

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**A STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOR IN
AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF KECHENE NEIGHBORHOOD,
ETHIOPIA**

ASHENAFI KORME

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND
ORIENTAL STUDIES**

**PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN AFRICAN STUDIES (STATE AND
CITIZENSHIP)**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

JANUARY 2017

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL STUDIES

**A STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOR IN
AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF KECHENE NEIGHBORHOOD,
ETHIOPIA**

ASHENAFI KORME

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE
STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN AFRICAN STUDIES**

ADVISOR

ZERIHUN BERHANE (PHD)

**ADDIS ABABA
JAN, 2017**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank my Almighty God who brought me to this end. Secondly, I wish to express my thankful gratitude to my advisor Dr. Zerihun Berhane, Assistance Professor at center for African and oriental studies in Addis Ababa University, for considering the topics relevant and offering insightful directions and thoughtful comments after reading the paper in its different stages.

My sincere respect is also goes to my wife Nardos Hailu for all of her support. Without her motivation, moral, material and related assistances, this thesis work would not have been successful. Thirdly, I am very much thankful for the support from my family members, particularly my father KormeKolche and my mother Shemba Edo and my brother Gutema Korme and sisters Meseret, Keneni, Ayantu, Ayane and Bekan Korme who have played the central role in facilitating my study. Their inspiration has been a source of inner-strength in my personal life. Fourthly, I owe a debt of gratitude to many friends who have contributed to this work in different ways. I cannot name all because they are so many. Finally, my thanks goes to all the subject participants and members of *Kechene Debre Selam* secondary school administration staffs (Mr. Mohamed Hassan, Yohanes Worku, Surafel Tessema and Kefale Amare) and my grade 10 section 2 students, who had been very cooperative in facilitating the interview and giving information about the working children. ***Thank You!***

Ashenafi Korme

20017

ACRONOMY

AIDS	-----	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ACPF	-----	African Child Protection Forum
CRC	-----	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSA	-----	Central Statistical Authority
EAMAT	-----	East African Multidisciplinary Advisory Team
FDRE	-----	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	-----	Focus Group Discussion
ILO	-----	International Labour Organization
IPEC	-----	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MOLSA	-----	Ministry Of Labour and Social Affairs
NGO	-----	Non Governmental Organization
OECD	-----	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SC	-----	Save the children international
SIMPOC	-----	Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour
UN	-----	United Nations
UNCRC	-----	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	-----	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
USDOL	-----	United States Department Of Labour

LOCAL TERMS

Bullei	-----	a name given to leftovers by the working children.
Gulele	-----	The name of a Sub City in Addis Ababa
Gulet	-----	small size local or neighborhood market
Injera	-----	round shape locally prepared pancake.
Kashika	-----	a traditional dish of Gamo community.
Woreda	-----	a small administration unit under sub-city
Kebele	-----	The smallest administrative unit in a local government structure

ABSTRACT

This research aimed at investigating the prevalence of child labor in Africa: a case study of Kechene neighborhood in Ethiopia. The study focused on the overall feature of child labour in Africa and Ethiopia, legal instruments of Ethiopia and the gap between the child protection laws on theory and its implementation; the causes for the involvement of children in the labour market; the social, economic, health and educational impacts of child labour on the working children; the challenges and abusive practices that these working children face; the opinions of child labourers towards to child labour. To carry out this research, the researcher employs a qualitative method. With regards to data collection tools, the researcher collected primary data's through semi-structured interviews, FDG and observation. "Child labour" theories such as the 'labour market', the 'human capital', the 'social responsibility' and the 'child-centered' theories were reviewed for shedding light on the issue of child labour in the weaving and pottery activities of kechene neighborhood. Child labour in the potter and waver activities are not expansively studied. To my knowledge, the already existed few studies were only concerned with the investigation of on the fundamental causes and consequences of child labour. The findings of this study shows that the phenomena of poverty, immigration and family displacement, trafficking, unemployment, prevalence of HIV/AIDS, parental death and educational system are the major causes of child labour in the study area. It also shows the negative impacts of child labour on the holistic personality development of working children. "Work" might have a positive impact of enabling children to meet their basic needs, develop self-confidence and a sense of self-reliance. Children may perceive the phenomena of child labour from different angle. Some children, view 'work' as useful for their survival. Some others perceive it like 'harmful' to their development. In this study more emphasis was also given to examine the notion of the Ethiopian government's child labour legislations and their enforcements or lack of it in the context of study area. It was found out that the government of Ethiopia has sufficient legislations that were intended to protect children from varies sorts of exploitation. But what is found as the main problem observed in here was the improper or insufficient enforcement of the legislations. And this finding of the study shows the existence of a serious gap between the laws in theory and their practical implementations by the authorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	i
ACRONOMY.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	ii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1) Background.....	1
1.1) Statement of the problem.....	5
1.2) Objectives of the researech.....	8
1.3) Organization of the research	8
1.4) Scope and limitation of the research.....	9
1.5) Significance of the research.....	9
CHAPTER TWO.....	11
2) Conceptual framework and literature review	11
2.1) The idea of child protection.....	11
2.2) The idea of child, childhood and child labour.....	11
2.3) Child work and Child labour	13
2.4) History of child labour.....	14
2.5) Types of child labor.....	15
2.6) Gender issues in child labour	16
2.7) Theoretical perspectives of child labour.....	16
2.8) World wide incidence of child labour	21
2.9) The general impact of child labour.....	21
2.10) The prevalence and nature of child labour in Africa.....	22
2.11) Determinants of child labour in Africa.....	23

2.12) International and continental legal standards on child labour in Africa.....	30
2.13) Implementation gaps in Africa.....	32
2.14) Impacts of child labour on child labourers in Africa.....	32
2.15) Policy frameworks of child labour in Africa.....	34
2.16) The prevalence and nature of child labour in Ethiopia.....	35
2.17) Determinants of child labour in Ethiopia.....	37
2.18) Impacts of child labour in Ethiopia.....	41
2.19) Policy frameworks in Ethiopia.....	43
2.20) Child labour laws and their enforcements in Ethiopia.....	45
CHAPTER THREE.....	47
3) Research design and methodology.....	47
3.1) Case study research design.....	47
3.2) Qualitative method.....	48
3.3) Description of the research area.....	49
3.4) Procedures of the research.....	50
3.5) Research participants.....	51
3.6) Sampling techniques.....	51
3.7) Sample size.....	52
3.8) Data collection procedure.....	52
3.9) Data collection method.....	53
3.10) Data analysis.....	55
3.11) Trust worthiness of the findings.....	56
3.12) Ethical consideration.....	57
CHAPTER FOUR.....	58
4) Findings and Analysis.....	58

4.1) Child labour in Africa.....	58
4.1.1) The prevalence and nature of child labour in Africa.....	58
4.1.2) Causes of child labour in Africa.....	58
4.1.3) Impacts of child labour in Africa.....	59
4.2) The prevalence and nature of Child labour in the research area of kechene on the activities of weaver and potter.....	59
4.2.1) Nature and causes of child labour in the research area.....	59
4.2.2) Economic and demographic characteristics of child labourers in the research area	67
4.2.3) The living and working situations of child labourers	71
4.2.4) Impacts of child labour on child labourers in the research area	73
4.2.5) The abusive challenges of child labourers in the research area.....	78
4.2.6) The child labourer's opinions on child labour in the research area.....	81
4.2.7) Child labour laws and their enforcements in the research area.....	83
CHAPTER FIVE.....	87
5) Conclusion and Policy recommendation	87
5.1) Child labour in Africa.....	87
5.1) Child labour in the research area.....	87
REFERENCE.....	93
APPENDIX.....	98

CHAPTER ONE

1) BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

The concept of Child protection refers to the action and laws made by the state with the aim of helping children to live and work in a secured environment within the society in which they live in (UNICEF, 2010). It provides various measures and structures to avoid and react to any forms of violence and abusive practices on children (SC, 2010). Thus, the issue of child protection works hard to create favorable environments for children's holistic development. As the ILO report shows, the concept of child protection came out in response to children's vulnerability to different kinds of violence and exploitation after World War II (2010). In 1924, the League of Nations approved the rights of children. Children's rights are also included in the four Geneva conventions (ILO, 2009). Although there are different conventions on the rights of children, in reality a large number of children the world, especially in Africa are still suffering from various forms of violence and wars which has brought orphan hood, HIV/AIDS, exploitation, denial of basic needs, trafficking and the likes (Tseganesh, 2014). The UNICEF report also showed that children's rights are not well protected for different reasons (UNICEF, 2010). Thus, the horrible situations for the children have an adverse impact on the children's general well being and on the society at large. The issue of child right protection has become very challenging task in Africa. The African child Forum showed that child's exploitations occur everywhere, such as, in homes, schools, streets, places of work and in legal institutions (UNICEF, 2014).

In Ethiopia, as the Central Statistics Agency indicates, there are above 52.9% children below the age of 18 (CSA, 2012). The report also showed that Ethiopia constituted more than 5.5 million orphan children (CSA, 2012). This indicates that child right protection which includes, all forms of abusive and exploitative practices, is the main concern in Ethiopia (ACPF, 2014). Though Ethiopia was the founding member of the League of Nation later the United Nation and though most children are susceptible to various forms of abuses, the principle on child right protection was lately approved in 1992 under proclamation number 10/ 1992 (SC, 2010). Besides, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children was lately approved in the 4th of July 2000 by virtue of Proclamation 283/2000 (SC, 2010). As it is stated above children are vulnerable to different kinds of violence against their rights in a variety of settings. In Ethiopia, as (SC, 2010) stated Child labour is the major problem that children face even if it is not given

adequate emphasis as the issue requires. According to Guarcelo, Lyon and Rosati, Ethiopia have the highest rate of child labor in Africa (2004). In numbers, above 7.5 million children between the ages of 5 to 14 were at work in economic activity in the 2001 reference year (Guarcelo, Lyon and Rosati, 2004). Child labour includes all forms of works that are more likely to hamper children's holistic growth and works that resulted in exploiting the child's economy (Nkurlu, 2000). ILO/IPEC also defines child labour as labour activities that are likely to hinder children's safety (2004).

The notion of "child labour" refers to children who are working as opposed to ILO's principles which are enclosed in conventions 138 and 182. According to ILO's convention, all children below the age of 12, who are participated in any economic activities, children between the age of 12 to 14, who are involved in hazardous works, and children from 15 to 17, who are engaged in economic activities above 14 hours per a weak are in the worst forms of child labour (ILO, 2002). In addition to this, the worst forms of child labour include children who are below the age of 18 who are involved in forms of slavery and forced labour, including forced recruitment for use in armed conflicts, commercial sexual exploitation (prostitution or pornography), illicit activities (particularly the production or trafficking of drugs) and hazardous wok that jeopardizes their lives, health or morals. The idea of child labour does not oppose children's working at all. Children's involvement in a variety of jobs or economic activities which does not influence their education, their health and their holistic growth are often seen as positive. As the UNICEF report indicated simple works, which does not affect children's health and education, are allowed from the age of 12 years (2012). Thus, the central issue in child labour is mainly the type of work that the children are doing.

It is true that all children have the right to live in a secure environment which is free from any kind of harm. But the lives and physical, mental and emotional well fare of millions of children in the world are endangered by mistreatment such as, abuse, violence and exploitations (SC, 2010). It also indicated that more than half of children are reported with brutal and frequent physical maltreatment. In addition, it is anticipated that from 215 million children who are involved in child labour activities, 115 million of them are found in severe works (ILO, 2010).

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), millions of children in developing countries, who are between the ages of 5 to 14, are involved in a dangerous and painful works. The great majorities of these children are in sub-Saharan Africa including Ethiopia and are exposed to sexual, emotional and physical abuses and there by become vulnerable to various childhood emotional and behavioral disorders (ILO, 2010). Though different international and national organizations are working hard to eradicate the impacts of child labour, the issue remains to be a serious problem in the Africa in general and in Ethiopia in particular.

1.1) HISTORY OF CHILD LABOUR

It is a historic and cultural fact that, children helped parents and family by working in different activities (ACPF, 2014). Industrial revolution can be considered as the cause for the beginning of “child labour” Although children have always worked before and after the industrial revolution. Children can perform tasks in home and agricultural activities at their early age. Around the eighteenth century children began to take part in industrial production beginning with Britain. The use of child labour was not regarded as a major social problem until the introduction of this factory system. After the factory system, orphans and children of poor parents as young as five years of age involved in economic activity for more than 13 hours a day. In USA, in the early 19th century a third of the factory force was children 7-12 years of age (USDOL, 2002). Children have been played crucial roles in the economic and social history of Ethiopia. The age of seven was customary for young boys to leave their family in order to bring some support, while very immature girls taking different around and in home tasks. There was a slave trade in Ethiopia where many children were sold by parents who were not capable to pay taxes (Pankhurst, 1999). The early global efforts against child labour worth noting, the first International Labour Conference was held in Berlin in 1890 that attempted to formulate standards of child employment, and the International Association for Labour established in Basel in 1900 that worked on statute on child labour. To eliminate child labour throughout the world the most important activities come from ILO, which was founded in 1919, and become a special UN agency. It supervises labour standards through introduction of several conventions among its members, but lacks the power to enforce these conventions. At the same time as pursuing to eliminate child labour, ILO has recently focused on the “intolerable” forms of child labour, such

as children working under forced labour conditions; children in hazardous working conditions and occupations; and very young working children and working girls (ILO, 1999). ILO has 14 conventions that address child labour alone, including the most recent Convention 182, which bans all intolerable forms of child labour from the world (ILO, 1999). ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), a department that was established in 1992 to assist countries in the phased elimination of child labour by stimulating them to be parties of the important child labour conventions, help them prepare their own pertinent child labour policies and launch associated action programmes.

Ethiopia has ratified the UNCRC, and ILO conventions 138 and 182, which is very important pieces of legislations that address child labour though the influence of applied legislation is crucial (ACPF, 2008).

1.2) STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Lack of the practice of 'child protection' has been and continues to be a serious problem in African countries. Children in Africa are highly vulnerable to a variety of violence, in the forms of psychological assaults, physical punishment and sexual abuse at homes, in schools and in their communities (ACPF, 2014). The phenomena of Child labour is one of the major problems that children in African countries face today. As the report of ILO indicates, Africa is the second worst continent in child labour (2009). 42% of African children below the age of 15 were labourers (UNICEF, 2012).

African children are involved in a variety of economic activities including agriculture, informal activities such as, in house hold services, in street vending, prostitutions and in small scale manufacturing. As Assefa (2002) in his study states, most of child workers in rural areas of sub Saharan Africa including here in Ethiopia are unpaid family workers who were basically involved in activities, such as, preparing meals, washing clothes, looking after children, cleaning, farming, providing food and milking domestic animals, fetching water as well as selling crops in local markets. Child prostitution and bonded child labour are also on the rise in Africa.

So, the prevalence of child labour is severe in sub- Saharan Africa region than other regions (ILO, 1998). It is predicted that in sub Saharan Africa, more than 80 million children between the ages of 5 to 14 are involved in hazardous works (ILO, 1998). Involvement rates are highest in East Africa, followed by West Africa and then middle Africa. Out of 250 million children expected to be involved in child labour activities in the world, Africa constitutes the highest number, i.e, 32% of the children. Thus the occurrence of child labour in Africa does not show a decline like what is witnessed in other parts of the world (Bhalotra, 2003). According Bhalotra, the major factors that contributed to the increment of child labour in Africa are: Slow economic growth, famine and disease, war and conflict, poor governance and the spread of HIV/AIDS (2003). ILO also estimates that child labourers in Africa could increase to 100 million in the year 2015 as a result of demographic outburst of poor people, deteriorating living standards of the people and incapability of the education systems to reach out all children (2010).

Therefore, from the points mentioned above, the practices of child labour in Africa in general have been a major problem in many countries. It has even estimated to show increment to the next years. Thus to eradicate this major problem, governments, national and international

organizations and the communities are being working hard even if the issue still exists in many African countries including Ethiopia (Bhalotra, 2003).

In Ethiopia, child right protection has got a legal recognition with the emergence of the democratic governance around 1990s (Tsegaye, 2011). The child right is concerned with all aspects of maltreatment, exploitations, abuse and neglect throughout the country (SC, 2012). In addition to this, the issues of abuse and violence are addressed through different laws, policies and programs.

Ethiopia approved the United Nation Child Right Convention in 1992, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ratification proclamation No283/ 2002 and International Labor of Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (MOLSA, 2005). In addition to the these conventions, the Ethiopian constitution provides a frame for the protection and endorsement of the rights of children together with detailed provisions on the rights of children. For instance, article 36 of the Ethiopian constitution clearly states that all children has the right to life, to know and to be cared by his/ her families or by legal guardians, not to participate in works that might hinder their education, health or their well being, not to be exposed to abusive acts, and should be free of any punishment which harms the child, all actors should respect best interest of the child (FDRE Constitution, 1995). Thus, in order to implement the conventions and the laws on child labour in to practices, various committees were organized. Among these, the children affairs department within the MOLSA was the leading organ to organize and lead the translation of the international commitment into tangible child protection response. Child right committees were also formed at regional, zonal and woreda (local administration) levels to supervise the implementations of both international and national conventions and laws (MOLSA, 2005).

Though Ethiopia approved various international conventions and national laws on child labour, more than 83 million children are still participated in works which are regarded as abusive and of which more than 80 per cent of them are below the age of 15 (ILO, 2002). As the MOLSA (2007) report indicates, from all children living in Addis Ababa, around 50,000 children were living on the street, around 90,000 females were concerned in commercial sex work; of which 20 per cent of them were aged between 12 and 18 years, and, above all, more than 1.2 million children suffer from trafficking every year in Ethiopia. Moreover, more than 90 percent of Ethiopian children are not registered at birth, which could make a number of children vulnerable

to violation on their rights (MOLSA, 2007). In Ethiopia, child labour is the most prevalent form of abusive practices which is still practiced in different parts of the country. Its devastating consequences were observed in the physical, intellectual and social development of the working children (Nkurlu, 2005). The participation of children in exploitive acts also highly hampers the overall development of the children (ILO, 1996). The study of UNICEF (2001) indicates, most Ethiopian children are involved in multiple and hazardous work environments. These situations worsen the lives of the working children especially those who are employed than those children who are working with their families (Lomi, 2002). Many children in the world are still either sold or exchanged as cheap goods to be engaged in labour works. At the times when they need to be prepared for schooling, most young children loses their childhood, and, darkens their future (ILO/IPEC, 1999).

In Ethiopia, like in many other developing countries in Africa, child labour is a widespread phenomena and a serious problem (ILO/EAMAT, 1996). Around 48 percent of Ethiopia's population is under 15 years of age (CSA, 2005). According to the 2001 National Child Labour Survey Report, around 18,197,783 of the estimated 55.9 million total populations were children between the ages of 5 and 17. The result of the study indicates about 85 percent of the country's children were involved in productive activity (were wage labourers) or housekeeping activity (help their family in their households). Overall, 9,483,611 children (52.1 percent of the total children) were reported to have worked productive activities during the reference period (CSA, 2001). According to Mengesha (1998), most of the Ethiopian children who live in urban areas are highly vulnerable to labour practices. He also maintained that due to the speedy urbanization, a large number of children are engaged in trades and services in small manufacturing areas. Poverty is also another decisive factor that forces children to participate in labour markets. Most of the families could not satisfy at least the basic needs of their children. This fact forces families to involve their children to various works to supplement the family income and to survive (ILO/EAMAT, 1995). As it is indicated above, most Ethiopian children are participating in different forms of abusive practices because of different reasons. These kinds of practices are mostly done in hidden areas of Ethiopia (Lomi, 2002). Lomi also indicated that most child labourers were mainly engaged in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector incorporates the pottery and the weaving activities which is the main focus of the present study. According to the reports of ILO (2010), the pottery and weaving businesses are widely spread in

Kechene neighborhood, which is also the focus area of the present study. Thus, investigating the prevalence of child labour in Kechene neighborhood is the major component of the present study. Different foreign studies on the problem of child labour are done by different individuals and organizations. Some of them includes, ILO, on “child trafficking and actions to eliminate it” in 2002, Thanh-Dam, on “Searching for Best Practices to Counter Human Trafficking in Africa: A Focus on Women” in 2005, Sonia, on “the practice of Child labour in Asia” in 2003, and ILPI (International Law and Policy Institute), on “Child Labour in the West African Cocoa Sector” in 2015. These studies were made in different contexts from the present study.

Most of the existing studies were made on the practices of child labour in child trafficking, on mining and quarrying businesses and on factories on African and Asian countries. And, the present study is different from stated studies in terms of its scope (the practices of child labour in weaver and potter industry), the context of the study (in a different place with different subjects) and the nature of the study (case study).

In addition, some of the studies that were conducted in Ethiopia, on the issue of child labour were also reviewed. These are: Alegnta, on “the Impact of Child Labor in the Case of Blacksmithing Children in Kolfe/Keranio Sub-City” in 2007, Azeb, on “the Impact of Child Labor on Female Children Educational Opportunities” in 2015, Tseganesh, on “the causes of child labour and schooling in rural areas of Ethiopia” in 2011, and Taye, on “the Socio Economic Factors Affecting Female Child Labour and School Attendance: The Case of Menge and Komosha Woreda of Benishangul Gumuz National Regional state” in 2003. Thus, these studies gave more emphasis on the causes and consequences of child labour in different areas of Ethiopia. In contrary, Nardos (2006), Lomi (2002) and Addisu (2008) studied the practices of child labour in Weaver activities around Shiro Meda, and Addisu Gebeya. Nevertheless, none of these studies investigated the problems of child labour in weaver and pottery businesses together as their objectives were different. Besides, studies were not conducted in Kechene neighborhood. Thus, the problem of child labour in weaving and pottery activities in Kechene is not well studied by other researchers. Besides on my research, the researcher tried to investigate the Ethiopian child labour problems in the study area within the African context. This was due to the reason that, for me it was inapplicable to study the African-wide child labour problem by this case study research because currently it is beyond my research scope, time limit and economic

ability. Based on my own experience and observation, since child laborers of the study area specially, those who were involved in the weaving and pottery activity are found to be working in hazardous and unpleasant conditions, there seems to be serious lack of awareness about the problem. So it should be carefully studied in order to improve the working conditions of child weavers and potters in the research area.

1.3) OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

1.3.1) GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this research was to investigate the prevalence of child labor in Africa: a case study of Kechene neighborhood, Ethiopia.

1.3.2) SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the feature, causes and consequence of child labour in Ethiopia
- To investigate the prevalence or nature, causes and consequences of child labour with the implementation of the Ethiopian child protection laws in the study area.

1.4) ORGANIZATION OF THE RESEARCH

The research report organized in five chapters, the first chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitations of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of related literatures. And the third chapter deals with methodology, research design, data gathering tools, sample size and sampling technique. Chapter four contains analysis and interpretation of data. Finally, chapter five presents conclusion and recommendations.

1.5) SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

One of the objectives of this research was to study the prevalence of child labor in Africa: A case study of Kechene neighborhood, Ethiopia. Thus, the research is limited to health, education and physical impacts of child labor on the working children from in the research area. That is, the research did not examine the impact of child labor from other dimensions such as moral,

psychological, emotional and cognitive development in detail. Besides, though the focus of this study is of Kechene neighborhood in Addis Ababa, the paper attempted to use this area as an example for showing the challenges in enforcing child protection and child labor in the Africa. Moreover, the research was limited to investigate the supposed impacts of child labor because the research did not conduct actual check-ups to find out the effect of work on the children. Thus, the impact of child labor is investigated focally on how children who were engaged in weaving and pottery activities perceive their situation. Limitation was also occurred in terms of conceptual or operational measures, empirical analysis or methodological applications. Due to limited capacity and time limit, this study does not cover areas beyond the above mentioned.

1.6) SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

There is no comprehensive and adequate study which shows the situation of working children at specific type of work and work place by combining the African feature of child labour. Though a nationwide child labor survey was conducted by 2001, does not study or describe the situation of working children at a specific work place and type of work. In line with the growing concern about child labor in Africa and Ethiopia, various researches have emerged in order to understand and reverse the situation. However, even though the problem of child labor exploitation and abuse is negatively affecting children who were engaged in weaving and pottery activities in the study area. The existing studies on the issues of child labour in Ethiopia appear to give little attention to the problems of these children. Therefore, the result of this study is hoped to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the causes and impacts of the problem on working children who were engaged in weaving and pottery activities in *Kechene* neighborhood in a specific manner. By examining causes of child labor and its impact on children who were engaged in weaving and pottery activities on their health, education and physical wellbeing, This research will contribute to the knowledge on child labor in the country. In addition, the findings of this research will also help in creating awareness about the problem to the public and policy makers. Moreover, the research will provide information such as the nature of work performed by the children, their working environment, causes and consequences of the problem. This can be helpful for government officials, social workers and other concerned bodies to design and implement programs that would help to tackle the problem.

CHAPTER TWO

2) CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1) THE IDEA OF CHILD PROTECTION

“Child protection” denotes a measure and structure to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children, including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage” (SC, UNICEF: 2010, 2006). Thus, ‘child protection’ refers to taking measures in order to make sure that children’s right are not subject to any harm. Child protection is also understood from the perspective of the CRC that draws the human rights to be respected and protected for every child under the age of 18 years (Oladiji, 2012). Child Protection consists of Reducing Risks (or preventing abuse), Making children’s rights a reality (or child rights), Restoring hope and a dignified living (or well-being) and Creating an enabling environment (or protective environment)” (UNICEF, 2006).

2.2) THE IDEA OF A ‘CHILD’, ‘CHILDHOOD’ AND ‘CHILD LABOUR’

2.2.1) THE CHILD AND CHILDHOOD

The word ‘child’ is defined in terms of biological, legal and cultural considerations. Different international organizations, conventions, national laws and nongovernmental organizations define the term “child” in different ways. Age is not an adequate ground for explaining “childhood”, rather the fulfillment of certain social rites and traditional obligations may also become significant requirements (Fyfe, 1993). The oxford Dictionary meaning for the term “child” is that “it is a young human being who has not reached the age at which one is fit to manage one’s own affairs or the age of maturity”. The UNCRC stated that, unless under the law appropriate to the child majority is attained earlier, it defines the term “child” as every human being below the age of eighteen years (UNCRC, 1989: Article 1). Under ILO Convention No. 138 Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, within the context of child labour, a child is a person who is below the general limit of fifteen years or in special circumstances fourteen years

(ILO Convention No.138, 1973). In the convention a minimum age of twelve or thirteen is set for the purpose of light work (Ibid, Article 7). The ILO Convention, however, sets the minimum age for hazardous work at eighteen years (Ibid, Article 3(1)). Likewise, the latest ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999, Article 2) defines a child to be a person who is below the age of eighteen years. The Revised Family Code of Ethiopia (2000: Article 215), defines minor or “child” as a person of either sex who has not attained the age of eighteen years. As far as my study is concerned, the definition of ILO Convention No.138 Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment 1973, are relevant. I employed fifteen years of age as a benchmark in this study but in the case of hazardous occupations the threshold eighteen is used. The Children can be classified into four categories “those that work, those that attend school, those that work and attend school, and those that idle children (Bhalotra, 2003). For my research, I selected the working children who combine work and school.

2.2.2) CHILD LABOUR

The definition of ‘child labour’ phenomena has been one of the most controversial issue. For instance, on one hand ILO, (1998), considers child labour to be, the most important source of child abuse and exploitation. The UN defines a “working child” as “one who is engaged in any work that interfere with the child’s education and likely to be “hazardous” and harmful for the child’s health, physical, mental, spiritual or moral or social development” (UNCRC, 1989). ILO, defines “child labor” as: “children hastily leading adult lives, working long hours under harsh conditions, sometimes separated from families frequently deprived of meaningful educational and playing opportunities that would open for them a better future, but this is not include children working for a few hours, children helping on family farms and doing household chores” (ILO, 2002). ILO/IPEC (2004:32) defines “child labour” as “consisting of “children under 15 years of age who are economically active, excluding those who are under 5 years old and those between 12-14 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or occupations are hazardous by nature and 15-17 years old children in the worst forms of child labour”. According to the ILO Minimum age for admission for employment should not be less than 15 years. Anti-slavery International and UNICEF (1999) claim that child labour is exploitative if

“it involves full-time work at too early an age, too many hours spent working, work that exerts undue physical, social or psychological stress, work and life on the street in bad conditions, inadequate pay, too much responsibility, work that hampers access to education, work that undermines children’s dignity and self-esteem, such as slavery or bonded labour and sexual exploitation and work that is detrimental to full social and psychological development”
ILO/IPEC (2002:35).

On the other hand, Anti-Slavery International and USDOL (2002) suggest that, some types of work make useful contribution to a child’s development. Work can help children to learn about responsibility and develop particular skills that will benefit them, their families and the rest of the society. So, I was tried to see the positive contribution of children’s work and its detrimental impacts on the holistic development of child workers.

2.3) “CHILD WORK” AND “CHILD LABOUR”

In underdeveloped nations there have been simultaneous debates on what make up ‘child work’ and ‘child labour’ and how to deal with them. Different frameworks have been anticipated for defining child labour. Some literatures define it based on the detrimental effects of work on children’s physical, mental, social and moral development as well as deprivation from education opportunities. Others define “child labour” on the basis of the patterns of children’s activities (Lieten, 2000). Yet the difference between “labour” and “work” is made by different agencies in different ways (UNICEF, 2001).

The phrase “child work” could comprise performing light domestic tasks and can really have some learning importance, whereas ‘child labour’ is being employed to explain the more derogatory part of children’s work (ILO/IPEC, 2004).The issues of children’s work in early age, long working hours, hazardous working conditions and insufficient access, attendance or progress in school are issues include in Child labour. However, there is no an established and consistent view on the question “what child labour is and how it should be tackled” (Rahman, 2004). It is also argued that when it takes place outside the child’s family undertakings and under dangerous circumstances on the basis of payment or wage child activity can be considered

as “child labour”. Therefore, a task that takes place in family environment is viewed as harmless, i.e., “child work”. However, this idea hides the fact that children’s work under the protection of family may equally be considered as child labour depending on children’s lack of access to education and the nature of the work (Rahman, 2004).

As a variety of studies expose child work can be considered as useful to obtain experience and knowledge and “natural” or “beneficial” for children. Undisruptive child work can sometimes be important for children and their growth if it does not affect their school performance unfavorably. There is also a view that work may give children the chance to break the adult control over them. In right circumstances, child work can really help children prepare for productive adult life through skill training and building self-reliance, self-confidence and self-esteem (Burra, 2003). However, Roders and Standing (1981) criticizes the delineation between “child labour” and “child work” as there is nothing to get in the way children moving from one category to the other. And child labour is any work done by a child and children out of school are child labourers.

2.4) TYPES OF CHILD LABOR

To understand the nature and magnitude of the problem, it is crucial to identify the appropriate categories of child labour, which is also helpful to devise possible intervention strategies. The diversified economic activities of children can be categorizing into domestic work which is the most common form of child labour. Working children in this category usually perform tasks which are traditionally left for women. As a result of this, the majority of domestic child workers are female (Lomi, 2002). The other one is nondomestic or unpaid work which is mainly widespread in agricultural societies or subsistence economies (Meyars, 2001). Tied and bonded labour is another form of child labour where parents lend out their children as labourers so as to take loan or repay a debt. Wage labour is also an important form of child labour in which children receive payment in cash or in kind. Moreover, a non-negligible number of children are performing various marginalized economic activities. This form of child labour comprises of activities which are more informal and difficult to identify and measure (USDOL, 2002).

2.5) GENDER ISSUES IN CHILD LABOUR

In several societies, due to the cultural and social outlooks or physical characteristics, boys and girls have different understanding and perspectives of life as a result of their being male and female, this is due to the different societal role they have (ILO, 2004). Sexual differentiation is confirmed at about seven years of age in Africa. Parents expect their girl children to offer help in performing difficult works at their early age than their male. Girls put up with relatively more difficult tasks as compared to their male age mates, and this is true between the ages of 10 and 13 (Bhalotra, 2003). This shows the commonness of gender based division of labour. Girls are susceptible to terminate their schooling and assume family responsibilities in place of working parents. Some parents believe that sending female children to school is to deviate them from the existing norm. It is better to prepare girls for adult life through work (CSA, 2001). Gender issue is a crucial part in addressing child labour. It is also crucial in determining whether a boy or a girl is employed and the type of work in which they are engaged (ILO, 2004). Recognizing such gender differentials would have importance to formulate and implement intervention policies.

2.6) THEORETICAL VIEWPOINTS OF CHILD LABOUR

Despite the above mentioned arguments on the issue of child labor, the basic matter is to understand what constitute child labor, what causes it, how it affects children and the society and how to deal with remain as arguable issues. Although there are many ways of categorizing approaches of child labor, the most commonly used approaches can be described in terms of four general perspectives. Each of the following perspectives has different views regarding children, on the work of children and on how the problem can be resolved (Karunan, 2005).

2.6.1) THE “GLOBAL SOUTH AND NORTH” PERSPECTIVES

There are different positions one may take with reference to children’s work. From the liberal approach viewing work as a right that cannot be denied of children to a more extreme protectionist discourse considering work as “a pathology of childhood” (Pantae, 2007). For example, conventional approach to child labour is premised a labour market ideology that aims primarily to keep children away from the labour market and confined to school (Karunan, 2005). In the global South child’s perspective, work is learning, where the knowledge, skills, attitudes

and behaviour relative to living and interacting in society are developed and nurtured, closely tied with the family and community. If work is learning, then it becomes an integral part of the educational and developmental process of the child and of the family's obligation toward child rearing and upbringing (Karunan, 2005).

It is useful to think about who defines child labour as a problem. For governments and international agencies it may be a problem because it is against the law and contrary to international standards. For parents and children it may be a problem if there is no enough work, or the pay is not good enough. Some children may enjoy work and not see it as a problem at all. For others, work is so hard and so boring, that the whole of their childhood is a problem because of it (Myers, 1991: 98).

Work, in the Global South, is part of the family life style; work is an important part of many children's self respect. Children are valued for it, and they are initiated at a very early age. They thought that they are helping their parents' work even though they are young; they are not just another mouth to feed; they are helping the family survive. Child workers are very sensitive about being segmented for their work; children value many aspects of school and would like to combine work with school and faced with new regulations preventing them from working, most groups would defy or evade the law (Karunan, 2005).

In the Global North perspective, children have been barred by law from the labour market, and though many of them are workers, their economic contribution to the society is not accounted for in national budgets (Karunan, 2005). The implication is that they are seeking to learn good work habits or working for pocket money or seeking to learn good work habits. Various literatures note that this perception is wholly inappropriate for many Southern contexts in which children have economic and other responsibilities to fulfill within families and communities (Rahman, 2004). Guiding principles may intend at abolishing child work, which is not the best option. Children often need to be proud of their independence work and the contribution they make to their own and their families (Myers, 1991). If there is a large forbid on child work, there will be limited success by asset of the problem of controlling the informal sector. And it might not be in the best interest of the children from the poor families (Lieten, 2000).

Generally, “conceptualizing children as helpless and dependent on adults in times of crisis is not necessarily the most effective way of supporting children’s coping mechanisms and resilience. It is to point out that children are not merely the products of adult beliefs, training, investment and intervention but are social agents in their own rights” (Crawford, 2001).

It is no longer tenable to view children as “just innocent, vulnerable and susceptible,” but as “active as social actors who can make a positive contribution as children to social development. Child-centered approach to child labour values the resilience and capacity to change and positive contribution of children to their family, community and society (Karunan, 2005: 310). Ethiopia is part and parcel of the Global South. My attempt here was to show the significance of these arguments with the result of this research.

2.6.2) THE “HUMAN CAPITAL” PERSPECTIVE

In this perspective child labor observes in relation to the economic development. Child labor is primarily caused by under development. Low income and poverty are driving forces behind the occurrence of child labor. Proponents argued that the solution to the problem of child labor is to eradicate poverty and its causes. Proponents proposed that one of the most effective ways to break the cycle of poverty is by providing better income option for the future children by promoting policies and activities that develops their economic progress (Bhalotra, 2003). The perspective strongly argues that the removal of children from work should be accompanied by adjustment programs for their rehabilitation, education and direct support. This perspective observes economic development as the best treat for the problem of child labor. It is not against child work that can contribute to their development and helpful to them and their families. It is against child labor that exposes them to physical and mental abuse and denies their rights. The perspective argues that child labor without schooling perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty. It suggests that increased income contribute to economic development. Beyond emphasizing on the importance of education, this perspective also gives a strong attention on values and attitudes like entrepreneurship that can encourage economic development (Anker, 1996).

2.6.3) THE “LABOUR MARKET” PERSPECTIVE

The labor market perspective is mostly concerned about the possible impact of child labor on adult labor markets. It argues that the relationship between child labor and adult employment is a negative relationship. This labor market perspective points out that adult unemployment and child servitude worsen working class poverty due to the reason that child labor would succeed adult labor. Since child labor increases the supply of work force in the labor market, it will reduce salary rates and increase adult joblessness. The perspective advocates policies that discourage economic participation of children in order to protect adult employment and wages. This labor market perspective argues that the state has the highest responsibility in eradicating child labor by using compulsory education and minimum prohibitions on work (Bachman, 2000). This perspective argued that, children are not able to recognize their own best interest because they are innocent, ignorant and incompetent to defend themselves. A child has to be free from economic responsibility and obliges adults to take care of them. The labor market perspective assumes that making children out of work and pushing them to go to school will benefit both children and adult workers. Scholars criticize this perspective by contending that it places adult workers interest before children and ignores children conditional authenticity.

2.6.4) THE “SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY” PERSPECTIVE

This perspective states that, social differentiation in a society, cultural discrimination, dysfunctional family and community relationships, unfair concentration of political and economic power, decline of social values and social irresponsibility results the difficulty of child labor. Poverty is not the major explanation of child labor (Bachman, 2000). This perspective is concerned about the protection that children have to get from the society. It argues that the successful way to eliminate child labor is not through reduction of poverty or legal enforcement of child labor laws but by connecting children to the protective elements of a society, which will be achieved through reinforcement of families, public pressure on governments and organization (Myers, 2001).

2.6.5) THE “CHILD CENTERED” PERSPECTIVE

This perspective states that children must have a stable and nurturing environment. It recognizes children as persons with rights and voices of their own and puts their interests first without filtering them through prior adult agenda. The perspective strongly argues that there is a need to actively participate children in community development to ensure that their interests are met. The child-centered perspective states that children are capable of being actors in their development and have ideas and plans and they also have the capacity to change things and get done (Boyden, Ling and Mayers, 1998). The child-centered perspective observes child labor as work which undermines children’s wellbeing and development. It gives support for policies that guarantee children’s rights, welfare and development. This perspective strongly emphasizes on the need to make national policy which is more accountable for children (Boyden, Ling and Mayers, 1998). The child-centered perspective is highly dominated by ideas of human right and human development. It argues that no longer should children be seen as not heard and consulted. Children by taking part in development activities acquire skills and confidence (Mayers, 2001).

2.6.6) CHILD WORK AS A SOCIALIZATION STRATEGY

Child labour is a particular means of adopting the child to the environment and a socializing mechanism (Andvig, 2001). Socialization differs from culture to culture (kebebew, 1986). Children takes part both in home-based tasks and more specialized works which are aimed at meeting household subsistence. Children involves in every work for household consumption which make up the economic life of the child’s group. The child will help out by adults, whose behavior he or she is expected to reproduce (Rodgers and Standing, 1981: 117-118). The child will get a benefit of skill development, personality and learn the tradition that expected to follow (kebebew, 1986). Child socialization, lead the premature introduction of children into different child labour activities. Child socialization is then one of the causes of child labour (Bhalotra, 2003).

2.7) WORLD WIDE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR

The economic exploitation of children is an insult to humanity. All over the world children continue to work, putting at stake their education, their health, their normal development to adulthood, and even their lives. Millions of them work under hazardous conditions which present dangers to their health, safety and welfare. They toil in mines and quarries, are exposed to agrochemicals in agriculture, squat in crippling positions to weave rugs and carpets, and scavenge in rubbish tips. Too many are enslaved in bonded labour, isolated in domestic service, and traumatized and abused in the commercial sex trade.

According to ILO estimates, there are some 250 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 years who are in economic activity in developing countries alone. For 120 million of them, work is a full-time activity. While most child labour is found in the developing regions of the world, industrialized countries are not entirely free of it either. In Eastern and Central Europe, for example, child labour has been reappearing in the wake of social and economic dislocation caused by the transition to a market economy (ILO, 1999).

After the establishment of ILO in 1919, the issue of child labour has been a national and international concern. Following its establishment, several conventions were made to alleviate the problem of working children. All the way through the world there are kids who were involved in different economic activities, but the activity they usually carry out, the motive behind their involvement and the working situation vary significantly (Boyden, Ling and Myers, 1998). ILO estimates that 246 million children were engaged in productive activities which are between the age of 5 and 17. About 70 percent or 171 million children were work hard in dangerous conditions and 73 million of them were below the age of 10 (UNICEF, 2006). Most of these child labourers are found in the developing nations and more than half of the world working children are in Asia. In Africa the highest proportion of child labour is in the Sub-Saharan Africa (Boyden, Ling and Myers, 1998).

2.8) THE GENERAL IMPACT OF “CHILD LABOUR”

Children are very sensitive and strongly affected by work hazards. They are vulnerable than adults. This work hazards endangered the usual development of a child. Child labor can affect physical development including overall health, strength, coordination, vision, and so forth needed to survive and contribute to adulthood and cognitive development or knowledge required to live a reasonably successful life and Emotional development including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance and so forth (Assefa, 2000). Due to age related difference in maturity, child workers are more vulnerable to physical hazards or occupational injuries than those of adults. This is in relation to working equipment, environment and tools they used. Children are also suffering from the effects of exhaustion due to long hours and repetitive work and malnutrition (Basu, 1999). Despite other effects, child labour deteriorates the educational enrolment and capacity of the children. Currently education is highly spreading; but the difficulty of making it feasible for all children is still challenging. The Low school enrollment and completing rate and attendance are the major problems of working children which they have in relation to education (Myers, 2001).

2.9) THE PREVALENCE AND NATURE OF “CHILD LABOUR” IN AFRICA

The reports of ILO indicates that the issues of child labour which covers a wide range of aspects has become very challenging on the types of works to be taken as child labour (ILO, 2009). In another way, the challenge occurs from whether different types of salaried house hold works that could harm the children’s well being should be taken as child labour or whether to consider only salaried works (ILO, 2009). Though the issue of child labour has been showing decrement in some parts of the world, it has been still the major issue in Africa. Child labour has widely prevailed in Africa because of frequent civil wars, economic downfall, drought, and because of the spread of different diseases including HIV/AIDS (ILO & FAO, 2011). In addition, a large amount of African children, who are between the ages of 10 and 14, incorporate the labour works. For instance, children’s participation rate in labour market increases in Mali from 3 % to 58% in 2010 (ILO, 2011).

Though there are different none house hold works like, farming, prostitution, cafe waiters, and small scale vending, around 90% of African child labour practices constituent unsalaried house hold activities. These activities are mainly dominated by girls (Andvig, 2001).

In Africa, though poverty is the major cause for children's involvement in labour markets, the problems of orphan hood which resulted from loss of parents because of civil wars or other reasons, drought and spread of HIV/AIDS contributes a lot for the rise of children's engagement in labour works (Andvig, 2001). Rapid population growth, economic constancy, shrinks in government income, in adequate infra structures especially in education, wide spread of poverty and HIV/AIDS, divorce in the family coupled with people's low living standards strict adults careers. The Global report shows that even if Asia and Pacific regions has the largest number of child labourers, the prevalence of child labour is highest in Sub- Saharan Africa. In Sub- Saharan Africa, it is estimated that one child from four children is child labourer (ILO/IPEC, 2012).

In Sub Saharan Africa, where children constitute half of the total population, it is assumed that 41% of children, who were around 80 million, were involved in the labour market (ILO/IPEC, 2012). Depending on children's involvement in labour works, Eastern Africa ranks first followed by West Africa and middle Africa respectively (ILO, 1996). Child labour practice is lower in South Africa (ILO, 1996). Besides, as most population in Sub Saharan Africa exists in rural areas, most child labourers are found in rural sectors (Kebebew, 1998).

Moreover, it is estimated that unlike in Asia and Latin America, the problem of child labour will show increments in Africa. According to the estimation, the number of child labourers will increase by 340,000 to 400,000 per year for the next 15 years (Bhalotra, 2003). Drought and various diseases, civil wars, low living standards, weak governance, slow economic development, lack of adequate access to education for all African children, and HIV/AIDS are the major factors that highly contribute to prevalence of child labour (Bhalotra, 2003).

2.10) DETERMINANTS OF “CHILD LABOUR” IN AFRICA

2.10.1) POVERTY

It is true that the issue of child labour is mainly linked with poverty and low development. as it is agreed by different scholars, the basic cause for child labour is poverty. The prevalence of poverty especially in developing countries is very high, and, the society's poorness aggravates the existence of child labour. As Bhalotra (2004) indicates, families' poor economy to maintain

the lives of their children can also be one major factor that intensifies the prevalence of child labour.

In Africa, where most young children are engaged in labour market, poverty becomes the root cause for the expansion of child labour in general. In other words, the problem of child labour can mainly be eradicated through increasing families' income and through providing adequate educational opportunities. In line with this, various international organizations like ILO, UNICEF are being working hard to minimize the problem of child labour even if they give prime emphasis on the worst forms of child labour that basically harm the children's health and safety. Despite of the fact that house hold's low living standard force most children to earn money to support their family's income, it should not put the children in harsh conditions which can affect their whole development. Here, it should be pointed out that millions of children in Africa are being affected by poverty and are forced to enter the labour market because of poorness. Besides, the child labourers enter the labour market either before they ever enter schools or quit their education and join the labour market. Once the children are out of school and enter the labour work, they become isolated from their education, normal development and any of their relations. ILO/IPEC (2004) stated that as the labour work severely harm the young children's whole development, it is advisable to provide psycho- social rehabilitations, education and economic opportunities within their community.

In addition, there are some natural and human made phenomena that worsen the occurrence of poverty (such as, drought, famine, robbery, flood, wars), which, inturn, increase the children's involvement in the labour works (ILO, 2008). Most poor families oblige their children to drop out from school and do labour works in order to provide money for the family. Families use child workers as a survival mechanism to reduce the risk of interruption in family's little income which resulted from natural or human made factors. As ILO (1996) states, fluctuation in the house hold's income especially in the poorest one might threaten their lives. So for families who are under extreme poverty, children's labour work is taken as a must in order to broaden their income. This does not mean that all families who force their children are not the ones who let their children to work instead of themselves; rather they are people who find their children's work necessary to improve their lives.

Moreover, the basic causes for children's involvement in labour work are multifaceted and include various social, economic and cultural aspects. Accordingly, various national and

international organizations must work hand in hand with government in order to provide reliable and appropriate solutions to eradicate the problem of child labour. Hence, all charities both in private and social sectors need to work hard to avoid poverty as it is the root cause for child labour.

2.10.2) THE “CHILD TRAFICKING” PHENOMENA

The ILO report indicates that more than 80 million children in Africa, from which most of them are girls, are engaged in labour work especially in house hold works (ILO, 2002). Most of these children are engaged with such works for forced labour, and are found in harsh conditions by intermediaries and powerful agents known by their families. Families practice of giving children to intermediaries or to powerful agents is a traditional act where the children are supposed to perform light works in exchange for getting educational or training opportunities. As the study conducted by UNICEF indicated, ‘awareness about child trafficking’ is high in West Africa as international emphasis on the problem is given (UNICEF, 2003). The study also maintained that around 250,000 children are “trafficked” each year for forced labour.

According to the ILO’s report, many African countries are also known for sexual exploitations and abuse of children. They are considered as to be source of and destination countries for the trafficking of children for prostitution. Thus, also trafficking of children for the purpose of “prostitution” has become a severe problem for most African countries. In Africa, for instance, it is estimated that around 60% of the prostitutes in the western world foreign were dominated by people taken from Africa (ILO, 2004). In the same way, more than 27,000 children are sex workers in urban areas of South Africa (ibid). This indicates that sexual exploitation has been increasing in many African countries including Tanzania, Kenya and Gambia.

2.10.3) THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD MIGRATION

In developing countries, rapid growth of urban areas has become one factor to aggravate the prevalence of the phenomena of child labour. It was observed that a number of people migrate from rural to urban areas in search of economic opportunities which could foster the expansion of child labour as a result of rapid urbanization. In her study Nardos (2006) states that as compared to children in the developed countries, African children tend to be more independent at their early ages. And many of premature African children are forced to join the labour market at

an early age. This is due the poor living standard of their parents. As a result of poverty, Young children migrate from rural to urban areas in search of better living opportunities for themselves and for their families. Thus, child migration from rural areas to urban areas has become a major phenomenon in most African countries. ILO (2009) indicates that most children migrate from rural to urban areas alone and the others migrate to large cities through making mutual agreement between parents and the children themselves or the push outs from the family.

2.10.4) SCHOOLING OR EDUCATION

It is unquestionable that “education” has a major impact for any country’s growth and development and for creating knowledgeable citizens. Education equips children to acquire the knowledge and skills that enable them to become autonomous and to improve their lives and their families in the future. Besides, children who get worth education are most likely to know how to be good citizens and be grateful. As opposed to the educated children, uneducated children or children who left out schools are more likely to be exposed to various forms of abuse and exploitations (Lieten, 2000). Thus, education, serves as a major weapon to eradicate the problem of child labour (Lieten, 2000). Though education has many advantages for all children, many children in Africa are seen involved with various forms of labour work instead of attending schools.

Most children in Africa must work so as to join schools and cover their school expenses. Actually, it is difficult for working children to attend educational classes properly due to the fact that a long hour that they spend at work place interferes with their education (Getinet and Beliyou, 2007). Getinet and Beliyou also states that there should be compulsory education as it is helpful for working children as it provides educational opportunities for them, which, in turn, helps for the reduction of child labour (Getinet and Beliyou, 2007). For the context of African countries, education is assumed to be a key instrument to reduce the problem of child labour. Hence, to be more successful, there need to a two- way modification between schooling and the children’s work otherwise the working children may not ever join schools or may drop out from their school.

Generally speaking, factors which may contribute to children’s exploitations such as, insufficient educational opportunities, lack of compulsory education, ineffective educational policies and programs and as well as the shortages of qualified teachers especially in the schools of

developing countries have an adverse impact on children's enrollments or attendance in the schools and put children at the risk of abuses (Bhalotra, 2003).

2.10.5) THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS

Social conflicts are one of the major factors in causing children's vulnerability to abuses that hinder the reduction of child labour in many ways. In most civil wars of the African countries, children's are the prime victims and became recruited as soldieries or fighters for governments or their opponents. These child soldiers were used as messengers, spies, cooker, porters or spies and were used as sex slaves. The civil wars destroy the socio economic and political condition of a society by causing displacement, poverty and loss of societal protection for children this intern lead to the increment of the phenomena of child labour and exploitation (ILO/IPEC, 2004). Violence also increases children's vulnerability to the worst forms of labour works. So, civil wars can be taken as one major factor that can intensify the problem of child labour. In countries where civil wars take place, the countries' economy highly degrades and poverty becomes broaden. This problem, in turn, fosters children's exposure to various forms of abuses. It is undeniable that social conflicts greatly hamper the development of any country. Civil conflicts are sound to lead to the prevalence of poverty, the spread of diseases, orphan hood and other social problems. Though, there are different international conventions on the rights of children, most African countries have difficulty in implementing those conventions as they require. These social conflicts definitely result in the expansion of the prevalence of child labour (Lieten, 2000). In social conflicts, young children are highly needed to be 'soldieries' for the rebel groups. In Africa, where children comprised more than half of the total population, rebel groups as well as the ruling government use children as political fighters in the internal wars. In addition to this, the militant (especially those of opposition militant) groups consider children as good soldiers as children are honest, obedient and fearless in wars. Thus, a combination of factors is making children the major victim in wars (ACPF, 2014).

2.10.6) THE PHENOMENA OF ORPHANHOOD

With regard to orphan hood, as the reports of UNICEF (2003) indicates, between the years of 1990 and 2001, the rates of orphan hood children rises from 3.5% to 32% in Sub Saharan Africa (UNICEF, 2003). UNICEF reported that in the year 1990, there were 34 million orphans in sub-

Saharan African countries, which 11 million of these children became orphans due to the death of their parents as a result of HIV/AIDS epidemic (UNICEF, 2003). The HIV/AIDS pandemic is found as one of the factors which contribute to the increments in the number of parentless children and the increase in the number of children who join the labour market.

2.10.7) THE SOCIETAL “CULTURE” OR “TRADITION” AS A FACTOR FOR THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR PHENOMENA

Traditional beliefs are one factor that forces children to participate in the labour market (ILO, 2010). In Africa, many families, who live under poverty, oblige their children to involve in labour works as they need economic support from their children for survival. Besides, most African parents believe that if children start working at their early ages, they will have work experience and skill which will help them for their future lives as well (ACPF, 2014). In Africa, insufficient works of cultural institutions to avoid children’s engagement in labour works have also aggravated the incident of child labour (ACPF, 2014).

In another way, though slavery and slavery-like practices have been formally illegalized for many years across the continent: people of slave status remained attached to many pastoralist households when slavery was formally abolished, and that the legal abolition of slavery by colonial or post-colonial governments did not effectively address the predicament of individuals of slave status. In some cases the relationships did evolve, but continued to involve servitude or a servile status. Significant numbers of the descendants of such people have continued living and working with the descendants of their ancestors (owners), a wide range of abuses to which such slave descendants are subject, including forced labour (Grimsrud and Stokk, 1997).

2.10.8) THE PHENOMENA OF “POPULATION GROWTH” AS A FACTOR FOR THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR PHENOMENA

The population figure of Africa shows the presence of a huge stock of underage children which may induce the older children to participate in the labour market. Older children were forced to carry out a large part of the work of raising the younger children; this is due to the horrible poverty. Recently, there is the determination of high fertility with strong declines in child mortality in Africa. The increase in population in Africa has made land scarcer, with this the

costs of raising children have also increased, which is become a headache on parents, which leads again to the increase of the supply of child labour.

2.10.9) THE PHENOMENA OF GLOBALIZATION OR FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILD LABOUR

As international corporations spread out across African countries, those countries often find themselves in competition for jobs, investment, and industry. International competition sometimes works to slow child labor reforms by encouraging corporations and government to seek low labor costs by resisting enforceable international standards. In the era of economic globalization, the capitalist free market system promotes different societies and countries' to engage in competitions, which, in another way, make children's labour as one benefit for one country over the other (ILO, 2014). As the ILO report indicates, many investors take African countries as countries with low labour, low salary and with high number of unskilled man power (ILO, 2014). Even though globalization highly assists countries to increase their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through domestic investment, it in one way or in other way increases children's involvement in labour market (ILO, 2014).

In addition, as a result of globalization, different world wide organizations will mainly make use of low children's labour in spite of their exploitations (Mapaure, 2009). Thus, it is possible to say that globalization, directly or indirectly, has positive and negative impact for the wide spread of phenomena of child labour, this, in turn, leads in the rduction of the number of children enroling in educational institutions.

On the other hand, even if "globalization" has in the form of the expansion of child labour, it has its own positive contribution in reducing children's enrollment in labour markets (ILO, 2014). As Mapaure(2009) states, in countries where there is high Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) mostly have less occurrence of child labour. This is because high rate of FDI increases the economic growth of a country, which, in another way, highly contributes to reduction of child labour (Mapaure, 2009).

2.10.10) “CORUPTION” AS A FACTOR FOR THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR PHENOMENA

“Corruption” is an act of abusing the resources of a country, wherever there is poverty; there is also corruption (Murphy, 2005). It aggravates poverty, inequality, human right violations and weakens democratic system. “Corruption” in the state institution of government officials considered as one of the factors which diminishes the national resource and reduces the socio economic development of a country and foster the prevalence of poverty in the society. Corrupt practices in a government structure may hamper children’s rights by denying them access to fundamental services like, education, health care and access to different infrastructures, This, in turn, will force parents to send their children to the labour market. Besides, corruption is a major factor which reduces parents and their children’s capability to run out of their state of poverty.

2.10.11) THE DIFERENTIAL TREATEMENT OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN AS A FACTOR BEHIND THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOUR

It is fact that both boys and girls are the main victims of child labour. Recently, gender issues “globally” constitute the main part in tackling child labour. Though both male and female are victims of child labour, more than boys girls are found more violated and suffer more than boys because of the lower attitude that the society have towards to females (Bhalotra, 2003). In developing countries, where most people live in rural areas, there are beliefs which undermine the role of girls in the society they live. In different Africa countries women are mostly seen in house hold activities as compared to men (ibid). As Assefa, (2002) states in his study, most African societies do not promote females education. Females involvement in labour works to a lager extent highly hinder their education, which, in turn, aggravate the expansion of poverty. Thus, to control the issue of gender based labour activities, there need to an action taken for promoting the significant roles of women in a society. Besides, society’s expectations from women and the disparities in their conditions should be taken in to account in developing any protective mechanisms.

2.11) “INTERNATIONAL” AND “CONTINENTAL LEGAL” STANDARDS AND THEIR IMPLIMENTATION ON CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

Though, there is a huge localization and implementation problems, there are varies international and continental child right protection laws that acknowledged by AU and different regional organizations in Africa. Most of African counties have ratified worldwide anti-child labour conventions. These countries had national laws, as of 2006, equivalent to ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Additional countries, except South Sudan and Somalia, too have ratified ILO Conventions since then. In addition, many have signed a memorandum of understanding with ILO to launch a program under the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC/ILO 2015).

2.11.1) THE “CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD”

The document was submitted to the League of Nations, and was adopted by the League of Nations in November 1924 (IPEC/ILO 2015). Article 32 recognizes the right of the child “to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”. The second paragraph of this article spells out the corresponding obligations of States. These include a general obligation to “take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure” effective protection of this right, and three specific obligations, namely, to:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum wages for admission to employment
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article (ILO/IPEC, 2012).

2.11.2) THE “AFRICAN CHARTER ON THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD”

Article 15 provides that: Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

The second paragraph of this article recognizes the obligation of States to take legislative and other measures to protect this right, including the establishment of minimum age for employment (UNICEF, 2004).

2.11.3) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) CONVENTIONS

ILO Convention No.138 establishes three age limits:

- 18 for hazardous work
- 15 for full-time employment in non-hazardous work
- 13 for ‘light’ work that does not interfere with education

Each country is to establish a list of the types of employment that are considered hazardous. Countries whose economic conditions and educational system would make these age limits unrealistic may lower the minimum age for ‘light’ work to age 12 and for other non-hazardous work to age 14.

ILO Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour also prohibits the employment of any person under the age of 18 in hazardous¹⁴⁴ employment and, unlike Convention No. 138, it allows for no exceptions. The Committee on the Rights of the Child considers that the general obligation of the States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to set minimum age limits for employment should be interpreted and applied in the light of the age limits set forth in these ILO Conventions. In 1998 the ILO adopted a Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which recognizes the abolition of child labour as one of the four basic principles that all Member States of the Organization are bound to respect. This supports the position that the abolition of the employment of children in work that is hazardous or deprives them of their right to education is a customary rule of international law that all members of the international community are obliged to respect (UNICEF, 2004).

2.12) IMPLEMENTATION GAPS OF “INTERNATIONAL” AND “CONTINENTAL LEGAL” STANDARDS IN AFRICA

Many African countries have approved many conventions on child right protections in association with the council of European Commission and with other international organizations (ILO, 2014). An advisory council was also set up by ILO in 2014 to support developing African countries in designing and implementing different laws and regulations on child right protection

(ILO, 2014). Though most African countries have developed and adopted various laws and regulations, there are huge problems in putting the laws and regulations in to practice. One basic reason for this is that lack of financial support and skilled man power. Besides, lack of adequate infrastructures for labour inspectorates to visit areas where child labour has prevailed and the hidden nature of the problem have contributed a lot for the implementation gaps especially in Africa (Assefa, 2000).

2.13) THE IMPACTS OF THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOR ON CHILD LABOURERS IN AFRICA

Children are more susceptible to work hazards than adult labourers. This is because children have different physiological and psychological states than adults. Their low maturity level coupled with their less awareness about the potential risks of work and work environments make them more vulnerable to hazardous activities. The situation and practices of child labour have brought both psychological and physical damage on children(Adisu,20008). In relation to physical problems, child labour greatly hampers children's growing bodies; it possibly brings chemical hazards, poor sanitation and makes them victims of different disease as they have less resistance as compared to adults. The problem of child labour also hinders their health as most child labourers do not get health care services and appropriate diet. In addition to this, as a result of different abuses and exploitations that young children's face, they mostly become vulnerable to various forms of psychological problems, such as, feeling of loneliness, lack of self confidence, low self esteem and lack of communication skill with others. Most young child labourers are victims of sexual, emotional, physical and psychological problems which resulted from being humiliated or oppressed and from working in environments that are exploitative, dangerous, and isolating. These children also lack time to pay, go to schools and socialize with their peers as their ages (Guarcello, Lyon, and Rosati, 2004).

2.13.1) THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF WORK SITUATION AND ENVIROMENT ON THE STATE OF HEALTH OF EMPLOYED CHILDREN

The impacts of child labour on children's health plays an important role in identifying which work types consists child labour. Children who work for long hours in hazardous environments

obviously face severe health problem. In another way, for the sake of developing policies and preventive mechanisms, more clear and accurate information on the relationship between children's work and its health impact is needed. It is very important to know the seriousness of the impacts of labour works on the holistic development of the working children.

In addition, the long hours that most working children spend on work highly increase their vulnerability to various forms health problem, and, thus, become one essential factor to show the relationship between work and health. Working hours play important role on the possibility of children's exposure to health hazards. The types of treatments they get when they face health problems also depends on the households decisions (ILO/IPEC, 2004).

Generally speaking, the health impacts of child labour can manifest itself on the children in the short or long term. That is, most of the health risks have immediate impact on the children's health, and others may manifest in adulthood. Besides, child labourers vulnerability to various chemicals, pesticides, dusts, mining and quarrying and their involvement in works that involve heavy lifting highly expose them to various diseases, such as, respiratory sickness, cancer and musculoskeletal problems (ILO, 2010).

2.13.2) THE IMPACTS OF THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOUR ON THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CHILD LABOURERS

Lack of access to better quality education and skill training opportunities are the major problems that most young child laborers face in developing countries. Denial of access to quality education and skill training programs hurts people at all age groups because any one's human development begins with a fundamental literacy (UNICEF, 2006). It is fact that the problem of child labour basically influences the children's academic performance and their success. In addition, child labourers who get educational opportunities are mostly observed by absenteeism. Thus, it is possible to say that the problem of child labour has a severe impact on the children in particular and the education system in general. African countries that have show progress in primary education coverage have brought a contribution in minimizing the impacts child labour.

2.14) THE POLICY FRAMEWORKS ON THE PHENOMINA OF CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

Child labour has an adverse effect on the psychological and physiological, and education of working children. Besides, in developing countries ,particularly in Africa , a large number of child labourers are involved in agricultural works and in domestic labours. This indicates that most African children usually combine education and work in areas where school timetables are flexible. Household poverty is also another indicator for high number of children's participation in domestic employment ((Bhalotra, 2003). It is usually observed that in a family where extreme poverty exists , the incident of child labour may be low because there might not be employment opportunities for the children with in the family or outside even if the children need to work. Accordingly, it is possible to see that the existence of child labour in the very poorest family might be stumpy. On the other hand , in the very richest families, it is observed that a number of children are engaged in labour work (Beverly, 2009). In addition, the problem of child labour in domestic works has not been given due attention in recent discussions on African policies which focus on the intervention mechanisms. In line with this , Bhalotra (2003) in his study states that the little media coverage which is given to the discussions of the preventive and intervention mechanisms to child labour is one main reason to show the negligence of child labour in African policies (Bhalotra,2003). African countries including Ethiopia are working in designing and implementing National Action Plans in order to eradicate the worst form of child labour. Even if eliminating the worst forms of child labour is to be taken as mandatory , it is also essential to take the contexts in which the child labourers are working and how it affect their well being in to account. Today for the stakeholders it is possible to improve the problem of child labour in Ethiopia by making frequent regional meetings on the issue of child labour in all areas, it is possible to get various evidences which helps to develop more effective policies and programs on children's work. When policies are designed, it is necessary to consider the context in which the children live and how they are influenced by the social and economic aspects. Hence, it requires a scientific and systematic study which is carried out to combat the root causes of the social and economic features that force the children to be affected to child labour. It should consider the key role that children have in handling their 'families' financial problems. Forcing children to work in unsecured environments also hamper their families and their general well beings. For instance, the working

children often face malnutrition because of the low wage or payment from their employers. Thus, there need to be national plans to help children to live in secured environments. In line with this, Save the Children has developed six pillars that are important to conduct systematic approaches to children's work in order to foster children's holistic development in 2013. Gender aspects are also taken in to account as the nature of the works and problems faced by boys and girls are different and need special care. Thus, the pillars are meant to help the children to live and work in a safe and secured environment.

2.15) THE PREVALENCE AND THE NATURE OF “CHILD LABOUR” IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is one of the African country in which child labour is highly practiced (CSA, 2005). According to these reports, most young Ethiopian children, who are as young as four, start to working for their livelihoods. In addition, a large number of young children are involved in different economic activities without getting education and any other provisions which will help them for their appropriate growth (Getinet and Beliyou, 2007). As the UNICEF indicates in its report, in Ethiopia, 27 percent of children between the ages of 5-14 are engaged in child labour. In addition, 18 percent of children between the age of 5-11 and 40 percent of children who are between the ages of 12-14 are involved in domestic tasks for more than 28 hours in a week (UNICEF, 2014). This shows how the issue of child labour is becoming a widespread phenomenon in this country. Furthermore, in Ethiopia, it is estimated that children comprises more than half of the total population and from these children more than 20 percent of them live in an extremely hard condition (CSA, 2005). In other words, these children are involved in the worst forms of child labour including in agricultural activities and house hold chores. Children who are employed in the agricultural sector activities are usually expected to handle and use dangerous tools, carry heavy loads and apply pesticides. This work situation can affect their health. Working girls, who are employed as domestic servant, are to be exposed to sexual and/ or other forms of abuses. Working girls may also suffer from mental health problems (ILO/EAMAT, 1995).

In most rural parts of Ethiopia, most children are also sent to collect fire woods and water by travelling long distances with holding heavy loads. Children are also engaged in mining activities and in different construction and manufacturing industries, which requires them to hold heavy

materials and work with sharp tools. Besides, these industries may expose the children to poisonous materials. Children, who are below the ages of 14, are engaged in the production of pottery which usually causes respiratory sicknesses since they mostly exposed to clay dusts (ILO, 2009).

In urban areas, children are also involved in unsafe low wage works and working conditions including as shoe shiners, assistants to taxi drivers, vendors and beggars. Most children are engaged in weaving industry, including in Addis Ababa, Gamo Gofa and Wolayita Zones. It is also indicated that most of these children are working in unsafe environment with less salary (Nardos, 2006). In addition to this, the child weavers may be required to work for a prolonged time, may face different types of abuses from their employers, and may be exposed to injuries since they bend for long hours while they are working on traditional weaving (Nardos, 2006). Moreover, children's involvement in commercial sex has also become the most prevalent activity in most urban areas of Ethiopia including Addis Ababa (Getnet & Beliyou, 2007). In such works, mostly young girls are employed to work at hotels, bars, rural truck stops, and in resort towns. Anecdotal evidences also indicate that young children in Ethiopia are engaged in the making of pornography. Child trafficking is also another manifestation of the severe prevalence of child labour in Ethiopia. Most children are trafficked from rural areas to urban areas for different purposes. Some of them include, for forced labour in house hold services, for weaving industry, for prostitution, begging, street vending, and manual labour (USDOL, 2012). The USDOL report also indicates that many children are trafficked from Ethiopia to Djibouti, south Sudan, Kenya, Europe, and Middle East for labour and sexual exploitation (USDOL, 2012).

2.16) FACTORS BEHIND CHILDREN'S ATRACTION TO THE LABOUR MAKET AND THE WIDESPREAD PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOUR IN ETHIOPIA

2.16.1) POVERTY

Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world and in Africa which suffers from socio economic and political problems. Poverty, in Ethiopia, as it is in many aspects of life, plays a decisive role for children's participation in the labour market which is manifested by abuse and rejection of their basic rights (UNICEF, 2014). In both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia, the of

the phenomena of child labour attributes to horrible poverty. According to the Central Statistics Agency (CSA,2001) report on the state of child labour, child works between rural and urban areas and among regions in the country due to the pressure created by poverty indicates, more than 52 % of children were involved in different economic activities (CSA,2001). The study also indicated that most young girls were mainly involved in house hold activities (for instance, collecting fire wood and water, cooking, washing clothes), whereas, young boys were engaged in productive activities, such as, cattle herding, weeding, harvesting, small trading and wage work. Both boys and girls possessed 62 % and 42 % in productive activities respectively. Again, girls and boys involvement rate in house hold service was 44 % and 22 % for girls and boys respectively (CSA, 2005). Moreover, in most rural areas of Ethiopia, many young children were mainly involved in productive activities than in house hold activities. In contrary, most children were frequently involved in domestic activities in urban areas than rural areas. Most children in both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia most children are highly involved in child labour activities due to hose hold poverty even if the cause of the poverty might have a difference in the two areas. In rural areas, the root causes of house hold poverty includes, large number of family size, frequent disintegration of farm land which eventually lead them to low income. Poverty, in urban areas, is mainly caused by low family income which is caused by lack of job opportunities, this, in turn; force the children to get involved in labour market so as to earn money to fulfill their basic needs and their education (Bhalotra, 2003). Thus, considering the seriousness of poverty in both areas, young children's participation in labour market is not becoming a matter of choice. As Girma, who is one of the interviewee from a local NGO, states, economically poor parents, in both rural and urban areas, make use of their children's labour as a surviving mechanism to sustain their revenue.

2.16.2) LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR EROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS

As (SC, 2003) indicates, one of the main reasons for most children to engage in labour market is a need to find an access to education which they can't get due to a severe poverty that their families are trapped in (SC Denmark, 2003). The ILO (2009) report on Ethiopia, indicates that many children especially in rural areas became drop out from schools due to many reasons. Some of them include, they usually are given with heavy workloads at their working place, and they become unable to cover their educational expenses including clothes. Shortage of schools

and/ or complete lack educational institutions in their villages leads the children to move to urban areas where they think educational services are easily accessible. But, in most of the time, these children are found getting involved in severe forms of child labour abuses and disobedience of their rights (ILO, 2009).

In Ethiopia, children below the age of 18 consists 50% of the total population. Among those children, only 43.9% of them got an access to formal education while 56.1% of children did not have access to formal schooling. From the children attending education, 87.8% of the got an access to formal education and the rest 12.2% of them learnt from the informal one. In addition, from the children who have the access to formal schooling, the majority of them have finished only primary education (ILO, 2009). Thus, it is obvious that most young children in Ethiopia are engaged in various forms of labour activities as they lack the opportunity to formal education.

2.16.3) “MIGRATION” AND “CHILD TRAFFICKING”

Children’s migration from rural to urban areas with the hope of getting access to education is factor seen to have induced the rise of the practice of child labour in countries like Ethiopia. Actually, children can also migrate from rural to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities in order to sustain their lives and their families. Rapid urbanization is also another factor that fosters children’s migration to urban areas in developing countries (Assefa, 2000). According to United Nations (UN) report, in 1950s 17% of the total populations were living in urban areas of the developing countries. This number has increased to 32% in 1988. It is also estimated the figure to rise in to 57% in 2025 (UNICEF, 1999). Thus, such increments together with the low economic status of families lead parents and their children to urban poverty, which, in turn, forces parents to use their children’s labour so as to sustain their incomes (UNICEF, 1999). In short, there are both push and pull factors that aggravate children’s migration from rural to urban areas. In Ethiopia, especially most people in rural areas are found in poor living standards accompanied with a very limited educational access which oblige the children to leave their villages to look for works in order to support their families. Here, child traffickers are also another push factors that aggravate children’s migration to urban areas. “Traffickers” use to persuade the children and their poor parents and relatives as if there are various better job opportunities in urban areas. After accomplish this project they traffic the children to urban areas especially to Addis Ababa where the children end up with the employment in the worst forms of

child labour, exploitation and violation of their rights. Most parents gladly give their children to the traffickers by being deceived with the traffickers' false promises. The promises, however, never been put in to practice and the parent and the children might not be together again since the children might disappear in labour markets of the urban areas (CSA, 2008).

2.16.4) TRADITIONAL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVALENCE OF THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOUR

Society's wrong belief in relation to children's work to support their families and their parents in any way is one factor that contributes to children's participation in labour market. The children's involvement in the labour market increases when societies or families attitudinally began tolerate or even accept the practices of child labour. As Bhalotra (2003) states in his study that, children in such societies are considered as economic resources and even, one of the basic reasons for parents for having children is to earn money (Bhalotra, 2003). This implies that the lives of most poor parent's economically rely on the support they get from their working children. According to Bhalotra, the children's support might be in cash or in kind for sake of survival (Bhalotra, 2003).

Traditional beliefs which might be resulted from local customs or religion have their own impact in pushing children to work (Boyden, Ling, Birgitta and Myers, William, 1998). Beguele and Boyden (1998) in their study also maintain that most people of poor countries held a view that women will not be able to take traditional responsibility if they get education. Besides, there are also some parts of a society who has a traditional belief that females will not neither get married nor give birth to children if they are educated (Beguele and Boyden, 1998). So these societies' beliefs and attitudes force the women to handle only domestic chores or to be sold for house hold service or for commercial sexual work (Rodgers and Standing, 1981). Hence, such traditional beliefs and practices reduce female children's chances to get education which is very important to their growth and encourage child labour practices.

2.16.5) EMPLOYERS DEMAND ON CHILD LABOURERS

One of the basic reason for most children to get easily hired in informal businesses is they are less priced than adults (ILO, 1996). Most informal sectors are interested to employ child laborers if what child labourers produce exceeds that of adult employees. Besides, the owners have the right to oblige the young children to do any work including works that might risk the lives of the

children, like, doing different things using chemicals, since the children have no right to confront anything. ILO report (1996) also indicates that many children are better employed in areas where there is a variable necessity of labour because they can be easily laid off if the business becomes over as the children's are not considered as workers.

2.16.6) THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON THE PHENOMENA OF CHILD LABOUR

One of the most successful mechanisms to decrease children's involvement in the labour market is through education. Studies indicate that children's low involvement in the education sector will aggravate their enrollment in labour works and the vice versa (USDOL, 2002). In addition to this, parents' inability to cover the school expenses of their children has its own contribution for the children's involvement in labour work. This is true especially in developing countries. Actually, parents in developing countries have the desire to give their children all they can like parents all over the world, but, for most poor families sending their children to schools by covering all their expenses is very difficult because of their low family revenue (Rahman, 2004). Moreover, parents' willingness to send their children to get education is not only influenced by the affordability of schooling but also by their attitudes towards the value of education in general. In developing countries like Ethiopia, it has been observed that schools especially in rural areas face multiple problems, such as, very large number of students in a class, lack of adequate teaching materials, insufficient sanitation, and shortage of skilled teachers. Consequently, parents might become less interested to send their children to schools as they might not get the value of sending their children because of low quality of education. On the other hand, parents might not send their children to schools even if education has got high quality. This happens when parents perceive that what they get from their children's return from learning is lower than from what they cost for their education, which, consequently, might increase the prevalence of child labour (Rahman, 2004).

2.17) THE IMPACT OF CHILD LABOR ON CHILDREN IN ETHIOPIA

Children should live in a secured environment which will help them for their full development so as to sustain any society's survival in the future. In countries where there is extreme poverty, however, the bearing all children in a safe environment becomes unthinkable for the society as

well as at the national level even if children are the only ones who can connect the previous generation with the next through their productive works (Assefa, 2000). So, those children who are found under chronic poverty usually join the labour market in order to maintain the survival of their families and themselves. Children who join the labour market both in the formal and informal sector of any country suffer a lot in their work. This is to mean that most child labourers are exposed to various forms exploitations, child right violations and health problems. Children are breakable parts of a society who full growth can be easily affected by work hazard than adults (Lieten, 2000). For instance, in most labour works children are expected to work with materials with heavy loads which tremendously affect the growth of their young body. In addition, there are many children who are forced to work with various chemicals which cause severe health problems. Moreover, there are different problems that affect children's over all development as a result of the practices of child labour. In line with this, Assefa (2000: 35) states, "working children's are affected by various problems including: physical development, such as overall health, coordination, strength, vision, and so forth; cognitive development including literacy, basic cultural knowledge, vocational skills and other knowledge required to live a reasonably successful life; and Emotional development including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance and so forth."

Furthermore, working children are highly vulnerable to abuses and child right violations. Even though Ethiopia has ratified different national and international conventions on the rights of children and included them in its policies, most young children's rights are still violated by their parents, employers or by their guardians and the society at large. Children's rights such as, the right to get education, health care services, stay with their villages or home places, have fun with their friends and so forth are still being violated (ACPF, 2014).

2.17.1) HEALTH PROBLEMS AND PHYSICAL HAZARD OF CHILD LABOUR ON LABOURERS

Most children who are engaged in labour works are forced to work in unsecured environment by their families and employers, where they mostly are exposed to various forms of health problems in their place of works. Though the working children have a great contribution in enhancing their families' earnings in both rural and urban areas, they almost not get any medical treatments when they got health problems as a result of tough workloads. Besides, the children are not mostly

allowed to have adequate rest which also much worsen their sickness. In most rural areas, most young children are forced to participate in agricultural work as their families are under chronic poverty (Assefa, 2000). The severity of the problem is therefore pronounced at times when providing an access to medical treatment for the children becomes necessary. Work related accidents are determined by the working area condition, instruments and devices that the working children use to carry out the activity. Many child labourers are highly exposed to various forms of injuries, such as, blazes, cuts, electric shocks and even loss of limbs, eyesight and hearings. In addition, these children also go through tediousness and malnutrition as they spend most of their times in working. Young girls, who are mostly engaged in domestic activities, are also experience the same problem as they have heavy workloads which are not appropriate at their ages. Moreover, most girls will also be victims of sexual exploitations from their employers when they usually work as maid servants (Bhalotra, 2003).

2.17.2) PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR ON LABOURERS

One of the major and severe impacts of child labour on working children is its psychological impact. Children who are engaged in labour activities usually develop low self esteem as they compare themselves from other children who are not in the labour market. Most child migrants also suffer from the feeling of loneliness as they do not have friends and families near to them. Besides, as the work separates the child labourers from getting educational access, they will lose the chance to fulfill the necessary skills which will help them in the future as adults (Assefa, 2000). This happens as most working children are victims of exploitations, abuses and maltreatments from their employers and guardians. The children's violations of their rights further intensify the problem and lead the children to take themselves as worthless part of the society. What is worse is that most child labourers in urban areas are taken as problems for the society and usually regarded as burglars, thieves and vanguards by the society (ILO, 2009).

Actually, the harmful impacts of child labour are not restricted to only the child labourers. The country at large also suffers a lot since the growth and development of a country depends on the well being of the children who are expected to sustain the development of the country in the future. Thus, the long term impacts of child labour bring more severe problems to the country since child labour will eventually wipe out the social fabrics in the country by producing

youngsters who are unemployed, uneducated and desperate to make a living even by committing serious crimes (ILO, 2009).

2.17.3) EFFECTS ON EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF CHILD LABOUR ON LABOURERS

Education plays a decisive role in improving and sustaining the lives of people in the world. Though opportunities of education has been showing improvements in present time, the problem of making feasible for all children still exist in Ethiopia. As Lieten (2000) state, most child labourers are characterized by low school enrollment, low class presence and high number of drop out.

2.18) THE POLICY FRAMEWORK ON CHILD LABOUR IN ETHIOPIA

The mechanisms and policies in which a country uses to tackle the practice of child labour may vary depending on the type and nature of the labour at a specific time and that country's government ability. So, different countries use different legal mechanisms in order to fight with the problem of child labour. As Oladiji (2012) in his study states, intra – national, the supra – national and the extra – national levels are three levels to deal with the problem of child labour. He maintains that at the intra- national level, government should ratify laws and intervention mechanisms in order to combat child labour; the supra- national interventions includes all efforts that a government take to control the problem through setting up agreements with international organizations such as the ILO, WTO and UNICEF. Whereas, the extra – national approaches refer to the practices that are implemented by a country on other countries in order to combat children's participation in labour works (Oladiji, 2012).

In any country the main effort to combat child labour should mainly come from within the country. In other words, safe guarding children from any kind exploitative works and child rights violations should be the main responsibility of the national governments of a country. But a single intervention mechanism might not be adequate to combat the problem since child labour has multiplicity nature and causes. As a result, movements against child labour should go along with various activities, such as, legislations, designing various strategies to eradicate poverty, providing education, awaking the community about the severity of the problem, and by developing preventive or defensive and rehabilitative mechanisms (ILO, 1996). Despite of the

fact that the issue of child labour is a great challenge for Ethiopia, there is no government policy prepared for the problem. Ethiopia lacks a clear strategy or policy to combat the problem of child labour and also lacks systematic collaboration with different international organizations which have been working to control the practices of child labour (SC, 2010). Besides, the society at most neither well valued nor well understood the severity of the problem. There is also a general information hole in the problem of children's participation in labour activities. Although Ethiopia approved the UN Convention on the Right of the Child in 1991, very limited actions has been taken to combat the problem because there is shortage of the facilities and services that the convention requires. Ethiopia has also approved the Minimum Age Convention (Convention No. 138 of 1973) since 1999; nevertheless, very limited persons have awareness about the impacts of child labour on the physical, psychological and social development and rights of children (ILO, 1996). Actually, even if Ethiopia has being showing growth and development at present, it cannot end up the problem at once. But efforts that are meant to minimize the effects of at least the worst forms of child labour and to prevent child workers from any kind of abuses and child right violations should be strengthen by providing appropriate policies.

2.19) CHILD LABOUR LAW AND ENFORCEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

According to the reports of Save the Children, Ethiopia has approved the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Vienna Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1959 and 1989 Declaration on the Rights of the Child and the 1973 convention (SC, 2003). Ethiopia has also approved the ILO Convention No.138 on Minimum Age for Employment on May 27, 1999 (USDOL, 2002) so as to take serious measures against child labour. Besides, Ethiopia amalgamated some of the conventions in to its constitution and other policies (SC, 2010). The Ethiopian constitution article 36 (1) (d) clearly states, "Every child has the right 'not to be subjected to exploitative practices which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being". In addition, Ethiopia's Labour Proclamation No. 42/1993 indicates that the least age for any young child to work is 14 years (USDOL, 2002). The proclamation also declares that" young child workers" are children who are found at the age between 14 and 18. It forbids children's especially who are below the age of 14, involvement in any works (Proclamation No. 42/1993, Art. 89(2)). According to USDOL reports MOLSA outlawed some works for children between the age of 14 and 18. These include:

“Work which is related with transportation; Work performed on warehouses involving heavy materials or any other related type of work; Work connected with electricity; work on Construction with high scaffolding; Working in drains and tunnels; Street and toilet cleaning, working with waste materials and alcoholic drinks and cigarettes; Hotels, and related service giving activities; Work with tremendously high or low temperature or emission; Grinding, cutting and welding of iron; Work with chemical elements, and other activity which endangers the child’s psychological and moral development” (USDOL, 2002:98).

Furthermore, children should only work for about seven and less hours in a day and it is strictly forbidden for children’s to participate in labour works between 10 p. m and 6 a.m. and during rest days (ibid). The issues of child trafficking, child prostitution and other issues of child labour are also given attention in the Ethiopian penal code even if young children’s involvement in the labour market has showing increment from time to time (ILO, 2009). Though the issue of child labour in Ethiopia is being very problematic issue, there is no a clear cut government policy which is prepared to deal only with child labour. Besides, as Assefa (2000) indicates that the coordination of government with different NGO’s working with child labour to tackle child labour is very weak. There is also a gap in awaking the society about the seriousness of the issue (ibid). Thus, in Ethiopia, the implementation of child labour laws is not satisfactory. In other words, there is a gap in putting the laws on paper in to practice.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1) CASE STUDY RESEARCH DESIGN

The main objective of the study was to investigate the prevalence of child labor in Africa: a case study of Kechene neighborhood, Ethiopia. With this, a case study research design was employed so as to get a detailed data about the current practices of child labour in the sampled area. In line with this, Creswell mentioned that the main advantage of a case study research design is to get an in depth information about the issue (2007). In addition, a case study enables researchers to gather enormous information about a social setting to be well aware about the whole situation. So, this study design allowed the researcher to have rich and detailed information about the nature of child labour in relation to the activities of weaver and potter the aforementioned area. Case study also refers to the concepts, definitions, characteristics, and descriptions of things of my research (Berg, 2001).

In other words, since case study method provides ways for an in depth investigation about a situation, it enables me to have a thorough interview with research participants, key informants, for examination of documents, archival records and observations so as to investigate the theories and practices of child protection with particular emphasis on child labour: the case of weaver and potter workers children in Kechene. Case studies have a practical function in that they can be immediately applicable to understand the case in research. According to Yin, “the case study’s unique strength is its ability to deal with a full variety of evidence (Yin, 2009). A case study method can also be used to deal with general field studies to an individual interview. According to Yin, case studies may focus on an individual, a group, or an entire community and employ a number of data collection tools such as documents, in-depth interviews, and participant observation (2009). He also stated that the unique need for using case study emanates out of the desire to well know complex social phenomena because it allows researchers to maintain the holistic and meaningful features of real life situations including child labour. Case studies are preferred as a research strategy when researchers have less control about the situation under

study, when questions such as “who, “what, “where, “how” and "why" are posed to find out about the case and when the emphasis is on real life circumstances (Yin, 2003). The fundamental principle for preferring a case study in this research was with the purpose of deeply studying the prevalence of child labour in Africa: a case study of Kechene neighborhood, Ethiopia. With this, the researcher gathered information through a combination of observation, focus group discussion (FGD) with employed children and an in-depth interview with the employed and self employed working children of both sexes, government officials from the ministry of children and women Affairs, Addis Ababa’s children and women Affairs Office, sub-city’s children and women Affairs Department, concerned police officials in Addis Ababa Police Commission and *Gulele* Sub-city Police Department, members of *Woreda* Administration, primary school teachers, employees of Inter and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working on children such as AMREF, SC, ILO, UNICEF and AU. Besides, various documents and reports were also reviewed.

3.2) QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHOD

The study employed a qualitative research method to study prevalence of child labour in Africa: a case study of Kechene neighbourhood, Ethiopia. Data were gathered to investigate the nature, causes and consequence of child labour in Africa, the feature, causes and consequence of child labour in Ethiopia, the prevalence or nature, causes and consequences of child labour with the implementation of the Ethiopian child protection laws in the study area.

As Creswell (2007) indicates, qualitative method has many advantages for researchers. These includes, gathering data based on the participants’ own categories of meaning, doing an in depth study, describing complex phenomena, getting an individual case information, conduct cross-case comparisons and analysis, getting understanding and description of people’s personal experiences of phenomena, describing phenomena in detail as they are placed and surrounded in local contexts. In addition to these advantages, qualitative method allows researchers to study dynamic processes (Creswell, 2007). Thus, qualitative research method was employed in this study so as to probe different questions to get detailed explanations about child labour. Besides, this method is suitable to describe the research participants’ individual and collective views, opinions and experiences in the study area.

3.3) DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH AREA

3.3.1) ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa, was founded by Emperor Menelik II in 1886-1887, received her name *Addis Ababa* from Menelike's wife, Empress Taitu (Amare & Fassil, 1986). Addis Ababa is located in central Ethiopia at an altitude of about 2330 meter (8000 feet) above sea level on a Shoan Plateau that is crossed by many streams and surrounded by hills. Today Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and headquarters of African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa with a total population of 2,570,000 (according to the 2001 estimation) (Encarta, 2007).

The Proclamation No. 1/1995 E.C of Charter of Addis Ababa City Government, In 2003, subdivided the city into ten parts and structured in sub-cities for the purpose of realizing good governance and administration (Gulele Sub-city Strategic Plan 2000-2003). These ten sub-cities are *Bole, Nifas Silk-Lafto, Kolfe-Keraniyo, Yeka, Akaki-Kaliti, Arada, Gulele, Addis Ketema, Kirkos and Ledeta* Sub-city. *Gulele* Sub-city is one of the ten sub cities of Addis Ababa with an aerial extent of 31,237, 071 meter square. It is located in the northern part of Addis Ababa surrounded in the north by Oromiya Region, in the south *Arada* Sub-city, in the east *Yeka* Sub-city and in the west by *Kolfe-Keraniyo* Sub-city. The total population of the sub-city is estimated to be between 346,000 and 360,000 (Gulele Sub-city Strategic Plan 2000-2003).

The inhabitants of the sub-cities come from different parts of the country and with different ethnic backgrounds. They are engaged in diverse economic activities. Of these the weaving business which harbors 20 percent of the total population of the sub-city is the dominant one. However, they use traditional technologies which could not take the industry even one step ahead. Moreover, *Gulele* Sub-city is one of the poverty stricken sections of the capital, Addis Ababa. Nearly half of the sub-city's population lives in below the poverty line (Gulele Sub-city Strategic Plan 2000-2003).

The interview took a minimum of 30 minutes with each participants and maximum of 50 minutes, and each of them were interviewed by scheduling their convenient time and place. Besides, the participants' were interviewed in their offices, school compounds and in their working areas. During the data collection processes, interviews were conducted with field notes, voice recording and photographs.

3.5) RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

The target populations of the study were employed and self employed weaver and potter working children of both sexes, who were under the age of 18, living in Kechene neighborhood. These children were selected depending on their knowledge, experience and exposures towards child labour. In addition, concerned people and organizations from Ministry of Children and Women Affairs, Addis Ababa's children and women Affairs office, sub-city's children and women Affairs Department, concerned police officials in Addis Ababa Police Commission, and employees of Inter and Non-Governmental Organizations such as ILO, UNICEF, SC and AU were participated with the aim of getting detailed information about the issue under study.

Since the research focused on at the communal level, study participants were taken from the community itself based on their knowledge, experience and exposure towards child labour in relation to weaver and potter industry. Moreover, some of the participants were office holders and teachers in the specified research sites, who have deep understanding of the situation.

3.6) SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

In this study Purposive sampling technique and snow ball sampling technique were used. In using Purposive sampling technique, the researcher has to have special knowledge about the group to select the participants (Berg, 2001). The basic principle in purposive sampling is to obtain well informed informants on the study area to maximize the data's validity and avoid the limitations of case study (Berg, 2001). Thus, Purposive sampling technique was used to select different concerned officials from both government and non government organizations and key informants for the interview. Yin (2003) argues that in doing case studies, it is important to utilize several sources in order to increase the validity of the information.

The other sampling technique which was employed in this research is snow ball sampling technique. As Yin (2003) indicates, snow ball sampling is a sampling technique which helps to reach out hidden and hard to reach populations. In other words, snow ball sampling helps to overcome problems associated with hidden populations. It also grants a means of accessing vulnerable and impenetrable social grouping. As Thomson and Berg cited in Gilber (2001), this process happens with the assumption that a link exists between the initial sample and others in the same target population. Therefore, the researcher used snow ball sampling technique for the selection of the target children since getting the working children were difficult due to their miss understanding and their unwillingness to participate in the study by being afraid of their employers and parents with whom they work.

3.7) SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size which the researcher employed was one informant from each of organizations such as MOLSA, ministry of women and children affairs, A.A. police commission, gulele sub-city women and children affairs office and police department, Woreda 5 administration office. Informants were also taken from NGO's such as AMREF, world vision, UNICEF, ILO and AU. Besides, the researcher took 32 samples from child labourers who were participated in the activities of both pottery and weaver. The researcher had also 4 key informants.

3.8) DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Prior to collecting data for the research, the researcher showed and submitted a letter of request for officials at different level and key informants in order to introduce the purpose and aim of the research to get permission. Orally the researcher was also explained the purpose and aim of the research to the interviewees at different offices and for the working children. With this, the participants were informed the purpose of the study and the interviews were made after getting consents of the participants.

The time the interview took with each participant ranged from minimum of 30 and maximum of 50 minutes. Participants were interviewed by scheduling their convenient time and place. Settings that participants“ were interviewed include their offices, school compounds and in their

working areas. During the data collection processes, interviews were conducted with field notes, voice recording and photographs.

3.9) DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The study used both primary and secondary sources in order to get relevant information to achieve the main objective of the study. As Yin (2007) states, qualitative researchers can use a range of different data collecting methods. These includes, structured interview, in-depth (semi and unstructured) interviews, life stories, focus group discussions, participant and non-participant observations. Thus, among these data gathering tools, the researcher employed semi structured interviews, focused group discussion and observation as a data collection tools to get primary sources.

Primary data collection method was employed to gather information from the working children and other concerned individuals in the study area. To ensure the contribution of this research, the researcher collected first-hand information through the following techniques.

3.9.1) SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

Semi structured interview involves the use of various pre set questions. These questions should be asked in a logical and consistent manner, but interviewees have the right to probe questions far from the pre determined questions. In this type of interview, interviewees have also the freedom to go off the point (Berg, 2001). For my research ten interview guides was prepared for each of working children, IGO including AU & NGO officers, key informants, *Kifle Ketema and Woreda* administration officers and officer of the ministry of women and children's affairs. Seven interview guides were prepared for police officers at regional and *Kifle Ketema* level. Interview guides, consisted of open ended questions which mainly focused on studding the prevalence of child labour in Africa: a case study on Kechene neighborhood, Ethiopia. 32 child labourers were participated in the interview. Each sectors had 16 samples from both sexes.

3.9.2) FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Focus groups can be seen as a type of group interview, but one that tends to concentrate in depth on a particular theme or topic with an element of interaction. The group is often made up of people who have particular experience or knowledge about the subject of the research (William, 2011). Focus group discussion was conducted with children who were engaged in waver and potter activity in *Kechene* neighborhood. It was prepared for the children in order to understand their living and working conditions and their understanding about child labour in relation to waver and potter activity in their neighborhood of *Kechene*. The focus group discussion participants were organized into two groups: children who were involved in waver in one group and children who were involved in pottery in another. Each group was composed of 10 participants. A focus group discussion guide was developed containing a list of around 12 questions that are supposed to explore the purpose of the study. The researcher was facilitated and recorded the discussions. The participant in the focus group discussion was selected from the community during data collection period. The main focus of the discussion was: to understand their living and working conditions, the demand they have from their family, community and government and their understanding about child labour in relation to waver and pottery activity in their neighborhood of *Kechene*. The researcher believed that conducting a focus group discussion helped in getting detailed information about the issue and the inner feelings of the children, because being in a group with others that have the same issues to discuss, can give confidence to speak about their experiences in a way that may not occur in one-to-one interviews.

3.9.3) OBSERVATION

Observation was also used as a method of data collection to enrich the information gathered through the other methods. Case study research relies on observation as a means of collecting data and the observation can be taken through interviews, visual records made, and sound. Observation can generate detail information and it enables the researcher to explain more (William, 2011). Observation is a very effective way of finding out what people do in particular contexts, the routines and interactional patterns of their everyday lives. Observational research methods can provide an understanding of what is happening (Darlington & Dorothy, 2002). In

this research, the researcher was involved in non-participant and participant observation in order to observe the environment and working conditions and the associated hazards, the interaction, the various activities undertaken by the working children and their employers and relatives.

3.9.4) DOCUMENT REVIEW

The study was also used secondary source from various documents, manuals and reports as a supportive source of the first-hand information gathered in the field.

3.10) DATA ANALYSIS

Categorizing, tabulating, testing, or otherwise recombining both quantitative and qualitative evidence to address the initial propositions of a study are the major activities in data analysis. The analysis focused on linking the data to the research proposal and clarified the findings (Yin, 2003). In this research, major themes identified with the use of in-depth interviews, FGD and direct observations assisted by different secondary sources come out as focal areas of the analysis. In this research the data were analyzed and processed qualitatively. Interviews, Focus group discussion and observation were made through voice recording and/or field notes and photo graph taking. The voice recorded during interviews was transcribed word for word in Amharic. Then, the transcribed data were translated from Amharic to English language. For those interviewees uncomfortable with audio recorder, the interviews were conducted with taking notes. The notes were translated from Amharic to English language. Those translated data reduced by organizing the most frequent phrases or quotes that occur in the interview transcriptions or field notes categorically. Finally, the categories were summarized into themes. Hence, thematic data analysis was employed in this research. Secondary data was also used all through data analysis to strength the primary data that have collected.

Fig. Table 1 Research framework

Research Method	Data gathering tools	Research questions	Number of respondent	Characteristics of the respondents	Method of data analysis
The researcher was employed qualitative case study research method.	<p>Primary data was collected through the following data tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus group discussion -Semi-structured interviews -personal observations -The researcher was also used secondary data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the feature, causes and consequence of child labour in Africa? • What is the feature, causes and consequence of child labour in Ethiopia? • What is the feature and Prevalence, causes and consequences of child labour and the implementation of the Ethiopian child protection laws in the study area. 	<p>There are 2,582 potters and 18,400 weavers in the researcher's targeted research area. Out of this population specific households and children was taken through snow-ball sampling. Other stake holders were also was taken through purposive sampling.</p>	<p>The characteristics of the respondents in the researcher's research area were almost homogenous in their work involved for living, level of income, way of living or living condition.</p>	<p>-The researcher was employed thematic analysis method.</p>

3.11) TRUST WORTHINESS OF THE FINDINGS

Triangulation is the combination of two or more methodological approaches, data sources and analysis methods to study the same phenomenon (William, 2011). The research used methods of triangulation for increasing the acceptability and reliability of the research findings. In-depth

interview, focused grouped discussion, observation and document review are those data collection techniques in order to increase the validity of the findings.

3.12) ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The researcher has conducted the study by taking all ethical standard of a research in to consideration. Participants of the research were first briefed about the purpose of the research and were asked for their informed consent to be involved in the research. The issue of confidentiality was also assured to the participants of the research and implemented accordingly. Respondents were also informed that they could disagree to participate in the research, if they chose to stop, at any time.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1) CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

4.1.1) THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

Africa is the second continent next to Asia that highly dominated by child labour activity, the incidence is very high. In Africa there is no properly organized data or document that can describe level or incidence of the child labour market in the continent. There is no doubt that child labour causes a major development challenge on Africa (ILO, 2009).

As the statement stated by ILO, 41 percent of children in Africa, who were between the ages 5 and 14 are participants in the labour market. From the world wide child labourers, more than 32 per cent of them are Africans. It is estimated that due the increase of the level of population growth and poverty, the number of child labourers will grow up in alarming rates in the coming two decades in Africa, especially in sub-Saharan Africa (ILO, 2010).

Africa has the highest incidence of child labour in the world. It's true that child worker is increasing day by day regardless of many efforts to stop this. Now it upraises questions on whether our social, economic and political efforts and values are adequate to eradicate this child labor problem. In my opinion we're giving less effort in determining precise reasons of this devastated social problem. Therefore present solutions of child labor are not working perfectly as we expected. We cannot deny that Child labor in Africa is increasing (from the interview with one of AU's expert, July 2016).

Generally, child labour was a serious social problem in our continent that may also exacerbates the already existed ruthless socio-economic and political conditions.

4.1.2) COUSES OF CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

There are lots of causes that push children to the labour market. Besides, there are also reasons that forced parents to send their children to employment, such as; Poverty is the major one in Africa. In Africa to advance their probability of getting basic necessities, poor children and their families are mainly dependent upon child labor (UNICEF, 2006). Beyond poverty there are multiple causes that exacerbates the or incidence of child labour in Africa, this are like inadequate access to compulsory and free education, violation and inadequate enforcement of laws, Over Population, human right violations, orphan hood and HIV/AIDS, joblessness of elders, Parental Illiteracy, cultural or traditional issues, civil war, foreign direct investment, corruption and near to the ground commitment among political leaders, Economic stagnation, falling government revenues and continuing expansion of the school-age population, selfishness of adult careers, the breakdown of family structures, migration and child trafficking.

There are many cases of child labor where a child has to work. In the case of our continent a child may oblige to work alongside the repayment of a loan which was taken by his family and unable to pay it off. This is called bonded child labour. Such children work like slaves in order to pay the loan taken. Not only poor families, but some well established business families also put their children into business at a quite young age instead of making them complete their education (from the interview with one of AU's expert, July 2016).

So it is quite obvious that to reduce or eradicate child labour problem from the continent, it is very important to eliminate or lessen this causes.

4.1.3) IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

Child labour has a very negative effect not only on child labourers but also on a nation at large. The primer victims of child labour are those of the working children. Children have to be protected from social, economic and physical harm which may put a lifetime scar on them. Some of the specific impacts were, child labours can increases the competition of labourers in the labour market, which may leads to depressing wages and salaries. Besides it also exacerbates the

problem of adult unemployment. Sexual exploitation of girls and prostitution, are also one of the impacts of child labour which leads them to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Pregnancy, drug addiction and mental illness are also common among child prostitutes. Physical abuse and neglect such as emotional maltreatment (blaming, verbal attacks, rejection and humiliation), cuts, burns, dizziness, excessive fears, corporal punishment, Emotional neglect (deprivation of family love and affection and hopelessness), Exhaustion, malnutrition, Pesticide poisoning, growth deficiency, Long-term health problems (respiratory disease, asbestosis and a variety of cancers), Social problems (like low educational qualifications and professional skills) are also a common problems in countries where children are forced to work with dangerous conditions.

Let alone the adverse impact of child labour on the holistic development of the working children, it greatly hampers the children's family, the community, the nation and the continent at large. This is because children are the future responsible generations to sustain their country's growth and development (from the interview with one of AU's expert, July 2016).

4.2) THE PREVALENCE AND NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE RESEARCH AREA OF KECHENE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF WEAVER AND POTTERY

4.2.1) NATURE AND CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE RESEARCH AREA

At their early age, children are supposed to be in school and get necessary protections from their families, and also should be provided with whatever they need in life by their families. In the contrary, most of the times many of children in developing countries like in Ethiopia are expected to take the responsibility for their lives and their families as well. To this effect, they are enforced by their closer relatives and families to take the responsibility of serving their families at their early ages (Assefa, 2000). According to Assefa (2000), to meet their basic needs and their families as well, many of the children in Ethiopia are willingly or unwillingly exposed to child labour market under the pressure of their families and closer relatives. Overall socio-

economic conditions of the children are sought to be a determinant factor to get involved in child labour market. For example, as Assefa mentioned, considering child labour as the only way out of poverty, some of the child laborers in Ethiopia are influenced to engage in child labor activities. In the context of the study area, there are different factors that contributed for the involvement of children in performing different tasks from 'simple' to harmful one. Some of these activities are unfavorable to their holistic personality development. Furthermore, according to Assefa (2000), the reasons why child labour highly prevailed in Ethiopia include migration, inaccessibility to adequate educations, poverty, uncontrolled population growth and unemployment. In relation to the study area, the following are the major grounds of child labour.

4.2.1. A) POVERTY

As it was observed and learned from the entire interview as well as from the FGDs, like that of the human capital perspectives, poverty is central for the engagement of children in productive activities. Karunan (2005) asserted as the main cause of child labor could be poverty. Most of the informants came from poor families. As a result of their parents' horrible economic background, children are forced to perform difficult tasks at their early age to support their parents. On the same way, in the view of human capital theory of child labour, poverty and the weakening of national economy of the countries are pointed out as the main causes for the increasing engagements of children in labour activities (Pantea, 2007).

As the researcher observed the houses of the working children, during the fieldwork, the way the children were living were heart breaking and one may say the children should work in order to relieve life in the household to a certain extent. In other words, work is necessary for these children in order to satisfy their family's basic needs, particularly food. The rising cost of living is one of the reasons for the economic poverty of parents of working children and poor households. The prices of food items are doubled and become beyond the purchasing power of many households. Directly or indirectly this problem forced children to engage in productive activities to get something useful in cash or in kind for themselves and for the survival of their families. One of the terrible consequences of this problem is the aggravation of school dropouts in Gulele Sub-city particularly around *Kechene*. To strength this argument one of my key informants, **Challa** a twenty two years old boy, told me that:

*My father is a weaver and my mother makes **Enjera** for sale. I have brothers and sister; ten years ago I was a grade six student at Addis Birhan elementary school. When I reach grade six I quit my education and became a full time worker of Shemma. The reason for me to quit my education was poverty, which makes my family unable to eat; it is the result of the rising cost of living* **Interviewed March 2016.**

As we can understand from the interview, poverty urges children to shoulder major household responsibilities. As the key informants also stated that some parents of child labourers encouraged their children to contribute something to the household by taking part in the labour market. This steadily drives children to engage in child labour activities without considering the negative impact of the work.

4.2.1. B) CHILD “TRAFFICKING”

“Child trafficking” is merely the act of transporting children to the exploitative work. The phenomena of “trafficking” involve transporting people away from the place in which they live, treating children in a violent and deceptive way. However, trafficking shouldn’t involve any violence, deception and coercion. In front of child trafficker’s children are viewed like merchandise that can be sold and bought so they can be exploited as forced or enslaved workers for labor. Child traffickers are characterized as obstructive and negligent people who exploit children endurance for their own advantage without considering the consequences of child labor exploitation. Most of working children particularly in and around *Kechene* were victims of this process. It was very easy to find a trafficked child in the research area. Many of the trafficked children were exploited in indoor setting and were out of the reach of concerned bodies. Most of these children came from Gamo ethnic group particularly from Arba Minch or Gamo Gofa Chenchu area. It has been hard for me to find Addis Ababa born child labourer of Kechene especially in activities of weaver. A few of them are the son or daughter of migrants who were born in Addis. In this case, Robera, a 15 years old trafficked child labourer, stated that:

I do not know him, but my mom told me that he was my uncle. He met me when he came to visit us. In the next day he promised me taking to Addis Ababa and taught me the skill of weaving and he would send me to formal education. I agreed with him. Finally he took me to Addis Ababa. I have been living with him and working for him for two years he did not send me to school. Interviewed on March 2016.

In the research area, adult weavers and relatives of the trafficked child were the main actors in child trafficking. As I learned from the interviews and FGDs, by using their acquaintance and acceptance these actors deceive children to follow them by going to the rural area. Besides, they use different incentives and unmet promises like educating them in the formal education beyond the training of weaving. In relation to this, child trafficking was the major cause of child labour in the research area. Though most of the child labourers engaged in weaving activities of the research area are brought from Arba Minch, Chenchu area, ‘employers’ did not want to believe that this children were migrants, rather they simply argue that the children are their relative or simply they were employed children. Regarding payment, the working children themselves receives very little “payment” ranging from Birr 15 to 70 on average in a week, on Sunday. in this weaving and pottery business of the research area the real amount of payment for child labourers were unknown. ‘Employers’ were pretending that they are paying the wage of the child to his/her parents who live in rural areas.

4.2.1. C) MIGRATION

Nardos (2006), states that, nowadays there are different forms of migrations including rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migrations. From all forms of migrations, as Mulu (2007) argued, urban to urban migration is growing to be the most common form of migration in Addis Ababa. On the same way, the finding of this study has also shown to what extent the urban-urban migration is becoming the dominant form of migration.

Most of the participants of this research came to Addis Ababa, specifically to the research area, from different rural areas and other urban centers together with their parents or alone and with or without the consent of their parents or guardians. Thus Migration seems to be one of the main

causes of child labour in the research area. According to the ILO's for many of children in rural areas, migrating to Addis Ababa seems as if it is life-changing event. Due to this, a number of children frequently migrate to Addis Ababa considering it as the best mechanism of moving away from home where they have already experienced uncomfortable living conditions (ILO, 2009). In this respect many of the working children of this study were migrants. The responses of the participants of the study during interview and FGD showed that both natural and man-made happening in the rural parts of Ethiopia pushed children to Addis Ababa. Beyond the socio-cultural factors like family's divorce, early marriage and other bad traditional practices that pushed children to urban areas, most of my research participants argued that rural poverty obliged them to leave their village. As a result, the main objective in Addis Ababa was either to support financially their families' agricultural income or to guarantee their own economic independence. Beside the pushing factors that facilitate migration there are pulling factors like peer pressure and the desire to make a living or their own business.

The imbalance between the agricultural land and the labour force in the household was also another contributing factor for rural urban child migration in the pottery and weaver activities of the research area. Parents of the research participants were forced to prefer non-farm activities for their children. This is true for most of the children who participated in the research.

4.2.1. D) PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Parental unemployment was the other cause of child labour in the research area; there were some parents who send their children to work to compensate their unemployment. After they test the income generated by children some parents couldn't decide to let their children free from work. Rather they assume that the contribution of children is very important in their life even after parents secure job. Unemployment rate was very high in the research area. This was mainly due to lack of job opportunities for illiterate adults, limited resource and the complexity of procedures. As a result, they engage themselves in the activities like pottery and weaver; the economic activities invite children or young workers than adults, which leads to parental unemployment.

4.2.1. E) THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As Rahman (2004) pointed out, the education system has its own contribution to the prevalence of child labor. Child education plays a vital role to develop the personality of a child and the social, economic and political aspects of a nation. In the Ethiopian context, the responsible organ that organizes better educational system and policy for children is Ministry of Education. However, there is a gap between theory and practice. Sometimes education policies do not consider the problem of children in the society, especially the needs of lower class children. For instance, the former shift program was removed and currently the Education Bureau of Addis Ababa City Administration is implementing a full-day schooling program. Children who are engaged in work cannot learn because of the fact that, they couldn't have the chance to combine work and education. so that they prefer the former shift program than the current one. Children prefer the former education system (the shift school program), the reason is that, they had the possibility to combine or merge work and education and thus they were also working for less than seven hours per day.

The Labor Code of Ethiopia prohibits children not to work more than seven hours per day. The new educational system is resulted in high dropout of school. Children are forced to drop out of school because it is difficult for them to do both work and education simultaneously. To fulfill their daily food and other school materials, children should have to spend most of their time on work. On the other hand, the current education system does not allow the shift program and children are supposed to spend seven hours which is from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30pm per day. Generally, the current education system is not convenient for working children. The system could not allow children to share their time for work and education. Accordingly, among causal factors for the occurrence of child labor, the change in education system is highly observed in the study area. It was reasoned out that, the education system forced working children either to divert to night school programme or to abandon it entirely and expose for absolute abuse. Besides, to solve their immediate problem, children challenge the importance of education rather they were busy of answering the question of survival. The most common feature that interviewees responded to was their working time and teachers. Most interviewees were prone to describe their teachers and various stakeholders through un-well concern rather than issues such

as care and support. Gemmeda, a 15 years old child laborer, describe his teachers in the following statement:

I already quit my education because I have to do different works for the matter of survival. If I do not work and learn the whole day don't you think that it will be difficult for me? Some teachers couldn't even understand my problem. They did not understand me. So education for me was become boring. Interviewed March 2016.

4.2.1. F) HIV/AIDS AND FAMILY DISINTIGRATION

Families are primarily required to properly socialize their children. The family is the first social group that one comes into contact with and from which the individual learns the basic values of living in a family orientated society. Families are the basic building blocks for an individual's life. According to "Social Responsibility" theory, the problem of child labor is conceptualized as a consequence of family disintegration. Now a day because of HIV/AIDS, many children become orphans and remain out of family protection and this in turn leads children to be engaged in various works. As Bhalotra (2003) pointed out, the main reasons for high incidences of child labor in Ethiopia are the spread of HIV/AIDS and other social problems. Furthermore, as noted by Ennew (2005), HIV/AIDS plays vital role in increasing the incidences of child labor. Tollashi, a fourteen years old working child who engaged in both weaver (**mequachet**) and pottery stated that:

*My parents died when I was a child. Now I am living with my aunt. To assist her financially I am working in a pottery association and Shemma (**Mequachet**). As my aunt told me I lost both of my parents due to HIV/AIDS. The only responsible person is my aunt. She is the only one to take care of us and helping us to attend our school and I am working in my spare to assist my aunt because it is difficult for her to fulfill the need of my two younger brothers and sister. Interviewed march 2016.*

Moreover, there are children who bear the burden of the household following the death or illness of one or both of their parents because of HIV/AIDS pandemic and other diseases.

4.2.1. G) VIOLATION OF LAWS

Ethiopia has put in place a comprehensive legal framework to protect children and promote their well-being. The 1995 Constitution guarantees the protection of children from any work that constitutes a threat to their health, education or development and includes the concept of Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education. Beside the constitution Ethiopia has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and ILO Convention 182. The provisions of these various conventions have been enshrined in national laws. Though there was legal provisions, still there was a wide child right violation, abuse, neglect and exploitation in the study area. The child labourers in the research area were far from the child right protection. This was due to lack of suitable legal frameworks, lack of accessibility of the legal institutions, lack of awareness, weak institutional capacity and limited funding which is allocated for implementation and enforcement.

Frankly speaking we are aware of the existence of the problem of child labour in the research area of Kechene but I can't say we have done enough works to eradicate the problem of child labour from this area. Even if we (police staffs) are expected to respond to the problem, we didn't take adequate action as the issue of child labour requires collaborative work from all concerned ministerial organizations let alone police offices.

From the interview with head of women and child crime inspection office in A.A. police commission. **INTERVIEWED ON MAR.2016**

4.2.2) ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF CHILD LABOURERS IN THE RESEARCH AREA

Children are like breakable items and precious resources of a nation. They need special protection by virtue of their immaturity. Good protection of the safety of children might contribute to the improvement of the well-being of the society and their country at large. According to “human capital” discourse, children are viewed as human potential that must be prepared for productive adulthood, and childhood as a period of economic investment that produces further return through taxes paid, increased productivity, and an expanded economy

(Bachman, 2000). However, some members of the society use this resource before the right time. Children in general, are exposed to various forms of abuses like using their labour for productive activities. Regardless of the legal protection at international and national level, children are still susceptible part of the society to abusive practices either by their own relatives, parents or someone else. Among these forms of abuse child labor is one to be stated.

In different informal sectors like those of weaver and pottery activities children are expected to constitute a good proportion of the labour force (Tilahun and Tirussew, 2000). During the fieldwork of this study, the researcher has witnessed the seriousness of the problem of child labour. Many children were engaged in hazardous activities and have been working under dangerous conditions. The problem seems out of the site of legal institutions and child protectionist NGOs. As it was observed from the fieldwork, child labour needs a top priority. Generally, there are a large number of children who toiled in the sectors of pottery and weaver. The problem is too serious in *Kechene* area. Though the researcher preferred to focus on working children in weaver and pottery activities, most children in *Kechene* are engaged in carrying goods, street vending, collecting and selling fuel wood, shoe shining, taxi calling, car washing, working as assistant mechanic in small garages.etc.

From the observation, it is sound to say that these children are far from family protection and from the site of the government and are exposed to several problems. As Myers and Plateau (2005) stated the living and working conditions of such children is detrimental to their holistic personality development. In addition, it was observed that most people use to talk about child labourers in the research areas but no one, as expected puts his/her interest into place. As I had learned from my informants, child labourers who were living away from parents are really “neglected and abandoned children”. No one watch over them and they were living in erratic situation. Their life is full of hardship and misery.

4.2.2. A) GENDER AND AGE DETERMINANTS

Thus female and male children tend to be concentrated in different kinds of economic activities. According to ILO/IPEC’s report gender can be crucial in determining whether a boy or a girl is employed and the type of work in which they are engaged (2004). Likewise, as the researcher

witnessed from the fieldwork and as the interviewees revealed, pottery is a work which can mainly be considered as a work of females and weaver as male's work, though there were female children who involved in spinning (*Dewur*) part of weaver and male children involved in (*Mefoshek*) part of pottery.

As it was also revealed from the field observation and participants' interview, boys tend to work more in environments away from parental control, or in jobs that are associated with men's work, such as work outdoors or physical labour. Girls, on the other hand, tend to work in protected environments near the home, or in jobs that are associated with home based production activities. In line with this, as Poluha (2004) stated since female children are at high risk of sexual exploitation, they prefer to work in a protected environments near their families. Thus the data gathered through interview and observation revealed that female children were mainly involved in pottery activities and boys with weaver activities. Bikiltu, one of the key informants of pottery activity stated that:

*Here in our area of Kechene there is a traditional outlook which prohibit male from participating in pottery and female from weaver or doing Shemma. But in our current situation there are a few male children who assist their families in pottery and a few female children by making spanning (*Dewur*) in *Shemena* activity. It is possible to say that our culture prohibits the children even if it is their rights to participate in each activity based on their ability, interest and life opportunity. **Interviewed on mar.2016***

According to Poluha's (2004) study, as compared to males, the female children's engagement in the child labor activities is by far lesser. According to the author, the main reason why female children are most of the time unable to get work outside of their home is that because of the traditional attitude and fear of sexual abuse. As the exact dates of their birth are unknown, the ages of children in different societies are given by estimations. As Boyden et al cited in Dainel (2008), the ages of children in illiterate societies are mainly not known when compared with the literate societies. In this regard, since the large sections of Ethiopian community are dwelling in rural areas where they found to be illiterate, the ages of many of the children are believed to be by estimation. Regardless of the absence of the exact ages of the larger section of Ethiopian

community, as is observed, many children are participating in child labor. Regarding the age range of working children of this research was around the age of seven among the weavers and potters of Kechene who are helping their parents or employers in spinning (dewur) and mefokesh, and other related activities.

4.2.2. B) FAMILY SETTING OF CHILD LABOURERS

Most children participate in the labour market because of different reasons. As the results of the qualitative data revealed, house hold poverty was the major factor for the dominance of child labour in the study area. Almost all of the child labourers who were participated in the study came to Addis Ababa from different rural areas of Ethiopia as their parents live under poverty. The participants of the study also mentioned that the societies' traditional beliefs, lack of awareness about the destructive impacts of child labour on the children's general well being and other socio cultural aspect like divorce, HIV/ AIDS, early marriage highly contribute to the expansion of children's engagement in the labour market.

The interview from the working children's parents indicates that most of the parents were illiterates and became unable to get involved with other economic activities. They were rather involved in the same works with their children, i.e., in weaving and pottery activities. This clearly indicates that poverty coupled with illiteracy force the parents to have lower living standards. The researcher's observation also witnessed this fact. Hence, it is possible to deduce that children from poor parents have higher tendency to engage in labour market as compared to children from pleased parents. In addition to weaving and pottery, many parents of the child labourers were involved with other economic activities like collecting fire woods, preparing food items for sale, daily labour so as to sustain the lives of their families. But, what is worse is that they do not get enough money to fulfill at least the basic needs of their children from such works. In relation to the educational background of the parents' of the working children in the research area, most of them were illiterates, but they were supporter of their children's education. With regard to this, one of the child labourer's mother, Demitu, states;

I do not want to eat the infant labour of my child; I want to send him to school. I know that education will make my son a better person for the feature, but how, how can I help him, I am not able to make my son to concentrate on his education. He has to work to get food because we are poor and poor. Interviewed on March 2016.

This goes in line with Bhalotra's idea that school attendance and achievement are the reverse of child labour (Bhalotra, 2003). As the researcher observed most of the working children's families, the employed and self employed child labourers were living in horrific situations where they can't even satisfy their basic necessities. Many of the children were unable eat at least twice a day.

4.2.2. C) ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF CHILD LABOURERS

The research participants were mostly come from Gamo and Amhara's ethnic groups. In the study area, the potter works were dominated by child labourers from Amhara, whereas, the weaver activities were mostly dominated by children from Gamo ethnic groups. In the study area it was observed that the working children form groups based on their ethnic groups. In the weaving and potter businesses, the number of child weavers with Gamo ethnic groups antecedes the number of child potters in the research site. Besides, the Amhara and Gamo children were not only involved in pottery and weaving activities but also in shoe shining and as Woyalla (a child whose role is calling and serving passengers in a taxi). Thus, child labourers from different ethnic groups were survived in Kechene.

4.2.3) THE LIVING AND WORKING SITUATION OF CHILD LABOURERS

Children need special care and attention because of the fact that they are unable to care for themselves and immature. Although they need a proper care from adults, they couldn't get it due to poverty and other social problems. In the study area, it was observed that children are assigned to perform different tasks at different levels. Most interviewees are indicated that; they lived and work either with their parents, relatives or with non-relatives such as employers. Since they start

work in their early ages and outside family setting, they are exposed to hazardous working conditions. This study found that, although children engaged in various works, they are unable to fulfill their basic needs. Employed children who live with their “relatives” are living in bad situation because they couldn’t fulfill their basic necessities.

In relation to their place of living, most of the child labourers, especially those of self-employed and employed child weavers including those who live with their relatives in the research area, were living and at the same time working by renting a small room with their friends at the slam areas of *Kechene*. The line between the place of living and working was indistinguishable. Beside the work of weaver or Shemma, they sometimes prepare their daily food there. They wrap their mattress and use the room for work during day time and they spread the mattress (*Medaberiya*) and sleep in group at night time. The researcher observed a room of four meter width and nine meter of length which served as a home to live and work for around thirty seven family members including child labourers. Lack of enough water and light was another thing that I witnessed among the child labourers of *Kechene*. Working children who were living far away from their parents lead a desperate life. Beside their dreadful place of living, the type of food they eat was also another indicator for the worst life of the child labourers. To meet their nutritional need, child labourers especially those of child weavers are taking leftovers or breads or *Bullei* from different nearby restaurants, Addis Ababa University and cafes, in response to the given task they perform. Some of child weavers were clients of leftovers of Addis Ababa University students’ cafeteria. There are also child laborers who purchased these *Bullei* from sellers (child labourers and others). To buy *Bullie* they had to pay five birr. As most of my informants argued the amount of food they get was insufficient. Roba, a 15 years old self employed weaver, child labourer, stated that:

I will get 600 birr per week but I will spend around 500 birr to buy input for my proceeding tasks. I am a student I do shemma after school until the middle of the night. You can imagine that how can I live the whole week with one hundred or one hundred ten birr. Sometimes it will be difficult for me to get my mill (even bulle) two times per day. From FDG march 2016.

4.2.3. A) WORKING HOURS AND SALARY

Though there are conditions in relation to child labour which make weaving and pottery activities similar, the two tasks were not similar by their nature, wage, working hours and conditions. As I learned during my study, the weaving activities were harsher and more severe than pottery. Children in the weaving industry, especially those who are out of school, work for 17-18 hours in a day. Beside this there are child labourers who spent their full day and night time on work especially on Saturday; this is to prepare final products for the Sunday's market. From this point we can understand that, children in the weaving business spend most of their time on work without any appropriate and enough break or leisure time. The only insignificant break time that child weavers get was Sunday. Moreover beside its un-conducive and dangerous nature of the work for the children, it is not possible to say that child potters had enough break time after work, this was due to there were children that work pottery for 15 hours in a day, which is from 5/6 a.m. in the morning to 9 p.m. in the evening.

Both child weavers and potters, especially those who were employed, do not have enough food or time to play with their peers and get rest; they spent their young mental and physical abilities on productive or economic activities with bonded labour to support their family or to meet their survival. Rayya, 16 years old self employed weaver stated that:

I am now interested. I spend all the day here playing and working with my friends. But formerly I had no time for rest and play and to interact with my friends, no one is controlling me now. Interviewed March 2016.

Generally due to poverty and other reasons such as parental unemployment, family disintegration, different socio-cultural issues, educational system and HIV/AIDS children become exposed to child labour in the study area. In most households of the study area elder children shoulder all the responsibilities of the family and work for long hours to earn money.

With regards to their wages, child weaver and potters in the study area work longer hours than any other group of child labourers but they receive very little in return, ranging from Birr 15 to 70 per week. Most of them served their parents or employers without even knowing whether they were employed or not as most of the deals or promises were only made between the children's family and parents or employers. In other words most of the child labourers of the study area

were in a bonded labour. Unlike those of employed child labourers, there were self employed child weavers in the study area who can get a profit between two to three hundred birr per week.

4.2.4) IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR ON CHILD LABOURERS IN THE RESEARCH AREA

Though there are arguments that the involvement of children in the labour market at their early age has positive impact on the socio-economic and psychological status of working children (Anker, 1996), the involvement of mentally and physically immature children in the labour market will strongly harm physical, social and intellectual or the holistic personality development of the child (Nardos, 2006).

Child labour has harmful effect on the holistic personality development of children. As a result of its negative effect on the working children and then on the society and the country at large, both international and national governments or organizations seriously condemn the involvement of under age children into the labour market.

4.2.4. A) HEALTH IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR

Based on the difficulty of the tasks they perform or the living and working conditions they experience the different tasks that the children were take part can cause different types of health impacts, which means in the research area both child weavers and potters are exposed to different related health threatening work risks (Forastieri, 1997).

From those of child potters and weavers, weavers were the most exposed group to different health problems; the children in the weaving industry faced frequent health problems like headache, mental stress, stomachache, cough, typhoid, typhus, neck and backache. Their working environment was also unsafe. The ages of my weaver informants were from 7-18. Though the health problem that child weavers were face was very series it does not mean that child potters were free from any health related risks such as pneumonia, eye disease, lung cancer, and other diseases related with the breathing system. Beside the risks they face, most of both child weavers and potters did not get any modern or scientific medical treatments they

occasionally get traditional treatment in the work place, this was due to their lack of ability to pay for medical expenses and their employers did not consider that this was a major problem.

4.2.4. B) PHYSICAL IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR

In line with child labour children always participate in an economic activity which is contrary with their capacity and age. Children always need special care and protection (Addisu, 2008). Almost of all of the working children who were included in this research were observed doing works beyond their capacity and age.

Both child weavers and potters in the research area, though they had a common problem such as improper working environment, lack of proper sanitation, duration of the work and heavy lifting, they were facing different negative health impacts in relation to their respective works. Child potters were exposed to excessive heat, continuous contact with dust and proximity to dangerous tools and conditions led the children to face physical problems. Beyond the direct impact the work, most of the working children were also exposed to physical abuses in the form of corporal punishment. Such punishment by employers was to ensure the obedience or submission of children. I have also witnessed that some employers left scars on the children's body. During the in-depth interview and FGD some child labourers stated that they sometimes also caused physical abuses on themselves to explain their feeling of anger and depression.

4.2.4. C) PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR

If children participate in hard and manipulative productive works for long hours without enough time to play, beyond its physical impact it alienated them from their family which can easily affect the psycho-social growth or development of children (CSA, 2001).

Both child weavers and potters in the research area perform difficult tasks for long hours in a difficult working condition. Those children, especially those who were engaged in weaving activity have no enough time to play, interact with their peer as well. They were sometimes highly stressed to accomplish the already started cultural clothes until Saturday night to provide it for market which is usually held on Sunday morning, as a result of this, their social interaction

was too narrow and limited. Moreover, they had mental stress and anxiety, which was another psychological problem of these working children.

Most of child potters and weavers in the study area, especially those of child weavers were the victims of trafficking, they did not have enough links with their families and miss their love and care, some of them, especially those who were trafficked at their early age, do not even know their family and the place where they live. As a result of this, some of these child labourers started of developing bad feeling about life and hatred. Soressa, a 16 years old child weaver stated that:

I was trafficked 10 years ago when I was a 6 years old child. Since then I have had no chance to visit my place of birth but since from last year I am contacting my family through telephone. I always cry when I think of them. I always feel bad when I see children while they go to and come from school because I have missed this chance. I always feel inferior when I compare myself with others. From FDG March 2016.

Isolation and discrimination that child labourers face have negative effects on their self-esteem, sense of identity and ability to socialize themselves and their attitude towards to themselves (UNICEF 2000). Most of the child potter and weavers in the research area responded that their future as something dark, they felt hopelessness and consider themselves as incapable of anything and abandoned children, which highly hamper the feature psychological development of the children. Generally it is possible to say that Child labour affect not only the child himself but also the society and the nation at large.

4.2.4. D) EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOUR

Participation in the labour market had a negative impact on the intellectual development of children is .In relation to education and child labour there were two groups of children in the labour market, though it is difficult for Children to be in two places simultaneously, there are children who combine work and school and those who do not attend education but work for a full-time. School is a place that often helps the child to grow cognitively, socially and emotionally (UNICEF, 1999). The participation of children in education has a far reaching

advantage for the child and the progress of the nation or continuity at large. Moreover, child labour affects the school participation of children since both work and schooling need much of the children's time (SCA, 2008). Children in the labour market, especially those who do not have parents and those who are not living with their families were not able to combine school and work; they have to make a choice between work and education, for such kinds of children work is a matter of survival. Most child labourers do not get any support of finance for their basic needs and schooling, due to this they were even forced to quit schooling and engage in full-time work. As a result of the rising cost of living and poverty, parents in the research area want to send their child to the labour market rather than to school, currently these parents have high demand for the economic contribution of their children.

In the research area, due to the already existed unfavorable condition for most of child potter and weavers to attend their school of regular program, they were forced to join the night program. It was observable that most of the night school students in the research area were children between the ages of 7 and 17. These children were either self-employed or living and working with their parents. This shows the prevalence of high incidence of child labour in the research area. Not only on the school attendance but child labour has an adverse impact on the school performance of children who combine work and school. Regarding the child labourers educational performance, in the research area though there were exceptional working children who score good points, most of the participants admitted that they were weak in their schooling. During the interview and FGD with teachers and the child labourer's class mates in Addis Birhan primary school and Kechene Debre Selam secondary school, they confirmed that the school performance of child labourers were week. Billisuma, a geography teacher, stated that:

*In our neighborhood there are so many children who merge schooling and work. They attend school in regular and night classes. Most of these children often come to school without doing their educational tasks. And when you teach they look desperate, felt a sleep or lack concentration. They even came to school without eating anything. Most of them did not come; their workload blocked them from coming to school. Such problem is becoming too serious among child labourers. **Interviewed March 2016.***

It is obvious that the labourers who were active in the labour activity beside their education, do not have enough time to study, get rest, refreshment, concentration and proper learning. As a result of this, they go to school with exhausted body and mind. After they go back to home they precede their routine labour activity. Even when labor activities do not avoid a child from attending school, they may diminish study time or exhaust the child's mentality for education (Bhalotra, 2003). Compulsory education can reduce or eliminate child labour with the intention that children will be less available for full-time work, but it doesn't seem effective in the research area because the main reason for the children to involvement in child labour was mainly due to the prevalence of horrible poverty. In the research area, the only option that child labourers had been to combine work and education or to choose labour. This was for the reason that they will not get what to eat if they doesn't involve in the labour market, child work is the matter of survival not only for the children but also for the family.

4.2.5) THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY CHILD LABOURERS IN THE RESEARCH AREA

Children are involved with various forms of labour works starting from simple to complex ones. In the study, it was depicted that there were some children who had developed positive outlook towards their work regardless of its sever impact on their holistic development. These children possessed such outlook either because they were not well aware about the destructive impacts of their works or they did not have any other choice for survival. However, majority of the participants of the study expressed their extreme dislike of their work as well as the living and working environments. What most participants from both potter and weaver industry agreed during the discussion was that they did not want to miss any chance that would take them away from such abusive practices. The key informants also mentioned that there were children who faced a number of problems when they tried to get away from exploitative works. Most of the working children, particularly in the study area, expressed that they perform their work out of interest even if the works are beneficiary for the live hood of their families. The basic problem for the working children in this aspect is house hold's poverty. The house hold's poverty added with families' joblessness and high living cost forced the children to continue the labour works and banned them from escaping the labour market. In addition, as the study indicated 'families',

'acquaintances' and 'employers' usually use various forms of 'intimidating mechanisms' to assure the children's respect and acceptance. The same is also true for some of the children who were working with their families. In accordance with this, one of the interviewee pointing his finger to his wounded neck said, "If I refuse to do the assigned tasks, I will severely be beaten and denied of food by my family". Beka, one of the key informants in weaver business reported that:

*One of my friends was escaped from his relatives and began to live on the street, he then became a thief. He Scaped because he afraid and feel angry by the beating he faces every Saturday due to his failure of doing Shemma the whole night. He always felt a sleep. **Interviewed on mar.2016***

He also mentioned that even if many of the children wanted to join their families, they would not have adequate money to cover their transport expense. They also felt ashamed going back to their parents with empty hand as they were mostly working with very little or no fee and with no period of employment. Generally speaking, the children's negative thoughts and fear to get use to the outside environment coupled with lack of other work options other than the work they were involved as they lack proper knowledge and skill prohibited them to ensure their freedom from abusive works.

4.2.5. A) PHYSICAL AND ORAL ABUSES

Employers or 'parents' of the working children including some customers thought that children were powerless to defend and protect themselves. Besides they also thought that there was weak legal procedure which lacks proper implementation. These further leads to the wide spread psychological, physical and verbal abuses that working children were face. In the research area, children who refused to do the given task, when they faild to finish when qualities of products became lower, when they break tools or generally when they do not obey 'parents' or employers order, can face different corporal punishments which sometimes include throwing them away from home. Working children were not expected to stand against such punishments. Sometimes these corporal punishments were also happened on children without any basic ground or reason. The punishment was happened not only on employed children but it also happens on self

employed children by adults or colleagues. As I learned from participants interview 'parents', employers or 'relatives' use several punitive measures. Senna, one of my informants in pottery business reported that:

*Sometimes employers and Parents or 'relatives' do not care for working children. They slap and beat us using objects nearby to them. Sometimes they use food denial as punitive measure. Physical abuse comes not only from these people but also from customers, older working children or adults in the same businesses. They beat us without any reason. From the interview with one of my key informants. **Interviewed on mar.2016***

Beside physical abuses, employers, 'parents', customers or colleagues can use abusive terms of insults which were derogatory and shocking. Though it was harsher or severer among child weavers, verbal abuse was the problem of all working children who do wrong or which seems wrong in the research area. As many of the children the researcher talked to emphasized, it is the starting point of physical abuse. Derare, an eleven years old potter, stated about the verbal abuse she faced as follows:

*She uses shameful and pained terms to attack me verbally. When she air these terms out I will feel sad and began to cry. These will consequence beating because she doesn't want to saw even me crying. Some times in order to escape from such punishment I will try to hold everything inside **(Interviewed Mar. 2016).***

In the research area, almost all of employers or 'parents', do not have an ambition of keeping the children's psychology or moral which can be easily breakable. As a result of this beside physical and verbal abuses, working children in the research area were face different kinds of psychological abuses. Here is the story of Fitala, one of my informants, fourteen years old child weaver, who is living and working with his 'parents' since 20012. He reported as follows:

My 'brother' is a very violent human being. I am scared of him especially when he is with me while I am not finishing my tasks. He always warns me that if I go out for playing and work small, the consequences would be bad. No one will save me. Moreover, he verbally abuses me badly if I

make an error. He does not care whatever the fault but he always try to find faults to intimidate me. He intimidates me by saying 'you should not tell anything to anyone. If you tell, I will kill you. It is really miss fortune to work and live with him.

Generally child weaver and potters of the research area were face different physical, verbal and psychological abuses from their 'parents' and employers. Employers were more aggressive than 'parents'. This all abuses that child labourers were face from their employers or 'parents' was the result of the ambition of employers or 'parents' to maximize their benefits.

4.2.6) THE CHILD LABOURER'S OPINION ON CHILD LABOUR IN THE RESEARCH AREA

People have different out looks towards the issue of child labour. Employers, for instance, are often observed in promoting children's engagement in labour work as far as it makes them profitable at the costs of the young children's energy. The working children, whereas, perceive child labour from different point of views as they are the prime victims. This study also assured the fact that the working children possessed views about the problem of child labour based on the environment they were working on, the nature of the work they carry out, and the possible benefit they get. Besides, their opinions vary from the employed ones to the self employed ones. Ennew (2005) stated that children also perceive work in varied ways. Some children consider work as something vital for them and their families' survival, others, whereas, consider it as something that deteriorate their normal development and as abusive. What was found in this particular study also coincides with Ennew's belief. A majority of the working children, who were participated in this study, expressed their hatred towards both their work and their engagement in the labour market. They also mentioned that their working areas were unsecured and could harm their intellectual, physical and psychological developments. Most of the participants' views and comments were stressed on the unsecured environments, in which they perform their works, the maltreatment they receive from their employers and on the unpleasant incentives they get. Most of the participants of the study were "employed" child labourers. Almost all of the participants especially from the weaver work expressed their hatreds to their work as they didn't get educational opportunities; they were exploited by the employers; they

spent long hours in work in a day with little or no payment. What is worse is that these children were often ordered to work the whole day and night without even having a proper meal at least once in a day. They mentioned that they were mostly provided with **TIRFRAFI** or **BULIE**. Bonsa, a 14 years old child weaver, remarked:

I badly hate of working Shemma and the boss whom I am working with. My life is highly intricate because of this work. It is too uninteresting, annoying and the working environment is also horrible. But I have no option because it is the only means to survive. I always think about the day which I left this job for the better. I even think about the work load on Monday while I am playing with my friends on my only Sunday.

Interviewed on Mar. 2016.

The employed children from both potter and weaver works also mentioned that they were engaged in such works to support their families as their families live under poverty. In line with this, Ennew (2005) stated that working children regard work as something essential for their own and their families' survival. Though the employed and self employed interviewees of the study took working as a key tool to survive, they were well aware of the negative impacts of their work especially on their health and education. Besides, in this study, it was found out that employed children were highly exploited than self employed ones and than others who were working with their families. In addition, child trafficking was found to be one of the major causes for the children's involvement in weaver activities in the study area. In this study, most of the participants, particularly in weaver work, were young children who came from the Gamo Community around Arba Minch or Chencha area. They mentioned that they came to Addis Ababa after their parents make joint agreement with the traffickers. Before they came to Addis Ababa, the traffickers persuade the children and their families as if they provide better education for the children and send money to their families for holidays through only working light works to them. A few of them were also come to Addis Ababa without their families' approval. Moreover, in the study, as it was observed and mentioned by the children, most of them were devoted to attend schools if they get the opportunity. Jaleta, who is working weaver with his parents, said that:

*I do not know whether I am employed or not we did not ever talk about this. Of course he promised for my family that he will send money twice a year. i.e. for Meskel and for land tax. But personally the only income I get is forty or fifty birr per week, based on my weakly work performance. I will spent the money on my **senbet messa** (the lebourer is not expected to came home for food the whole day during Sunday, He have to eat out side) and on my other basic needs like cloth, shoose etc. I will try to make myself free at any cost from this misery (Interviewed March 2016).*

In relation to child potters, most of the subjects were living with their families and expressed that there are ways in which they like and dislike their works. As most of them mentioned during individual interview and FGD, they felt happy in their works since they consider their working as one means of rescuing the lives of their families. In contrary, they disliked their working as they were leading a distressed life and the working conditions were unpleasant for them. Here, as the researcher observed, the child potters lived in a better way as compared to the child weavers even though the potter work had its own effect on the children's health. Besides, in the study, it was discovered that most of the child workers were not familiar with their rights and the laws which protect them. But they commented that they would confront anyone who exploits children in the future. Some of the parents of the child potters admitted that they were not well awared about the issue of child labour and were leading their lives based on the traditional beliefs. The researcher also found families who view child labour positively. These families believed that they support the children's work as long as the child works for his/ her own and his/ her family's goods. But they somehow agreed on its harm on the children's normal growth. With regard to this, Chaltu, one of my informants and mother of child labourer in pottery business reported that;

I have a child working with me here in this pottery association she is twelve years old, she is a student, after her school she will always came here and help me with different tasks until 9;30 pm. I do not think that working pottery with me is bad for her feature life as long as she get school. I thought that both of us can benefit from the fruits of our hard working. (Interviewed March 2016).

4.2.7) NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR LAWS AND THEIR IMPLIMENTATION IN THE RESEARCH AREA

Different international agreements and conventions about child labour signed and ratified by Ethiopia. These are like the 1959 UNCRC and the 1989 Declaration on the Rights of the Child, and the Vienna Convention, the 1973 ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Employment (Save the Children Denmark, 2003). The FDRE Constitution under chapter 3 identifies that the rights of a person not to be held in servitude or labour activity and banned human trafficking, especially children (FDRE Const. Article 18(2)). It also bans any form of forced or compulsory labour under sub-article 3 of the same provision. When we come to children's right, article 36(1) (d) states that every child has the right 'not to be subjected to exploitation and perform hazardous or harmful work.

The FDRE Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003 also deals about the problem of child labour. The labour proclamation is the only legal document that directly deals with child labour. This proclamation states that "Young Worker" means a person who has attained the age of 14 but is not over the age of 18 years. Article 89 (3) of this proclamation forbids the employment of children below the age of 14. Employment in detrimental working conditions is also forbidden for those below the age of 18. However, this provision in sub article 5 permits the involvement of young workers in the activities stated under Article 89 (4) of the Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003) following their vocational training that are accepted by capable authority. Under Article 90, the Labour Proclamation also deals about the conditions of employment of young workers. The "normal hours of work for young workers shall not exceed seven hours a day". Article 91 of the proclamation forbids the engagement of young workers in night work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., overtime work, weekly rest days and public holidays. Article 257 sub article 1 and 2, of the Family Code of Ethiopia, states that the parents or guardians were responsible to keep the safety and the health of the child. Article 260 also dictates that the guardian has to ensure that a child has been given general education suitable to his abilities. Since child labour has its own impact on the school performance of the child, the parents who let the child to work will be accountable. Article 89(4) of the Labour Proclamation No. 377/2003 says: the Minister may prescribe the list of activities prohibited to young worker which shall include in particular: (a) work in the transport of passengers and goods by road, railway, air and internal waterway,

docksides and warehouses involving heavy weight lifting, pulling or pushing or any other related type of labour; (b) work connected with electric power generation plants transformers or transmission, lines; (c) underground work, such as mines, quarries and similar works; (d) work in sewers and digging tunnels. This can protect children from abusive practices. Article 576 (1-2) forbids ‘maltreatment of children, including child labour. According to Article 659 (1) of the Penal Code, a parent or a guardian is responsible to protect a child from any form of practices which affect the child’s holistic development. According to Article 597 of the Penal Code, trafficking of children is prohibited. Furthermore, the trafficking of children is also banned by Article 635 of the Penal Law of the country. And Article 637 prohibited organization of child trafficking. Though there are a lot of articles in our constitution and in different international conventions that are ratified by Ethiopia, which directly or indirectly protects the rights of children, still there was a wide spread abuse, neglect and exploitation against children in our country and specifically in the study area. This may be happened due to the existence of the horrible poverty, lack of awareness in the society and among child labourers about child right and the corresponding laws that safeguard children and ineffective enforcement of laws. This ineffective enforcement of laws became weak due to insufficient number of labour inspectors; lack of infrastructure, lack accessibility of the legal institutions, lack of clear strategy or policy to protect children, lack of systematic co-operation and coordination between NGOs and governmental organizations (USDOL, 2002). Though there was a huge child labour problem in the research area, there was no criminal records in relation to child labour which was recorded in 2014/15 and the previous two years in the reports of Gulele sub-city police department. However, though there were some little improvements with respect to the enforcement of the laws, there was a lot need to be done in the research area. In Gulele Sub-city Police Department there is a Child Welfare and Protection Unit which is working in cooperation with an NGO’s. There are also other NGOs in the research area which deal with the welfare of the child. They are working in raising the awareness of the public about the rights of the child and child labour exploitation. D/Commander, head of women and child crime inspection office in A.A. police commission, stated about the overall situation of child labour with respect to her office as follows:

As a commission we did not do as much as we have, to stop or even to reduce child labour in our city. It needs the collaboration of all stakeholders like MOLSA, Ministry of women and children affairs, Federal and regional police commissions and other related governmental and nongovernmental organizations. From the interview with head of women and child crime inspection office in A.A. police commission.

INTERVIEWED ON MAR.2016

Effective elimination of child labour, needs to be tackled across the board, starting with consideration in policies for education, health, agriculture, social protection, labour market regulation, poverty reduction and justice. This requires not only wide awareness and readiness to tackle the issue but also effective communication and coordination within and between ministries.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION

5.1) CHILD LABOUR IN AFRICA

Child labour is a significant growing contemporary social problem in the world in general and Africa in particular. Child labour is one of child abuse or exploitation and beside its effect on child's physical and mental health conditions; child labour deteriorates the child's right to education, development, and freedom. UNICEF states that a continuously increasing figure of an estimated **250 million children** aged 5 to 14 years employed in child labour. Child labour can also affect children of the developed nation though the rate is very small. Banning child labor will help in boosting the economy of a country. As stated by ILO, if child labour is world widely expelled world's total income would be raised by nearly 22% over 20 years, which accounts for more than **\$4 trillion**.

Africa has the uppermost occurrence of child labour in the world. According to the ILO(2009 report, 41 per cent of all African children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in some form of economic activity and more than 32 per cent of the working children worldwide are Africans. Although reliable data are not readily available, there is no doubt that child labour poses a major development challenge for Africans. Given the rising trend in the intensity of poverty and population escalation it is anticipated that the number of child workers in Africa will rise extensively. Factors such as the existence of easily disposable and a cheap workforce, the prevalence of labour intensive production systems, as well as the social and cultural attitudes prevailing in the society of looking at child labour as a normal phenomenon, contribute to the rise in child labour in Africa. This study was attempted to look at the connection between child labour and some socioeconomic factors using different data. While some results were obtained, the major conclusions emerging from this study include evidence of strong and significant links between the incidence of child labour and the level of poverty. High rural urban migration, population growth, civil war, orphan hood, corruption, globalization and foreign direct investment, poor quality of education systems and high adult illiteracy rates also have a say to the occurrence of this difficulty in Africa. While child labour is a problem that cuts across all political, economic, cultural, social and legal aspects it was not possible to recognize all the

possible policy options on the basis of the current study. The crisis of child labour can only be alleviated in an integrated approach, on all sides of legal, economic and social measures. Measures for eradicating child labour from Africa should include raising public awareness, advocacy, community empowerment and mobilization, developing strategies for balanced and sustainable economic growth, improving the labour market activities. Beside all of the above recommendations, African countries have to Africanize the issues of child labour starting from its meaning or definition and take socio-economic and political measures which are related to their own domestic situations. Though there are different traditional beliefs that promote the phenomena of child labour, which have to be addressed, in Africa, including Ethiopia, there are cultures (traditional outlooks or beliefs) that can discourage child labour and promote child protection such as *gudifecha* (a traditional practice of adoption by the oromo people) among the oromo (the first largest ethnic group in Ethiopia) people and there are also related social practices among the Somali, afar and other ethnic groups in the region of SNNP of Ethiopia. African countries, including Ethiopia, have to revise their investment, health care, social protection, educational and land policies. On the basis of the current study, the most sustainable and valuable instruments for reducing the occurrence of child labour is to ease the level of poverty. In such environment child labour will stick with complete necessity. Schooling is the most significant and influential instrument to fight the difficulty of child labour. Inexpensive, good quality and accessible primary education should also be the focal point.

The preface of new labour-saving technologies could also have significant allegation on child labour. The implementation of modern labour-saving technologies could free children from boring or cyclic work obligations and increase their level of schooling. High population growth is also considered as a major problem of economic development. So, suitable population policy needs to be developed in Africa. Political priorities can also decrease the intensity of child labour.

5.2) CHILD LABOUR IN THE RESEARCH AREA

The research has observed the issue of child labour in the sectors of weaver and potter in Kechene district, Addis Ababa. In my research area, there were a number of underage children who were engaged in different productive activities. The research area was relatively one of a

poverty stricken part of Addis Ababa and experiences high incidence of child labour. In the context of this research, the participation of children was gender stratified. But children of either sex are taking part in the child labour market of the research area for various reasons. Most of the working children in the sectors of weaver were male children. It was male dominated economic sector. However, as it was discussed, there were girls who were working dominantly in the business of pottery. The domination of boys may be due to the traditional outlook of parents towards sending their female children outside their home for work. Working children in the pottery and weaver sectors were child labourers with underprivileged setting due to family poverty, was migrated from rural areas or other urban centers and being orphans. The families of the working children were taking part in 'marginal' economic activities largely due to lack of fitting skills and education. Mostly they develop very little anxiety for their children's education and rather they send them to the labour market to supplement the scanty household income. The children will follow the footsteps their parents in the labour market and became an illiterate member of the society and then most likely they will also send their children to the labour market too. Certainly, parents desire bright opportunity for their children and want to raise them in a well-mannered way. However, due to some reasons like horrible poverty they were forced to refute their children's right to education and cut expenses of basic needs. And sometimes they may give their children for employers or spoiled them in the labour market to relieve household poverty to some extent. Poverty as repeatedly mentioned in this research was the main reason behind the involvement of children in labour. There were also unemployed parents who send their children to work.

Child trafficking was another major factor for the participation of children in the labour market. Largely, this has happened due to lack of awareness about the illegality of child trafficking among the perpetrators and lack of government supervision on the movement of children from one part of the country to the other. There are different people behind this process. Actors of child trafficking are either in the rural areas or in Addis Ababa. Entrepreneurs in the weaving business of the research area were either recipients of trafficked children or traffickers. With regards to migration, Addis Ababa is the 'best' destination of migrants from different parts of the country. Children migrate to the city alone or with their parents, relatives or somebody else for several reasons. Migration becomes another reason behind the participation of children in the labour market of the research area. There are pull factors like the wish to live in Addis Ababa

and push factors like rural poverty, absence of sufficient farm land, surplus rural labour force, limited rural job opportunities and other socio-cultural factors like early marriage. After coming to Addis Ababa they prefer to engage in any work without taking into account the difficulty. This is due to the fact that they do not have any option to get their survival in the city. Moreover, change in the education system is also another contributing factor for the incidence of child labour in the study areas. The federal ministry of education changed the education system from shift to full-day program. This program has contributed a lot for the withdrawal of children who had combined schooling and working. It also blocked the intention of orphan and migrant children to attend education in one shift program. The introduction of this new educational program children were forced to quite their education and forwarded to the more exploitative full-time work. The main reason for this argument is that earlier times the children had been working very little hours in a day but currently they were quit their education and engaged in full time child labour. The central issue when we discuss about work and education is time. What would happen when they clash? Which one was prior?

Family and parents play significant role in giving a special care, for the children's healthy development. However, due to HIV/AIDS and family disintegration, these children were forced to lose one or both of their parents. They would go to labour exploitation if they do not have relatives to take care of them.

Children are the future human resource of a nation but unwise use of this resource would endanger not only the sustainability of the child but also the nation at large. Individuals try to enlarge their surplus at the outlay of children. They let children to work in unsafe environment with little or no pay. The living conditions of working children differ from one form of employment to the other. Some self-employed children were living with their parents or in group in their own rented house. Moreover, if they are salaried, it takes place in cash or in kind and is very little compared to the energy they invest and the difficulty of the work. Generally, they are underprivileged.

Work is a source of income, social interaction and happiness in its real sense. Human beings should also work to realize their goals and sustain their life. Though most people, including international, regional and nongovernmental organizations, and national governments, argue about the harmful effect of the involvement of children in the labour market, this study tried its

best to reveal the positive contribution of children's work too. For children it has positive and negative effects. Working conditions children experience are harmful to their intellectual, physical and social development.

The punitive measures employers were taken to realize the submission and obedience of employed children was also put their own impacts on the child. Orphans and migrant children have no option to meet their basic needs other than work. Work for these children, therefore, is the question of survival.

Child labour and education are inversely related. If there is high rate of primary school participation, there will be low incidence of child labor. High participation of children in the labour market would affect primary school enrolment of children. In the context of the study area child labour had also its own negative impact on the school performance of those working children who combine work and education. Because of the arduous nature of their work and the unpleasant working conditions children develop hatred to their work and their living and working conditions. In the study areas, children are assigned to perform very difficult tasks which are mismatched to their age and physical strength. This study attempted to identify such obstructions on the basis of the point of view of working children. Some of these are the prevalence of hopeless poverty which is attached with rising cost of living, parental unemployment and threatening mechanisms employed by employers, 'parents' or 'relatives' lack of other opportunities; inability to afford transportation cost; language barriers; inadaptability and the phobia created by employers. All these in part tied working children to the labour exploitation.

There was a varied awareness about child labour among working children, depending on the knowledge they have about the problem; their level of involvement in the situation; and the benefit or risks they get. There was limited awareness about child labour as a difficulty that needs to be addressed through awareness raising campaigns. The attitude of working children towards child labour depends highly on the benefit they earn, the working condition and the treatment of their employers or individuals around them.

For child labourers working and getting something to eat and supplement one's family income is not an easy task. To get it they should have to pass through several challenges, hazardous working conditions and unfair treatments of employers, 'relatives' or 'parents' and even clients. These abusive practices can be grouped as physical, verbal and psychological. All these happened due to lack of sufficient legal protection and heartlessness of employers and other people whom they work with. These abusive practices in turn have their own impact on psychological, physical and social well-being of the child.

There is no policy which is designed to address the issue of child labor and to protect children from hazardous work and exploitation in Ethiopia. It results in the absence of national guideline that can be used to provide increased protection for working children in the country. Hence, child labor policy should be designed which focuses on providing increased protection for working children rather than a policy directing towards the immediate elimination of child labor. It is because the immediate elimination of child labor without putting in place necessary measures to support the working children may hinder their livelihood and force them to work behind the scenes which could make their living and working condition even worse. Despite there is no child protection and child labor policy in Ethiopia.

There is limited awareness about child labour as a difficulty that needs to be addressed. The attitude of working children in particular and the society at large towards child labour were depends highly on the benefit they earn. Awareness raising campaigns has to be made by government bodies, national and international organizations and other stake holders. Strong coordination and organization should be created.

Government bodies, national and international organizations and other stake holders has to exert their maximum effort towards to eradicating or decreasing the level of horrible poverty and other exhausting socio-cultural problems such as problems with the new full time educational program, HIV/ AIDS, early marriage etc, in the study area by preparing and reforming new and the already existed programs and strategies.

According to the FDRE Constitution Article 9 (4), all international conventions and agreements signed by Ethiopia are part and parcel of the law of the land. Regarding the rights of the child and child labour Ethiopia has signed different international conventions. Various legislations are

incorporated in the Constitution, the Labour Code, Criminal Code and other legal documents of the country to safeguard the rights of the child. Ethiopia has adequate legislations to protect the rights of children in general and working children in particular. Enforcements of child labour laws are weak and they lack good coordination among government agencies and the justice department and the government lack political commitment to deal with child labour. Beside the attendance of several laws dealing with child labour in different legal documents, Even though there were some improvements about the enforcement of child labour laws, especially in the police department, still there was a gap between the laws and its enforcement. Generally, the rule and the game seem to be two different things. The existing laws lack enforcing mechanism for their implementation. Therefore, strategies should be developed to tap the available local resources so as to utilize them in priority areas that need immediate response, like child labor at a national level and in the study area.

REFERENCES

- Addisu Gedlu, (2008). Child labour in the informal sector: the Case of gulele sub-city, Addis Ababa
- African child policy forum. (2008). Providers of Psychosocial Services for Children in Ethiopia.
- African child policy forum. (2014). Report on Violence Against Children in Africa.
- Amare Dawit and Fassil Ghiorgis, (1986). *Early architectural Development in Addis Ababa*. In *Symposium on the Century of Addis Ababa*. Addis Ababa, Nov. 24-25, 1986.
- Andvig, J. Christopher, (2001). *Family-Controlled Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Survey Report*. World Bank: Social Protection Discussion Paper.
- Anker, Richard and Melkas, Helina, (1996). *Economic Incentives for Children and Families to Eliminate or Reduce Child Labour*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- Assefa Admassie. (2000). *The Incidence of Child Labour in Africa with Empirical Evidence from Rural Ethiopia*. Bonn: Discussion on Development Policy, Germany.
- Assefa, A (2002): Allocation of Children's Time Endowment Between Schooling and Work in Rural Ethiopia, ZEF Discussion Paper on Development Policy no. 44. Bonn.
- Bachman, S. (2000). *A new Economics of Child Labor: Searching for Answers Behind the Headlines*. Sweden: Pearson.
- Basu, K.(1999) child Labour: Causes , Consequence and Cure with Remarks on International Labour Standards, Journal of Economic Literature
- Berge, L. (2001). *A Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Science (4th ed)*. California: US Beverly Grier (Ed: Hugh Hindman) (2009). *The World of Child Labor*. M.E. Sharpe. pp.
- Bhalotra, Sonia. (2003). Child Labour in Africa, OECD Social, Employment, and Migration Working Papers No. 4
- Boyden, Jo, Ling, Birgitta and Myers, William, (1998). *What Works for Working Children*.
- Burra, Neera, (2003). *Rights versus Needs: Is it in the 'Best Interest of the Child'?* In Kabeer, Naila, Nambissan, Geetha B. and Subrahmania, Ramya (eds.). *Child Labour and the Rights to Education in South Asia: Needs Versus Rights*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Central Statistical Authority. (2001). *The 2001 Child Labour Survey Report*. Addis Ababa.
- Central Statistics Authority (2000) Analytical Report on the 1999 National Labour Force Survey March 1999 (Statistical Bulletin No. 234), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Central Statistical Authority. (2005). *The 2005 National Labour Force Survey Report*. Addis Ababa.
- Central Statistics Agency. (2008). Report on population data. Addis Ababa.

- Crawford, P.I. (2001). *Child Protection: Theoretical Background*. Asian Development Bank: Social Protection in Asia and the Pasific.
- Creswell, J. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design (2nd ed.)*: Choosing among five approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage publication.
- CSA, MOLSA, ILO. (2001). Ethiopia Child Labour Survey Report.
- Darlinggton, y. & Dorothy, S. (2002). *Qualitative Research Practice: stories from the field*. Available at <http://www3.aifs.gov.au/cfca/community> .
- Encyclopedia Encarta, (2007). “*Addis Ababa*”. Encarta Premium.
- Ennew, J., Myers, E William and Plateau, P. Dominique, (2005). *Defining Child Labour as if Human Rights Really Matters*. In Burns H. Weston (ed.). *Child Labour and Human Right: Making Children Matter*. London: Lynne Rienner Publisher, Inc.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (1995). *The Ethiopian Federal Democratic Republic Constitution*. Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Enterprise
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, (2003). *Labour Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian, Proclamation No. 377/2003*. Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Enterprise.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, (2004). *Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopian, Proclamation No. 414/2004*. Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Enterprise.
- Forum on Child Labour in Ethiopia. (2000). *Directory of Organization Dealing with Child Labour in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa.
- Forastieri, Valentina, (1997). *Children at Work: Health and Safety Risks*. Geneva International Labour Office.
- Fyfe, Alec, (1993). *Child Labour: A Guide to Project Design*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- Getinet and Beliyou (2007): *Child Labour and Schooling in rural Ethiopia: Is there a trade-off?*
- Guarcello, L., Lyon, S. and Rosati, F. (2004). *Child Labour and Access to Basic Services: Evidence from Five Countries*. Understanding Children’s Work: on Research Cooperation Project. International Labour Office.
- Gulele Sub-City Strategic Plan. (2000-2003 E.C). Addis Ababa, Gulele Sub-City Administration (unpublished Amharic version).
- ILO/EAMAT, (1995). *The National Workshop on Child Labour in Ethiopia*. Nazareth. 6-7 Nov. 1995. Addis Ababa.

- ILO/EAMAT, (1996). *Report on the National workshop on Child Labour Policy and Action Program for Ethiopia*. Debre Zeite, 25-26 November 1996. Addis Ababa.
- ILO.(2009). A Study on the situation of *Child Labour in Ethiopia*: Review of existing studies and brief assessment people need in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.
- ILO. (2010). "*Child labour in Africa*" (PDF).
- ILO. (2014). "*Annual report on Child labour in Africa*"
- ILO. (1998), *Summary Results of Child Labour Survey in Pakistan*, IPEC, Retrieved May15, 2008.
- ILO. (1996) Report on National Workshop on Child Labour Policy and Action Program for Ethiopia, Eastern Africa Multidisciplinary Advisor Team(EAMAT), Debre Zeit, Ethiopia.
- ILO/IPEC, (1999). *Action against Child Labour*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- ILO /IPEC, (2002). *Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour*: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour (SIMPOC): Geneva: International Labour Office, 2002
- ILO /IPEC, (2004). *Child Labour: A Textbook for University Students*: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Geneva: International Labour Office, 2004
- Karunan, Victor P. (2005). *Working Children as Change Makers: Perspectives from the Global South*. In Burns H. Weston (ed.). *Child Labour and Human Right: Making Children Matter*. London: Lynne Rienner Publisher, Inc.
- Kebebw Daka, (1986). *Child Rearing patterns in Ethiopia*. In Bengt Kritiansson (ed.). *Proceedings of the International Seminar on Children in Need with Special Focus on Revolutionary Ethiopia children's Amba Experience*, May 5-9,1986.
- Lieten, G.K. (2000). *Children, Work and Education – I: General Parameters*. Economic and Political Weekly, Volume XXXV No. 24, June 10-16, 2000.
- Lomi Yadeta. (2002). *Child Labour in the Informal Sector in Northern Addis Ababa: the Case of Weavers around Shiro Meda Area*. M.A. Thesis in Regional and Local Development Studies. AAU.
- Mengesha Takele, (1998). *Child Labour in the Informal Sector*. B.A. Thesis in Sociology And Social administration Department, AAU.
- Mulu Yeneabat. (2007). *Pottery production an asset for women livelihood case study on Kechene women poters in Addis Ababa*, AAU.
- Myers, William E. (ed.), (1991). *Protecting Working Children*. London: Zed Books.
- Myers, W.(1998) What Works for Working Children, UNICEF and Radda Barnen, Sweden

- Nardos Chuta. (2006). *The Experience of Migrant Domestic Child Labourers: the Case of Arada Sub-city, Addis Ababa*. M.A. Thesis. Addis Ababa University. Addis Ababa.
- Negarit Gazata, (1993). *Labour Proclamation No. 42/1993*. Addis Ababa.
- Negarit Gazata, (1993). *Criminal code of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 214/1982*. Addis Ababa.
- Negarit Gazata, (2000). *The Revised Family Law of Ethiopian*. Federal Democratic Republic Government, Addis Ababa.
- Nkurlu, J.I., (2000). *Child Labour: Background Paper*, Africa News Letter 2/2000
- Oladiji, S.O. (2012). *The Role of International, Regional And Domestic Standards In Monitoring Children's Rights*. Masters Thesis: University of South Africa.
- Pankhurst, A. (1999). "Cast" in Africa: the evidence from South-western Ethiopia reconsidered. *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*, 69(4), 485-509.
- Pantea, Maria-Carmen. (2007). *Challenges for Combating Roma Child Labour through Education in Romania and the Need for Child Centered Roma Policies*. Budapest: International Policy Fellowships of Open society Institute, May 2007.
- Poluha, Eva. (2004). *The Power of Continuity: Ethiopia through the Eyes of its Children*. Stockholm: Elanders Gotab, Nordiske Africainstitute.
- Rahman, Deftori M. (2004). *Education and Child Labour in Developing Countries: A Study on the Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in Bangladesh and Nepal*. Doctorial Dissertation. University of Helsinki, Department of Social Policy.
- Rodgers, G. and G. Standing (1981) *The Economic Roles of Children: Issues for Analysis*. In Rodgers, G. and G. Standing (eds) *Child Work, Poverty and Underdevelopment*. ILO, Geneva
- Save the Children Denmark, Dec. (2003). *Child Labour in Ethiopia with Special Focus on Child Prostitution*. Addis Ababa.
- Save the Children. (2010). *Child Protection Initiative: Building rights-based national child protection systems*.
- Save the Children. (2012). *Desk Review and Analysis of Literature on Child Protection system in eastern Africa region (Ethiopia, Kenya, Southern Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda)*. Sweden.
- Save the Children. (2013). *Save the Children's Child Protection strategy 2013-2015: child protection initiative*.
- The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, female affairs department. (2002). report on female migration.
- The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. (2005). *Federal democratic republic of Ethiopia country response to questionnaire on violence against children*.

- Tilahun Workineh and Tirussew Tefera. (2000). *Focus on Children at Risk: A Study on Child Labour in the Informal Sector in Woreda 2, Addis Ababa*. Addis Ababa: Funded by Swedish Save the Children.
- Tseganesh Mulugeta. (2014). *Media Coverage of Child Abuse and Child Protection in Ethiopia* Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia.
- Tsegaye Dedda Baffa.(2011). *Introducing child protection and child friendly justice*. Ethiopia.
- UNICEF, (1997). *The State's the World's Children 1997*. Oxford: Oxford University Press for UNICEF
- UNAIDS (2002), "Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic", www.unaids.org/barcelona/presskit/report.html, Washington, D.C.
- UNICEF. (2006). *The State's of the World's Children*. New York: UNICEF. United States Department of Labour (USDOL), 2002. *Advancing the Campaign against Child Labour: Efforts at the Country Level*. United States International Child Labour Program – Bureau of International Labour Affairs, Washington.
- UNICEF. (2001). *Making a Difference: A Review of UNICEF-supported Initiatives against Child Labour*. Philippines: Regional Office for South Asia.
- UNICEF. (2010). *Adapting Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations*. New York, USA.
- UNICEF. (2012). *"the State off the World's Children-2011"*(pdf).
- UNICEF, (1999). *Child Domestic Work*. Innocenti Digest No.5. Siena/ Florence: Innocenti Research Center/ UNICEF International Child Development Center.
- USDOL. (2002). *Advancing the Campaign against Child Labour: Efforts at the Country Level*. United States International Child Labour Program Bureau of International Labour Affairs, Washington.
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2004. Save the Children Sweden, Addis Ababa.
- William, N. (2011).*Research Method: The basics*. New York, USA.
- Yin R.K. (2003). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods* (3rd Ed.). Thousand Oaks,CA:Sage publications. Smedjebacken: Falth and Hassler Publisher. UNICEF and Radda Barenen (Save the Children Sweden)

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL STUDIES
MASTER'S THESIS PROJECT

Topic of Study –To investigate the determinants of child labor in Africa: a case study of Kechene area in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Case study interview guides developed by Ashenafi Korme

APPENDIX

Interview guides for experts on African child labour issues

- A. How is child protection in Africa?
- B. How the law of child protection and its implementation do looks like in Africa?
- C. What do you feel about the current practices of child labour in Africa?
- D. What are the causes of child labour in Africa? How?
- E. What are the consequences of child labour in Africa?
- F. How do you compare the practices of child labour in Ethiopia with the rest of African countries?
- G. What do you recommend as a solution to eradicate or minimize the problem of child labour in Africa?
- H. If there is anything you want to add?

Interview Guide for principals of Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MOWCA) at federal, sub city and *woreda* level of Administration.

- A. How do you see the current child rights protection in Ethiopia in relation to child labour, in terms of the institutional and legal frameworks? What are the challenges and prospects for effective child rights protection within the existing institutional and legal frameworks?

- B. Realities of child labour that children face? What do you think about child protection laws and their practice in Ethiopia, Do you think that the legal instruments of Ethiopia give enough protection for working children
- C. How far the Ministry is effective in following up the implementation of these laws at police stations, courts and other institution for the effective protection against child labour.
- D. What do you think about the causes for the involvement of children in the labour market; Can you describe the social, economic, health and educational impacts of child labour on the working children; What do you think about the challenges and abusive practices that these working children face; And
- E. What possible intervention areas do you suggest to reduce child labour and who do you think are the responsible bodies and stake holders? Do you think that there are factors related to migration in child labour?
- F. What do you suggest to enhance the protection of child rights in terms of child labour in Ethiopia? What do you think about the perceptions of child labourers, their employers and the society, towards to child labour.
- G. Is there anything that has been done so far to create awareness among the public and concerned bodies about The harms, especially in relation to education and human capital formation and then the overall development of the country, And the child labour conventions that Ethiopia has already ratified.
- H. What do you think about child labour and child work and about gender issues in child labour? Do you think that child labour have a positive impact on labourers feature life. If yes what? Do you think that children are capable of taking part in their community and their own development?
- I. If you have anything to add, you can?

Interview guides for the city police commission and the sub city Police Department officials.

- A. How do you see the current child rights protection in Ethiopia in relation to child labour, in terms of the institutional and legal frameworks? What are the challenges and prospects for effective child rights protection within the existing institutional and legal frameworks?
- B. Do laws, which address child rights in relation to child labour are reformed, reviewed or amended as a result of comments? How did those individuals who labored children and in conflict with the law are being treated in terms of the law?
- C. Do you think that the legal instruments of Ethiopia give enough protection for working children; or to see the gap between child labour exploitation and the law enforcement to solve the problem of child labour.
- D. What are the measures that are being taken in order to improve the protection of child rights in terms of child labour in Ethiopia?
- E. What do you suggest to enhance the protection of child rights in terms of child labour in Ethiopia?
- F. If you have anything to add, you can?

Interview guides designed for related NGO's

- A. How do you see the current child rights protection in Ethiopia in relation to child labour, in terms of the institutional and legal frameworks? What are the challenges and prospects for effective child rights protection within the existing institutional and legal frameworks?
- B. What are the roles that are being played by your organization in order to protect the rights of children in Ethiopia? How do you evaluate the success (effectiveness) of your organization in Ethiopia in terms of protecting children from child labour?
- C. What do you suggest to enhance the protection of child rights in terms of child labour by state as and non state actors as well as your organization in particular in Ethiopia?
- D. Do you think that child labour have a positive impact on labourers feature life. If yes what? Do you think that children are capable of taking part in their community and their own development?

- E. Do you think that there are factors related to migration in child labour? What do you suggest to enhance the protection of child rights in terms of child labour in Ethiopia?
- F. Do you think that the legal instruments of Ethiopia give enough protection for working children; or to see the gap between child labour exploitation and the law enforcement to solve the problem of child labour.
- G. What do you think about the causes for the involvement of children in the labour market; do you think that under development, decline of social values and social discrimination or differentiation will cause child labour?
- H. Can you describe the social, economic, health and educational impacts of child labour on the working children; What do you think about the challenges and abusive practices that these working children face; And
- I. What do you think about the perceptions of child labourers, their employers and the society, towards to child labour? What do you think about child labour, child work, and gender issues in child labour?
- J. Do you think that child labour have a positive impact on labourers future life. If yes what? Do you think that children are capable of taking part in their community and their own development?
- K. If you have anything to add, you can?

Interview guides designed for key Informants

- A. How do you see the current child rights protection in Ethiopia in relation to child labour, in terms of the institutional and legal frameworks?
- B. Do you think that there are factors related to migration in child labour? What do you suggest to enhance the protection of child rights in terms of child labour in Ethiopia?
- C. Do you think that the legal instruments of Ethiopia give enough protection for working children; or to see the gap between child labour exploitation and the law enforcement to solve the problem of child labour.
- D. What do you think about the causes for the involvement of children in the labour market; do you think that under development, decline of social values and social discrimination or differentiation will cause child labour?

- E. Can you describe the social, economic, health and educational impacts of child labour on the working children; What do you think about the challenges and abusive practices that these working children face; And
- F. What do you think about the perceptions of child labourers, their employers and the society, towards to child labour.
- G. Do you think that child labour have a positive impact on labourers feature life. If yes what? Do you think that children are capable of taking part in their community and their own development?
- H. If you have anything to add, you can?

Interview Guide for working children

- A. Tell me about your self
- B. Tell me about your Family Background and Reason for Work
- C. Can you tell me about your Living and working Condition?
- D. Did your work have any impact?
- E. Do you attend school?

FGD Guide for Working Children

- A. Discussion on the working environment, work flow, types of tools used for Manufacturing
- B. Discussion on length of working hours.
- C. Do you get enough income from your work?
- D. The prevalent injuries among the children.
- E. Is there other physical problem other than injury?
- F. What kind of health problems the children in the area experience in relation to their work?
- G. Does work have effect on your education?
- H. What are the common effects of child labor on your education and of the working children in the area?

- I. What do you expect from the government, the society or others?
- J. Possible suggestion to solve your problem and of the working children in the area.
- K. Do you think that child labour have a positive impact on your feature life. If yes what?

Observation checklist

- A. Work environment sanitation, access pure water adequate and working materials.
- B. Treatment by Employers, Work mates and Customers.
- C. Working condition.
- D. Communication with Employers, Work mates and Customers.