a part of a larger social context. Their social well-being was so much

affected that they do not enjoy spending time with other children in the center. The findings of this study also showed that these children had social identities that were damaged since their family had such high expectations of them that they were expected to support them. Most of the time, these children were also aggressive, which causes them to fight with other children. According to Asefach's (2012) research, survivors may look uncooperative, impatient, confrontational, aggressive, or ungrateful to others around them, including support personnel. Additionally, they refused to follow orders and worry about their employers' address, the belongings, and the money they left behind. These children tried to achieve this, but failed because life wasn't what they expected it to be. Because they have similar expectations for these boys, the neighbors and other family members have also contributed to this uncertainty. The 2009 study by Birke and colleagues also described how survivors of trafficking experience social unrest and cultural exclusion.

The sharing, creating, and maintaining of meaningful relationships with people can be characterized as social well-being. Due to the abuse they experienced, these children's relationships with other family members and neighbors were impacted. They developed negative sensations of anxiety and threat as a result of withdrawing from interpersonal relationships, which prompted more solitary activities. All of this early trauma may be a factor in developmental issues, relationship and educational challenges, lowered risk awareness, and raised susceptibility to manipulation (Wood, 2020). This concurs with the study's findings, too.

Another finding also indicated that children were subjected to forced labor, not allowed to attend school, given inadequate shelter and clothing, and are controlled through intimidation, brutality, and limiting access to food (United States of America Department of the State, 2017). As the above findings indicated, the exploitation they have passed through had a negative impact on these trafficked children that by affecting their future physical, psychological and social well-

being. These children engaged in child labor and spent most of their time at work. They had no close friends or family members, and they were not permitted to meet with them. They became lonely as a result of their social isolation, which harmed their future interpersonal connections. This is also in agreement with a report done by UN claims that even though children are subjected to the same abusive treatment as adults, they are more sufferers of trafficking due to their immaturity, and lack of experience, as well as to abusive behaviors that may, for example, stunt their continued physical development and cause them to continue to be victimized as a result of attachment, developmental, and social difficulties (UN, 2008).

The observation of the study's target children showed that they did not enjoy playing with other children at the center, and they did not enjoy participating in social activities after being reintegrated into their community or expressing an interest in continuing their schooling in a phone interview. The children's responses also showed that they all kept their experiences of being exploited a secret out of fear of their exploiter and because of traffickers. They stated that they chose to remain silent since their parents expected their children to provide for their family financially, and they did not want to let their parents down.

As stated in Article 32 of the UNCRC (1995) States Parties acknowledge the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from engaging in any work that is likely to be dangerous, to obstruct the child's education, or to be detrimental to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. These kids' extreme susceptibility to dangerous circumstances that can compromise their general wellbeing interfered with their usual developmental stage. The International Labor Organization, ILO (1989) also included the commercial sex work, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes in its list of the worst forms of child labor convention 182 (ECPAT, 2001). According to the United Nations

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1999), the States parties must safeguard children from any other forms of exploitation that are harmful to any aspect of their wellbeing. These trafficked children were subjected to harsh environments that harmed their physical, psychological, and social well-being, thereby violating their right as a child. As stated by Article 36 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Constitution (1995), children shall not be subjected to exploitative activities, nor should they be obliged or authorized to conduct employment that is hazardous or destructive to their education, health, or well-being. However, these trafficked children are denied their basic right as a child when they were subjected to a variety of hazardous labors and exploitative environment that harmed their health and hampered their education. They were denied their human right to basic needs, right to education, right to health, right to be cared for by their parents, right not to be subjected to exploitative practices, right not to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to their education, health or well-being; and right to be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment.

On the other hand, literatures showed that addiction is one of the anti-social behaviors that survivors of child trafficking experienced. The survivors are often exposed to addictive habits such as drinking alcohol, chewing “khat” and smoking cigarettes, which in turn lead to health problems according to one study. (Yoseph et al., 2006). However, this was not the case in the findings of this study instead all of the children participated in the study did not have addiction issue.

The discussion that the researcher had so far indicated that comparing female to male, the effect of trafficking is worse on female than male because females are emotionally more sensitive than males. They are more vulnerable to various abuses especially sexual abuse due to the nature of their employment condition so that the nightmare, isolation, shame and anger are worse on them

than trafficked boys. These girls were more shy and reserved to provide answer during the interview and FGD process. They chose to be more isolated than fighting with other children comparing to trafficked boys who could not control their manner most of the time. Despite the above contrasts, both trafficked male and female children have feelings of anger, shame, distrust, loneliness, regret, nightmare and hopelessness. In addition, trafficked girls have poor social interaction likewise boys.

In general, this study attempted to show that internal trafficking should be given equal concern as external trafficking because the number of children trafficked within Ethiopia is increasing from time to time as reports showed. Children are mostly recruited by their near ones and encouraged by their family to come to the city for better life. Because they were deceived by their close family member, they develop feelings of anger and regret. The exploitation that they have passed through affected their social wellbeing. This study therefore is believed to create more awareness about the consequences of child trafficking so that organizations working on child trafficking provide appropriate service for survivors of child trafficking.

Chapter VI

Conclusion and Social Work Implication

6.1 Conclusion

Children trafficked within the country or broad for various purposes. The common reasons found in this study for children came to the city are weaving and keeping cattle for boys and domestic servitude for girls. Children mostly are recruited by their near ones: family or relatives. They were promised to have better life in the city so that they are supported by their family. However, their dream continued just to be a dream because what they face was far from what they were promised. Due to the unfulfilled dream and the various abuses they encountered while they were with their employers, these children affected physically, emotionally, spiritually, psychologically and in their social well-being. Psychosocial well-being incorporates the physical, economic, social, mental, emotional, cultural, and spiritual determinants of health. Trafficked children face fear, trauma, anger, isolation, poor interest and performance for education; disappointment, regret, nightmares and instability. Comparing male to female, the effect of trafficking is worse on female than male because females are emotionally more sensitive than males. In addition, they are more vulnerable to various abuses especially sexual abuse due to the nature of their employment condition. They are more shy and reserved to provide answer during the interview and FGD process. Finally, the study participants suggested that the society should get enough awareness about child trafficking and the aftermaths that follow trafficking. They also suggested that both governmental and non-governmental organizations working on children should focus on the consequences of trafficking on children so that they should create awareness in the society. In summary, trafficking results serious consequences on children due to their vulnerability to various abuses.

6.2 Social Work Implication

Child trafficking is a challenging social problem which needs the participation of all stakeholders and members of the community. The study has great implication for the social work practice in the area of service provision, policy and for further research.

6.2.1. Implication to Social Work Practice

Society

As the results have shown thus far, society is the primary motivator for human trafficking. Children were primarily pushed or supported by their families to relocate to the city in order to find work. As a result, society should be aware of the effects of child trafficking so that parents do not send their children as a source of income. The entire society should be aware of and pay close attention to what children face after being trafficked, as well as the consequences of the abuse that these children endure.

School

The school should teach their students about the working culture and encourage them to focus on their education rather than fantasizing about working in the city and earning money at a young age. In addition to formal education, children should receive knowledge in the form of various life skill sessions. It is best for the children to learn about child trafficking and its consequences as a non-curricular course.

Organizations

organizations, both governmental and non-governmental organizations working on trafficked children should give serious attention to the consequences of trafficking on children. NGOs should work on providing services to trafficked children, including psychosocial support. Because these children are psychologically affected, they require assistance in achieving

psychological stability. Individual counseling, group therapy, and life skill education may all be part of the psychosocial support. Another factor that non-governmental organizations should consider is that girls are more vulnerable to child trafficking than boys. Not only that, but the impact of human trafficking in its various forms is more severe on girls than on boys. As a result, the psychosocial support provided by these NGOs should take gender differences into account and provide appropriate support.

6.2.2 Implication to Policy

Concerned governmental organizations working on child rights must collaborate with other non-governmental organizations to provide physical care, psychosocial care, legal assistance, medical services, training, and awareness. There is no comprehensive national policy in place to prevent domestic child trafficking. So far, the emphasis has been on external trafficking rather than internal trafficking. Internal trafficking and its consequences for children should be given special consideration. In Ethiopia, the policy aimed at combating child trafficking and protecting children from hazardous work and exploitation is not well established. As a result, a child protection policy should be developed that focuses on providing increased protection for children, and strategies should be developed to tap into available local resources and use them in productive ways. Not only formulation of policy for child trafficking victims, follow up also needed for the implementation of the policy otherwise policy without implementation has no value. The main problem is in putting practice what is in the constitution about child right and in UNCRC.

6.2.3. Implication to Social Work Education

Human trafficking is a social issue both in and outside of Ethiopia. Child trafficking, in particular, is becoming more common across the country. As a result, higher education at various educational levels must include human trafficking in the curriculum. Social work also encourages

empowerment, which aims to assist clients in helping themselves. In terms of social work education, the curriculum should include child trafficking as a major learning point which focuses on labor exploitation, sexual abuse and other challenges faced by trafficked children during trafficking process and exploitation period. In addition, special attention should be focus on the consequences of trafficking on the general wellbeing of children. Social work department should incorporate at different levels (i.e. degree or masters) child trafficking because the problem is becoming worse and still it did not get the proper attention and intervention. Therefore, courses focused on the consequences of trafficking on children should be incorporated and delivered for the students.

6.2.4. Implication for Further Research

The researcher identified the following points for future researchers to address based on the findings. The first is, "Why have children become the target of human trafficking?" To answer this question, various researchers should conduct extensive research. The second point is that future researchers must assess the challenges that trafficked children face during the trafficking and exploitation processes. The other focus should be on determining the scope of internal trafficking in Ethiopia and who the agents are. As a result, further research should concentrate on the three points mentioned above.

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Appendices

Appendix I: General Information for Participants

Welcoming Message: The researcher will welcome the participants and acknowledging them for showing their willingness to participate in the study.

Introduction: Introducing the topic and purpose of the study: “The Effect of Child Trafficking on the Psychosocial Well-being of Internally Trafficked Children”

Objective of the Study: The study aims to assess the effect of child trafficking on children psychosocial well-being.

Anonymity and Confidentiality: I would also like to assure you that, the information you will give during the interview will be confidential and will be coded, and there is no need to mention your name. In case you feel some discomfort during the interview, you are free to withdraw the interview.

Signing Consent Form: Your willingness of participation in the study will be confirmed by signing the consent form of participation.

Appendix II: Informed Consent

Form for the participant: I hereby confirm that the interviewer has informed me about the nature, conduct, risks and benefits of the study. I have read (or have had someone read to me) the above information regarding this study, and have had enough opportunity to ask questions. I declare myself willing to participate in the study.

Name of participant: _____

Participant's signature: _____

Date: _____

Form for the Researcher: I hereby confirm that I have informed the above participant about the nature, conduct, and risks of this study.

Interviewer's name: _____

Interviewer's signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Trafficked Children who are Receiving Service at

HFJ

I. Demographic Data

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Region, zone and Wereda
4. Time under exploitation

II. Trafficking Process

1. Did you come by yourself from your home? Yes / No If No, who brought you here from home?
2. Was your family informed about your trip? Yes / No
3. What were you promised when you were brought here?

III. Exploitation and Working Conditions

1. What activities did you engage in when you arrived at your destination?
2. Were you allowed to keep any money?
3. Did you have access to education?
4. At work, which of the following situations did you face?
Beaten, Sexually abused/raped, Starvation, Isolation, Threats, No money to survive, No medical care, Harsh living conditions (description), Psychological abuse (need description), Forced to use drugs or alcohol, Debt bondage (describe), Punishment, Personal documents taken away or Others (description)
5. How did you exit from exploitation?

IV. The psychosocial effects of trafficking on children

1. Have you ever lived on the streets after escaping exploitation?
2. Do you have a problem with addiction? If that's the case, when did you begin?
3. How did you feel during your exploitation period?
4. Did you have a good night's sleep or did you suffer nightmares?
5. Have you told anyone about your exploitation experience?
6. What is your view about returning back to home?

**Appendix IV: Phone Interview Guide for Trafficked Children who are reunified with
their family**

1. What is your relationship with your family and community like?
2. Have you found a good place to call home? (from a physical, emotional, and psychological standpoint)
3. Do you go to school on a regular basis, or do you miss school for any reason?
4. What are your plans if you have to return to Addis Ababa for a job?

Appendix V: Interview Guide to Key Informants

1. Why do human traffickers traffic children?
2. Which of the reasons are the common ones that the reason why children are trafficked?
3. What challenges are faced by trafficked children?
4. What are the psychosocial effects of child trafficking on children?
5. What should be done by the society and different organizations to help trafficked children?

Appendix VI: Focused Group Discussion (FGD) Questions

The purpose of this FGD is to generate ideas about the general psychosocial being of trafficked children. Please feel free to share your experience and opinion on the issues under discussion and I just want to inform you that you have the right to keep calm from giving your response.

1. When you got at your destination, what activities did you do?
2. What problems did you confront as a victim of human trafficking?
3. How do you feel about your exploitative experience?
4. How did trafficking affect your social wellbeing?
5. What could society and various organizations do to assist trafficked children?

Appendix VII: Observation Guide

Observation can record how people react to questions, and whether they act differently to what they say or intend. The researcher will observe the following.

1. The emotional state and social interaction of the study participants during their first entry day
2. Participants' emotional state during the interview, focus group discussion and education sessions
3. If the survivors look uncooperative, isolated, impatient, confrontational, aggressive, or ungrateful to others around them
4. The interaction of children who have been survivors of child trafficking with other children in the center
5. How these survivors of child trafficking spend their time and with whom they spend it the most
6. The emotional state of these child trafficking survivors during leaving the center for reintegration

አባሪ I: በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ተወስደው ለነበሩ እና ኤች.ኤፍ.ጄ ውስጥ አገልግሎት ለሚቀበሉ ልጆች የቃለ

መጠይቅ መመሪያ

I. የስነሕዝብ መረጃ

- 1. ዕድሜ
- 2. ጾታ
- 3. ክልል፣ ዞን እና ወረዳ
- 4. በጉልበት ብዝበዛ ያሳለፍኩት ጊዜ

II. ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ማዘዋወር ሂደት

- 1. ከቤትዎ ብቻዎን መጥተዋል? አዎ/አይ አይደለም ከሆነ፣ ማን ነው ከቤት ያመጣህ/ያመጣሽ??
- 2. ስለ ጉዞዎ ቤተሰብዎ ተነግሮታል? አዎ/አይ
- 3. ወደዚህ ስትመጣ ምን ቃል ተገባልህ/ሽ?

III. የብዝበዛ እና የስራ ሁኔታዎች

- 1. መድረሻህ/ሽ ላይ ስትደርስ ምን ስራ ላይ ተሰማራህ/ሽ?
- 2. ለምትሰራው ስራ ደሞዝ ይከፈልሃል/ሻል?
- 3. በምትሰራበት/ሪበት ወቅት የትምህርት ዕድል ነበረህ/ሽ?
- 4. በሥራ ቦታ፣ ከሚከተሉት ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ የትኛው አጋጥሞሃል/አጋጥሞሻል?

ተደበደበ፣ ጾታዊ በደል/ተደፈር፣ ረሃብ፣ ማግለል፣ ማስፈራራት፣ ለመትረፍ ምንም ገንዘብ የለም፣ ህክምና የለም፣ አስቸጋሪ የኑሮ ሁኔታዎች (መግለጫ)፣ የስነ ልቦና ጥቃት (መግለጫ ያስፈልጋል)፣ ዕፅ ወይም አልኮል ለመጠቀም የተገደደ፣ የዕዳ እስራት (ገለጽ)፣ ቅጣት ፣ የተወሰዱ የግል ሰነዶች ወይም ሌሎች (መግለጫ)

- 5. ከብዝበዛ እንዴት አመለጥህ/ሽ?

IV. የሕገ-ወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር በልጆች ላይ የሚያስከትለው የስነ-ልቦና እና ማህበራዊ ተፅእኖ

- 1. ብዝበዛን ካመለጥክ/ሽ በኋላ በጎዳና ላይ ኖረሃል/ሻል?
- 2. ከጉልበት ብዝበዛ በኋላ የጀመርኩት ሱስ አለ?

3. በጉልበት ብዝበዛ ጊዜህ/ሽ ምን ተሰማህ/ሽ?
4. ጥሩ እንቅልፍ አለህ/ሽ ወይንስ በቅዠቶች ትሠቃያለህ/ ሽ?
5. ስለ ደረሰብህ ብዝበዛ ለሰው ነግረህ/ሽ ታውቃለህ/ታውቂያለሽ?
6. ወደ ቤት ስለመመለስ ያለህ/ሽ አመለካከት ምንድን ነው?

አባሪ II: በህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ተወስደው መልሰው ከቤተሰቦቻቸው ጋር ለሚገናኙ ልጆች የስልክ ቃለ መጠይቅ

መመሪያ

1. ከቤተሰብህ/ሽ እና ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር ያለህ/ሽ ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል?
2. ወደ ቤት ከተመለስህ/ሽ በኋላ ኑሮ ምን ይመስላል? (ከአካላዊ ስሜታዊ እና ስነ ልቦናዊ እይታ)
3. በመደበኛነት ወደ ትምህርት ቤት ትሄዳላቸው?
4. ለስራ ወደ አዲስ አበባ የመመለስ እቅድ አላችሁ?

አባሪ III: የቡድን ውይይት ጥያቄዎች

የዚህ ጥናት አላማ በህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች የመጡ ህጻናት አጠቃላይ ስነ-ልቦናዊ ደህንነት ላይ ሀሳቦችን ማፍለቅ ነው።

እባካችሁን ተሞክሮአችሁን እና በውይይቱ ላይ ባሉ ጉዳዮች ላይ አስተያየታችሁን ለማካፈል ነፃነት ይሰጣችሁ እና ምላሸችሁን ከመስጠት ተረጋግታችሁ የመጠበቅ መብት እንዳላቸው ለማሳወቅ እወዳለሁ።

1. መድረሻችሁ ላይ ስትደርሱ በምን ስራ ተሰማራችሁ?
2. የሕገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር ስለባ በመሆናቸው ምን ችግሮች ደረሰባችሁ?
3. ስለደረሰባቸው የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ምን ይሰማዎታል?
4. ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ማዘዋወር በማህበራዊ ደህንነትዎ ላይ ምን ተጽዕኖ አሳደረ?
5. ህብረተሰቡ እና የተለያዩ ድርጅቶች በህገወጥ መንገድ የሚዘዋወሩ ህጻናትን ለመርዳት ምን ሊያደርጉ ይችላሉ?