



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE  
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT  
TRAFFICKING FOR LABOR AND DOMESTIC WORK  
AND ITS HEALTH CONSEQUENCE IN ADDIS ABABA**

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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

October, 2015



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**Addis Ababa University College of Health Science,  
School of Public Health**

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Zerihun Dewo Sonessa, entitled *Qualitative study on adolescent trafficking for labor and domestic work and its health consequences in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements master's degree in public health complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to the originality and quality.

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## **ACRONYM**

AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
AYRH	Adolescent and Youth Reproductive health
CRC	Convention for the Right of the Child
EPHA	Ethiopian Public Health Association
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NGOs	Non - Governmental Organizations
PPD	Partners in Population and Development
RH	Reproductive Health
SRMH	Sexual and Reproductive Maternal Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	iv
ACRONYM.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF FIGURE.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	2
1.3 Rationale of the study.....	4
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	5
2.1 Burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.....	5
2.2 Factors leading to adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.....	7
2.3 Health and other consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.....	9
2.4 Research questions.....	13
3. OBJECTIVES.....	15
3.1 General Objective:.....	15
3.2 Specific objectives:.....	15
4. METHODOLOGY.....	16
4.1 Study area and period.....	16
4.2 Study design.....	17
4.3 Sample size determination.....	17
4.4 Sampling procedures.....	17
4.5 Data collection procedures.....	18
4.6 Data quality control and management.....	19
4.7 Data analysis procedures.....	20
4.8 Ethical consideration.....	20
4.9 Dissemination of results.....	21
5. RESULTS.....	22
5.1 Demographic characteristics of study participants:.....	22

5.2	The perception of respondents on the profile and burden of adolescent trafficking .....	23
5.3	Factors leading to adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa .....	29
5.4	Health and other related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa .....	35
6.	DISCUSSION .....	44
7.	STRENGTH AND LIMITATION.....	50
7.1	Strength.....	50
7.2	Limitation.....	50
8.	CONCLUSIONS.....	51
9.	RECOMMENDATIONS .....	52
10.	REFERENCES .....	54
11.	ANNEXES:.....	58
11.1	ANNEX 1.....	58
11.2	Annex 2.....	61
11.3	ANNEX 3.....	65
11.4	Annex 4.....	69
11.5	ANNEX 5.....	73
11.6	Annex 6.....	77
11.7	ANNEX 7.....	82
11.8	Annex 8.....	83
11.9	ANNEX 9.....	84
11.10	ANNEX 10.....	85

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of study participants .....	22
Table 2: Codes, Categories & Theme to the burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014.....	27
Table 3: Factors leading to Adolescents trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014.....	33
Table 4: Health and related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014.....	39

**LIST OF FIGURE**

Figure 1: Study Framework ..... 14

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, 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. The International Labour Organization estimated that 20.9 million people are victims of forced labour globally including victims of trafficking in persons though the number trafficked persons remains unknown. Some two thirds of the victims detected in Africa and the Middle East were children.

**Objectives:** To explore the burden of adolescent trafficking and to describe its health and related consequences.

**Methods:** A phenomenologic qualitative study using Focus Group Discussion (FGD), In-depth Interview (IDI) and key informants interview was used in Addis Ababa. Maximum variation and saturation of ideas were used to determine the sample size of FGD and IDI participants. Open Code Software were used to code and categorize texts and thematic content analysis to analyze the data.

**Result:** The size of trafficking has been increasing; it is mainly done during holidays among different community members. The major causes include, poverty, using motivational words and gifts for the family or the adolescents by brokers, family dissolution and absence of work opportunities at the place of origin. The traffickers are holiday makers, family members, brokers and others. The traffickers prefer the absence of family members to persuade adolescents. The main consequences of trafficking include lack of proper food, clothe and shelter, exposure to hard labor, prostitution, drug addiction among others. They have been also exposed to different ill health conditions.

**Conclusion & recommendation:** Most respondents reiterated that the extent of trafficking has been increasing due to a variety of reasons which forced adolescents to many ill conditions. Different community groups were victims and there are many role players. An integrated effort from all sectors to alleviate such a problem should be put in place to tackle adolescent trafficking.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Among the multitude of issues, goals, targets and priorities on the international development agenda, adolescents – defined by the United Nations as those between 10 and 19 years of age – seldom come first <sup>(1)</sup>. Adolescents are often referred to as the ‘future generation’ of adults, we should not forget that they are also firmly part of the present generation of global citizens – living, working, contributing to households, communities, societies and economies. The total number of world population in the mid of 2013 is estimated to be more than 7.2 billion, <sup>(2)</sup> the estimated total population of the African countries that lie South of Sahara is 926 million <sup>(3)</sup> the adolescents aged 10-19 years stood about 1.2 billion in 2011 constituting 18% of the total World population, 90% of the adolescents live in developing countries and nearly 62% in 25 Partners in Population and Development (PPD) member countries. In the member countries of PPD, the proportion of adolescents ranged from highest 25% in Ethiopia, Yemen and Zimbabwe to lowest 15% in China and Thailand in 2011 <sup>(4)</sup>.

As the world’s poorest continent, rural Africa is home to some of the most disadvantaged and marginalized youth in the World. Therefore, the increasing trend of adolescent people migrating from their rural villages to urban centers as a survival strategy is of great concern. Many who arrive in the city lose hope of finding employment, are exploited, and find themselves in tragic situations <sup>(5)</sup>.

The global policy environment like Government, Society, Professionals, Politicians and other stakeholders like United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), International Labor Organization (ILO), declare and increase focus for Adolescent Rights. Since 2009, “The Blue Heart Campaign” raises awareness of trafficking in persons and inspires those with decision-making power to effect change. Through the campaign, a number of Member States have promoted awareness rising for the general public <sup>(6)</sup>.

Today, there is recognition that women, children and men are trafficked into many different forms of labor and for sexual exploitation. Labor-related trafficking occurs in a wide range of sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining, forestry, construction, domestic servitude, cleaning and hospitality services (7). Trafficked adolescents may also be forced to work as beggars or soldiers, and girls can be made to serve as ‘wives’ (7).

The most widely accepted definition of human trafficking as documented in the United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* ‘**The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation**’ (8). However, definitions of trafficking vary in practice among different sectors involved with policy, service entitlements, criminal justice and research.

Precise figures of adolescent trafficking at the global or even local level remain elusive. Reliable data on trafficking are difficult to obtain owing to its illegal, often invisible, nature; the range and severity of trafficking activities; and variations in how trafficking is defined (9). These and other factors also blur the distinction between trafficked persons, extremely vulnerable migrants and exploited laborers. Individuals may be trafficked within their own country or across international borders (10). Trafficking is reported to involve nearly every part of the world – as places of origin/recruitment, transit or destination – and this illegal trade in humans is believed to reap enormous profits for trafficking agents (11).

Although adolescents may all be trafficked for various purposes, trafficking is often a ‘gendered’ crime. Current evidence strongly suggests that those who are trafficked into the sex industry and as domestic servants are more likely to be adolescent girls (10). Reports on trafficking of males indicate that men and boys are more commonly trafficked for various other forms of labor, and that these trafficking sectors generally differ by country or region (12).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Ethiopia has ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention which set the minimum age of employment at 15 years. The revised labor law proclamation No.377/2003

provides important provisions to protect children younger than 14 years of age not to engage in employment and defines working conditions for young workers who are between 14-18 years of age. Article 89(3) of the Labor Proclamation prohibits employment of young persons in occupations which may endanger the life, or health of the young worker. Such occupations include; transport of passengers and goods, works connected with electric power generation and distribution, works involving heavy handling, working under-ground quarries and mining ores, work in sewerage, etc. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) is entrusted with the power to prescribe the list of hazardous activities in which young person should not engage <sup>(13)</sup>.

The Ethiopian government put in place a national strategy to promote adolescent health services. This service is related, mainly, to family planning and focuses on providing advisory services to adolescents and young adults. The implementation of adolescent health services being provided by Health Extension Worker (HEW) is carried out by mobilizing resources in coordination with regional health bureaus. The advice to adolescents is aimed at raising awareness so that they are prevented from contracting Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS. They are also provided with life skills training on the challenges that they face due to their age and social pressures. The training also includes prevention of rape and abduction, unwanted pregnancy and abortion, early marriage and pregnancy, sexual harassment, and the dangers of use of alcohol, drugs, smoking and unprotected and unsafe sex <sup>(13)</sup>. However, no mention was made on the service that would be rendered to trafficked adolescents.

The Government estimates that 150,000 children live on the streets in Ethiopia, around 60,000 in Addis Ababa, many arriving from rural areas looking for work persuaded by others and escaped from harsh labour. On the contrary, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) estimate that the problem is far worse, with nearly 600,000 street children and 100,000 of these in Addis Ababa. The root causes of the problem were identified as poverty, family disintegration, neglect and violence at home, lack of educational opportunity, death of parents and sexual abuses <sup>(13, 14)</sup>.

Some of the consequences of the problem include, lack of basic needs (such as food, shelter and clothing), school dropout, a widerange of health needs for trafficked adolescents, and the different opportunities to provide services. They are best understood by considering each stage of the trafficking process, including: pre-departure; travel and transit; destination, which

encompasses different issues like; access to health information and care, physical health problem (trauma, accident and others), Reproductive health problems (sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS, unintended pregnancy resulted into abortion), mental health problems (depression, substance abuse and misuse), occupational and environmental health, social health (isolation, exclusion and deportation), social and economic related well – being, crime and legal security (15).

The factors contributing to adolescent trafficking are demographic and or individual factors associated with peer pressure and lack of knowledge or awareness, social factors related to culture, family disintegration, harmful traditional practice (abduction), sex preference, traffickers, poverty and others, political factors such as lack of commitment or gap on the general policy environment, war, access to education the source of trafficking and geographical proximity (rural or urban), shown or not on previous study (6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30). The main focus of this study is to explore the burden and health and other related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, as there are only limited or no data to assess the situation involved in the worst forms of adolescent labor in Ethiopia.

### **1.3 Rationale of the study**

It is evident that adolescents will be exposed to different debilitating health and social well being conditions if they are exposed to trafficking. Though, the federal Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth included the issue of adolescent in their respective areas of work, adolescent trafficking has never been well dealt in these sector ministries and their partnering organizations (17, 18).

There have also been many television episodes that have been documenting the problem of trafficking in Ethiopia. Some of the trafficked are young adults and children whose lives will be totally ruined if this issue is not checked timely by appropriate law enforcing bodies. Few international organizations like International Office of Migration and UNICEF (6) has been promoting on alleviating problems related to trafficking in Ethiopia. However, their emphasis is mainly on international trafficking which happens among adults. The issue of local trafficking among adolescents was not given much attention. This study will therefore give evidence to stakeholders on adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, which are the economic and political center of Ethiopia and the sit of many international and regional organizations.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012* is one of the outcomes of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in 2010. The General Assembly tasked the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with data collection and biennial reporting on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels, to be carried out in close collaboration with national authorities. The present report is the first of its kind and marks the launch by UNODC of a series of global reports on trafficking in persons <sup>(19)</sup>. Previous UNODC reports have highlighted the lack of knowledge with regard to this crime and called for Member States and the international community to increase efforts towards obtaining a solid understanding of this complex crime of global reach. In the 2009 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* among the regions considered in this report, Africa and the Middle East, as well as South and East Asia and the Pacific, detect more cases of forced labor compared to other forms of exploitation. Trafficking in persons is a global crime affecting nearly all countries in every region of the world.

### **2.1 Burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa**

Between 2007 and 2010, victims of 136 different nationalities were detected in 118 countries across the world, and most countries were affected by several trafficking flows. About 460 distinct trafficking flows around the world were identified during the reporting period. Most of the trafficking flows are intraregional (i.e. trafficking within a region), with almost half of detected victims being trafficked from a country in the same region as the country of destination. Nearly one fourth of victims were trafficked between regions, and some 27 percent of victims were trafficked domestically (i.e. within their country of origin). Geographical distance between source and destination countries plays a role in the severity of the trafficking flows, as do economic differences. In general, victims are trafficked from relatively poorer areas to more affluent areas. That broad pattern can be found in many regions and sub regions worldwide. However, most countries do not function solely as a country of origin or destination country for trafficking in persons but as a mixture of both roles. The analysis of global patterns of trafficking in persons contained in this report takes into account the age and gender of the detected victims,

the gender and origin (local or foreign, relative to the country of prosecution) of traffickers and the relative prominence of the various forms of exploitation <sup>(19)</sup>.

Despite increasing global attention and significance, if fractured, national responses, human trafficking is, today, a very tragic reality. While the majority of Member States have ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and other international instruments, human trafficking still remains a crime with low risks and high profit. The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) provides a much-needed boost to enhance global efforts of all stakeholders: to tackle the crime; to examine the countermeasures taken; and to identify shortcomings. In order to take the right steps to combat human trafficking, we need to improve our knowledge of its nature, the underlying conditions, as well as the profiles of traffickers and victims. Lack of data on the nature and severity of the problem remains a problem. Available information is often based on estimates with little explanation on how figures were calculated. One clear conclusion is that traffickers still face little risk. Even where trafficking is criminalized in a State, investigations most often do not result in convictions or, where they do, in appropriate punishment of the offenders. It is imperative that Governments ratify and implement the Trafficking Protocol, the first international instrument to address this crime. UN.GIFT assists stakeholders in responding to these challenges through practical actions such as research, the development of tools, awareness-raising, building partnerships and mobilizing resources. The Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking (13-15 February 2008) brings all stakeholders together <sup>(16)</sup>.

Africa's human trafficking and smuggling map is complicated, involving diverse origins within and outside the region. Little was known until recently about the dynamics of this trafficking. Today, analysts are looking into trafficking in children (mainly for farm labour and domestic work within and across countries); trafficking in women and young persons for sexual exploitation mainly outside the region, and trafficking in women from outside the region for the sex industry of South Africa. In eastern Africa, Ethiopia set up a consulate in Beirut to provide support for its female nationals being abused and exploited in that country. In southern Africa, South Africans Law Reform Commission's investigation of human trafficking is aimed at developing legislation to punish traffickers and protect victims. NGOs, rather than governments,

are active in setting up projects for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The subdued interests of governments of Southern and Eastern Africa in problems of human trafficking could also be related to their perception of the subject matter. Indeed, less than one-third of countries in these sub regions recognized trafficking as a problem compared to 70 percent of countries of West and Central Africa. In that sense also, very limited information is available on concrete efforts, if any, by governments in southern and eastern Africa to curb human trafficking through bilateral or related initiatives. Researchers need to refine their methodologies to ensure that they adequately capture trafficking ramifications, especially its diverse sources, causes, and dynamics. Data on the prevalence of trafficking using the number of convictions, number of complaints launched, number of victims assisted, and medical data about trafficked victims simply do not exist in the region. Collecting information on the cultural context of broader children's work, child labor migration (internal and cross-border), and child trafficking would advance our knowledge. Above all, there is a greater need for information sharing and cooperation between researchers in origin and destination countries with a focus on tracer studies of trafficked victims (20).

## **2.2 Factors leading to adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa**

A review of literature for East Africa, South Asia and South – East Asia mainstreaming development recognize that investment in young women and girls is an effective and necessary means of reaching development goals, campaign for women and girls, the regional level of analysis presents opportunities to understand how the interaction of historical, political, cultural and religious influences develops or inhibits girls' capabilities. However, social processes that define capability development, formal and informal laws, norms, attitudes and practices tend to operate at the household and community levels or between individual countries or areas. This paper focuses on major discriminatory trends, behaviors and macro processes in each region; key issues and gender-based vulnerabilities; and regional and local perspectives, priorities or conceptual frameworks established by groups working on gender justice and adolescent girls. Limitations of the method (three extensive literature reviews) used include: differences in countries as reported by different development agencies; significant outliers such as China and India; and the massive internal diversity that impedes regional generalization (21).

As the world's poorest continent, rural Africa is home to some of the most disadvantaged and marginalized youth in the world. Therefore, the increasing trend of young people migrating from their rural villages to urban centers as a survival strategy is of great concern. Many who arrive in the city lose hope of finding employment, are exploited, and find themselves in tragic situations. Governments' recognition of this trend is crucial as the youth represent the legacy of the past and the successes or failures of the future. Rural youth need the means to stay in their communities with the opportunity to improve their livelihoods. As agriculture is one of the most promising sectors for rural youth employment, African governments (especially those in SSA) must prioritize investments and programs in irrigation, water resource management, and improved agricultural practices in order to expand young rural farmers' capabilities to produce food and conserve the land's natural resources while providing them with the skills and abilities to increase their rural incomes. Pro-agricultural rural youth programs that elevate economic and employment opportunities are only one part of the solution. Governments need to escalate youth migration policies, which include raising female literacy, that promote social development to the top of their policy agendas. By mainstreaming this as part of a development strategy, rural youth will acquire the tools to make empowered choices that affect change in their lives, thus, discounting the value of migration. These policies should holistically provide the young with leadership skills for the benefit of their Communities, access to adequate education, and knowledge and promotion of disease prevention. This approach will provide governments with the opportunity to diminish youth migration and marginalization, as well as to reduce poverty. The resulting policies would create a cycle of pro-poor growth that improves human capital and socio-economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. Without the above policy recommendations, SSA cannot effectively address the challenges posed by an increasing youth population and rural – urban migration (22).

### **2.3 Health and other consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa**

The health risks, consequences, and barriers to services for trafficked women are similar to those experienced by other marginalized groups, including: migrant women; women experiencing sexual abuse, domestic violence, or torture; women sex workers; and exploited women laborers. Trafficking often has a profound impact on the health and well-being of women. The forms of abuse and risks that women experience include physical, sexual and psychological abuse, the forced or coerced use of drugs and alcohol, social restrictions and manipulation, economic exploitation and debt bondage, legal insecurity, abusive working and living conditions, and a range of risks associated with being a migrant and/or marginalized. These abuses and risks impact women's physical, reproductive, and mental health, may lead to the misuse of drugs or alcohol, diminish women's social and economic well-being, and limit their access to health and other support services <sup>(15)</sup>.

Children in Ethiopia are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in dangerous activities in agriculture and domestic service. Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of coffee, cotton, onions, sugarcane and tea. Children also herd and take care of cattle, which may require them to work long hours and expose them to disease or injury. Children working in agriculture may use dangerous tools, carry heavy loads and apply harmful pesticides. Children reportedly catch fish, making them vulnerable to risks including drowning. Children mostly girls work in domestic service, potentially exposing them to sexual and other forms of abuse. Child domestics may also suffer from a variety of mental health problems. Girls collect firewood and water, activities, which may require them to walk long distances with heavy loads. Children work in the production of gold. In small-scale gold mining they may dig their own mining pits and carry over 10 gallons of water daily. Anecdotal evidence indicates that children may work in quarries. Children also reportedly crush clay into powder to make pottery products. This type of work may cause respiratory illnesses from prolonged exposure to clay dust. In urban areas, many children live and work on the streets as shoe shiners, vendors and beggars, which may expose them to severe weather, vehicle accidents and criminal elements. Some child beggars are intentionally maimed or blinded to raise their earnings. Children also work in the transportation, construction and manufacturing industries, potentially carrying heavy loads, working with sharp tools and

risking exposure to toxic substances. Although the extent of the problem is unknown, reports indicate that children may comprise a considerable share of the workforce in the traditional weaving industry in Addis Ababa and in the Gamo Gofa and Wolayita Zones. Child weavers may work long hours, face physical, sexual or emotional abuse from their employers and develop injuries as a result of crouching while working on traditional weaving looms. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some child weavers suffer starvation and are held in debt bondage. Children in Ethiopia are also exploited in other worst forms of child labor, including in prostitution. The commercial sexual exploitation of children is most prevalent in urban areas, especially in Addis Ababa. Girls are recruited to work in prostitution at brothels, hotels, bars, rural truck stops and in resort towns. Girls may also be involved in the production of pornography and in sex tourism (23).

There were reports before 2011 that suggest children to be recruited by local militias in the Somali Regional State. Trafficking of children is a serious problem in Ethiopia. Children are trafficked from Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) to other regions of the country for forced labor in domestic service and the weaving industry. Children are also trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, begging, street vending, cattle herding and manual labor. Children are reportedly trafficked from Ethiopia to Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, Europe and the Middle East for labor and commercial sexual exploitation (23). Although the Ethiopian government drafted a National Action Plan on Child Labor and a Protocol and Guidelines on child labor identification, withdrawal, reintegration and educational policies, these have not yet been adopted. The Government's National Plan of Action on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children outlines targets for reducing the number of children in the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation. The National Action Plan Against Trafficking and the National Plan of Action for Children also include provisions to reduce the worst forms of child labor. Although all three national plans of action expired in 2010, the Government of Ethiopia reports that they are still being implemented. However, the National Plan of Action for Children was not translated into local languages or adequately distributed to local authorities in charge of its implementation. In 2011, the Government, in cooperation with the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions and industry federations, developed an action plan to combat human trafficking. Although the Government has established the right to free primary education in practice, or until the approximate age of 14, the cost of school supplies keeps some

children from attending school. Child labor issues have been integrated into the following Ethiopian development agendas and policies: Development Social Welfare Policy, the Education Sector Development Program III, National Youth Policy, Decent Work Country Program and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. In addition, the Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office's Standard Service Delivery Guidelines for Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Care includes a component on exploitative child labor. However, with the exception of the Standard Service Delivery Guidelines for Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Care, these policies do not have budgets, detailed action plans or targets related to the worst forms of child labor. The Ethiopian Government also supports policies that directly target children and youth. The National Policy Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education supports early education programs for young children and community-based no formal school readiness programs. The Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-2015 supports the expansion of education services and outlines interventions over the next five years to provide greater opportunities for vulnerable households to engage in decent work. The National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Strategy aims to increase employment opportunities for school dropouts and people without formal education through technology and skill accumulation. The question of whether these policies have an impact on child labor, however, does not appear to have been addressed (23).

Most notably the role of family or certain members of the family were said to have a protective effect in addition to help of relatives, friends, teachers, and school clubs. The study made on the Resilience in Children Exposed to Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation in Merkato, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia revealed age-based differences. First, the older group mentioned that the media, books, and the social environment influenced their behavior whereas these effects were not felt by smaller children. The older group also evaluated their future career aspirations in a more measured and realistic manner; whereas the younger mentioned professions that are highly valued in society and/or those directly relevant to practical social problems that they witness (e.g., medical doctor) (24).

An initial qualitative survey, using key informants in a Rapid Assessment Procedure, was conducted in a central urban area of Addis Ababa, to determine the knowledge, attitude, and

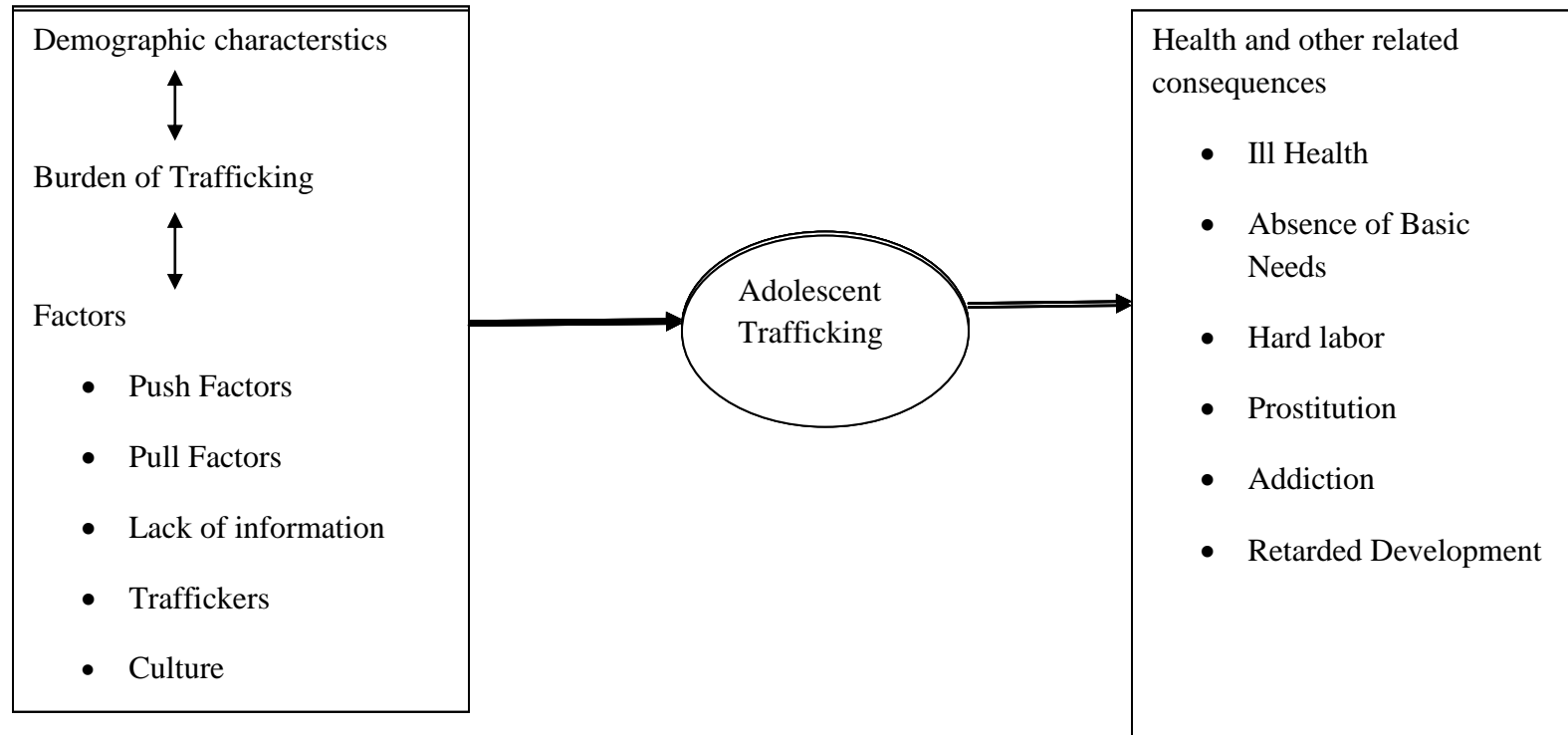
intervention priorities of the people on child; the finding was child laborers' were found to be a high-risk group for different types of abuse and psychiatric disorders. Although parental unemployment and low maternal education were associated with child labor, the only factor that was associated with psychiatric morbidity was being a child laborer. In a comparable group of child laborers and controls, child laborers were found to be a high-risk group for different types of abuse and psychiatric disorders. It seems that poverty is not the only reason for child labor; hence its mere alleviation alone is unlikely to dramatically improve the risk for child labor and mental health of the children. There are many motivating reasons to be a child laborer, and likewise various positive and negative maintaining factors. Therefore, not all child laborers are prepared to stop their paid job altogether in order to become a full time student. Education of all children and parents is a keystone to prevent child labor and the associated consequences. In enforcing legislations on child labor, the government, non-governmental organization (NGO), and the public should view child labor as a menace in children's development, with risk of psychiatric disorders. Policy design should accommodate the interests of children. It is recommended to do a cohort and a larger size study, in order to further examine the association of various risk factors, and psychiatric disorders in a comparative and similar vulnerable group of children (25).

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to address the possible extent, determinants and consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa which is not previously done.

## **2.4 Research questions**

- ✓ What are the demographic characteristic of the trafficked adolescents?
- ✓ What is the burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa?
- ✓ What are the factors of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa?
- ✓ What is / are the health and health related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa?

**Figure 1: Study Framework**



Adolescent trafficking for labor and domestic work and its health consequence in Addis Ababa

### **3. OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General Objective:**

The main aim of this study is to explore the burden of adolescent trafficking and its health and other consequences in Addis Ababa.

#### **3.2 Specific objectives:**

1. To explore the demographic characteristics of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.
2. To explore the burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.
3. To document factors leading to adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.
4. To describe the health and other related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Study area and period

Addis Ababa, the capital and largest city of Ethiopia, the country's commercial, manufacturing and cultural center, was founded in 1887 by Emperor Menelik II and became the national capital in 1889. The city is located at the geographic center of the nation in the mountainous Shewa Province, with an altitude of about 2440 m above sea level on a plateau that is crossed by numerous streams surrounded by hills and is the political and cultural center of Ethiopia. As headquarters of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in 1963 the Charter establishing the Organization of African Unity was signed in the city. Between 1960 and 1970 the population of the city nearly doubled, and new electric light manufacturing industries were established (26).

On (2010) the city reported a total land area of 540 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the Federal Capital of Ethiopia and a Chartered City. The city administration is structured as the City Government at the top, 10 Sub City Governments in the Middle, and 99 *Kebele* Governments at the bottom. Between 2007 and 2013 the population of Addis Ababa grew from 2.7 million (3.1% of Ethiopia's total population) to 3.1 million (3.6% of Ethiopia's total population), the population growth rate of the city (2.1%) is lower than Ethiopia's population growth rate (2.6%). In 2013, the population of adolescents was estimated at 466,840(27). According to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Charities and Societies Agency list of service organizations, there were many organizations giving different services, but there is no organization in the city though only one organization that is registered to serve adolescents trafficking in Amhara regional state.

The study was conducted between January 14, 2014 and May 7, 2015.

## **4.2 Study design**

A phenomenologic qualitative study has been employed, using focused group discussion to stimulate rich response and allow valuable thoughts to emerge from stakeholders working on trafficking. Moreover, in depth interview was used for getting those who are hard to reach, key informants, especially trafficked adolescents. Besides, non - participatory observation was used to document the situation under which trafficked children were working. The study was imitated based on the general description of a problem which may have been identified jointly with the study participants. During the FGDs and in – depth interviews participatory technique like free listening have been used as needed to enrich the discussion. Data were analyzed the same day of data collection and gaps were identified for further inquiry, leading to more data collection activities. It leads to conduct FGD, in – depth interviews and observation. When data are further analyzed, more refined working modalities were constructed and new insights in to the problem under caption were gained. So the research cycle continues in different forms to have many cycles. Data analysis took place concurrent with data collection, and study design emerged as further insights were gained through data collection and analysis.

## **4.3 Sample size determination**

The sample size of this study was fixed based on saturation of ideas. A total of four focus group discussions having 8-9 participants which comprised 34 discussants were held. Again there were 16 service providers (key informants) related to this issue involved. Moreover, 11 in depth interviews and 6 non-participatory observations were also done.

## **4.4 Sampling procedures**

Theoretical rather than statistical logic in qualitative research was used to identify the appropriate sampling procedure; purposive, especially intensity sampling is chosen for the research to understand, from within, the subjective reality of study participants guided by the desire to collect cases according to the selection in certain characteristics (only being adolescent and treafficked) and the respondents for FGD were recruited from Addis Ketema sub-city which is highly demanding for domestic agencies, different tea rooms, hotel & bars, residents, weavings and others. The purpose is to evaluate whether patterns exist among different groups and key informants were listed, identified by snow ball technique and interviewed when the condition is hard to reach (including trafficked adolescents and service providers).

Maximum variation sampling technique was used to make the participants different to get different from one another and reflect their points of views. The focus group discussion capitalized (exploited) on group dynamics and allows a small group of respondents to reiterate (repeat, recap) the norms and perspectives of the stakeholders on adolescent trafficking. On the other hand in-depth interviews emphasized on participants own definition of trafficking burden, factors and health and related consequences. The snow ball method was used to identify in-depth interview participants who are well versed on the issue under caption purposefully. Non-participatory observation was made in tea rooms, hotel & bars, residents, weavings to study where there is burden. An attempt was also made to form different homogenous group for the focus group discussion.

#### **4.5 Data collection procedures**

Focus group discussion guide and unstructured open ended questionnaire were developed for the FGD and IDI, respectively. An open ended topic guide is developed using the research questions and objectives in English language which was then translated into Amharic. The data collection tools capture how people define their experience, reasons and suggestion for the problem. The interview guides are just starting points and further probing were held to have an in-depth understanding on the issue under caption. The words used in the data collection tools were purposefully and carefully chosen because words influence how a person responds to a certain question. All the interviews were carried out by the investigator in a convenient place. The interview process was flexible in time to document all views aired by study participants after the needed consent were obtained from FGD, IDI and key informants. Data were audio taped in addition to note taking. Before consent was secured the aims of the study were mentioned for study participants and they were told to ask anything which was not clear for them. Data were transcribed the same day of data collection in a fresh mind not to loose important feelings of the respondents.

Appropriate stakeholders were mapped during desk review on the research issue. The main stakeholders are the trafficked adolescents themselves. However, it was difficult to characterize them and locate their addresses as trafficking is usually done under cover. An effort was made to approach those using different mechanisms. The other larger group of stakeholders is the public sector and non-governmental organizations working on trafficking. They were formally

communicated through a support letter obtained from Addis Ketema labor and social office and School of Public Health, Addis Ababa University.

Concurrent data collection and analysis is used to the ongoing analysis informs the direction of the next interview or group of interviews.

#### **4.6 Data quality control and management**

A concept related to data quality in a qualitative study is trustworthiness. The trustworthiness of this study was ensured by careful selection of in-depth interviewees, key informants and focus group discussants, establishing good rapport with study participants to the use of different data sources and applies data triangulation methods. Interviewees were selected after desk review was done to explore idea in-depth participants and teams for the focus group discussions. Key informants who were well informed on the issue under caption, who went through the hardships of trafficking were deliberately selected for the IDI. Moreover, other governmental and non-governmental organizations were identified to elucidate on the issue under study. The purposes of the study were mentioned to participants and they were made to relax before the interview was held. They were informed that the findings of the study will not in any ways describe their identity at any stage in the research process. The study was also conducted in a friendly atmosphere to establish good rapport. What was observed in the work environments of the trafficked adolescents were also documented to triangulate with the IDIs and FGDs.

Moreover, the data management activity included, arranging backup, avoiding variation in interview setting, receiving the information accurately, recalling the information accurately and acting upon the information as soon as it is received to regulate the interview process.

As a requirement for quality checks, the credibility of the interview need to be ensured; in line with this, the study was carried out in such a way that the FGD discussants and in-depth interview participants would believe the necessity of undertaking this study. The purpose of the study was briefed to all participants and all of those who consented were involved in our study. The other points that need to be considered are the issue of dependability of the replies of the interviewees. In this line, different stakeholders of trafficking were interviewed; trafficked adolescents themselves, traffickers and law enforcing bodies.

The next point related to quality of the data is transferability. Transferability refers essentially whether the finding of this study could be extrapolated to the situation in a similar context, or the extent to which the findings of the data can be transferred to other settings or groups. This is a methodological issue related to sampling and design rather than the soundness of the data. Demographic representation of the sample than the number unlike the quantitative method is used in qualitative studies. As previously mentioned, Addis Ababa is the political and economic center of the country which attracts many people. Therefore a study done in Addis Ababa could be to some extent transferable to other parts of the country.

#### **4.7 Data analysis procedures**

The data collection procedure and transcription was carried out the same day. Transcription of the audio information was done using Amharic language which was the language used for the interview and saved in MS Word document. The audio information was heard several times and combined with the notes taken during the interview during the transcription of data. The transcribed MS Word document was then translated into English. The document in the English version was then saved as text document to export it to Open Code software to code and categorize the qualitative data. The text was read and re-read several times to code it line by line. Codes were carefully identified keeping the objectives of the study in mind but being an observer of the study to reflect the realities of the respondents. Related codes were then categorized in a similar category. Categories are merged to form themes that emerged from the study. Thematic content analysis has been used. Some verbatims has been also quoted during the reporting.

#### **4.8 Ethical consideration**

Ethical clearance was sought from the Review Ethics Committee of the School of Public Health, in Addis Ababa University. The purpose of the study was described to the participants and they were told that participation into the study was based on voluntary interest, the interviews were held in private and quite place which were relatively convenient for participants. Identifiers of respondents were not mentioned to ensure privacy and the information was kept confidential.

Participants were given full autonomy not to participate in this study if they were not convinced by the purpose of the research. The research does not have any anticipated risk for study

participants except taking some portion of their valuable times. As part of direct benefit, participants were informed on the possible consequences of trafficking after the end of each interview.

#### **4.9 Dissemination of results**

The findings of this study will first be submitted to the School of Public Health in Addis Ababa University as a partial fulfillment for the Masters Degree in Public Health. Moreover, compiled report shall be given to Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Addis Ababa Police and Bureau of Justice and Women, Youth Children Affairs Office and other stakeholders. An attempt will also be made to present the findings of this study in scientific conferences. Publication in reputable peer reviewed journal will also be attempted.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Demographic characteristics of study participants:

A total of four FGDs with 34 discussants and 11 IDIs with 16 work environment observations were held in this study. The following Table depicts the characteristics of FGD discussants and IDI participants.

**Table 1: Demographic characteristics of study participants**

<i>STAGE</i>	<i>Age group</i>	<i>MALE</i>	<i>FEMALE</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>FGD discussants (Adolescents)</i>				
Early adolescents	10-14 years	6	--	6
Middle adolescents	15-17 years	9	15	24
Late adolescents	18-19 years	2	2	4
Total		17	17	34
<i>Adolescents involved IDI</i>				
Early adolescents	10-14 years	--	1	1
Middle adolescents	15-17 years	4	2	6
Late adolescents	18-19 years	1	2	3
More	27 years	1	--	1
Total		6	5	11
<i>Key informants from Public institutions involved in the IDI</i>				
Key informants	25-53 years	10	4	14
	Not respond their age	1	1	2
Total		11	5	16
<b><i>Grand total</i></b>		<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61</b>

## **5.2 The perception of respondents on the profile and burden of adolescent trafficking**

Though it is believed that a quantitative mapping study (which is relatively expensive) is essential to explore the profile of adolescents who are victims of trafficking, an attempt was made to understand their profiles through a qualitative study. The majority of trafficked children are adolescents. For instance, with regards to their age profile of trafficked adolescents a key informant, working in Addis Ababa labor and social affairs office, reiterates that ***“The larger majority of trafficked adolescents are boys aged 14-17 years (Key informant 3.110507-001).”*** One of the FGD discussant who is now 17 years old mentioned that, ***“I came before ten years when I was 7 years old (FGD 13).”*** Thus, even children under the age of 10 years joined some streams of trafficking. This assertion is shared by a female key informant aged 35 years in the police. ***“Most of the subjects are under 18 years of age and they are known as children in accordance with the child convention act (key informant 5.110513-001).”***

On the other hand, this study identified that trafficked adolescents has been involved in different chores, the males are participating in such demanding work like loading and unloading, lottery selling, shoe shine, traditional tooth brushing stick selling, weaving, taxi conductors and in construction work areas.

However, the females are wanted for domestic chores & to engage as commercial sex worker, especially in the Hotels and some liquor Groceries; a male key informant, working in the ministry of women, child and youth affairs responded that ***“Girls are trafficked from rural to urban in search of better living, to be employed in high paying jobs. However, they ended up in prostitution, maidservant etc. from urban to rural from big cities like Addis Ababa, Adama, Mekelle to small towns for personal problems when they become pregnant, to marry, love, fear or taboo and remain in towns. But mostly are prostitutes. And those are hiding their identities (Key informant 10.110524-003-004).”***

According to the views of different key informants and FGD discussants the educational status of trafficked adolescents varied from no education to some high school education. However adolescents coming from Amhara region are in most cases who failed school leaving examinations. A key informant working in the rape clinic mentioned ***“we have conducted one study recently. We conclude that most of the victims of trafficking are housemaids. 48-50% of***

*the victims are students. Those who have little income are most vulnerable. Others are addicted ones. Their education level is mostly below 10<sup>th</sup> grade. About 3% are college levels (key informant 2. 110506-002).*” This idea is supported by another individual, 29 years old female working in Addis Ababa education bureau “*Most of them are girls. They are victims beginning from eighth grade. Both are in urban and rural areas (key informant 16. 110603-001).*”

Furthermore, a male, who is working in Addis Ababa labor and social bureau, responded that “*Their distribution is boys having ages 14-17 with educational levels 3<sup>rd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> grade and came from the countryside*”. On the other side a male, 16 years, working as shoe shine “*many of us are from farmers and did not learn (key informant 3.110507-001)*”

A female working in Mission for Community Development responds that “*no education is equal to adolescent labor (8. 110524-001)*” What should not be missed here is there are also intellectually disabled adolescents who are also trafficked.

With regards to the magnitude of adolescents, respondents have a mixed feeling. The majority of them perceived that the magnitude of trafficking on adolescents has been increasing (See Table 2 below). For instance, a 16 years old female who came from Butajira and involved as a FGD discussant critically commented that “*We are increasing and the volume of work has decreased since I came now. The other said it is increasing. The third said I came to choose from kinds of work but can’t even get one job (FGD 24.110526-002).*” In addition, a 30 years old male who is domestic agency owner told that “*The trafficking is increasing rapidly. The number of adolescents who are trafficked exceeds the number of jobs available (key informant 12.110526-003).*”

However, an individual working in Addis Ababa police commission mentioned that it needs research to understand whether trafficking is increasing or decreasing.

Majority of respondents stated that adolescents are trafficked at any time and place. The period of migration varied across communities; at times holiday makers (**Meskel and Timket festivities**) persuade adolescent to move from their area of abode, school adolescents leave for urban areas in search of work persuaded by their peers when schools are closed or during semester breaks. At other times, when individuals visit their birth places at anytime, they

persuade adolescents to flee to Addis Ababa. These persons could be family members, religious leaders, friends or brokers.

Trafficking is common in every community though its magnitude varies from area to area. Study participants mentioned that most of trafficked children come from Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples region. However, trafficked children were reported to also come from Amhara, Beneshangul Gumuz and Oromia regions as well. It has also been reported that the main reason for trafficking is poverty.

Respondents believed that the main reasons for trafficking also include, dispute with family members, motivational words from peers, family members living in towns or brokers and family dissolution. For instance, a female working in Mission for Community Development responded that *“The traffickers are either relatives or others and they use a method of telling families to let child have better education. Many come during Meskel holidays and give some money to their family to buy meat. Everything can be bought. Then the families sometimes bring the child from the school (key informant 08.110524-001).”*

There are different inter-players in trafficking according to the perception of key informants & FGD discussants, any one or part of the society can bring them. The actors are illegal brokers, relatives of the brokers living in countryside, families, relatives, peers, relatives living in countryside, relatives living in cities, religious fathers, any one in any standard and also the intellectual society is doing the same. The trafficking is performed starting from the origin to destination by network using different roots and means of transportations, because all are benefited from the migration.

A male key informant, working in Addis Ababa city labor & social bureau explained that *“Till recently that the unlawful migration of the youths has not been conceived as a harmful practice. We have evidences that families themselves give their child for trafficking. The brokers give families some temporary benefits in exchange for their children. Hence, the major challenge is that our society is participating in this problem (key informant 3.110507).”*

Another male key informant who is married and working in ministry of women, child and youth affairs also mentioned that *“There are brokers who live in towns having rural networks. They travel to rural areas, as relatives or merchants and persuade adolescents. Even religious*

*leaders are involved in such an exercise. They abuse their acceptance in the society and many follow them (key informant 10.110524/003/004)."*

Another female aged 17 years old came from Doyo Gena reiterated that *"Yes, there should be someone involved with us. I came with my aunt by hanging on car because she refused to bring me here. Then she told them after we arrived here (FGD 28.110526).*

**Table 2: Codes, Categories and Theme related to the burden of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014.**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>The trafficked adolescents are over burdened</b>				
<b>Categories</b>	Relative increase	Reasons	Time	Place of origion	Inter players
<b>Codes</b>	The problem is increasing;	Poverty, dispute, family dissolution, peer pressure, persuasion by brokers, motivational words	Day time on 7 or 8 o'clock; After school in winter; any time; night or afternoon; Closing schools & in rainy season; During December; Meskel holydays; New year July to October; Rainy season; Eight to nine o'clock in the night; On	Countryside; Jimma through Addis; Hossana;City to better city;rural to city;remote areas;Damole is the core site; Hadiya zone both boys & girls;Southern children;To go to Arab & south Sudan;Hotel business;To Shiromeda for waving;Use other routes;	Actors are adults;done by networking;Brokers who lives in towns;People from the same kebele;Exchange their children by benefits;Families decide but without understanding;Families gave their children;Get benefit out of their migration;Go to brokers & meet employers;I came with my aunt by hanging on car;Illegal brokers & relatives;Load at bus station;Main actor for means of income generation;Migrate by motivators from relatives;Pass them to another brokers;Peer & brokers;Relagiuos leaders involved;The family force their child;The relation is

			semester vaccination & Timket holydays; September to December from different regions; Terminate school & come to Addis Ababa; The rainy season;		temporory benefit; Those who come to their relatives also suffer;Through brokers there is aggrement; Trafficking has many direction;We bring them & find job for them;We meet them as soon as they come; wondering with their bags;
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### **5.3 Factors leading to adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa**

Several factors have been identified by study participants on the reason for trafficking. Lack of family planning awareness leads the family to have many children; it is exacerbated by the lack of agricultural land, problems related to family members, fully or partially orphanhood, divorce, family instability & failure at school, family dispute and absence of care from step fathers. When adolescents face such problems they begin to think self empowerment & plan to work & solve the family problem at hand. On the otherhand, female adolescents are exposed to unplanned pregnancy, love or marry someone without getting consent from their parents which is not an accepted norm in rural communities.

From the different interviews held in this study some of the main factors related to adolescent trafficking could be categorized as culture, legal, pushing factors, pulling factors, information related factors and inter-players. Some members of the community might also be robbed or female adolescents could be raped which may force them to flee their usual place of abode fearing the stigma and discrimination by residents in the place of origin. On the other hand, if parents are aging and the responsibility of managing the household lies at the shoulder of the elder child, the likelihood of the adolescent to be persuaded for trafficking is high. For instance, a respondent of in depth interview said that “my parents are alive, and I am the first son of the family. In contrast to this, a person working in House of Peoples’ representative felt that orphanhood could not be cited as causes for trafficking as follows ***“There are 11 offices in our committee, one is the social security office and is administrating about 54,000 children as guardian who are fully orphaned. One of the migrants is orphan; among these children only few are considered more or one side orphans but most are fully orphaned (key informant 11.110525.0010).”***

However discussants mentioned that there are instances at which adolescents could be re-trafficked several times like the case of a 14 years old adolescent from Bichena area. Failure from school has been cited as factor for trafficking. When adolescents fail from schools they will be hopeless and won’t go back to their parents and they will be easily persuaded by brokers. A 17 year’s old male dropped out 4<sup>th</sup> grade mentioned ***“For a year and a half I was here persuaded by brokers to have good opportunies after failing from school, unfortunately I became a street boy, only boys come from around Assosa. If the families bring their children, they will see the pros and cons in Addis Ababa and they will not allow being alone by***

*themseleves. I have no father; my father has died of car accident. He was a driver. My mother is a government employee (3. 120210-002)”*.

On top of that there are immediate causes, a 35 years old married women, working in Addis Ababa police commission responded that *“there are other push factors; that is death of family, divorce and land ownership by government, adoption or those who have no relative come to Addis Ababa (key informant 5.110513-001)”*.

The other main reason is that culturally children are considered as assets to change the lives of their parents, especially in south Ethiopia. Therefore, the family assumes adolescents should leave for an area with good opportunity and they will be exposed to traffickers. Families do not understand that they are responsible for the upbringing of their children; they rather consider them as gifts of God to change their lives. Contrary to this belief, there are international and national laws that protect the rights of adolescents. According to a respondent working in women, child & youth affairs office *“Lack of political commitment lead adolescents for abuses. There are teenagers at the age of 11, 14 or 16 years age and work contradicting the laws of the country and international laws because any child shall not take part in income generating activities. In our constitution children below 18 years age are not allowed for employment (key informant 10.110524-003-004).”* However, a person working in the House of Peoples’ Representative standing committee responded that *“Regarding housemaids, we have no proclamation; there is remaining work for the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Besides, we are organizing database to know the location of each trafficked child (key informant 11. 110525-001).”*

The other reasons mentioned by study participants is the fact that law enforcing bodies do not understand their duties and responsibilities towards keeping adolescents from being trafficked. The police will be interested to see the case when it is filed as an abuse of right. The community is not engaged in reporting any attempt of trafficking adolescents for the police. A woman working in Addis Ababa education bureau reported that *“The society does not ask for why trafficking is happening and can’t claim justice (key informant 5.110513-001).”*

Trafficked adolescents also mentioned that their dignity as a human being and rights as a citizen of the country are not respected. An FGD discussant reiterated that ***“We have much work and our rights are not kept (FGD 21.110523-001).”***

Brokers, who persuade adolescents for migration, are known by the community and in some instances when the community report the incidence of trafficking, law enforcing bodies do not take an appropriate measure that will educate the rest of them. A woman working in Addis Ababa education bureau has to say the following ***“There should be tight measure on brokers. After all, the measure shall be announced widely on media for others to learn from that (key informant 16. 110603-001).”***

The other theme of determinants is pushing factors. Families compare their incomes with their neighbors and forced their family members to migrate using brokers to diversify their income because of absence of work in the usual place of abode; a family having many children is usually motivated by the society for trafficking their children, especially when their basic needs are not fulfilled. Poverty is thus the leading pushing factor coupled with absence of working opportunities. Different key informants also forwarded misconception or motivational words & gifts, peer pressure, willing to leave in the city & the trafficker’s method that is appropriate for the intended purpose & favorable condition like the absence of families on the area. Peer pressure has also been mentioned as another reason for trafficking. For instance, a 16 years old boy mentioned that ***“I used to live in Jimma but my friends motivated me to come here so that we work together; I thought there are better work opportunities here in Addis Ababa (FGD 110422)”***. A person working in Addis Ababa city labor & social bureau also mentioned the role of brokers as follows ***“We believe that brokers have influences for internal migration and emmigration too. Brokers assess the behaviors of adolescents and recruit those convenient for the purpose for trafficking and pass them to other brokers in Addis; it is usually difficult to trace the addresses of individuals.”*** And he continued his speech as follows ***“When some people return to their village, others assume them as successful people and motivate their migration (key informant 3.110507-001).”*** Another key informant working in Addis Ababa city administration police commission reiterated that ***“The case of children and youth are secret and can happen at any time because they are easily attracted to promises and even they drop out of school, even families may help***

*other families to send more than one child both young and old ones (key informant 5.110513-001).”*

Motivational words which describe Addis Ababa as heaven which is conducive to work and get opportunities in life, attracted many adolescents to be trafficked. For instance, a male key informant working in the ministry of women, child and youth affairs mentioned that *“Motivational words, gifts as cloth, approaching the girl when the family goes far for market or other reasons, and negotiating with the children made adolescents to easily be trafficked(Key informant 10.110524-003-004).”*

Peer persuasion in action and using motivational words has also been one of the factors associated for adolescent trafficking. A woman working in the private domestic agent mentioned that *“When their peers go back to villages, others see their change and come here without consulting those back home. They don’t tell them that they were prostitutes. Around Sebategna at nights they stand on streets for sex work (key informant 15.110530-001).”*

Motivational words usually focus on their personal problems and give an exaggerated view for Addis Ababa’s working opportunity. A male 30 years old, working in domestic agent & owner responds that *“The techniques used are by touching their weaknesses. When they bring them they wear good clothing, pay their transportation, and bring them from their family (key informant 12.110526-003).”*

Brokers persuade adolescents using different mechanisms. An in-depth interviewee who was 17 years and dropped out from 4<sup>th</sup> grade replied that *“I came here after hearing that there is a job, in fact there is job in Assosa but I preferred Addis Ababa (in-depth interview 3.120210-002).”*

Lack of information has also been mentioned as a cause for trafficking. An in depth interviewee aged 17 years and dropped from 6<sup>th</sup> at Wolkite said that *“If we have clues, on what we will face here we won’t follow friends (in-depth interview 7).”*

Again a key informant working in family guidance association mentioned that *“Those who come from Southern Nations do not go out of the house and have no chance to meet other people (key informant 4.110510-001).”*

**Table 3: Factors leading to adolescents trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014**

Theme	Multiple factors are leading to trafficking				
Categories	Cultural factors	Legal	Pushing factors	Pulling factor	Information related factors
<b>Codes</b>	Children are counted as property;	Minors in employment; Below 13 years are prohibited from work; Children are not allowed to move; Education of children & nutrition; Families shall be legally responsible; Family is responsible for feeding & clothing; If it is done legally fulfilling legal elements; Legal support; No one should employ those below 20 years; Police can do only the legal aspects; Police must follow their footsteps; Polices	Educational material; No control; Poverty; The family persuaded by brokers; No awareness on consequences; No hope at the place of origin; High fertility; Absence of work at the origin; Hunger; Basic necessity; Comparison of the family with neighbor; Social problem;	A method they tell them getting better education; Absence of family to control; Assume they are successful; Emphasis on their weakness; every thing is ready; Easily attracted; Employers salary; Neighbors support; Misconception; Money to their families to buy meat during holidays; Motivate them to send abroad; Motivational words & gifts are pulling factors; Presence of friends and their success; Peer pressure who claimed to be successful; Peer pressure; Successful	Misguided information about city life; Misinformation on job opportunities; No clue we accompany; Have no chance to meet other people; Lack of reproductive information; No information;

		<p>side to attackers;          Regarding          housemaids no          proclamation;Re          ports to          government          instruction &amp;          police; The          adolescents          claim that their          rights are not          respected; The          society do not          ask why; Tight          measure on          brokers; video to          document the          evidence</p>	<p>Family          problem;          Family need          to diversify          income          (send more          than one);          Not happy;          No effort to          alleviate          poverty;          Family          quarrel; The          society          itself          motivate          them;</p>	<p>go back and buy;          Salvage clothes          and other gifts;The          victim is given          hope;          They don't tell          them they were          prostitutes;Traffick          ers &amp; hope by          relatives;Trafficker          s tell them false          information;          Willing to live in          city &amp; looking at          artificial;</p>	
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#### **5.4 Health and other related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa**

A number of problems have been explained by study participants on the consequence of adolescent trafficking such as basic need related, health related, labor exploitation, social related, and risk factor.

Key informants from trafficked adolescents themselves mentioned that getting daily meal and water is an issue for trafficked adolescents. They may get one meal per day or eat “Bulle” (food remains) if they do not have money. On the other hand, those working on weaving are frequently supplied “**Kashka**” which is a kind of food made up of flour of maize and cabbage. Weavers usually work day in and day out; they do not have adequate time for direct sun light exposure and most of them suffer from lack of Vitamin D. They also said even male adolescents are raped. One of the trafficked adolescents reiterated the degree of their suffering as follows: *“It is better if I go back than remain Borko (I don’t have anything) and beg Bulle; the other said I better go back to my family than eat bulle as dogs and sucked by bugs (FDG 3).”* They reiterated that overcrowding leads to ill health consequences. For instance, a man aged 27 years mentioned that *“Health problems are prevalent as many of the trafficked adolescents and even young children sleep in a pair of five or six in one small room. They are susceptible to typhoid and other communicable diseases. They pass all day long in the sun and cannot sustain this for a long time with good health (key informant 1.110602-003).”*

Besides, study participants mentioned that the unlucky trafficked children who escaped from their masters would also sleep on the street.

Lack of proper hygiene was also mentioned as a consequence. A man working in Addis Ababa labor & social affairs bureau responded that *“Health problems are like shortage of food, lack of hygiene, and related diseases and they don’t know where to get medications (key informant 3.110507-001).”* They do not even have proper day time and night clothes. A key informant mentioned that *“we came persuaded by traffickers and started living on the streets and we are subjected to sunburn and rain. We have no food, drink, blankets and clothes; we don’t have soap and water to bath, for this reason, we are sucked by bugs and we remain thin (FGD8).”*

The health problems are fatal & physically disabling. Some matured victims of trafficked adolescents started to help their peers. The peer to peer service is nearly started in two places by family guidance association. An FGD discussant express his idea as follows ***“We face health problems and we don’t know where to go for any care. If we knew we might beg and get medication (FGD2).”*** There are adolescents who don’t have money, when they get problem go to **Mother Terresa Medical Center** (around Sidest Killo area) which renders medical services free of charge.

Sometimes the rape resulted into early child bearing, a male domestic agency owner respond that ***“I even faced hardship four or five times to handover their child born to guardians. Even my sister fled her family and got similar consequence (key informant 12.110526-003).”***

Trafficked adolescents have to face different health problems. For instance, a man working in Amanuel hospital as a Psycatrist expressed ***“Problems like lack of self-esteem, inability to describe self, lack of love from society, depression, anxiety, reduction in capability, cardiac problems, cancer, blood sugar and other communicable diseases (key informant 13.110527-001).”*** emotional problem, homosexual & not reported, ***“two times I have fled away from those who tried to harass me sexually. (FGD II, 110422).”***

Kidney problem is another challenge trafficked adolescents are suffering from. A male 16 years old discussant mentioned that ***“We need medication but as we don’t have money we are unable to seek any medication. The other said he got kidney problem for having load more than he can bear and now only a little load (FGD 1.110420-001).”***

Some adolescents also practiced unsafe sex and resultd into sexually transmitted infections. A male working in Family guidance association as youth center program coordinator mentioned that ***“There are many problems among these when the migrants come, they have no shelter and face hardships and rape and they are subjected to unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV (key informant 4. 110510-001)”***, including the disabled, lack of RH information.

On the other hand a man working in inter-religious council suggests that ***“Due to lack of reproductive health information, both male and female teens are raped and the females are***

*subjected to unwanted pregnancy and emotional problems (key informant 6.110517-001-002).*” A key informant interviewee mentioned that “those raped get proper medication”.

A key informant from the National Association of persons with disabilities mentioned that “The humanity has become dropping due to civilization. *Using people as source of income is as cash crop (key informant 14.110528-001).*” Another key informant supports this idea as “*They are talking tools (key informant 5.110513-001).*” In general they are exploited day and night. A key informant from the mission for community development mentioned that “*They are children without childhood (key informant 8.110524-001).*”

Respondents also reflected that the perception of the society varies from person to another based on their knowledge and attitude. Those people having positive attitudes considered them as their family and try to help them in materials they need and give some pieces of advice to return to their families. On the contrary, others insult as naughty and demineralize them and have wrong perception by making an intuitive generalization and considering them as thieves or robbers and sinners. Sometimes, adolescents are used as begging tools that leads to stigma and discrimination. Working as a laborer is taken as a low income and prostitution is as high income. Likewise, the employers do the same. A man working in Amanuel Hospital as Psycatrist has to say the following “*In addition relatives bring them from countryside and use them workers for their children, give them old cloth and consider them as animals (key informant 13.110527-001).*” Hard labor since childhood made some of them disabled and disabled people are considered inferior and don’t get due attention. Again the problem of adolescent has gotten worse, because of poverty, family crises and population increase their number is increasing exponentially.

Moreover, adolescents are suffering from addiction of drug, prostitution and hard labor working as maidservant without sleep working on the verandah in liquor shops and Grocery. They are not paid regularly and even if they are paid they do not get the money themselves. They are also beaten and injured by gangs and their money is looted. Adolescents are also forced to start practicing different substances. A key informant working in Pathfinder Ethiopia mentioned that “*They are also addicted. Before they were using benzene for cold but now what we call “mastish” then they get money for drug and then involve in theft and finally end in prisons (key informant 9.110524-002).*” There is also rape and sexual abuse in sexes, emotional

instability, naughty and inferiority complex, they don't learn, if so they don't have role in the economy and lose their intellect. They are not fruitful for themselves, families and the country. With regards to the problems of adolescents there are many cases unreported than reported, even they notify to police after facing many hardship or not duly.

Adolescents are facing a number of problems during trafficking starting from origin to destination, they don't have money and helper, they don't communicate with their families or they don't have families, and sometimes there is a problem of language as a result they could be exposed to street life and no food and drink, no shelter, they are not secured.

The different violences faced by adolescents include, physical abuse or beatings by their elder ones, rape, unwanted pregnancy and harassment. A boy aged 14 years old said that *"The big boys order him to bring Bulle, two times I have fled away from those who tried to harass me sexually (FGD 5)."* Even a girl working in domestic agency mentioned that *"A girl was crying and police saw her and told her that he will get her job. Then he took her and raped her. We claimed justice to be served for her though they shielded their member and she was left without any solution (key informant 15. 110530-001)."*

Finally, the following problems are resulted in the society, the bigger once train the smaller and become thieves on different places and transportation so the number of thieves increases, begging tourists has been increasing, burn waste and causes environmental pollution, A lot of crimes happening in the city; criminals are challenges to the security, exacerbate school dropout, social crises like abduction increases, unable to drive themselves, **"sugar dadi"** and **"sugar mami"** related to prostitution, their contribution for development is less. Generally there is a widespread social calamity and the next generation will be damaged.

**Table 3: Health and other related consequences of adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa, 2014.**

Theme	Trafficked adolescents were exposed to different types of health problems (infectious & non infectious)				
Categories	Basic need related	Health related	Labor exploitation & related	Social related	Risk factors
<b>Codes</b>	No meal and resting place; one meal per day; food remains; Kashka; Lack of food; Lack of hygiene; communicable disease; Lack of shelter; Lack of vit. D; No blanket & clothes; No shelter & face hardship; No sope& water; shortage of food; They	coughing; contraceptive; For the treatment we use Sidist kilo; In case of medication I go to Sidist Kilo; Many health problems & climate change; accident; They care for the tools than you; We have different communicable disease; We stuck four or five in one room; Because of overload he got kidney problem; Become sick; Body becomes deformed & kidney	Abuse our labor & give as excessive works;As housemaids & begin sex; Weaving;Prostitution;Come without receiving money;Cheep labor;Child without childhood;Collateral for others;Employeers get cheep labor;Exploitation;High work load & forced labor;Illegal slavery;It is about thirty to forty Km;Labor	As begging tools;Consider them as animals;Disabled peoples are considered as minority; Insult them as naughty &demineralize them;Lack of awareness & stigmataize; Leadership authority are observed; Look us as thieves; May be 10% have good heart;Others are insulting; Prostitution is considered as	Haveing a partner;Prostitution to cover house rent; Living arrangement; Addicted to drugs;Unsafe sex;Street sex work; Become thieves & criminals; Begging tourists;Peer influence for theft;Homosexualism;Gang rapeing;Burn waste & causes pollution;Can't grasp enough life experience

are helped food & water; How can you rich tomorrow without eating today? The health problem begins with food; We sleep on the upstairs; We take bath at Mesalemia & play at Janmeda;	problems; Buy Khat & drink alcohol; Cancer & blood sugar & communicable disease; Death & disease; Depression & anxiety; Distance lead them to emotional problem; Don't know where to get medications; Emotional & social problems; Emotional attack; Emotional damage is so hard; Emotional unpreparedness; Faced four to five times to handover their child; Five or six sleep in one room; Homosexual & not report; In case health	abuse & slavery; Long hours & rape; No education & work; Once we start working employers change behavior; One person was red; Required to work in closed; Talking tools; Teenagers are cheap; The adolescents are subjected; The Lottery sellers pass all the rods; They abuse workers; They let them to hard work; The weavings work 5-10 years in one house; They work long	high income; Some advise & buy them materials; Some recommend to return & others insult; Stigma & discrimination ; The society has different attitude; The society is not concerned; The society is rude; The society response is not encouraging; The wrong perception as robbers & sinners; Worki ng as alaborer is taken as a low income; Become of some liars	from school; Challenge to country's peace; Country has expences for them; Crime or theft & street lives; Fled her family; Fought & reported to police; Street living; Maid servant; Regarded as robbers & thieves; School dropout; Sebat egna & Chichinya; Social & emotional problems; Social calamities; Social crisis; Sources of income by sex; Subject to abuse;
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		<p>problem there is peer to peer; Inefficient emotionally or mentally &amp; intellectually; Mental problem; Not allowed to get sunlight; Others are gays; Psychologically remain below standard; Physically disabled &amp; may die; Poverty &amp; famine or health problem; Psychological depression; Rape; Emotional damage; Fistula; Unsafe sex; Reduction in capacity &amp; heart pain; Maternal death; Sexually transmitted disease;</p>	<p>hours; Unlimited work; Use them for their interest; Using people as source of income; Work for longer hours; Working beyond capacity;</p>	<p>some people generalize us; It is better not to come; People in Addis give as bad response; Some are joking &amp; helping; The people count as bastards &amp; don't like us;</p>	<p>Subjected to HIV &amp; orphan; Subjected to poverty; Sugar Dadi &amp; Sugar Mammy; The economy can't bear such increase; The intellectual society is doing the same; The next generation will be damaged; The number of beggars increase; The number of illiterate people increase; The truth we gave them this age is the lifetime; Their contribution for</p>
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		<p>Unwanted pregnancy;  Suseptible to typhus &amp; other communicable disease; The disabled one is infected &amp; dead;The health problems are fatal;They may die;They become emotional;Those raped get proper medication;Unmet need &amp; other social problems; Unstability leads losing family love &amp; affection;Abortion;Using benzene for cold &amp; now mastash;Using condom &amp; preventing STIs;We go to Sidist kilo to seek for treatment;When</p>			<p>development is less; They sleep in boys &amp; girls class separately; Thieves on Bajaj;Those on high income also;Unable to drive themselves;Who don't work sleep verandha;Work in liquors &amp; groceries;</p>
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		they get sick go to Sidist Killo;When we are sick we don't know the facilities;			
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## 6. DISCUSSION

This study showed an increasing adolescent trafficking as reported by adolescents themselves and those partners working to curb the extent of trafficking in Addis Ababa, this is similar to that of a research conducted by Professor Susan on child trafficking (28), it is mainly attributed to the rapid population growth due to the low utilization of family planning. The uncontrolled population growth created population pressure especially in households in the rural areas who can't satisfy their family needs and lead to considering various coping mechanisms among which migration is one (29). It seems that the root cause of trafficking in rural areas of Ethiopia is uncontrolled family size that should be comparable to their income by utilization of family planning methods to improve the life of their families. Moreover, different employment opportunities should also be created and transformation into modern agricultural system and increasing the productivity of the rural land should also be considered.

The origins of most trafficked adolescents were the rural areas and small cities of Ethiopia, but mainly the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) and the Amhara region are taking the lion share probably because the population pressure is higher in these regional states of Ethiopia and those migrated in earlier times to urban areas may work as traffickers to cities when they go back to their place of origin during mostly holidays. Most of the trafficked adolescents completed no formal education or at most primary first cycle education that might be the main reason for them to easily be persuaded by brokers as they have low level of awareness to analyzing things and the consequences of poor or bad informed decision, and it is different to that of a study performed by ILO on the case of Ethiopia, which showed that trafficking includes educated adults as well (30). This might be probably related to the fact that trafficked adolescents from rural areas are involved in demanding labourious works in Addis Ababa which may not require special training.

Moreover, poverty, family dissolution, peer pressure, persuasion by brokers and using motivational words push adolescents to be susceptible for trafficking, as similar study done in Ethiopia among trafficked persons to the middle East showed the same finding (30).

This study does not single out a specific time for adolescent trafficking because it occurs throughout the year. However, study participants mentioned that in most cases trafficking happens during school semester breaks, New Year and holidays such as Meskel, Timket and Arefa because family members go back to their place of origin to visit their relatives and to celebrate festivities, and in some instances they cover costs related to the holiday including buying animals for butchery. Holidays create conducive environments to persuade adolescents for trafficking as evidenced by the ILO report <sup>(30)</sup>. Trafficking may also be related to the economic life process in cultural communities, like in the case of rural Ethiopia. Children are expected to take their respective households out poverty and should be responsible for old age care as there are no insurance schemes for rural households during ageing. Hence, this study pin pointed that families are also responsible for the trafficking of their children. . The study also showed that adolescents are trafficked when their parents are away. Brokers have adequate to persuade adolescents by showing themselves as successful cases in urban life. They also exaggerate city life as a heavenly place to live in with little effort.

This study showed that the legal action to be taken on identified illegal brokers is slow which is similar to a study conducted by ILO country office Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2011, on Trafficking in Persons Overseas for Labor Purposes, The Case of Ethiopian Domestic Workers <sup>(31)</sup>, It is similar to the study, because it emphasizes on actors in trafficking, and there is no common understanding among key actors about what constitutes the problem. In the absence of effective law enforcement, the legal regime on the establishment and operation of private employment agencies is being used to provide illegal brokers and other traffickers a shroud of legitimacy. In addition to the existence of ‘unlicensed agencies’, the new rules on the opening of branch offices under the Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009<sup>(45)</sup> <sup>(32)</sup> appear to have given an impetus to local brokers presenting themselves as representatives of private employment agencies. To address this emerging challenge, it may be appropriate to consider the efficiency and effectiveness of local and regional level follow-up, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. It gives explanation on long and short term intervention including the policy matters <sup>(31)</sup>. Another study conducted in Addis Ababa on the situation of child labor in Ethiopia, a review of existing studies and brief assessment people in need Ethiopia, July 2009, Addis Ababa <sup>(32)</sup>. The findings of the study clearly indicate that child labor in Ethiopia is not recognized as a big devel-

opment challenge due to the perception of the society at large and the lack of government capacity and commitment to implement the existing laws, policies and international conventions in the country to prevent child labor exploitation <sup>(32)</sup>. Information gap, which is important to take actions or to fulfill any legal obligations, because it is related to affecting the measures or action to be taken either currently or in the future. These factors are different from the determinants of child labor by Drusilla K. Brown, et.al. Tufts University, September 2002, they expressed that as supply and demand, variation in child quality, human capital formation and capital failure <sup>(33)</sup>. So for the differences there are two reasons one is the time gap and the second is geographical and cultural difference.

The consequences of adolescent trafficking identified by this study are many, but to discuss some of the major ones as adolescents have shortage of basic needs which is lack of food and water; most of the time trafficked adolescents are consuming the same kind of food or nutritionally the same content like “Kashka” which is a kind of food made up of flour of maize and cabbage, or given food remain (bulle) or one meal per day, sometimes no food. Thus, adolescents are exposed to malnutrition, which is the cause for various types of deficiencies <sup>(33)</sup>. The other pertinent problem is that they don't have enough clothes to wear especially during the night. They do not have comfortable place to sleep in though some of them do not even have adequate sleeping due to the hard labor they have to do everyday. On top of this, some of the trafficked adolescents don't get water, soap and time to keep their personal hygiene. If they don't keep their personal hygiene trafficked adolescents might be exposed to different vector born communicable diseases and dermatitis. Though consequences of adolescents are clear from this study it was not possible to find a similar study done in a similar setting to compare the findings of this study.

This study documented that the health consequences of trafficking could be multi-faceted including emergency conditions, communicable and non-communicable diseases and health seeking behaviors. With regards to communicable diseases this study showed that adolescents are physically and sexually abused. In some instances the victims were brought to the attention of the police and health care providers. A similar study showed that adolescents are exposed to accident related to physical abuse and working environment <sup>(34)</sup>. This study showed that rape and unsafe sex is practiced in both sexes which call for support on counseling and treatment.

Unwanted pregnancy exacerbated the problems of the mother and the child life. Such problems occur at least four to five times in the lives of adolescents which forced them to handover their child; the unmet need for contraception is even higher among street adolescents except for little effort made by the Family Guidance Association. Unsafe abortion is also common among particularly trafficked adolescents who are on the streets for their livelihoods. Ghandi Memorial hospital manages some of the rape cases. The unstability due to forced separation from their parents exposes adolescents to losing family love and affection

With regards to communicable diseases, this study showed that adolescents are stuck four or five in one room besides their personal hygiene is severely compromised implying that they are susceptible to typhus, intestinal diseases related to the food preparation, handling and storage in general. Some of the adolescents were observed coughing for an extended period of time which requires clinical diagnosis and treatment. Study participants have also mentioned various cases of sexually transmitted infections. Some study participants have also mentioned that trafficked adolescents with disabilities have encountered several infections and die of the illness without getting any treatment.

Moreover, adolescents encounter non-communicable diseases due to mainly the high work burden without taking proper nutrition. According to study participants they were deformed and physically disabled; suffered from kidney problems; exposed to Khat and alcohol addictions; has been sipping benzene and mastash to fight the cold weather during the night. Some are even suffering from different types of cancer and diabetes. Moreover, adolescents are also suffering from depression and anxiety due to the separation from the family. A similar study conducted on mental health Child labor in Addis Ketema, Ethiopia: 2008 documented the same findings. Victims of child labor were found to be at high-risk for different types of abuse and psychiatric disorders (35). On the other hand, some adolescents are not allowed to get sunlight, which is a cause for vitamin D deficiency syndrome of bone deformity; reduction in capacity and heart pain.

Trafficked adolescents on the street have the problem of locating the addresses of health facilities that deliver health care services. Study participants indicated that some of the adolescents get

medical care from Mother Teresa Medical Center around Sidist kilo area. In the case of employed trafficked adolescents medical care is a luxury item that will be delivered when the employers are interested. This is similar to the findings of a study conducted on trafficked Bulgarian children in 2011 (36).

Substance addiction leads adolescents for different criminal activities, including theft by peer influence or by their own decision. Unsafe sex and street sex work, begging tourists and passerbys, homosexuality, gang raping, burn waste and causing environmental pollution are the most dangerous of all.

Social related problems are expressed based on their awareness and attitude level. However, adolescents with disabilities are considered as minority; sometimes they insult them as naughty and demineralize them. The wrong perception of the community on trafficked adolescents as robbers and sinners are due to lack of awareness and stigmataization. The society gives less regard to trafficked adolescents and they have less hope on it.

Adolescents have been exposed to different forms of labor exploitations because teenagers are paid cheaper wages than adults. The forms of labor abuse are high work load and forced labor, excessive work or working beyond capacity, they work long hours without rest, use them as housemaids and in some instances raped them. When young children who have been working as maids are growing the affiliation of their masters begin to change and raped trafficked children. In some cases trafficked adolescents are required to work in closed room, especially those adolescents engaged in weavings have been working between 5-10 years in one house. Sometimes, they deport them to their village without paying their salary; employers don't even allow trafficked adolescents to enroll in a formal education though the Ethiopian education policy demanded universal primary education coverage (37). Therefore, such adolescents are considered as children without childhood because they did not have the time to play and live that is common for children of their age. The findings of a similar study conducted on the health risks and consequences of trafficking in women and adolescents, by Cathy Zimmerman, 2003, is different from the findings of this study, because the emphasis of the former on quality of the health care and HIV/AIDS related issues, it doesn't cover social and psychological (15). This is because of differences in life style, education and culture of study participants. The other reason is the time of re-

porting which has been before twelve years, it was before the beginning of MDG at which time the emphasis was more on HIV/AIDS (38).

Adolecence is the time at which they grew physically very quickly. But, it is not just marked by physical change; young people are also experiencing cognitive, social, emotional and interpersonal changes as well (39). As they grow and develop, young people are influenced by outside factors such as parents, peers, community, culture, religion, school, world events and the media. Because of their emotional and cognitive development, adolescents develop sense of invulnerability, risk taking behavior peaks, starts to challenge rules and test limits, develops more advanced problem solving skills, concerned with self-image compared with peers, they are also able to conceptualize abstract ideas such as love, justice truth and spirituality and desire more control over own life(39).

## **7. STRENGTH AND LIMITATION**

### **7.1 Strength**

This study tried to address critical issues related to extent, determinants and consequences adolescent trafficking in Addis Ababa involving pertinent stakeholders including, trafficked adolescents, law enforcing organizations, organizations working on social and economic welfare and the health system.

### **7.2 Limitation**

☞ The study does not use mixed methods to measure magnitude and explore main reasons.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

1. The trafficked adolescents are reported to be increasing, they come from every region especially from south region seems to be large in magnitude and the time is during holidays such as *Arefa, Timket, Meskel* and *New Year*.
2. The main determinants of trafficking include poverty, literacy, family instability, population pressure, persuading words by brokers, and absence of work opportunities at origin and relative presumed abundance at destination, absence of insurance schemes during old age, pretention of previous migrants on the conduciveness of the destination area, poor commitment of the law enforcing organizations and information gaps.
3. The consequences adolescent trafficking are lack of basic needs (such as food, clothing and shelter), ill health and risky behaviors, labor exploitation, social related problems such as rape (for both males and females), addiction to substances and alcohol, prostitution and theft among others.

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☞ Polices such as National youth policy that don't clearly address the 10-14 years (early adolescent), Ethiopia Education and Training Policy that don't give special priority for trafficked adolescents and other strategies should be revised to tailor the needs of adolescents. Networking and coordination among different regions, sector offices and departments should be established to address adolescent trafficking.
- ☞ There is a need to have a stringent law that will protect the right of adolescents and prosecute those engaged in trafficking of adolescents
- ☞ Law enforcing offices should take serious measures on illegal traffickers and abusing families.
- ☞ Continuous awareness creation using local language through mass-media and community based organizations on trafficking should be done.
- ☞ Moreover, adequate land re-distribution focusing on the adolescent population, training on different income generating activities, and creation of opportunity/market and provision of loan as a capital are some of the recommended activities.
- ☞ Families should also educate their adolescents to protect them from trafficking and peacefully settle disputes during dissolution as it creates an opportunity for peer pressure and illegal brokers using different motivational words.
- ☞ The SNNPR government should proactively work to control trafficking especially in Hosana, Wolaita and South Omo zones. This exercise has to be given more emphasis during holidays when family visitors come to rural areas since they are the main brokers.
- ☞ The education sector and law enforcing bodies should also demand house to house search to enroll uneducated trafficked adolescents in the city
- ☞ School feeding program should also be available for trafficked adolescents who are now living by their own.
- ☞ Youth friendly health services should be expanded, strengthened and increased in adequate number.

- ☞ Reunification program for those trafficked should also be scaled up.
- ☞ Private and Public enterprises (paracitals) should exercise their social responsibility to assist adolescents.
- ☞ A national study with mixed methods is also recommended.

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## **11. ANNEXES:**

### **11.1 ANNEX 1.**

#### **Topic Guide for Focused Group Discussion**

##### **Part I: Information Sheet**

**Name of the study: QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT TRAFFICKING FOR PRIMARY ACTIVITY AND DOMESTIC LABOUR IN ADDIS ABABA.**

**Investigator: ZERIHUN DEWO (B.Sc.)**

You are requested to participate in a research project on problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor. The purpose of this research is to find out what the principal problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor are in Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa city. For this purpose, you will be asked questions regarding yourself, your family conditions, your education, work and experiences. Your participation will enable the study to identify the magnitude of adolescent labor and factors contributing to adolescent trafficking, consequences and what actions should be taken to eliminate adolescent labor in the country. Your participation in this study is voluntary. The answers to be given by a respondent and the identity of the respondent will not be disclosed to any party for the purpose of other than strictly research harmless to the respondent.

The research outcome that may be possible through this questionnaire is believed to contribute the objective of elimination of adolescent trafficking in Ethiopia. If you decide to participate in this project, please understand that your individual privacy will be maintained in all published or written work resulting from the study. This research is funded by Addis Ababa University.

If you have questions about the study, please contact: Zerihun Dewo, Tel 0911-485921 / 0910 – 275206, [dewozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dewozerihun77@gmail.com) or P.O. Box 160076, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

##### **Part II: Consent Form**

**Are you willing to be in the focus group to talk about the subject matter?**

I will review the fact sheet with the research participants and they should be fully agreed to be in the FG research. I further agree to keep confidential anything that is said in the group discussion.

\_\_\_\_\_ Moderator Name and Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

## Warm – up and Explanation (5 minutes)

### A. Introduction

[Note: This guide served as the basis for most focused group discussions, although in later groups, certain topical areas were prioritized to obtain more in-depth information than in more general interviews.]

Name of group interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Camp: \_\_\_\_\_

Time discussion started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time ended: \_\_\_\_\_ Team no: \_\_\_\_\_

Participant summary: \_\_\_\_\_ Women \_\_\_\_\_ Men \_\_\_\_\_ Children

### B. Purpose

Explain why we are here? ”We want help in understanding the problems of adolescent trafficked for labor. We will be doing similar interviews in all areas this week.”

### C. Procedure

Explain how all answers will be treated confidentially. “We are all from organizations working in the same areas and will treat answers with respect and will not share them except as general answers combined from all people who talk to us. We will not give names of individuals, to make you feel comfortable in talking freely with us. Participation in the discussion is completely voluntary and you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to answer.” Ask community members whether they are willing to participate in the group interviews.

### D. Self - introduction

1. Introduce facilitators.
2. Introduce members

## Part III: Guiding Questions

Ask the profiles of discussants

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Educational status \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

## **1. Main guiding questions**

1. When and where does adolescent trafficking occur? Can you give examples of trafficking on the area?
2. What problems have adolescent trafficking experienced in labor in your community? (Probe on the problem, not on health).
3. Who are the perpetrators? (PROBE: outside/inside of city, people you know/don't know). What happens to the perpetrators?
4. What are the problems that adolescent facing after trafficking? (PROBE: physical, psychological, social or health problems).
5. How do survivors of adolescent cope after the trafficking?
6. Has the problem of adolescent trafficking gotten worse, better, or stayed the same since you arrived in Addis Ababa?
7. What are community responses when adolescent trafficking occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? Do adolescent's support networks exist to help survivors?
8. What social and legal services exist to help address these problems? (PROBE: on the problems, legal counseling, social counseling). Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved?

## **2. Closing**

1. Thank people for their time and ideas, and express how helpful it has been to facilitators.
2. Explain next steps: "We will look at all information and will make a presentation of findings to representatives of the community and agencies working in camps. Representatives can give you information after this meeting."

11.2 Annex 2

ለቡድን ተወያይዎች የርዕስ መመሪያ

ክፍል 1: የመረጃ ገጽ

የጥናቱ ርዕስ: በአዲስ አበባውስጥ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል ታዲያዎችን ማዘዋወር

ተመራማሪ / አጥኝ: ዘርይሁን ደዎ

ለመደበኛ ተግባርና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል የታዲያዎችን የዘውውር ችግሮች ለመለየት በሚደረገው ጥናት እና ምርምር ፕሮጀክት ላይ እንድትሳተፉ/ፊት ጠየቃለሁ/ት ጠየቂያለሽ።

የዚህ ጥናት አላማ በኢትዮጵያውስጥ በተለይም በአዲስ አበባ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ታዲያዎችን ማዘዋወር ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምን እንደሆኑ መለየት ነው። ለዚህም ሲባል ስለ እራስህ/እራስሽ

የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ፣ ትምህርት፣ ሥራ እና የስራ ልምድ ትጠየቃለሁ/ት ጠየቂያለሽ።

ተሳትፎ ህ/ሽጥናቱ የታዲያዎች ጉልበት የስራ መጠን እና ለታዲያዎች ዘውውር የሚዳርጉ ምክንያቶች ምን እንደሆኑ ለመለየት ምን እንደሚያስከትል እና በሀገሪቱ የታዲያዎችን ጉልበት በዝባላ ማስቀረት ምን ዓይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ እንዳለባቸው ለመጠቀም ነው። በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ መሆንዎን ስፈልጋል።

ለጥያቄዎቹ የሚሰጡ መልሶች እና የመላሹ ማንነት ለማንኛውም አካል የማይገለጹ ሲሆን በመላሹ ላይ ምንም ዓይነት ጉዳት የማያስከትል እና ለጥናቱ አላማ ብቻ የሚውል ነው።

የጥናቱ ውጤት ከዚህ ጥያቄ እና መልስ የሚገኝ ሲሆን በኢትዮጵያ የሰፊ ያለውን የታዲያዎችን ፍልሰት ለማስቀረት የራሱ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚኖረው ይታመናል።

በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ከወሰን ክ/ከወሰን ሽያጭ ማንነት ህ/ሽጥ ብቅ የሚጠበቅ እና ከዚህ ጥናት በሚመነጭ ጭብ ማንኛውም ህትመት ላይ ምንም አስጊ ሁኔታ አይኖረውም።

ይህ ጥናት ፈንድ የተደረገው በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ነው።

ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ጥያቄ ካለዎት እባክዎ ዝርይሁን ደዎን በስልክ ቁጥር 0911-485921/0910-

275206፣ ይደውሉ ወይም በኢሜይል [dewozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dewozerihun77@gmail.com) ወይም ፖ.ሳ.ቁ 160076፣

አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ብለው ይጻፉ።

**ክፍል 2: የስምምነት ቅጽ**

ስለዚህ ርዕስ ጉዳይ ለመነጋገር ከተመረጠቡ ድንጋር ለመሆን ፍቃደኛነዎ/ሽን?

የእውነታ ገጹን ከጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ጋር በመሆን እክልሳለሁ፤

እነሱም በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ ስምምነት ሊኖራቸው ይገባል፡፡

በቡድን ውይይት ላይ የተገለጹትን መረጃዎች በሙሉ ሚስጢራዊነቱን ለመጠበቅ ተስማምቻለሁ፡፡

----- የአመቻቹ ስም እና ፊርማ

----- ቀን

**ማነቃቂያ እና ማብራሪያ (5 ደቂቃ)**

**ሀ/ መግቢያ**

(ማስታወሻ: ይህ መመሪያ ለአብዛኞቹ ቡድን ውይይቶች እንደ መነሻ የሚያገለግል ሆኖ ለወደፊቱ ግን የተወሰኑ ጉዳዮች ላይ የበለጠ ትኩረት በማድረግ ከጠቅላላ ቃለ መጠይቅ ይልቅ ጥልቅ መረጃ ለማግኘት የሚደረግ ይሆናል፡፡)

ቃለ መጠይቅ የተደረገለት ቡድን ስም: ----- ቀን: ----- ካምፕ:-----

ውይይት የተጀመረበት ሰአት:----- ያለቀበት ሰአት:----- የቡድን ቁ:-----

የተሳታፊዎች ክለሳ:----- ሴት:----- ወንድ:----- ህጻናት:-----

**ለ/ አላማ**

ለምን እዚህ እንደመጣን ማብራራት: “የታዳጊዎች ለጉልበት ስራ መዘዋወር ችግሮችን እንዲያውቁ ለመርዳት፡፡ በዚህ ሳምንት በሁሉም ቦታዎች ይህንን ተመሳሳይ ቃለ መጠይቅ እናደርጋለን፡፡”

**ሐ/ አካሄድ**

ሁሉም ምላሾች እንዴት ሚስጢራዊነታቸው እንደሚጠበቅ ግለጽ፡፡ “ሁላችንም የመጣነው ተመሳሳይ ጉዳይ ላይ ከሚሰሩ ድርጅቶች ስለሆነ መልሶቻችሁን በአክብሮት ተቀብለን ለማንም የማንንም ግለሰብ ስም ሳንጠራ በደፈናው የተሰጡንን መልሶች

ለመቀበል ነው። ስለዚህ ነጻ ሆናችሁ ከእኛ ጋር መነጋገር ያስፈልጋል። በዚህ ውይይት ላይ መሳተፍ ፍጹም ፍቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ በመሆኑ መመለስ የማትፈልገውን/የማትፈልገውን ጥያቄ መዘለል መብትህ/ሽ ነው።” የማህበረሰቡን አባላት በቡድን ውይይቱ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኝነታቸውን ጠይቅ።

**መ/ ራስን ማስተዋወቅ**

- 1) አመቻቹን ማስተዋወቅ
- 2) አባላትን ማስተዋወቅ

**ክፍል 3: መሪ ጥያቄዎች**

**የተወያይዎችን የግል ሁኔታ ጠይቅ/ቂ**

ጾታ \_\_\_\_\_ እድሜ \_\_\_\_\_  
 የትምህርት ደረጃ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ሥራ \_\_\_\_\_

**1. ዋና የጥያቄዎች መመሪያ**

1. ታዳጊዎች የሚዘዋወሩት መቼ እና ወደ ስትላው?  
 በአካባቢው የዘውውር ሰዓቶችን መስጠት ትችላለህ/ሽ?
2. በህብረተሰባችሁ ውስጥ ታዳጊዎች ለስራ ብለው መዘዋወር ምን ዓይነት ችግሮችን አስከተለ?  
 (ችግሩ ላይ እንጂ ጤና ላይ አታትኩር)
3. ቀስቃሾች እንዳይኖሩባቸው? (አትኩሮት፣ በከተማው ውስጥ/ውጪ፣  
 የምታውቀው ሰው/የማታውቀው)፣ ቀስቃሾቹ ምን ስለሆኑ ነው?
4. ታዳጊዎች ከተዘዋወሩ በኋላ ምን ዓይነት ችግሮች ይገጥሙ አቸዋል? (ምሪት፣ አካላዊ፣  
 ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ ወይም የጤና ችግሮች)
5. ታዳጊዎች ከዘውውር መልስ በኋላ እንዴት ወደ ነባር ህይወታቸው ይመለሳሉ?

6. የታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ግርድታዎች ስለሰጠው ስሜት/ሽወዳሪ ህብረት ፣ ተሻሻለው ይስጥን ወይስ ለሌላው ይሰጥ?  
ቀጥሏል?
7. ታዳጊዎች ሲዘዋወሩ ህብረተሰቡ ምን ዓይነት ምላሽ ይሰጣል?  
ግጭትን ለማስቀረት ምን ይደረጋል? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት ምን ይደረጋል?  
እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት መሻሻል አለባቸው? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት የታዳጊዎች ድጋፍ መዋቅር  
አለው ይህ?
8. እነዚህን ግሮች ለመቅረፍ ምን ዓይነት ማህበራዊ እና ህጋዊ አገልግሎቶች ተዘርግተዋል?  
(ምሪት፣ ብቻ ግሮቹ ላይ ፣ ህጋዊ ምክር አገልግሎት ፣ ማህበራዊ ምክር አገልግሎት)  
እነዚህን አገልግሎቶች የሚሰጠው ማን ነው? እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት ይሻሻላሉ?

**2. መዝገያ**

1. ሰዎች ለሰጡት ጊዜ እና ሀሳቦች ስንጋና አቅርብ ፣  
ለአመቻቸው ህምን ያክል ጠቀሜታ እንዳለው ይገለጻላቸው።
2. ቀጣይ እርምጃ ምን እንደሆነ ግለጽ፡  
“በሙሉ መረጃዎችን አይተንው ጤቱን ለማህበረሰቡ ተወካዮች እና ለካምፕ ኤጀንሲዎች ማብራሪያ እንሰጣለን። ከዚህ በታች ስላትተወካዮች መረጃ ይሰጡ አችኋል።”

### **11.3 ANNEX 3.**

#### **Topic Guide for in – depth interview for victims**

##### **Part I: Information Sheet**

**Name of the study: QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT TRAFFICKING FOR PRIMARY ACTIVITY AND DOMESTIC LABOUR IN ADDIS ABABA.**

**Investigator: ZERIHUN DEWO (B.Sc.)**

You are requested to participate in a research project on problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor. The purpose of this research is to find out what the principal problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor are in Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa city. For this purpose, you will be asked questions regarding yourself, your family conditions, your education, work and experiences. Your participation will enable the study to identify the magnitude of adolescent labor and factors contributing to adolescent trafficking, consequences and what actions should be taken to eliminate adolescent labor in the country. Your participation in this study is voluntary. The answers to be given by a respondent and the identity of the respondent will not be disclosed to any party for the purpose of other than strictly research harmless to the respondent.

The research outcome that may be possible through this questionnaire is believed to contribute the objective of elimination of adolescent trafficking in Ethiopia. If you decide to participate in this project, please understand that your individual privacy will be maintained in all published or written work resulting from the study. This research is funded by Addis Ababa University.

If you have questions about the study, please contact: Zerihun Dewo, Tel 0911-485921 / 0910 – 275206, [dewozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dewozerihun77@gmail.com) or P.O. Box 160076, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

##### **Part II: Consent Form**

**Are you willing to be in the focus group to talk about the subject matter?**

I will review the fact sheet with the research participants and they should be fully agreed to be in the FG research. I further agree to keep confidential anything that is said in the group discussion.

\_\_\_\_\_ Moderator Name and Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

## **Part III Guiding Questions**

### **Basic Profile of the Interviewee**

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Educational status \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

### **Main interview guides**

#### **1. Main discussion**

1. When and where does trafficking occur? Can you give examples of trafficking on the area?
2. What problems have adolescent trafficking experienced in labor in your community? (Probe on the problem, not on health).
3. Who are the perpetrators? (PROBE: outside/inside of city, people you know/don't know.) What happens to the perpetrators?
4. What are the problems that adolescent facing after trafficking? (PROBE: physical, psychological, social problems.)
5. How do survivors of adolescent cope after the trafficking?
6. Has the problem of adolescent trafficking gotten worse, better, or stayed the same since you arrived in Addis Ababa?
7. What are community responses when adolescent trafficking occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? Do adolescent's support networks exist to help survivors?
8. What social and legal services exist to help address these problems? (PROBE: on the problems, legal counseling, social counseling.) Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved?

#### **Profile of victims**

- 1.1. Does your institution collect data on the incidence of trafficking in adolescent in your area/level of operation? [Please attach available information]
- 1.2. If yes, does the data include time-series and disaggregated information on victims and perpetrators? Time-series [collected/organized periodically, e.g., annual]: Information on victims disaggregated by age, sex, and information on perpetrators:

- 1.3 How would you describe a typical victim of trafficking in adolescent in terms of age, sex educational level and place of residence (Urban or rural)?
- 1.4 What do you think are the factors enhancing the vulnerability of adolescent for trafficking for labor exploitation? [Please rank and identify most vulnerable groups across selected factors]
- 1.5 How would you describe a typical perpetrator of trafficking in adolescent in terms of relationship with the victim?

### **Causes**

1. What are the major pushes factors making adolescent vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [Please rank if more than one]
2. What are the major pulls factors making adolescent vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [Please rank if more than one]
3. Have you surmised any trend or pattern in terms of timing of trafficking, methods/techniques used by traffickers and identity of victims?
4. How do you think is trafficking in adolescent for labor exploitation perceived in communities?

### **Exploitation**

1. What are the recognized types of labor exploitation that victims face /forced into nationally? [Please enumerate]:
2. Which type of abuse and exploitation is most prevalent among victims of trafficking in adolescent for labor exploitation, health and basic needs? [Please rank if more than one]
3. Which group of victims of trafficking in adolescent is most vulnerable to the identified forms of abuse and exploitation? [Please indicate the most vulnerable groups in terms of age, sex, and types of exploitative labor, e.g. household, agricultural, etc...]

### **2. Closing**

1. Thank people for their time and ideas, and express how helpful it has been to facilitators.
2. Explain next steps: “We will look at all information and will make a presentation of findings to representatives of the community and agencies working in camps. Representatives can give you information after this meeting.”

**\*This Format is for each professional and or office members**

11.4 Annex 4

በጥልቅ ለሚጠቁ የችግሩ ሰለባዎች ርዕስ መመሪያ

ክፍል 1: የመረጃ ገጽ

የጥናቱ ርዕስ: በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል ታዳጊዎችን ማዘዋወር

ተመራማሪ / አጥኝ: ዘርይሁን ደዎ

ለመደበኛ ተግባር እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል የታዳጊዎችን ዝውውር ችግሮችን ለመለየት በሚደረገው ጥናት እና ምርምር ፕሮጀክት ላይ እንድትሳተፍ/ፊ ትጠየቃለሁ/ትጠየቁያለሽ። የዚህ ጥናት አላማ በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ በተለይም በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል ታዳጊዎችን የማዘዋወር ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምን እንደሆኑ መለየት ነው። ለዚህም ሲባል ስለ እራስህ/እራስሽ፣ የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ፣ ትምህርት፣ ሥራ እና የስራ ልምድ ትጠየቃለሁ/ትጠየቁያለሽ። ተሳትፎህ/ሽ ጥናቱ የታዳጊዎች ጉልበት የስራ መጠን እና ለታዳጊዎች ዝውውር የሚዳርጉ ምክንያቶች ምን እንደሆኑ ለመለየት፣ ምን እንደሚያስከትል እና በሀገሪቱ የታዳጊዎችን ጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለማስቀረት ምን አይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ እንዳለባቸው ለመጠቀም ነው። በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ መሆን ያስፈልጋል። ለጥያቄዎቹ የሚሰጡ መልሶች እና የመላሹ ማንነት ለማንኛውም አካል የማይገለጽ ሲሆን በመላሹ ላይ ምንም አይነት ጉዳት የማያስከትል እና ለጥናቱ አላማ ብቻ የሚውል ነው።

የጥናቱ ውጤት ከዚህ ጥያቄ እና መልስ የሚገኝ ሲሆን በኢትዮጵያ እየሰፋ ያለውን የታዳጊዎችን ፍልሰት ለማስቀረት የራሱ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚኖረው ይታመናል። በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ከወሰንክ/ከወሰንሽ የግል ማንነት-ህ/ሽ በጥብቅ የሚጠበቅ እና ከዚህ ጥናት በሚመነጭ በማንኛውም ህትመት ላይ ምንም አስጊ ሁኔታ አይኖረውም። ይህ ጥናት ፈንድ የተደረገው በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ነው። ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ጥያቄ ካለዎት እባክዎን ዘራሁን ደዎን በስልክ ቁጥር 0911-485921/0910-275206፣ በኢሜይል [dawozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dawozerihun77@gmail.com) ወይም ፖ.ሳ.ቁ 160076፣ አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ብለው ይጻፉ።

**ክፍል 2: የስምምነት ቅጽ**

ስለዚህ ርዕስ ጉዳይ ለመነጋገር ከተመረጠ ቡድን ጋር ለመሆን ፍቃደኛ ነህ/ሽ?

የእውነታ ገጹን ከጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ጋር በመሆን እክልሳለሁ፤ እነሱም በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ ስምምነት ሊኖራቸው ይገባል። በቡድን ውይይቱ ላይ የተገለጹትን መረጃዎች በሙሉ ሚስጢራዊነቱን ለመጠበቅ ተስማምቻለሁ።

----- የአመቻቹ ስም እና ፊርማ

----- ቀን

**ክፍል 3: መሪ ጥያቄዎች**

**የቃለ መጠይቅ ተደራጊው መሰረታዊ ፕሮፋይል**

ጾታ \_\_\_\_\_ እድሜ \_\_\_\_\_

የትምህርት ደረጃ \_\_\_\_\_

ሥራ \_\_\_\_\_

**1. ዋና የቃለመጠይቅ መሪ**

1. ታዳጊዎች የሚዘዋወሩት መቼ እና ወይም ነው? በአካባቢው የዘውድ ምሳሌዎችን መስጠት ትችላለህ/ሽ?
2. በህብረተሰባችሁ ውስጥ ታዳጊዎች ለስራ ብለው መዘዋወር ምን አይነት ችግሮችን አስከተለ? (ችግሩ ላይ እንጂ ጤና ላይ አታትኩር)
3. ቀስቃሾች እነማን ናቸው? (አትኩሮት፣ በከተማው ውስጥ/ውጪ፤ የምታውቀው ሰው/የማታውቀው)፤ ቀስቃሾቹ ምን ስለሆኑ ነው?
4. ታዳጊዎች ከተዘዋወሩ በኋላ ምን አይነት ችግሮች ይገጥሙአቸዋል? (ምሪት፣ አካላዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ ችግሮች)

5. ታዳጊዎች ከዝውውር መልስ በኋላ እንዴት ወደ ነባር ህይወታቸው ይመለሳሉ?
6. ታዳጊዎች ሲዘዋወሩ ህብረተሰቡ ምን አይነት ምላሽ ይሰጣል? ግጭትን ለማስቀረት ምን ይደረጋል? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት ምን ይደረጋል? እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት መሻሻል አለባቸው? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት የታዳጊዎች ድጋፍ መዋቅር አለ ወይ?
7. እነዚህን ችግሮች ለመቅረፍ ምን አይነት ማህበራዊ እና ህጋዊ አገልግሎቶች ተዘርግተዋል? (ምሪት፡ በችግሮቹ ላይ፤ ህጋዊ ምክር አገልግሎት፤ ማህበራዊ ምክር አገልግሎት) እነዚህን አገልግሎቶች የሚሰጠው ማን ነው? እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት ይሻሻላሉ?
8. የታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ችግር አዲስ አበባ ከመጣህ/ሽ ወዲህ ባሰበት፤ ተሻሻለ ወይስ እንደነበረበት ቀጥሏል?

**የሰለባዎቹ ፕሮፋይል**

1. የአንተ/ያንቺ ተቋም በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራችሁ ደረጃ ስለ ታዳጊዎች ዝውውር መረጃ ይሰበስባል?
2. አዎ ከሆነ መረጃው ወቅታዊ ሂደቱን፤ የሰለባዎቹን እና የአነሳሾቹን መረጃ ካተተ ነው? ወቅታዊ ሂደት (በየወቅቱ የሚሰበሰብ/የሚቀናበር፤ ለምሳሌ አመታዊ) የሰለባዎቹን መረጃ በእድሜ፤ በጾታ፤ የአነሳሾቹን መረጃ፤
3. የአንድን የዝውውር ሰለባ ታዳጊ በእድሜ፤ በጾታ፤ በትምህርት ደረጃ እና በመኖሪያ አድራሻ (ከተማ ወይም ገጠር) እንዴት ልትገልጽ ትችላለህ?
4. ለጉልበት ብዝበዛ ተግባር ሲባል የታዳጊዎችን ተጋላጭነት ከሚያባብሱ ምክንያቶች የትኞቹ ናቸው?
5. አንድን የታዳጊ ዝውውር ቀስቃሽ ከሰለባው ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት እንዴት መግለጽ ትችላለህ?

**መንስኤዎች**

1. በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራ ደረጃችሁ ታዳጊዎችን ለህገ ወጥ ዝውውር ከሚገፋፉ ምክንያቶች ዋና ዋናዎቹ የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)
2. በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራ ደረጃችሁ ታዳጊዎችን ለህገ ወጥ ዝውውር ከሚሰቡ ምክንያቶች ዋና ዋናዎቹ የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)
3. በህገወጥ ታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ዙሪያ አዘዋዋሪዎቹ የሚጠቀሙአቸውን በወቅት፣ በዘይቤ/ቴክኒክ እና የሰለጠኖችን ማንነት ለይተህ መናገር ትችላላህ?
4. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ታዳጊዎችን ለጉልበት ብዝበዛ ማዘዋወር እንዴት ይታያል?

**ጭቆና /ብዝበዛ**

1. በአገር ውስጥ ሰለጠኖችን የሚገጥሙ የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ጭቆናዎች ምን ዓይነት ናቸው? (በዝርዝር ይቅረብ)
2. የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ሰለጠኖችን ብዙ ጊዜ የሚያጋጥሙአቸው ጭቆናዎች ከጠናና መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶች አንጻር የትኞቹ አይነቶች ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)
3. ለተገለጹት ጥቃቶች እና ጭቆናዎች ይበልጥ ተጋላጭ የሆኑት ሰለጠኖች የትኞቹ ቡድኖች ናቸው? (በጣም ተጋላጭ የሆኑትን ቡድኖች በእድሜ፣ በጾታ፣ እና የጉልበት ብዝበዛ አይነቶች፣ ለምሳሌ ለቤት ስራ፣ ለእርሻ ወዘተ በማለት ለይ)

**መዝጊያ**

1. ሰዎች ለሰጡት ጊዜ እና ሀሳቦች ምስጋና አቅርብ፤ ለአመቻቹ ይህ ምን ያክል ጠቀሜታ እንዳለው ይገለጻላቸው።
  2. ቀጣይ እርምጃ ምን እንደሆነ ግለጽ፡ “በሙሉ መረጃዎችን አይተን ውጤቱን ለማህበረሰቡ ተወካዮች እና ለካምፕ ኤጀንሲዎች ማብራሪያ እንሰጣለን። ከዚህ ስብሰባ በኋላ ተወካዮች መረጃ ይሰጡአችኋል።”
- ይህ ፎርማት ለእያንዳንዱ ባለሙያ እና መ/ቤት አባላት ያገለግላል።

## 11.5 ANNEX 5.

### Topic guide for key informants

#### Part I: Information Sheet

**Name of the study: QUALITATIVE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT TRAFFICKING FOR PRIMARY ACTIVITY AND DOMESTIC LABOUR IN ADDIS ABABA.**

**Investigator: ZERIHUN DEWO (B.Sc.)**

You are requested to participate in a research project on problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor. The purpose of this research is to find out what the principal problems of adolescent trafficking for primary activity and domestic labor are in Ethiopia, particularly in Addis Ababa city. For this purpose, you will be asked questions regarding yourself, your family conditions, your education, work and experiences. Your participation will enable the study to identify the magnitude of adolescent labor and factors contributing to adolescent trafficking, consequences and what actions should be taken to eliminate adolescent labor in the country. Your participation in this study is voluntary. The answers to be given by a respondent and the identity of the respondent will not be disclosed to any party for the purpose of other than strictly research harmless to the respondent.

The research outcome that may be possible through this questionnaire is believed to contribute the objective of elimination of adolescent trafficking in Ethiopia. If you decide to participate in this project, please understand that your individual privacy will be maintained in all published or written work resulting from the study. This research is funded by Addis Ababa University.

If you have questions about the study, please contact: Zerihun Dewo, Tel 0911-485921 / 0910 – 275206, [dewozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dewozerihun77@gmail.com) or P.O. Box 160076, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

#### Part II: Consent Form

**Are you willing to be in the focus group to talk about the subject matter?**

I will review the fact sheet with the research participants and they should be fully agreed to be in the FG research. I further agree to keep confidential anything that is said in the group discussion.

\_\_\_\_\_ Moderator Name and Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

### **Part III Guiding Questions**

#### **Basic Profile of the Interviewee**

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Educational status \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

#### **1. Main interview guides**

1. When and where does trafficking occur? Can you give examples of trafficking on the area?
2. Who are the perpetrators? (PROBE: outside/inside of city, people you know/don't know.) What happens to the perpetrators?
3. What problems have adolescent trafficking experienced in labor in your community? (Probe on the problem, not on health).
4. What are the problems that adolescent facing after trafficking? (PROBE: physical, psychological, social problems.)
5. How do survivors of adolescent cope after the trafficking?
6. Has the problem of adolescent trafficking gotten worse, better, or stayed the same since you arrived in Addis Ababa?
7. What are community responses when adolescent trafficking occurs? What is done to prevent violence? What is done to help survivors? How could these efforts be improved? Do adolescent's support networks exist to help survivors?
8. What social and legal services exist to help address these problems? (PROBE: on the problems, legal counseling, social counseling.) Who provides these services? How could these efforts be improved?

#### **EXTRA QUESTIONS TO ADD FOR SPECIAL GROUPS:**

##### **RELIGIOUS LEADERS:**

1. What does Islam teach on adolescent trafficking, both for preventing the problem and sanctioning those that are adolescent trafficking for labor?
2. Is there anything that religious leaders can do to prevent adolescent trafficking?

**DISABLED:**

Do the existing services prevent or help those trafficked address you as well, as a special group with special needs?

**WOMEN LEADERS:**

Is there anything women leaders can do to prevent adolescent trafficking?

**Profile of victims**

1. Does your institution collect data on the incidence of trafficking in adolescent in your area/level of operation? [Please attach available information]
2. If yes, does the data include time-series and disaggregated information on victims and perpetrators? Time-series [collected/organized periodically, e.g., annual]: Information on victims disaggregated by age, sex, and information on perpetrators:
3. How would you describe a typical victim of trafficking in adolescent in terms of age, sex educational level and place of residence (Urban or rural)?
4. What do you think are the factors enhancing the vulnerability of adolescent for trafficking for labor exploitation? [Please rank and identify most vulnerable groups across selected factors]
5. How would you describe a typical perpetrator of trafficking in adolescent in terms of relationship with the victim?

**Causes**

1. What are the major pushes factors making adolescent vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [Please rank if more than one]
2. What are the major pulls factors making adolescent vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [Please rank if more than one]
3. Have you surmised any trend or pattern in terms of timing of trafficking, methods/techniques used by traffickers and identity of victims?
4. How do you think is trafficking in adolescent for labor exploitation perceived in communities?

**Exploitation**

1. What are the recognized types of labor exploitation that victims face /forced into nationally? [Please enumerate]:

2. Which type of abuse and exploitation is most prevalent among victims of trafficking in adolescent for labor exploitation, health and basic needs? [Please rank if more than one]
3. Which group of victims of trafficking in adolescent is most vulnerable to the identified forms of abuse and exploitation? [Please indicate the most vulnerable groups in terms of age, sex, and types of exploitative labor, e.g. household, agricultural, etc...]

## **2. Closing**

1. Thank people for their time and ideas, and express how helpful it has been to facilitators.
2. Explain next steps: “We will look at all information and will make a presentation of findings to representatives of the community and agencies working in camps. Representatives can give you information after this meeting.”

**\*This Format is for each professional and or office members**

11.6 Annex 6.

ለተመረጡ መረጃ ሰጪዎች ርዕስ

ክፍል 1: የመረጃ ገጽ

የጥናቱ ርዕስ: በአዲስ አበባውስጥ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል ታዳጊዎችን ማዘዋወር

ተመራማሪ / አጥኝ: ዘርይሁን ደዎ

ለመደበኛ ተግባር እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል የታዳጊዎችን ዝውውር ችግሮችን ለመለየት በሚደረገው ጥናት እና ምርምር ፕሮጀክት ላይ እንድትሳተፉ/ፊ ትጠየቃለሁ/ትጠየቁያለሽ። የዚህ ጥናት አላማ በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ በተለይም በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለመደበኛ ተግባራት እና ለጉልበት ስራ ሲባል ታዳጊዎችን የማዘዋወር ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምን እንደሆኑ መለየት ነው። ለዚህም ሲባል ስለ እራስህ/እራስሽ፣ የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ፣ ትምህርት፣ ሥራ እና የስራ ልምድ ትጠየቃለሁ/ትጠየቁያለሽ። ተሳትፎህ/ሽ ጥናቱ የታዳጊዎች ጉልበት የስራ መጠን እና ለታዳጊዎች ዝውውር የሚዳርጉ ምክንያቶች ምን እንደሆኑ ለመለየት፣ ምን እንደሚያስከትል እና በሀገሪቱ የታዳጊዎችን ጉልበት ብዝሃ ለማስቀረት ምን አይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ እንዳለባቸው ለመጠቀም ነው። በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍቃደኛ መሆን ያስፈልጋል። ለጥያቄዎቹ የሚሰጡ መልሶች እና የመላሹ ማንነት ለማንኛውም አካል የማይገለጽ ሲሆን በመላሹ ላይ ምንም አይነት ጉዳት የማያስከትል እና ለጥናቱ አላማ ብቻ የሚውል ነው።

የጥናቱ ውጤት ከዚህ ጥያቄ መልስ የሚገኝ ሲሆን በኢትዮጵያ እየሰፋ ያለውን የታዳጊዎችን ፍልሰት ለማስቀረት የራሱ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚኖረው ይታመናል። በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ከወሰንክ/ከወሰንሽ የግል ማንነት-ህ/ሽ በጥብቅ የሚጠበቅ እና ከዚህ ጥናት በሚመነጭ በማንኛውም ህትመት ላይ ምንም አስጊ ሁኔታ አይኖረውም። ይህ ጥናት ፈንድ የተደረገው በበአዲስ አበባ የኒሽርሲ.ቲ ነው። ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ጥያቄ ካለዎት እባክዎን ዘሪሁን ደዎን በስልክ ቁጥር 0911-485921/0910-275206፣ በኢሜይል [dawozerihun77@gmail.com](mailto:dawozerihun77@gmail.com) ወይም ፖ.ሳ.ቁ 160076፣ አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ብለው ይጻፉ።

**ክፍል 2: የስምምነት ቅጽ**

ስለዚህ ርዕስ ጉዳይ ለመነጋገር ከተመረጠ ቡድን ጋር ለመሆን ፍቃደኛ ነህ/ሽ?

የእውነታ ገጹን ከጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች ጋር በመሆን እክልሳለሁ፤ እነሱም በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ሙሉ ስምምነት ሊኖራቸው ይገባል። በቡድን ውይይቱ ላይ የተገለጹትን መረጃዎች በሙሉ ሚስጢራዊነቱን ለመጠበቅ ተስማምቻለሁ።

----- የአመቻቹ ስም እና ፊርማ

----- ቀን

**ክፍል 3: መሪ ጥያቄዎች**

**የቃለ መጠይቅ ተደራጊው መሰረታዊ ፕሮፋይል**

ጾታ \_\_\_\_\_ እድሜ \_\_\_\_\_

የትምህርት ደረጃ \_\_\_\_\_

ሥራ \_\_\_\_\_

**2. ዋና የቃለመጠይቅ መሪ**

1. ታዳጊዎች የሚዘዋወሩት መቼ እና ወዴት ነው? በአካባቢው የዝውውር ምሳሌዎችን መስጠት ትችላለህ/ሽ?
2. በህብረተሰባችሁ ውስጥ ታዳጊዎች ለስራ ብለው መዘዋወር ምን አይነት ችግሮችን አስከተለ? (ችግሩ ላይ እንጂ ጤና ላይ አታትኩር)
3. ቀስቃሾች እንማን ናቸው? (አትኩሮት፣በከተማው ውስጥ/ውጪ፣ የምታውቀው ሰው/የማታውቀው)፤ ቀስቃሾቹ ምን ስለሆኑ ነው?
4. ታዳጊዎች ከተዘዋወሩ በኋላ ምን አይነት ችግሮች ይገጥሙአቸዋል? (ምሪት፣ አካላዊ፣ ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ ችግሮች)
5. ታዳጊዎች ከዝውውር መልስ በኋላ እንዴት ወደ ነባር ህይወታቸው ይመለሳሉ?

6. ታዳጊዎች ሲዘዋወሩ ህብረተሰቡ ምን አይነት ምላሽ ይሰጣል? ግጭትን ለማስቀረት ምን ይደረጋል? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት ምን ይደረጋል? እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት መሻሻል አለባቸው? ተመላሾችን ለመርዳት የታዳጊዎች ድጋፍ መዋቅር አለ ወይ?
7. እነዚህን ችግሮች ለመቅረፍ ምን አይነት ማህበራዊ እና ህጋዊ አገልግሎቶች ተዘርግተዋል? (ምሪት፡ በችግሮቹ ላይ፤ ህጋዊ ምክር አገልግሎት፤ ማህበራዊ ምክር አገልግሎት) እነዚህን አገልግሎቶች የሚሰጠው ማን ነው? እነዚህ ጥረቶች እንዴት ይሻሻላሉ?
8. የታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ችግር አዲስ አበባ ከመጣህ/ሽ ወዲህ ባሰበት፤ ተሻሻለ ወይስ እንደነበረበት ቀጥሏል?

**ለልዩ ቡድኖች የሚጨመሩ ጥያቄዎች**

**ለሀይማኖት መሪዎች**

1. በታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ላይ እስልምና ምን ያስተምራል፤ ችግሩን ለመከላከል እና ታዳጊዎችን ለጉልበት ስራ በሚያዘዋወሩት ላይ እርምጃ ለመውሰድ ጭምር?
2. የታዳጊዎችን ዝውውር ለመከላከል የሀይማኖት መሪዎች የሚሰሩት ነገር አለን?

**አካል ጉዳተኞች:** ለዝውውር ሰለባዎች ያሉት አገልግሎቶች የእናንተን ልዩ ቡድን እንደ ልዩ ፍላጎት ያካትታሉ?

**ሴት አመራሮች:** ሴት አመራሮች የታዳጊዎችን ዝውውር ለማስቀረት የሚያደርጉት አስተዋጽኦ አለ ወይ?

**የሰለባዎቹ ፕሮፋይል**

1. የአንተ/ያንቺ ተቋም በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራችሁ ደረጃ ስለ ታዳጊዎች ዝውውር መረጃ ይሰበስባል?
2. አዎ ከሆነ መረጃው ወቅታዊ ሂደቱን፤ የሰለባዎቹን እና የአነሳሾቹን መረጃ ካተተ ነው?

ወቅታዊ ሂደት (በየወቅቱ የሚሰበሰብ/የሚቀናበር፤ ለምሳሌ አመታዊ) የሰለጠኞችን እድሜ፤ በጾታ፤ በመረጃ፤ የአነሳሾችን መረጃ፡---

3. የአንድን የዝውውር ሰለጠኛ ታዳጊ በእድሜ፤ በጾታ፤ በትምህርት ደረጃ እና በመኖሪያ አድራሻ (ገጠር ወይም ከተማ) እንዴት ልትገልጽ ትችላለህ?
4. ለጉልበት ብዝሃ ተግባር ሲባል የታዳጊዎችን ተጋላጭነት ከሚያባብሱ ምክንያቶች የትኞቹ ናቸው?
5. አንድን የታዳጊ ዝውውር ቀስቃሽ ከሰለጠኑ ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት እንዴት መግለጽ ትችላለህ?

**መንስኤዎች**

1. በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራ ደረጃችሁ ታዳጊዎችን ለህገ ወጥ ዝውውር ከሚገፋፉ ምክንያቶች ዋና ዋናዎቹ የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)
2. በአካባቢያችሁ/በስራ ደረጃችሁ ታዳጊዎችን ለህገ ወጥ ዝውውር ከሚስቡ ምክንያቶች ዋና ዋናዎቹ የትኞቹ ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)
3. በህገወጥ ታዳጊዎች ዝውውር ዙሪያ አዘዋዋሪዎቹ የሚጠቀሙአቸውን በወቅት፤ በዘይ/ቴክኒክ እና የሰለጠኞችን ማንነት ለይተህ መናገር ትችላለህ?
4. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ታዳጊዎችን ለጉልበት ብዝሃ ማዘዋወር እንዴት ይታያል?

**ጭቆና /ብዝሃ**

1. በአገር ውስጥ ሰለጠኞችን የሚገጥሙ የጉልበት ብዝሃ ጭቆናዎች ምን ዓይነት ናቸው? (በዝርዝር ይቅረብ)
2. የጉልበት ብዝሃ ሰለጠኞችን ብዙ ጊዜ የሚያጋጥሙአቸው ጭቆናዎች ከጠናና መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶች አንጻር የትኞቹ ዓይነቶች ናቸው? (ከአንድ በላይ ከሆኑ ደረጃ ይሰጣቸው)

3. ለተገለጹት ጥቃቶች እና ጭቆናዎች ይበልጥ ተጋላጭ የሆኑት ሰለባዎች የትኞቹ ቡድኖች ናቸው? (በጣም ታጋላጭ የሆኑትን ቡድኖች በእድሜ፣ በጾታ፣ እና የጉልበት ብዝሃነት አይነቶች፣ ለምሳሌ ለቤት ስራ፣ ለእርሻ ወዘተ በማለት ለይ)

**መዝጊያ**

1. ሰዎች ለሰጡት ጊዜ እና ሀሳቦች ምስጋና አቅርብ፤ ለአመቻቹ ይህ ምን ያክል ጠቀሜታ እንዳለው ይገለጽላቸው።
  2. ቀጣይ እርምጃ ምን እንደሆነ ግለጽ፡ “በሙሉ መረጃዎችን አይተን ውጤቱን ለማህበረሰቡ ተወካዮች እና ለካምፕ ኤጀንሲዎች ማብራሪያ እንሰጣለን። ከዚህ ስብሰባ በኋላ ተወካዮች መረጃ ይሰጡላችኋል።”
- ይህ ፎርማት ለእያንዳንዱ ባለሙያ እና መ/ቤት አባላት ያገለግላል።

**11.7 ANNEX 7.**

**Informed consent for observation (Photographing)**

I \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned here is volunteer to be photographed for the purpose of Zerihun Dewo's research conducted on Adolescent trafficking for Labor and also I don't clam by the law.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name and signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

11.8 Annex 8

ለእይታ የተገለጸ ስምምነት (ፎቶ ለማንሳት)

እኔ ----- እዚህ ላይ የተገለጹኩ ዘራሁን ደዎ በታዳጊዎች ህገ ወጥ ዝውውር ለጉልበት ስራ አስመልክቶ ለሚያደርገው ምርምር ፎቶ እንዲያነሳኝ እውቅና የሰጠሁ ሲሆን በህግም አልጠይቀውም።

----- የአመቻቹ ስም እና ፊርማ

----- ቀን

**11.9 ANNEX 9.**

Registration form for FGD and in – depth interview

Date \_\_\_\_\_

FGD / Interview identification code \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name of the Participant \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_

If ever married, duration \_\_\_\_\_

Educational status \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Monthly income \_\_\_\_\_

Additional information, if any \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**11.10 ANNEX 10.**

**Sample FGD/Interview Recording Sheet**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

FGD/Interview identification code \_\_\_\_\_

Type of number of participant's \_\_\_\_\_

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Moderator \_\_\_\_\_

Note taker \_\_\_\_\_

Time started \_\_\_\_\_

Time ended \_\_\_\_\_

## Declaration

I the undersigned, declare that this is my original work, has never been presented in this or any other University and all the people and institutions who gave support for this work are fully acknowledged.

Name of the student: Zerihun Dewo

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

### Approval of the primary Advisor

This thesis work has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

Name of the primary advisor: Dr Wubegzier Mekonnen

Date. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_