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Exploring the Role of Community in Combating Child Trafficking: The Case of Sodo Town,
Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING

Exploring the role of community in combating child trafficking: The case of Sodo Town,
Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia

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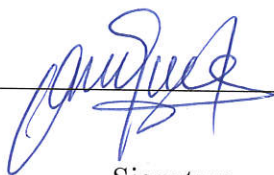
Thesis Approval

This is to certify the thesis prepared by Asayeberhan Kastro entitled: *Exploring the role of community in combating child trafficking: The case of Sodo Town, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia*. This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements of degree of Master of Arts in Social Work. Accordingly, we examined and approve that it is conducted according to the regulations of the University and qualifies the requirements and standards with respect to originality and quality.

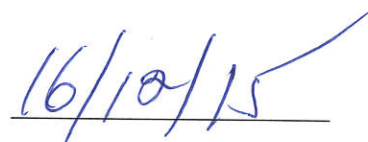
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Advisor



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Abstract

Child trafficking is serious problem which affects the existence of individuals, families and the whole community globally .Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation This study was conducted to explore the role of the community in combating child trafficking, in Sodo Town ,Wolaita Zone ,Southern Ethiopia. The study employed Cross-sectional qualitative research design. The study has purposively selected different parts of the community in order to get ample information based on their immediate attachment to the problem. The qualitative data was generated by using in-depth interviews, key informants interview, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and observation .The study has explored the roles that the community has played in order to prevent the problem of child trafficking. Further the study focuses on exploring the opportunities, challenges and best practices on combating child trafficking. The study involved strict respect for informed consent, voluntary participation and confidentiality. The findings of this study indicated that the important roles of the community in combating Child Trafficking such as Surveillance, awareness creation, shelter and other psychosocial support for the victims .Further the study identified challenges such as, lack of community awareness and Negligence to the problem, lack of coordination among stakeholders, lack of advocating community organizations which work on anti-trafficking . The study concluded that combating child trafficking needs multi -dimensional and wider approaches that integrate and address Child trafficking. The study suggested the importance of community development, community empowerment, and community assessment, resource mobilization that should be taken critically and analyzed before designing a certain community-based intervention programs.

Key Words: Child Trafficking, Community role and Combating

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	-African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBO's	Community Based Organizations
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
FBO's	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSCE	Forum on Street Children Ethiopia
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
WOAT	World Organization Against Torture
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WYCA	Women's, Children and Youth affairs (WCYA)
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Chapter one: Introduction

General Background

Child trafficking is serious problem which affects the existence of individuals, families and the whole community globally .UNICEF (2003), estimated that over 1.2 million children are annually trafficked externally and internally for several reasons. The United Nation Office on Drug and Crime (2014) report on trafficking across the world in 2014 shows that one in three known victims of human trafficking is a child an increase of 5 per cent compared to the 2007-2010 period. Further the report stated that in some regions such as Africa child trafficking is a major concern, children constituting 62 per cent of the victims. Also US Department of State (2007) trafficking in person report, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders with millions more trafficked within their own countries.

The first definition of child trafficking provided by United Nations was issued to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in person usually referred as the Palermo Protocol in 2000.

According to article 3 of the Protocol the specific definition of trafficking in children, reads that

Trafficking in children shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (Palermo Protocol, 2000.Pp.2).

It is often mentioned that child trafficking happens for forced labour, sexual exploitation, armed forces, drug trades and child begging (UNICEF, 2006; Troung & Angeles 2005; Redilenger,

2004; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009; United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking UN.GIFT, 2008).

Child trafficking has multiple and complex causes .But frequently mentioned factors by researchers and reports are poverty ,lack of employment opportunities ,poor education ,conflicts ,cultural values ,(Dottridge, 2007;UNICEF,2009;UNDOC ,2009;ANNPCAN ,2008). Poverty leads people into accepting unsafe situations and persuades parents to sell their children into slavery (USAID, 2007). The forms of exploitation to which trafficked person is subjected depends on age and gender (Dottridge, 2007).Children and women specifically; the nature of this group of people makes them vulnerable to different forms of exploitation (ANNPCAN, 2008; UNICEF, 2006).

In Africa child trafficking has a serious problem on different part of the community, UNICEF (2006),Inncontti Research Center Report revealed that ,trafficking is shocking situation to the 70 % of west and central Africa and 33% of southern and central Africa ,and it is worrying phenomena in western Africa ,while in northern Africa information about the situation is scarce. The cause of child trafficking in Africa is seriously related with poverty (ANNPCAN, 2008; Troung & Angeles, 2004; Adepoju, 2004), also UNICEF (2006) asserts that the problem is accelerated by poverty in many African countries.

The consequences of child trafficking on victims can be devastating .that may include damage to physical or mental health, exposure to Sexually Transmitted Disease and HIV/AIDS and other diseases (Raffetry, 2008; Redlinger, 2004; Sambo, 2009). Child trafficking in its worst form may lead to death or complete disappearance of the victim Children that are physically hurt,

become mentally unbalanced and denied access to basic services, which separate them from their families (Troung and Angeles, 2005).

In Ethiopia the problem of trafficked children is visible, which costs the country numerous resources. Ethiopia is a source country for men; women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. In Ethiopia 57 % of children who are trafficked are prone to sexual exploitation and more than 70 % of children engage in forced labour (African Child Policy Forum, 2010). The increase in the external and internal trafficking of women and children in Ethiopia in which children are trafficked between regions, from rural parts to major cities in the country and from Ethiopia to Middle Eastern countries for domestic works and prostitution (Yoseph, Mebratu & Belete, 2006).

Generally, the flow of internal trafficking is from the rural to urban areas, with the highest incidences of trafficked women and children in Dire Dawa, Hawassa, and Bahir Dar (USAID, 2007). The problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia was in most cases accelerated by poverty, lack of unemployment, gender inequality and family breakdown and HIV/AIDS (FSCE, 2004; Elias, 2004; Yoseph et.al, 2006). Child trafficking is also linked to the breakdown of the family unit caused by divorce or the death of a parent (Meberatu, Eshetu & Ejigu, 2014). In addition to poverty, family breakdown, and HIV/AIDS, there are other factors, such as weak surveillance in borders, traditional migration patterns, ethnic affinities, and inadequate information about trafficking and its risks that contributes for child trafficking (ANPPCAN, 2008).

Child trafficking is difficult to stop because of its clandestine and dynamic nature. Because, those who engage in trafficking operate independently or using networks through

trafficking routes that evade law enforcement. Besides corrupt law, enforcement facilitates trafficking or the officials may involve in it (UNODC, 2014; Benyam, 2010). Sometimes child trafficking is perceived as both a problem and a beneficial activity by different categories of people. The majorities of victims of internal trafficking have been persuaded by brokers into migrating to towns with offers of employment, education, and foster parents.

Many literature identify that, South Nation Nationalities People's Regional State is the emergence area for children trafficked externally or to big towns of the country. Child trafficking and migration are always associated with poverty, small land size, and large family size in the region. Which, Wolaita zone has accounted for 38 % of child migration and trafficking (SNNPR, 2010; Elias, 2004; Yoseph et.al, 2006; Meberatu et.al, 2014)..

Prevention, protection, prosecution are the three tasks to combat the problem of child trafficking in particular and human trafficking in general. UNODC (2014) asserts that as an effective prevention strategy, there is no comprehensive national policy on human trafficking in Ethiopia. Thus, leads the community to loss cultural knowledge, to delinquency and crime, deterioration of public services and rule of law. To combat the problem of child trafficking different measures had been taken by governmental and non- governmental institutions, such as by increasing the fines, punishing perpetrators, and providing child trafficking victims with material benefits and psychological services. However, the involvement of community in combating the problem has not been seen most of the times. Lack of public awareness, sophisticated nature of the crime and other factors lead the problem to be low-risk violations of human rights. Therefore in this thesis project the researcher identified and shows the role of community in combating children trafficking in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Town.

Statement of the Problem

Based on existing literature it is possible to say that human trafficking is a highly researched social problem in the world (Adepoju, 2005; UNICEF, 2003 & 2005; Perkins, 2005; Truong & Angeles, 2005 & O'Neill and Caitlin, 2007). Bohl (2010) conducted a case study of trafficking in women and children from Nepal to India. The study examines the supply and demand led factors and their impact on the trafficking of women and children from Nepal to India and anti- trafficking initiative that has been carried out in Nepal. The research relates child trafficking with the structural factors of the society such as poverty. The other research done by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009), links child trafficking to poverty and stated that men, women, children, and sometimes all family members leave their communities in search of opportunities to earn and improve their living conditions. Moreover, African Child Policy Forum (2010) conducted a study on child trafficking in seven countries of Africa, which linked child trafficking to economic exploitation.

Stewart and Elspeth (2008), study on professional care for child victims of sexual exploitation and/or trafficking, suggested that for supporting the recovery and reintegration of child victims within communities, families and the children themselves are important. On the other hand, Nonchev and Manchev (2013) conducted study on assisting and reintegrating child victims of trafficking improving Policy and Practice in the EU Member States. The study revealed based on the data and good practices found from six European countries, they suggested to control child trafficking and advised that integration support is vital for victims of child trafficking.

UNICEF (2009) and Sambo (2009) focused on the role of social workers in the prevention of child trafficking and the use of social work values for the care of trafficked

children. Nicole and Margaret (2011), on their study of Human Trafficking Prevention, showed the importance on prevention of human trafficking for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. It has also shows the conceptual and practical problems and some suggested for abetter data and intelligence coordination system. Similarly, Rafferty (2008) on his study of the Impact of Trafficking on Children: Psychological and Social Policy Perspectives, and Redlinger (2004) on her study relates the impact of trafficking and CSE on children and the practical implications of related research in the areas of child maltreatment and victimization. Their study shows the impact of trafficking and CSE as a grave risks to the physical, psychological, spiritual, and social emotional development of young victims.

African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect ANPPCAN (2005), Perkins (2005), Truong and Angeles (2005) on their studies stated that public awareness and support in both the countries of origin and destination is important to tackle human trafficking. Cooperation among countries of origin, of transit and of destination is fundamental to eliminate human trafficking. They recommend that Nations must hold all perpetrators accountable whether recruiters, intermediaries or users of exploited children.

Much of the literature on child trafficking addresses questions about where, when and why children are vulnerable to trafficking, as well as documenting the experience of trafficked children (O'Neill & Caitlin, 2007). They suggested that very definitional and political problems should be presented by efforts to distinguish between trafficked children and independent child migrants. On the contrary, their report suggested the look beyond the current policy emphasis on trafficking and unaccompanied child asylum seekers to consider broader questions about when and why migration can be associated with the violation of children's rights. However, several studies show that child trafficking has different aspect from child movement whether voluntary

or involuntary it results in wide aspect of exploitation seen on the child (UNICEF, 2009; UNDOC, 2012 & IOM, 2008).

ANPPCAN (2008), conducted study of elimination of child trafficking on Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda three border areas namely , Moyale (Kenya and Ethiopia), Busia (Kenya and Uganda), and Loitokitok (Kenya and Tanzania).The study recommended that the development of advocacy strategies and the formulation of programs are needed to effectively respond to the problem of child trafficking. Yoseph, Meberatu and Belete (2006) conducted on assessment of trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia, focusing on five towns including Addis Ababa. The result showed that major purposes of in country trafficking are for engaging children as domestic workers, as weavers in the traditional weaving industry, and as prostitutes in major regional towns. Trafficking children for farm labour and begging takes less frequently. Elias (2004) conducted a study on child trafficking in Chench Woreda of the South Nation Nationalities people Regional state .The study came up with a result of only 35.3% of children migrated with the permission of their parents, whereas 14.7% children were stolen or abducted by traffickers while they are away from home.

Previously various studies have been conducted on the importance of legislative response towards counter-trafficking and recommended that countries should revise their laws on controlling the problem (Elizabeth, 2009; Ghetnet, 2010 & Kruger, 2010). Benyam (2010), conducted the study which showed the relationship between inter- country adoption and child trafficking. The study recommends that the legislative gap should be addressed pertaining to child trafficking. Otherwise, the problem will continue under the shadow of inter-country adoption. On the other hand, Elizabeth (2009) on her study of theories Practices and Promises: Human Trafficking Laws has examined whether destination States adopt a criminal and/or

human rights model in relation to traffickers and trafficked persons. The study recommends that destination can use the two theoretical models when responding to child trafficking; a criminal model or a human right model.

Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (2010) conducted a study on child trafficking and migration in 11 zones of the region stated that Wolaita zone has accounted for 38 % of child migration and trafficking. Similarly ,Meberatu,Eshetu & Ejigu (2014), conducted a research on child Labor Migration from Wolaita Zone to Neighboring Towns of Ethiopia ,stated that poverty ,large family size and small land size , and death of parents leads the pattern of child migration and trafficking in the area to increase. Based on the data collected, the researchers found that the rural households in Wolaita Zone are large, 32 percent of households have 4-6 members, while 65 percent have 7-9 members and 41.74 percent of were women household heads while the rest 58.26 percent were male household heads. Among the children included in the study, 17.45 percent lost their mothers and above 30 percent of children lost their fathers. On the other hand, 41.74 percent of migrants lost both of their parents.

Therefore, it is easy to say that most of previous studies done on child trafficking only focus on causes, consequences of child trafficking and assessment of community awareness on child trafficking. The studies did not investigate the role of community and the intervention utilized to tackle child trafficking. Therefore, this research thesis explored the role of community in combating children trafficking and the best practices of intervention that will tackle child trafficking.

Research Questions

Based on the gaps identified from the previous literature the outcome of this Research was designed to answer the following research questions the general Research question of the study is, how does the role of community be described to combat child trafficking in Wolaita Zone, Sodo Town?

The Specific research questions of study were:

1. What are the roles of community in combating child trafficking?
2. What resources do communities use to tackle child trafficking?
3. What specific services /interventions are available in the community to protect children from being trafficked?
4. What are the challenges and opportunities that community face in combating child trafficking?
5. What are the recommendations that can emerge from the study for future intervention to combat child trafficking?

Objectives of the Study

General objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to explore the role of communities in combating child trafficking in Wolaita Sodo Town.

Specific Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the roles of community in combating child trafficking
2. To identify resources that communities use to tackle child trafficking

3. To examine the specific services /interventions which are available in the community to protect children from being trafficked
4. To assess the possible challenges and opportunities that community face in combating child trafficking
5. To examine different strategies that community develops and recommends interventions strategies to combat child trafficking

Significance of the Study

The study helps to understand the role of community in combating child trafficking and enhance the ability of concerned stakeholder to combat child trafficking and the emergence of human trafficking in general. Moreover, stakeholders can use the information contained in the research in order to develop effective prevention, protection, and prosecution strategies on combating child trafficking. The best practices gained from the study can be used for policy interventions and scaled up to other communities. The research in general also paves the way for the communities and different stakeholders to participate in combating child trafficking. It also serve as a reference for researchers and stakeholders who might be interested in conducting research at a larger scale on the area of the role of community in combating child trafficking. For such purpose, the researcher selected two kebeles, from Sodo town and analyzed the implication of this finding to the Town effort on combating Child trafficking.

Scope of the Study and Limitations of the study

Child trafficking is becoming one of the major challenges of all areas of Ethiopia. Wolaita Zone is among the zones in Southern Nation, Nationalities People's Regional State that are highly affected by the problem of human trafficking in general and child trafficking in

particular. Wolaita Sodo is a big town, and highly developing in recent years the place is the emergence and transit, destination for child trafficking. The research is confined to the town of Wolaita Zone, Sodo Town, and since with the growth of the town the numbers of children who get trafficked and migrated from the near rural areas are growing at fast rates.

This study, rather than to attempt to repeat the previous studies, it has explored the role of community in combating the problem of child trafficking. Due to this, the study confined to explore the role of community in combating the problem of child trafficking, and the major challenges that the community have been facing on tackling the problem. The study used purposive sampling technique and therefore does not claim to be representative of all Community in the town.

Operational Definition of Terms

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

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

Combating: it means taking action to reduce or prevent (something bad or undesirable), in this case combating child trafficking involves, protection, prevention of child from harm and prosecutions of the criminals.

Community- Those group of people living in the urban and surrounding areas of Wolaita zone, Sodo town with common, values, and culture but engaged in different division of labour.

Community Organization: Organizations established by the community members who function for the community, serve as a safe guard at times of crisis and emergency, and play a traditional and cultural role (e.g., Iddirs and Equib).

Community Role : - the whole set of role by community organizations, individuals, groups, and civil society organizations, local governmental and non-governmental organization in specific geographical area in this case Wolaita zone, Sodo town.

Formal Roles – Expected behavior patterns attributed to a particular position. Formally outlined in job descriptions in organizations (Concise Oxford English Dictionary, 2001)

Informal Roles – Important roles that are needed within informal groups to set goals, accomplish tasks, and attend to overall group process.

Iddirs: Iddirs are traditional community based organizations established by members to provide burial services to their members and relatives.

Kebele: Is the smallest administrative unit next to Wereda in rural or urban area.

Organization of the study

The research paper is organized into five chapters. Chapter one provides the introduction parts of which includes Introduction, statement of the problem, and research questions and objectives of the research .Chapter two of the thesis focus on different literature reviews, and different ideas written on child trafficking were included. Chapter three of the thesis discusses the methodology part of the study, which includes both data collection tools and data analysis methods. Chapter four shows the analysis part of the study. Chapter five includes the discussion of the study. The final part of the study discusses the conclusion, the social work implications and recommendation.

Chapter two: Literature review

Introduction

In order to understand the complexity of child trafficking, it is important to review the problem from different dimensions. This literature review will focus on the different definitions, causes, risk factors, consequences, and prevention of child trafficking. In the last decade we have seen a remarkable increase in the transnational and internal trafficking of children in Africa and Ethiopia. Based on different literatures the study will focus on explaining the above mentioned issues based on the research discussed by scholars .(Adeboju,2004; Sambo,2009; ANNPCAN,2008; UNICEF,2006 & 2009; Troung & Angeles,2005; Elias,2004;Yoseph et.al,2006,etc).

Definition of Child Trafficking

The Palermo Protocol (2000) definition for child trafficking in Article 3(c) explains that *“the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation”* is considered to be trafficking even if none of the means set forth in 3(a) have been used. So, in short, the broadly agreed, concise definition of Child trafficking is the: Recruitment, Transportation, transfer, Harboring or Receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation the protocol defines in its article 3 (d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

ANNPCAN (2008) stated that child trafficking begins when a child recruited by someone or, in some cases, approaches a recruiter to find out about how to move to find work or in the hope of being able to leave the place where they are for opportunities elsewhere. Recruiters may be the person who actually employs the child, or an intermediary, part of a chain of people involved in the trafficking. It also involves movement in both internal and external trafficking

will be done using various land forms of transport like train, truck, taxi, bus or private car and sometimes people are also taken on foot.

Factors for Child Trafficking

The root causes of child trafficking are often complex and interconnected (ILO, 2009; Bohl, 2010). It is also important to understand that each country presents specific factors or a combination of multiple factors that are unique to each situation. The causes of child trafficking have generally grouped into push factors (that drive people away from their home country) and pull factors (that attract people to migrate to another place). Most of literatures indicated that poverty is the most frequent cause for the emergence of child trafficking. Poverty, weak governance, armed conflict, or lack of effective protection against discrimination and exploitation and other factors are mentioned ones (IOM, 2008; ANNPCAN, 2008; Adpojou, 2005; Yoseph et.al, 2006). The falsification of documents that are relevant for inter-country adoption is one of the illicit activities that are associated with child trafficking (Beniam, 2010). Being orphan exposes children to the risk of trafficking with no hope of getting any support from relatives. Similarly, children from poor families are at a high risk of being trafficked (ANNPCAN, 2008). Adepoju (2005), study on human trafficking in African countries shows that child trafficking specially the benefit an adult relative rather than children. Further the study stated parents ease the trafficking of their own children unintentionally .Because, the family send their children away on the intention of benefiting their children needs.

UNICEF (2003) also pointed out on how the economic environment in people's home communities contributes to their vulnerability to trafficking. However, there is some mention of other community or environmental characteristics that may be important. Such as, lack of protective services for children trying to escape an abusive home, employer, or early marriage.

The vulnerability of working and often living with an abusive employer may be compounded by the fear and sometimes inability to return home or to access support after migrating. Young people also mention lack of recreational and social opportunities in rural communities, particularly in comparison with urban communities, as something that makes migration an attractive alternative (ANNPCAN, 2008).

Consequences of Child Trafficking and Its Social Impact

IOM (2008) trafficking victims are exploited in a wide range of different sectors: Trafficking does not always end in prostitution. They may end up in agricultural work, on plantations, mining, factories of various kinds, and entertainment outlets like bars or clubs. The most prevalent forms of exploitation and abuse experienced by victims of trafficking are emotional, physical, and sexual in nature (UNICEF, 2006; Yoseph et.al, 2006). Although these forms of abuse usually occur at the point of destination, also there are a number of instances where victims of trafficking were subject to abuse during transportation to the place of destination (Yoseph et.al, 2006). The forms of exploitation to which trafficked person is subjected depends on age and gender (Dottridge, 2007). In addition, the nature of abuse and exploitation experienced by trafficking victims vary depending on the purpose of trafficking (Adpojou, 2005).

The physical abuse of domestic workers and children working in the domestic weaving industry, including corporal punishment, punitive work, and deprivation of necessities like food, is a common occurrence (Yoseph et.al, 2006; Adpojou, 2005). The consequences are physical in nature such as broken bones, burn scars, temporary bleeding, and bruises (Raffetry, 2008). In addition, Boys working as weavers in Ethiopia also suffer from constant headaches and eye problems due to the lighting and dust in their working areas (Yoseph et.al, 2006; Elias, 2004). In

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extreme cases, physical and emotional problems may lead to permanent disability and death of victims. All forms of abuse, especially when recurrent and severe, also lead to severe psychological and emotional problems (Adepoju, 2005). The consequences of child trafficking on victims can be devastating .they may include damage to physical or mental health, exposure to Sexually transmitted disease and HIV/AIDS and other diseases (Raffetry, 2008; Redlinger, 2004; Adepoju, 2005). Child trafficking in its worst form may lead to death or complete disappearance of the victim Children that physically hurt, be mentally unbalanced and denied access to basic services, which separate them from their families (Troung and Angeles, 2005).

United States Department of State, (2004) as sited in ANNPCAN (2008) stated that the impact of trafficking on communities has not been systematically documented in eastern African region; however, there are some of the suspected impact of trafficking on communities around the world includes:

- Loss of cultural knowledge in which parents are unable to pass on traditions because trafficking separates people of different generations
- Introduction of new values into rural communities by returning victims;
- Delinquency and crime by victims who have been negatively affected by their experiences;
- Reduction of children's opportunities for education and healthy development for trafficked children;
- Depression of wages and working conditions for all workers because of competition from trafficked/forced labor;

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- Loss of human resources from source communities leading to reduction in economic development and fewer productive workers to care for children and the elderly;
- Deterioration in public safety and the rule of law;
- Increased corruption of law enforcement, immigration, and judicial officials;
- Stronger organized crime networks and increase in other types of trafficking including trafficking in drugs, weapons, and stolen goods.

The social impacts of child trafficking have correspondingly wide-ranging and long lasting effects on feature of the community. The impact on the family of losing a child to traffickers can be long-term, especially if the family was passionate about the child's leaving to find work (ILO, 2009). The overall impact of child trafficking is undermining Social development efforts and lead poverty continues to dismantle the societal structure by placing younger generations at risk of trafficking (UNICEF, 2009).

Different Efforts to Combat Child Trafficking

In recent years child trafficking has gained perceptibility as a major violation of children's rights and also it has become a priority concern for the many local and international agencies work on child rights. According to a survey conducted by Innocenti UNICEF (2003), trafficking is a recognized problem in at least 49 per cent of African countries. The study acknowledges that child trafficking is usually perceived as more severe than trafficking on adults, including women. In Eastern and Southern Africa, trafficking is identified as a problem in some 33 per cent of countries (UNICEF, 2003). However, another study shows that the international, regional and national instruments for preventing trafficking and protection of

victims are not effectively put into effect due to limitations which can be attributed to poor law enforcement as well as a variety of economic factors (Agrinet, 2004).

National Efforts to Combat Trafficking

According to US Department of State (2007), although the Ethiopian government does not fulfill the minimum standards of eradicating trafficking, some progress have been made over the past years on the area of law enforcement relating to trafficking, through investigating and prosecuting a number of trafficking crimes. The US report notes that the effort of establishing a National Task Force composed of different governmental and non-governmental bodies can be regarded as one-step ahead in the process of countering trafficking. The report also refers to two awareness workshops which were organized by the Task Force in Addis Ababa and in one of the regional cities which was attended by over one hundred participants, including high court judges, national labor bureau personnel and police commissioners. The report further indicated to IOM's weekly anti-trafficking program, transmitted at the national radio, and a documentary film aired at the Ethiopian National Television (Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation) to highlight the problem of trafficking as some of the efforts made for countering trafficking in Ethiopia.

The importance of the near universal ratification of the CRC cannot be overstated, as it demonstrates the global commitment to the rights of children as a basis for action. In this scenario Ethiopia's national plan of action for children 'from 2003 to 2010 and beyond' asserts the implementation of the CRC and UN Resolution on a World Fit for Children. The African Charter - Arts 3 & 4

Every child shall be entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed in this Charter irrespective of the child's or his/ her parents' or legal guardians'

race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, relation, political or other opinion, national or social origin, fortune, birth or other status. Art 3

In all actions concerning the child undertaken by any person or authority the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration. Art 4

Further, the Federal Constitution 1995, Article 25, and corresponding regional constitutions provide for the right of equality before the law to all people's. The principle of the best interests of the child are explicitly stated in Article 36(2) of the Federal Constitution CRC Committee has called for harmonization of laws relating to children stating:

The Committee believes a comprehensive review of all domestic legislation and related administrative guidance to ensure full compliance with the Convention is an obligation. The review needs to consider the Convention not only article by article, but also holistically, recognizing the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights. The review needs to be continuous rather than one-off, reviewing proposed as well as existing legislation. The Committee welcomes the incorporation of the Convention into domestic law, which is the traditional approach to the implementation of international human rights instruments in some but not all States. Incorporation should mean that the provisions of the Convention can be directly invoked before the courts and applied by national authorities and that the Convention will prevail where there is a conflict with domestic legislation or common practice. Harmonization by itself does not avoid the need to ensure that all relevant domestic law, including any local or customary law, is brought into compliance with the Convention (ACPF, 2011).

ANPPCAN (2005), Perkins (2005), Truong and Angeles (2005) on their study stated that public awareness and support in both the countries of origin and destination is important to tackle human trafficking. Similarly, cooperation among countries of origin, of transit and of destination is fundamental to eliminate human trafficking (Elizabeth, 2009). Moreover, UNICEF (2003) stressed on strong international normative framework to ensure protection against human trafficking and combating child trafficking. Moreover, UNICEF (2003) considers the stated Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) (2000) and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000) (the Palermo Protocol) have a decisive harmonizing role on tackling the problem.

In East Africa, the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), has been advocating and implementing interventions, especially on awareness creation, to prevent and protect children against trafficking (ANPPCAN, 2008). UNICEF (2002) suggested that the collaboration of government with non-governmental organizations and community-based groups in order to increase the anti-trafficking groups' visibility and resources. Supporting prevention mechanisms through schools also help to combat child trafficking. In which Schools can be valuable venues for raising awareness and warning children of the risks of trafficking. In schools, the incorporation of life skills and anti-trafficking messages into curricula will help children's to protect themselves (UNICEF, 2002).

According to Yoseph et.al (2006) Ethiopia has incorporated pertinent provisions on trafficking. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution of 1995 provides for the rights of women and children, such as articles 35 and 36, respectively. Article 36(e) strictly prohibits exploitative child labour. In addition article 35(4), stated that laws, customs and

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practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited. In addition to these general provisions on the rights of women and children, which could be instrumental in combating trafficking, the Constitution has also specifically addressed the issue of trafficking under article 18. The other basic issues are that in Article 18(2) it stated that,

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

This all established laws have a lot of criticizes by other international organizations, because they lack some standards in relation to the international laws. However, the US Department of State (2007) stated that the Ethiopian government does not fulfill the minimum standards of eradicating trafficking. Despite some progresses has made over the past years on the area of law enforcement relating to trafficking, through investigating and prosecuting a number of trafficking crimes.

In Ethiopia the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the key institution engaged in preventive activities of trafficking. The major preventive interventions carried out by the Ministry undertake the implementation of the Labour Proclamation and related laws (Yoseph.et.al, 2006). The idea of using community organizations in problem solving effort by empowering community using all available personal and institutional capacity is in its infancy (Yoseph.et.al,2006). Participation of poor and marginalized in the effort to solve the problem of poverty enables them to acquire new insights in to the causes and consequences of given problem and how they can be solved (UNICEF, 2006). In recent time the Ministry of Women, Children's and Youth affairs is also playing its part in combating child trafficking. However, the new organizational structure and other factors do not allow tackling the problem in full capacity.

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Different Mechanisms on Combating Child Trafficking

Combating child trafficking involves the prevention, protection, and prosecution mechanisms, which also tends to focus primarily on short-time interventions (UNODC, 2014). These measures deal with both the supply and demand sides of human trafficking. On the supply side, the various measures target the conditions of the trafficked and traffickers while sex buyers and employers and/or owners are targeted on the demand side. Governments, bilateral and multilateral international aid agencies, NGOs and faith-based organizations are all involved in combating human trafficking in one form or another (US Department of State, 2007; Dottridge, 2007; Troung & Angeles, 2005).

Prevention

According to UNICEF (2005), prevention means ‘taking action to stop something, which is otherwise likely to happen.’ It is a wide range of efforts to prevent the causes of trafficking, both to influence the actions of individuals and to tackle underlying and root causes. It includes measures to strengthen the forms of protection available for children to keep them from being trafficked as well as against other types of abuse that trafficked children commonly experience before being trafficked (UNICEF 2005) .

The preventive measures involve tackling problems that lead to the vulnerability of the trafficked persons. The basic measure is poverty alleviation, through the creation of income, employment, and educational and vocational training opportunities. It also includes, educating vulnerable persons, parents, communities, government officials, local/village chiefs, policy makers and law enforcers on the horrible nature of the phenomenon of human trafficking (Unicef, 2009; IOM, 2008, ANNPCAN, 2008) .Pre-trafficking awareness-raising campaigns and warnings are conducted to promote the level of individual and public vigilance. Training and

equipping border patrol police and social workers and the provision of anti-trafficking laws, also likely to contribute towards the prevention of human trafficking (UNICEF, 2008; ANNPCAN, 2008).

Protection

According to UNICEF (2005) the definition for protection refers to ‘a wide range of measures that can be taken to prevent children coming to harm not just trafficking, but other forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect as well as actions to assist children that have been exposed to harm. Protecting a child who is subject to abuse and which involves assisting the child and ensuring that no further harm takes place (Stewart & Elspeth, 2008; IOM, 2008). Protecting trafficked children is of paramount importance in combating child trafficking (Redlinger, 2004; UNICEF, 2009). Trafficked children face abuses, including violence and sexual exploitation. Thus, it's important to protect children by removing them from the exploitative and abusive situations and return them to their home communities and parents/guardians, giving them the opportunity to grow up in a family environment (Andrey .N & Mila .M, 2013). Long-term rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked persons are important in ensuring effective care including physical safety (Perkins 2005). Trafficked persons are given social services and legal assistance in both destination and origin countries by counselors, psychologists, and social workers in order to help them recover from the trauma caused by physical and psychological abuse (UNICEF, 2009; IOM, 2008). The protective environment is comprised of individuals in the family, community and society as well as of policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks, services, structures, professionals, institutions, and decision-making mechanisms that make up the system to protect children.

Building a protective environment for children means strengthening protection at three different levels by:

1. Enhancing the capacity and accountability of those responsible for the child's primary care parents, guardians or others who have the care of the child—to protect them from harm, to recognize abuse and exploitation and to act when they occur;
2. Ensuring that there are appropriate policies and laws to protect children and suitable systems in place to ensure laws are implemented to protect and realize child rights; and
3. Protecting children from adverse attitudes, traditions, customs, behaviors and practices.

(UNICEF, 2009).

Prosecution

Prosecution relates to legal measures taken against perpetrators, people involved in human trafficking activities through direct and/or indirect means as suppliers, customers, or collaborators (UNODC, 2009). Prosecution also aims to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions to detect, investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers (IOM, 2008).

The Criminal Code (2005) includes provisions criminalizing the use of children in child prostitution is punishable under the provisions of the Code dealing with traffic in minors for prostitution (Articles 635 and 636). A study shows that Ethiopia has ratified many of the basic human right conventions and instruments on the rights of women and children. The study also refers to a number of UN conventions, the ILO (International Labor Organization) and regional instruments ratified by Ethiopia that directly deal with trafficking problem including the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution

of Others of 1949 (No.97); the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979; The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1986; the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989, and; ILO Convention No. 105, (1957) on the Abolition of Forced Labor (Endeshaw et al., 2006). The Criminal Code does not include a single and clear definition of trafficking; only Articles 597 and 635 of the Criminal Code deal with trafficking of women and children.

Community Role on Combating Child Trafficking

Many communities have their own mechanisms for protecting their children, which are informal roles are actively used (Dottridge, 2007) .Villages, small towns and other communities, where traffickers recruit children, have their own variety of techniques for trying to avert their children from being trafficked and for minimizing the likelihood of those children leaving the community (Bohl,2010). Parents, health workers, teachers, police, social workers, and others who care for and work with children need the skills, knowledge, authority, and motivation to identify and respond to child protection problems. In addition, broader initiatives such as the provision of education and safe areas for play enhance capacity for protective environment (UNICEF, 2005). Community management is important in order to deal with human trafficking problems at the grassroots level. The collaboration among local communities and local governments to address the problem of child trafficking is important. Since the local communities are the ones that can deal with the problem at the grassroots level. It is also important to support efforts to establish comprehensive gender equality policies for the home, the workplace and in the political arena (Dottridge, 2007). A more developed version of approach involves such as appointing some villagers as watchdogs or a community surveillance or

vigilance committee with responsibility for trying to prevent children from being trafficked out of the community (IOM, 2008).

In South Asia, Bangladesh vigilance committees have been given tasks under the leadership of a government-nominated official. The Ministry of Home Affairs has created anti-trafficking committees at district, provincial and village level along the country's border with India. Members of committees are people from governmental offices and influential members of the community such as, school head teachers, religious leaders, etc. (Bohl, 2010). These committees coordinate with NGOs involved in order to prevent trafficking. Different structures have been set up, so new members attend numerous training sessions. However, the amounts invested in training and setting up new structures did not rewarded by corresponding results (Bohl, 2010). The meaningful involvement of children and local communities is important because these people are all actors who have the potential to either help or hinder the success of anti-trafficking initiatives (UNICEF, 2008). Dottridge (2007) stated that ensuring meaningful participation can be a challenge; if the community has different views on the problem. Various reasons indicated for failure such as, top down programs from central government and organizations, the process of distinguishing between cases of trafficking and children travelling in other circumstances, and the failure to prepare and train local surveillance committees adequately are among mentioned ones (Dottridge, 2007). Further, in another scenario surveillance committee, which was established in Mali, researchers found that these committees fail to perform its purpose because it did not distinguish between trafficked children and other children leaving their homes to earn money elsewhere. Because, committees assigned were only aimed at stopping any children from leaving the village (Dottridge, 2007). In certain cases interventions on human trafficking at community level fail to achieve impact because of size,

lack of community participation and ownership, and failure by governments to coordinate the efforts (ANNPCAN, 2005). However, the lack of understanding and awareness, among some communities, increases the vulnerability of children for trafficking. Also lack of specific policies and laws makes it difficult to protect the children (ANNPCAN, 2008; Troung & Angeles, 2005). ANNPCAN (2008) suggested the 'multi- sectorial' or 'multi-disciplinary' approach is obliging for effective anti-trafficking activity undertaken by different stakeholders. The role of Community-based organizations (CBOs) is significantly incontrovertible to solid policy measures undertaken against trafficking (UNICEF, 2007).

Conclusion

The literature review illustrates that, despite all the effort made so far by international, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, trafficking of children within the country and across border is growing in Ethiopia. It would seem that a more comprehensive effort is required to address the problem. Hence, the aim of this study is to contribute to this process by gathering valuable information on the role of community in combating child trafficking. The research will focus on the challenges, obstacles that the community face and their role in combating child trafficking, something that has not yet been adequately addressed as per existing literature. Furthermore, the study will focus on trying to understand the obstacles and challenges that community face because of the problem, there is no or very little attention given in the existing literature to the role of community on combating the problem of child trafficking. This study will attempt to initiate an exploration of these issues.

Conceptual Framework

The complementary roles of prevention and protection to combat child trafficking

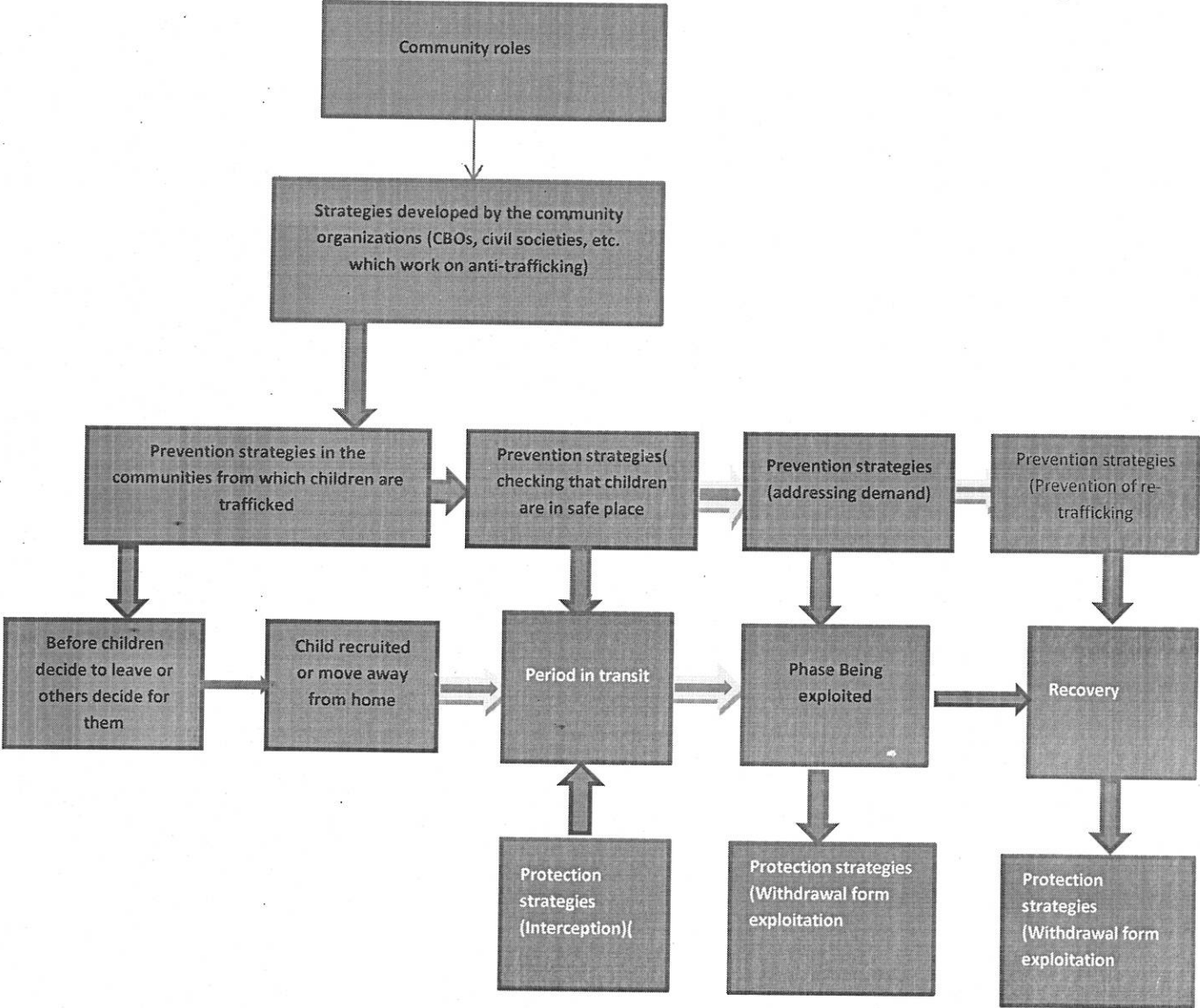


Diagram .1: Conceptual framework (Adopted from UNICEF, 2009, with some modifications, 2015)

Combating child trafficking involves different mechanisms among these, prevention, protection and prosecution are the predominant ones .Prevention of child trafficking is the most cost effective and long term investment .Along with capacity building and law enforcement, effective prevention requires poverty alleviation, basic education, awareness raising and social mobilization (Unicef, 2009). Many communities have mechanisms for protecting their children, even if these are informal and not linked to those organized by their government. The conceptual framework shows that different roles of the community on combating child trafficking .It shows that how community developed its own strategies unlike those organized by government and non-governmental agencies .The diagram shows that the role of community on combating child trafficking has close relation to prevention and protection of children in the community . Therefore, the diagram shows that prevention stages that community engage themselves. The prevention strategies such as, checking if children are in safe place , addressing demand, prevention of re-trafficking, preventing the trafficking before children decide to leave or others decide for them.

Further, the community should involve itself in prevention of child recruited or move away from home such as in period of transit, in the time of exploitation, and recovery of the victims. Moreover, the diagram shows that protection strategies (Interception) such as withdrawal from exploitation and providing safe environment for children's. The framework further highlights the importance of integrating combating mechanisms such as prevention and protection of child within a community. In addition, the diagram clearly indicates the essential role that community should play on combating child trafficking.

Chapter three: Research methodology

Study Design

This study uses a cross-sectional qualitative design. This qualitative design was chosen to get in-depth understanding of the issue under study and to allow research participants to express their views freely. Moreover, this design was used for this study because it can encourage the participants of the study to give detailed information about the issue under study. Questions related to role of community in combating child trafficking, challenges, different strategies that community develops and interventions strategies to combat child trafficking using techniques such as in-depth interview, key informant interview, focus group discussions and non-participatory observation. The reason that the researcher used these techniques is to get the in-depth information about the issue as these techniques generate different information for the same issue and not to be wedded to specific theory.

In cross-sectional research, researchers observe at one point in time. Cross-sectional research is usually the simplest and least costly alternative (Newman, 2007). Further, Kothari (2004) argues that if the research study happens to be an exploratory or a formulative one, wherein the major emphasis is on discovery of ideas and insights, the research design most appropriate must be flexible enough to permit the consideration of many different aspects of a phenomenon. In addition, accessible books, magazines, and other relevant documents were used as a means to generate secondary source of data.

Description of the Study Area

Wolaita Zone, Sodo Town is the research area for this study. Wolaita Zone is one of the 13 zonal administrations of the Southern Nation Nationalities Peoples Regional state in Ethiopia. The zone is located 300 kilometers south of Addis Ababa. The zone is limited north west by

Tambaro, Eastward by Bilate river which divides it from Arsi Oromo southward by Lake Abay and Kucha, westward by Omo river. The region is a geographical condition between 1500 and 1800 meters above the sea level. The capital of Wolaita Zone is, Sodo Town. Based on the 2007 census conducted by the CSA, this town has a total population of 76,050 of whom 40,140 are men and 35,910 women. The majority of the inhabitants were protestants, with 54.61 % of the population reporting that belief, 38.43 % practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, 4.76 % were Muslim and 1.28 % were Catholic. Most of children migrate to different towns for the search of job from the zone. A great number of children migrate or trafficked to big towns and cities of the country like Hawassa, Ziway, Adama, Addis Ababa, Awash Arba, etc. (Meberatu et.al, 2014).

Sampling Method and Research Participants Selection criteria

In exploratory research the researcher tend to employ purposive sampling to select the research participants. According to Newman (2007) the researcher use purposive sampling is when he thought that the people are informative and to get in-depth data from the samples. Many times, it is not possible to examine every item in the population, and sometimes it is possible to obtain sufficiently accurate results by studying only a part of total population. Similarly, in qualitative research, every case is valid and potentially worthy of study. In this regard, the informants were purposively selected on the basis of the researcher's judgment and prior knowledge to get the required data. In other words, the researcher planned to choose purposive sampling technique based on the conviction that when department heads, team leaders, planners, and experts working in their respective organizations are included in the sample, reliable information would be gathered. The primary purpose of sampling is to collect specific cases, events, or actions that can clarify and deepen understanding. Qualitative social work researchers concern is to find cases that will enhance what other researchers learn about the processes of

social life in a specific context. For this reason, qualitative re-searchers tend to collect a second type of sampling: non-probability sampling (Newman, 2007). Regarding experiences related with the problem of child trafficking, people who are working in bus station, such as drivers ,and *Weyallas* ,people from faith based organization, community based organization, specially *Iddirs* , teachers ,parents, CRC committee leaders were purposively selected .To check the information accuracy some participants were included from Women ,Children's and Youth affairs, and as well as from Labour and social affairs departments, Wolaita Sodo Police department ,Transport office, Sodo World Vision .This Participants were chosen because they are the stakeholders and Closely related to the Child trafficking .The sample for this groups under these study is 50 participants.

Data Collection Tools and Procedures

The sources of data for this study comprises primary and secondary. To get the primary data the study used in-depth interview, key informant interview, focus group discussion, and Observation. The secondary data were obtained from the review of thesis papers, dissertation papers, articles; publish and unpublished materials, reports, and brochures. A written guideline was used for data collection. Special attention was given to participants to express their ideas and views about the community role in combating child trafficking. Different questions were developed base on the culture and the secret information in order to get the available information of issue under study. According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) exploratory questions are designed to find out what is salient or important in the culture, group, experience, or text you are analyzing

The qualitative data generated by in-depth interviews, key informants interview, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and observations are discussed below in detail. Items were prepared

in English and translated into (Amharic) for the simplicity of the interview. Participants were informed about the objective of the study and respondents gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

In-depth interview

In-depth interview was one of the data collection tool employed in the study. 24 participants were involved for the in-depth interview. Because this figure is effective in term of time provided for this particular tool and the participant are much closer and knowledgeable about the role of community in combating child trafficking. Each of the participants were given 1 hour to explain their experiences about the issue. Though this tool is recommended for qualitative research it has some challenges faced during the data collection. Some participants were rushing to wind up the interview while there must be information they should said in further, because they want to go for their works. Moreover, some of them do not want to wait while other are interviewing.

In-depth interviews allow a wider channel of communication. For example, the person situation may be more amenable to asking participants to repeat their answers, or may give interviewers more time to write down responses. Furthermore, this technique may offer the opportunity to ask follow - up questions based on participants' responses to previous questions. This allows deeper exploration of issues. In-depth- interviews can be useful when researchers know that potential respondents will be located at a particular place (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009). Similarly in this study participants were allowed to communicate their ideas concerning the role of community in combating child trafficking freely and widely.

The interviewer used audio records after he obtained the permission of the interviewees. Each day's information collected from key informants using interview had been written and finalized the same day to avoid failure to remember the information thus mainstreaming accurate data. During the interviews the researcher paid attention to facial expression and body language and took into account non-verbal communications. Following each interview, the researcher wrote notes on the impressions of the interview and the non-verbal cues of the interview participant. The interviews with the bus station drivers and members were undertaken in cafes and at my brothers Garage office.

Key Informants interview

According to Yin (2003) key informant interviews is critical in order to confirm information generated through participant in-depth interview. In this study purpose of using key informants' interview was to obtain confirmation of the information generated, and to triangulate the findings of the research. The researcher selected Six key informants for the study from officials of Women ,children's and Youth affairs , Wolaita Zone Labour and social affairs, Sodo Town Police office ,Sodo town transport office and Ticket man (Focal person) and ,World Vision Sodo Coordinating office. The reason behind selecting these key informants was because they have long time experience working in combating child trafficking and child related issues in their respective offices. According to Neuman (2007) the informants must be very familiar with the culture and have to be in position to witness significant events. He or she lives, breathes the culture, and engages in routines in the setting without thinking about them. Therefore, as indicated above the keys informants have been selected purposively base on their experience, and knowledge to issues related to the role of community in combating child trafficking as well

as their familiarity with the culture of local community. The challenged during conducting this interview was their offices are far from each other's.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is one of the major data collection tools of this study. Focus group discussion is extremely beneficial in on condition that the researcher use qualitative data which provides an insight into attitudes and perceptions difficult to obtain using other procedures. The researcher acts as a moderator and listener posing predetermined open ended questions which the respondents answer in any way they choose (Abiy Zegeye, Alemayehu Worku, Daniel Tefera, Melese Getu, Yilma Sileshi, 2009, Pp.86).

This study conducted two group discussions to collect data, which were believed helpful to explore the role of community in combating child trafficking. Participants of the FGD were from Drivers and *Weyallas* who work in Bus stations, community based organizations especially from Iddirs, Faith based organization, and CRC leaders were included in the study. The total 20 participants of the FGD were purposively selected from the community members. The researcher has facilitated the group discussion as a moderator. The FGD was started with the introduction of the facilitator and note-taker and by briefing FGD participants on the objective of the study. All participants encouraged to fully take part in the discussion and speak their views. The focus group discussion took on the average 1:30 Hours. The researcher used audio-tape recorder based on the permission of participants. The play from the tape recorder was instrumental in transcribing most important points of the group dynamics during analysis. The one focus group discussions were undertaken in Head department office Wolaita Zone Women, children's and youth Affairs, also the other FGD with bus station drivers and members were undertaken in Sunday, in the Garage yard based on the interest of the participants.

Observation

Observation as a method was employed mostly in the research as a means of generating and supporting qualitative data. It needs relatively long period of watching, recording and occasionally interpreting community practices. For this study the researcher used non-participant observation. Kothari (2004) argues non-participant observation is when the observer observes as a detached emissary without any attempt on his part to experience through participation what others feel. In this observation the observer is observing in such a manner that his presence may be unknown to the people he is observing. Observation method can as well be applied to recording verbal answers to various questions. Even though the duration of the researcher's attachment in the research community was short, the researcher could observe few of the practice of those community interactions. Children's physical appearance (clothes, shoes) and physical condition, meals, water, clothes, and shelter. Recreation, playground and sanitation access has been observed. The researcher used this study because to be free from the bias. The main advantage of this method is that subjective bias is eliminated, if observation is done accurately (Kothari, 2004).

Data analysis and quality control

Each research participant interview recording was transcribed and analyzed as soon after the interview as possible. In other words the field notes were first checked for accuracy and completeness then recorded and coded according to the themes of the study subjects. In view of that the data were typed by using the word processor and then it was sorted and categorized into major themes and interpreted to reach in the stage of the findings of the study. The accuracy of the transcription was checked against the interview recordings, and changes to the transcripts were made where needed. Information obtained from the interview transcripts was combined and

compared with observation and documents found from Wolaita Zone Women, Children and Youth affairs and Wolaita Zone Labour and Social affairs and different video materials. Before analyzing the field results, the in-depth interview, FGD discussion, and key informants interview information has been transcribed thoroughly. Furthermore, a comprehensive field report has been prepared using field notes have transcribed. The data analysis has been done manually. For that reason codes have been given to participants, In-depth interview IDI, key informants KI, and FGD sessions as FGD. The interviews and focus group discussions were recorded by a tape recorder and all the tape recorded data was transcribed. The transcribed data has been categorized according to the themes of the findings. Hand tabulation was also used to interpret the background information of the participants of the study to arrange the same in some kind of concise and logical order.

In this research, the data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The transcribed data has been categorized according to the themes of the findings. After that according to the research questions the findings have been analyzed and discussed by triangulating the in-depth interview and focus group discussions results against the findings from key informant interview and literature review. Therefore, to secure the quality of this study, triangulations of different sources were applied. In triangulation, this study has a make use of multiple and different sources (key informants, non- participant observations) methods, investigators, and theories to provide confirming evidence. Finally based on the implications of the findings conclusions and recommendations have been drawn.

Ethical Considerations

According Newman (2007) the fundamental ethical principle of social work research is to never coerce anyone into participating participation must be voluntary. It is not enough to get permission from subjects; they need to know what they are being asked to participate in so that they can make an informed decision. Subjects can become aware of their rights and what they are getting involved in when they read and sign a statement giving *informed consent*, a written agreement to participate given by subjects after they learn something about the research procedure. All potential participants received an official information letter explaining the purpose of the study and research procedure (see Appendix) and those who agreed to participate in the study signed informed consent forms prior to the interviews. They were guaranteed the right to refuse to answer any questions at any time and to withdraw from the study at any time. The participants were informed that the interviews would be audio-recorded to ensure transcription accuracy, and that the tape recorder could be turned off at any time upon their request, interview notes were taken instead.

The participants were assured of the strict confidentiality of their interviews. They were advised that their names wouldn't be mentioned in reporting the findings of the study. The participants were informed that the interview tapes would be kept secure. The interview participants were also advised that their involvement in the study would carry no immediate benefits to them or their organizations, yet they would be making a long-term contribution to the development of a new body of knowledge about the community role on combating child trafficking. Since the aforementioned strategies of ensuring participants' privacy and confidentiality were followed diligently throughout the project, the research participants were not subjected to any risks.

Chapter four: Data presentation**Results from Respondents****Background Information****Table 1: Age Distribution of Respondents by category**

	In-depth interview			Key informants			FGD		
Age in years	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-25	4	-	4	-	-	-	4		4
25-30	4	-	4	1	-	1	4	-	4
30-35	1	1	2	-	--	-	2	2	4
35-40	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
40-45	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	1
45-50	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	2	3
50 and above	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	18	6	24	5	1	6	14	6	20

As can be seen from table 1, 73 percent of the respondents are males and 27 percent of the respondents are females. 33 percent of the respondents are in age group between 18- 30.

Table 2: Educational background of Respondents

Educational Background	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	No	%
Reading and writing	4	2	6	12
1-8 grades	12	3	15	30
9-12 grades	8	5	13	26
Certificate and Diploma level	3	2	5	10
Degree and above	10	1	11	22
Total	37	13	50	100

Concerning educational background of the respondents, as it is shown in Table - 2 that 11 percent of the respondents can read and write and 29 percent of the respondents are 1th to 8th grade levels while 29 percent of the respondents are between 9th and 12 grades. 10 percent of the respondents have certificate and Diploma. 21 percent of the respondents have degree and above .Most of the study participants (89 percent) have attended formal education.

Causes of child trafficking

IOM (2009) survey, estimated that at least 1.2 million children are victims of child trafficking in Ethiopia every year. All the participants of the study agreed on that child trafficking are the problem in Wolaita Sodo town. Children, especially girls trafficked to work in housemaids, Hotels and, prostitutes. According to the interview with Bus Station anti - trafficking group member's children are not only victims of sexual exploitation such as, child prostitution and homosexuality. The interviews mentioned that children are trafficked into a variety of exploitative situations including commercial sex, begging, domestic service, local weaving factories, mines, agriculture.

A number of reasons can be mentioned which leads the children to be trafficked and became victims of child trafficking .To understand the role of the community the researcher first try to explore economical, socio-cultural and policy and legislation factors. The participants of the FGD discussed economic factors. Among the factors mentioned by FGD participants was the imbalance between rural and urban wealth levels .The discussants further explained that the existence of extreme poverty in rural areas, youth unemployment, and demand for cheap labour, high need of domestic servants has aggravated the problem. In the FGD discussion with WCYA, World Vision, CRC committees, FBOs, CBOs, parents and teachers, they explained the socio-cultural factors for child trafficking. The discussants mentioned that the socio- cultural factors such as the social acceptability of putting children to work, traditions of migrations , harmful traditional practices ,disintegration of family due to HIV/AIDS and divorce ,prevalence of gender discrimination , illiteracy or low education levels, preparations for marriage (early marriage).In addition the FGD participants discussed policy and legislation factors such as absence of legislation and the ignorance of parents and trafficked persons of their rights under

the law, or mistrust of the law . According to the KI1, the main reason that exposes children to leave their house is the small land size compared to the large family size in the rural areas. In addition, the key informant explained that because of the small land size most of the children migrate or trafficked to other parts of the country. Moreover, the interview with the IDI1, IDI2, IDI3 and IDI4 shows that most of the children leave their house because of peer influence from the migrants. IDI1 argue that:

On holidays, specially (Meskel) most of the children's come to visit their family .This children's always come with new shoes, clothes ,mobile phones and other materials. These materials seduce those children who live with their communities and which in turn leads them to live their community and make them vulnerable to the traffickers' .The interviewee also emphasized that the number of children who migrated and being trafficked increases on the time of holiday.

Moreover, the interviewee from bus station mentioned most of the children leave their house because of peer influence from the migrants who came back to their families in holidays.

In the same line IDI4,IDI5 ,IDI6 IDI7 argue that children are misled by brokers in search of job opportunities and exposed to labor exploitation, emotional and sexual abuse. All the participants of the study agree that there is a problem of negligence on the community to combat the problem. The data indicated that the community negligence, especially in rural areas is one of the factor contribute to the existence of the problem. Undeniably most of the children in the study area suffered incredible ordeals and, without safe environments in which to recover, they were also at risk for re-trafficking. Indeed, there were a couple of instances where children were contacted by their traffickers pretending to be relatives.

Child trafficking routes in Wolaita zone, Sodo Town

Generally, the flow of internal trafficking is from the rural areas to urban areas, with the highest incidences of trafficked women and children found in Dire Dawa, Awassa and Bahir Dar. Further, significant proportions of trafficking victims are children between the ages of 10 and 18 years (USAID, 2007). Ayalew, S., Befekadu, Z. and Jeilu (2013) conducted a study in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Region two zones Wolaita Zone, and Gamo Gofa Zone and from Addis Ababa one sub-city indicated that the problem of child trafficking is increasing because of the existence of high demand for cheap labour as house servants and maids, commercial sex work, agricultural activities which is aggravated by the expansion of farms in different areas of Ethiopia. The study further indicated that Wolaita Sodo Town as one of the routes for child trafficking to different parts of the country. Moreover, the study shows that, the Town becomes a flowing route for children's from other Woredas of the zone and the neighboring Zone such as Gamo Gofa zone. The trafficking routes are from Humbo to Sodo, Sodo to Shashemene then Hawassa and Addis Ababa. The other routes are Sodo to Oromia regions like Ziway, Sodo to Gambella, Sodo to South Omo and Moyale (Ayalew, S., Befekadu, Z. and Jeilu, O., 2013).

Measures taken to combat child trafficking

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the roles of community in combating child trafficking. This part of the paper describes and analyzes the roles of the community in mobilization of the resources and activities performed by anti-trafficking group in Sodo Bus station. Further, this study explored and analyzed different documents to know about measures taken on combating Child trafficking. The data pertaining to such these variables are presented and analyzed in the following as follows.

In Sodo Town there are various government and Nongovernmental institution which are undertaking different tasks to prevent child trafficking. The main government bodies on coordinating and managing child related problem and human trafficking are Women Children and Youth affairs and, Labour and Social affairs offices. Among the non -governmental organizations World Vision Sodo Coordinating office E- FACE project is the prominent one.

This study analyzed different tasks done by Women's, children's and youth affairs office. The main tasks of the office in relation to combating Child trafficking are organizing CRC committees and OVC task forces in all kebeles of the town. One of the structures organized by the office to work on child wellbeing was OVC task force. OVC task force is set to accomplish different goals in order to improve the wellbeing of orphan and vulnerable children's. According to the KII, the task force work on providing services for orphan and vulnerable children such as; physical needs like adequate food, proper nutrition, housing, health care, clean water, sanitation, protection from environmental pollution, adequate clothing, hygiene ,protection from physical neglect, violence, exploitation and abuse. Further, service mentioned by the KII are meeting cognitive and moral needs such as ; access to education, access to media, age appropriate information, intellectual stimulation, opportunities to express views, opportunities to develop ones talents and mental abilities , positive role models, choices, etc. . Further ,the informant explained that the OVC task force was organized to provide Seven standard services .These are ; shelter and Care, food and nutrition health care , education ,economic strengthening, psychosocial support, legal protection, and vocational training. The informant explained that all relevant actors including the family/caregivers, peer group, teachers, community groups (CBOs and FBOs), non-governmental organizations, and the government Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs; Labour and Social Affairs, HAPCO, Ministry of Education, Ministry of

Health are part of the task force .These stakeholders engage in initiating, providing, and strengthening psychosocial support programmes for OVC. However, the key informant explained the task forces are not working in their full potential and the participation of stakeholders is very low in the town.

Further, another group which was organized to prevent child trafficking and other child related problems was Child Right Committees (CRC). The interview with informant KI1 explained that the Child Right Convention committee has been established in all kebeles of the town. According to the informant the CRC has 41 substantive articles. The CRC committee was set out to accomplish key rights which cover everything from child justice and child labor to education and health. The task of the committee is to achieve the goals set by the articles. Further, the informant mentioned that the office has been working to protect the rights of the children by mainstreaming the rights of children in all sectors. According to the interview with WCYA officer KI1 the office organized and provides supports to anti- trafficking clubs in schools. Further IDI15 and IDI16 mentioned that they have organized CRC committee and children parliament in two high schools and three primary & junior schools government schools.

The task of NGOs in providing services and safeguarding the wellbeing of children is unquestionable .Among these non -governmental organization which works on combating child trafficking is World Vision Sodo Coordinating office. According to KI6 the organization has been organizing and giving trainings for different groups and task forces which work on Combating child trafficking and Child labour exploitation. These organizations partake on combating child trafficking and child labour exploitation through E-FACE project. The project main goal is to reduce the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) through creating education opportunities for children who are at risk or engaged in child lab our ,improving the livelihood

status of their families ,enhancing the child protection systems, and increasing the knowledge base on child labor (Ayalew.et.al,2013). The researcher observed billboards in Amharic and English language in different places of the town which are assembled by the organization to create awareness of the problem. Regarding interventions done to protect and curb the problem, the interview with the CRC leader also explained that there was an effort done by World Vision to enhance the awareness of the community and primary schools in the town.

Community Mobilization

Mobilizing members of the community to prevent children from being trafficked is one of the most sustainable methods for preventing children from being trafficked. These in return also enable the communities where children are recruited to take preventive action themselves. However, in practice such efforts have been fraught with difficulties. The KI1 mentioned that the best mechanism to achieve community mobilization on combating child trafficking is creating awareness. Further, the informant mentioned that the awareness on the community could facilitate the mobilization process easy. Moreover, the informant explained ensuring meaningful participation was always a challenge, that the priority of community and government strategies had different views on the problem. The main reason behind this is the mobilization of the community resources and the members of the community were not inclusive.

The role of religious institutions, community based organizations, youth associations, and other parties should be give consideration in the community. The efforts should work towards building the capacities of institutions, parents and communities as whole in order to combat child trafficking. The KI1 explained that:

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING

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There is a need to establish and strengthen the existing institutional capacities and network among relevant government organizations, CBOs, NGOs and youth group in schools. The organizations which work towards influencing the community to report any cases of child trafficking which can assure appropriate actions to be taken on a timely analysis.

During the two FGDs the participants discussed that community mobilization is crucial to prevent the problem. They also added that Sodo town WCYA office has been working on community mobilization. Further my KI1 mentioned WCYA office had mobilize the community in 11 kebeles of the town in different programs. KI1 also argue that;

The main tasks of the mobilization was to mobilize and participate the community in programs such as OVC task force, CRC committee, Community based child care programs. However, most members of the community are not willing to participate .Most members of the community are negligent to the problem or they do not take the problem seriously.

IDI23 and IDI24, who are CRC committee leaders from Menhariya kebele, mentioned that the committee employed different strategies to fight child trafficking and exploitation. They discuss the issue of child trafficking as one of the agenda as agendas in their meetings and panel discussions, for example, in development programs, malaria eradication campaigns and other similar concerns to which many of the kebele people participate. The IDI23 mentioned that after the mobilization the committees report their activities every 15 days of the month to the WCYA of Sodo town. In kebele meeting people discussed HIV/AIDS prevention and control as one of the agendas in their meetings and panel discussions, for example, in development programs,

malaria eradication campaigns and other similar concerns to which many of the kebele people participate. However, not much has been done regarding on preventing the children from trafficking, when compared to the widespread and multi-dimensional nature of the problem in the community .The interview with the key informants of WCYA office sodo town ,children department officer explained that despite of little task made on community mobilization the number of children trafficked in the town decrease . However, the informant explained that, the number of cases reported from the rural areas show some increase.

Anti- trafficking group in Sodo Bus station

Combating trafficking requires that those working in the transport sector realize the seriousness of trafficking as a criminal offence. Since traffickers by and large use mini-buses or big buses to transport children .Most studies show that many traffickers and intermediaries are either work with drivers or bus owners (ANNPCAN, 2008 &Yoseph et.al, 2006) .For that reason there should be some network of surveillance in bus station in order to control the movement of traffickers. Regarding the problem one of the community based group organized to combat the problem is anti- trafficking group of Bus drivers and *Weyallas* in Sodo bus station. The WCYA and WV- E-FACE project also draw up activities to combat trafficking and are affiliated with the transport workers such as drivers ,*Weyallas* in trafficking control and surveillance .Even though, activities are not well planned the transport workers are playing their role expected of them. The group was organized from Drivers, *Weyallas* (the ones who are assisting the drivers), and ticket man.

The interview with the bus station focal person explained that the groups have five leading committee members. Further, he mentioned that everyone who is working inside the bus

station is member of the anti- trafficking group. The FGD discussants also mentioned that inside the bus station every laborer (*chagena awerage*) engaged in surveillance.

According to the FGD with drivers and *Weyallas* the committee achieved its goals specially in creating Awareness. Further my observation in the bus station shows that they have mini- media which work on creating awareness on road and transportations safety, HIV/AIDS. The KI5 also mentioned that after they have trained by World Vision Sodo the group is working on creating awareness about child trafficking. Another prevention mechanism mentioned by the interviewed drivers was surveillance in bus station. According to the interview with the focal person that most of the surveillance tasks undertaken by *Jobello* and *Weyallas* was successful. Everybody who works in the bus station have responsibility of controlling the surrounding, if there is any trafficked child. The surveillance group report to the focal person and the focal person report to the police and WCYA office simultaneously. Further, IDI3 mentioned that before any trip the anti- trafficking group members gave direction to the drivers on the problem of child trafficking. Further IDI4, said that:

The drivers and *Weyallas* inside the bust station are always curious of any person with the child. Whether, the person is relative or parent we immediately report either to the anti- trafficking group or the focal person.

Also IDI2 said that,

If there is any person with a child inside the car we ask for legal documents which shows they are relatives or parents.

Most of the drivers start their trip after checking the car, if there are person with children. The KI5 explained that in the transport office recently anyone with the child should have a letter from his kebele or recognized government bodies. The informant also said that drivers are instructed to refuse any individual with the children, without having legal letter from recognized government office .The informant further mentioned that individuals with children without a letter should contact the focal person or the transport bureau officer.

The other question asked for focal person inside the bus station was if there are any services delivered to the victims. The KI5 mentioned that they delivered services for victims such as food, shelter and free transportation for victims reintegrate to their families. The focal person mentioned that the main tasks undertaken by the group are;

1. Awareness creation in Amharic and Wolaitigna language using the mini media.
- 2 .Instructing the drivers about the problem and to check their car
3. Checking every bus before any trip.
4. Providing services for victims such as food and shelter.
5. Free transportation for victims who are reintegrating to their families
6. Reporting monthly activities to WCYA (Sodo Town) and World Vision.

Further the study questioned the drivers and *Weyallas* if they know their roles on combating child trafficking. IDI 1, IDI2, IDI3 and IDI4 explained that their main role is exposing the criminals or traffickers. Further IDI1 and IDI2, also mentioned that they take part in awareness creation such as posting stickers and posters on their bus. Moreover, IDI4, ID5, and

IDI8 mentioned that exchanging information with surveillance groups and police was their role. Also IDI5 and IDI8 mentioned that drivers inside the bus station have responsibility of providing support for a victim of child trafficking was one of the roles.

The study also asked if there are assistances given to this group by other organizations. The informant KI5 mentioned that the group members attended 2 trainings within a year from World Vision and the Zonal WCYA. Further the respondent mentioned that they have also supported with material such as office stationeries, education materials like manuals, brochures, posters and stickers for awareness creation. The other issue that participants of FGD with drivers and *Weyallas* discussed that the anti- trafficking group further need support specially in training and other resources which can help the group.

One of the constraints that the anti-trafficking group faces was lack of professionals or trained man power to achieve their activities effectively. Regarding this the interview with KI argues that:

Our group do not have trained or professional person to coordinate our activities.

However, we have taken training from world Vision E-FACE project and Wolaita zone WCYA office about the problem. The drivers and bus owners helped us in our activities, such as posting stickers, posters, and other awareness creation materials in their buses.

According to the KI1 from WCYA mentioned that the strategies used by brokers to migrate children makes the prevention process difficult .Moreover, the IDI2 and IDI3 interviewed explained that the brokers fraudulent and clandestine manner, find ways of limiting the possibility of being found, because, brokers do not always use formal systems of transportation. IDI2 emphasizes that:

To smuggle the children brokers use contract buses that they pay double than the legal tariff. The bus always starts the journey in mid nights .Because in the night time there is no surveillance, in most part of the country. The other strategies they designed was brokers did not come with the children rather they gave 200 birr and mobile numbers which they receive children on their destination.

The Schools has a specific responsibility to ensure compulsory attendance and to prevent the children from being trafficked. Respondent IDI19 from Ligba Beyene Primary and junior school explained that “the schools should teach students on the effects of child trafficking.”

IDI20 said that;

Because parents can contribute to their children being trafficked, we are persuading the parents that their children will benefit from staying on at school. However, if parents simply cannot afford this, the school members are helping very poor children with books and education materials.

Schools can be valuable venues for raising awareness and warning children of the risks of trafficking (UNICEF, 2009).The study questioned what was their role on combating child trafficking .The interviewed teachers IDI19 AND IDI20 mentioned that teachers must explain the importance of staying in school and alert children to the possible risks of child trafficking. They also mentioned that life skills and anti-trafficking messages need to be incorporated into school curricula. Further IDI19 said that “through life skills and anti-trafficking education children will be informed and empowered to protect themselves.”. Schools can provide some protection from child labour by offering practical skills that give children viable employment opportunities. Making sure children stay in school is a basic strategy for reducing the likelihood

that children become employed in abusive forms of work. After-school programs can also be efficacious for child protection (UNICEF, 2009).

The KI1 from WCYA explained that:

There is a need to establish and strengthen the existing institutional capacities and network among relevant government organizations, CBOs, NGOs and youth group in schools. The organizations which work towards influencing the community to report any cases of child trafficking which can assure appropriate actions to be taken on a timely analysis.

Within schools CRC committees and Child parliaments were organized. On the interview with both Otona and Ligaba Beyene primary and junior schools, the researcher also observed the schools have CRC committee organized from both students and teachers. The interview with IDI19 and IDI20 also mentioned that the Child parliament is organized within the schools. IDI20 interviewed mentioned that the clubs are part of the awareness creation programs using Mini-Medias in the school. Further, he mentioned that the WCYA office had gave trainings and stationeries for the clubs.

Resources and availability of Services in the community

In this part of data presentation the researcher presented two objectives which are: to identify resources that communities use to tackle child trafficking and to examine the specific services /interventions which are available in the community to protect children from being trafficked. The information gathered from the key informants and focus group discussants indicate that the level of community awareness to the problem of child trafficking is relatively low. However, there are some initiatives taken within the community to support victims of child

trafficking. The participants also argued that the support given and services available within the community is still low. The commitment from local government officials and the private sectors, for example, the business community is very low to prevent the problem compared to the day-to-day increment of child trafficking in the town.

The other main point on combating child trafficking is providing assistance to victims of trafficking. It is believed that trafficking has an adverse effect on the life of the victim. The assistance for victims requires services such as shelter, medical/health care, psychosocial support, education and vocational training, legal assistance and reintegration. Among the services shelter is the most crucial and primary for victims of child trafficking. According to KII explained that the town has two temporary shelters for victims before they return to their families. However, the standard of the standard of temporary shelter is not enough to accommodate the victims. As the KII remark that the shelter is not enough to provide services such as food, water, clothing, toiletries, sanitary pads, and ongoing medical care for those under medication.

According to the researcher observation Sodo town has two temporary shelters, which can accompany victims until reintegration. However, one of the shelters does not have enough technical and financial capacity which is as much as necessary to support the victims. One of my key informants KII also articulated that, sometimes the shelter holds many children which were beyond the maximum capacity of the shelter. Further, the key informant explained that lack of resources in the shelters worsened the support given to the victims. Further KII said that:

Even though, it was not legal to take away children from the temporary shelters there was times we were obliged to take some of the children to our houses .the main reason

that forced us to take them was unavailability of enough beds and food. Sometimes, because the beds are insufficient in the shelter the children's are forced to sleep together in one bed

In regard to support given to the victims the study interviewed about psychosocial support given to the victims. According to the key informant from WCYA the shelters in Sodo town had supported by two social workers who are assigned by the UNICEF project in Sodo town. Further, the key informant mentioned that the numbers of victims in the shelter are much more for two social workers to provide the service. In this case most of the interviews in the bus station do not have adequate knowledge on psychosocial support .However, one of the interviews explained that they give advices for children before they leave their family. Another issue mentioned by interviews was that most of the victims need counseling; however there are no trained (professional) personnel to afford the service.

It is undeniable that trafficked child might suffer from both psychological and physiological exploitation. In such cases among the services given to support victims of child trafficking is medical health .Medical precautions is crucial in order to meet and help the victims need. According to KI1 from WCYA shows that there is lack of budget, so that the shelters do not have enough nurses to provide this service which in turn makes difficult to help most of the Victims. In addition, KI1 mentioned that most of the time they received children before medical checkup.

Re-integration is one of the services given to victims of child trafficking .However, most of the time the reintegration process failed. Child come back to the town or become re trafficked again. The respondent KI6 explained that, most of the time emotional, social, and financial needs

of the family were not addressed. Moreover, the respondent emphasized before the reintegration the potential of the family should be enhanced to support their child significantly. The FGD participant caregivers mentioned the point that has been repeatedly raised by the community, they said that:

The point is that the children are not always willing to stay home, because they don't get enough food and other materials to stay with their family. The children's are promised to get enough food and other necessities .However they don't get what they were promised by the reintegrated agencies. The main reason was no body follow-up reintegrated children's and which also leads them to re-trafficked .The best solution for this problem is organizing the CRC committees with financial and trained man power, which in turn facilitate the combating process.

The interview with the KI1 and KI4 shows that there are some progresses on legal prosecution. The KI1 mentioned that in the year 2014- 2015 six cases has got final sentence. The informant further explained that there are two child courts in Wolaita zone, Sodo and Areka town. In addition, there is one person assigned by the WCYA office that follows child related cases in the town. The interview with most of respondents indicated that they know some of existing laws about child trafficking .However, the respondents were not aware of the specific laws used to prosecute child traffickers. The respondents also mentioned that they need effective training about the existing laws and how they can prosecute the traffickers.

The Constraints, Challenges and Opportunities on combating child trafficking

Constraints and Challenges on combating child trafficking in Sodo town.

In this part of the data presentation the study analyzed data on the challenges of combating child trafficking was collected from the interviews, key informants, and focus group discussion, and it's presented as follows; the need for intervention to address prevention, protection and prosecution simultaneously is articulated at the level of debates. Achieving this combating mechanisms is not always possible since resources, institutional capacities and networking in the community was not mobilized effectively (Dottridge, 2007).

Lack of community awareness and negligence to the problem was one of the challenges mentioned by participants of the study. With respect to lack of community awareness and negligence to the problem, the respondent KI1 responded his view and opinion as follows:

The community has always a tendency to assume that only government organizations are responsible to combat child trafficking. There is little or no participation from most of community members. Most of them do not give the necessary attention to the problem so as most of government intervention mechanisms fail to achieve their goals.

The reason that mentioned by the FGD participants for lack of community awareness was awareness-raising campaigns promoted only focus on small number of people. Further the informant KI6 mentioned that the overall impact of awareness campaigns in the community was limited because there was lack of comprehensive national strategies on trafficking. They often target government officials or public opinion leaders, and rarely penetrate into rural areas or the marginalized communities at risk. My informant explained that most of awareness creation campaigns are temporary and Short time, which does little to educate the whole community in

long run. The respondents IDI 16 and IDI17 mentioned that awareness creation process most of the time limited to the government officials and influential personalities, which ignores the local people at the base.

According to Troung and Angeles (2006), intervention measures are dependent on many factors other than an understanding of the situation. Poverty was the most critical issue that challenges combating child trafficking which was pointed by FGD and Interview participants. The participants of the study further indicated that prevention approaches should go beyond awareness-raising which focus on poverty eradication. According to the KI1 from WCYA office of Sodo Town the main reasons that expose children to leave their house is poverty because the land size compared to the family size is small. Most of the families engage in small scale agriculture subsistence which in turn let the family depend on the labour of their child labor. Further the informant KI1 said that:

Poverty leads the family not to send their children to the schools; rather they force them to engage them in child labour, which in turn also most of the time leads the child to become vulnerable to child traffickers. Further he mentioned that, governmental and nongovernmental anti -trafficking agencies must step up to change the economic capacity of poor and vulnerable groups.

Another challenge that was indicated by respondent KI6 was the projects and anti-trafficking groups fail and forget to play a part the community at the local level. Most project activities undertaken without the participation of every member of the community. It is obvious that community based organizations; FBOs are often best suited to raise awareness and support victims. However, these organizations are not supported to engage them in awareness creation

programs and prevention of child trafficking. The community based organizations are not well mobilized to take part in combating child trafficking.

Integration of child rights issues across as across- cutting issues in all development activities of government and nongovernmental institution in their welfare activities and strengthening family planning services in the intervention .Efforts to strengthen the family socio-economic capacity to be able to play their roles would yield positive results. According to the key informant KI6,

...because a majority of families in rural areas are engaged in subsistence agriculture and could not afford to send their children to school .The brokers use the advantage of their families to traffic child by giving promises like affording the child education and employment .So there is a need of showing the child safe migration patterns, inadequate information about the risks of trafficking.

The key informant KI5, stressed that community based organizations should be strengthened at the local level. Further the informant mentioned the community organizations should be organized especially in rural areas. Organizations at the local level lack quality protection system in order to protect the child. The informant KI6 shows that projects which work on the prevention of child trafficking should collaborate within the community. The rationale behind their argument is that community resources such as volunteerism, existence of ideal community, structures, CBOs, FBOs, and above all, OVC would better learn norms, values and culture of the community and can easily integrated to the wider society. The respondents IDI23 and IDI24 argue that if community-based child protection system backed up by a minimum technical and financial support by government and nongovernmental organizations, it

would be effective and successful. To achieve the above goal the respondents IDI9 and IDI10 mentioned that *Iddirs* need to make networks to potentially act and mobilize their members. The FGD participants also argue that linking and coordinating community based organization with other formal structures for technical and financial support is basic.

The other issue raised by the Key informants also show that the importance of participating labour recruiters should give special consideration. The interviewee with KI3 explained that:

The problem is that some people believe that didn't differentiate between migration and trafficking .I believe that there should be another alternative for children's. Moreover, I think that one of the major reasons for child trafficking was lack of income generating ventures in rural areas.

It is obvious that any project or programs which work on combating social problems need basic technical and financial power to attain their goals. However, in third world it is always hard to have enough and adequate resources in order to tackle social problems .According to the FGD discussants both CRC committees and OVC task forces lack technical and financial capacity to achieve the goals they were set to achieve. My informants mentioned that the CRC committee main task is to ensure the protection of children from any type of exploitation. However, members of the committee are volunteers who are not trained on the child rights. Moreover, the CRC committee does not always represent or involve professionals who are members of the community.

Another challenge mentioned by the KI1 and KI6 was failure of the CRC committees and OVC task force to participate adolescents and children's in the prevention of child trafficking.

Almost all of the respondents mentioned that children did not involve in most of anti -trafficking programs. They suggested children must involve in the projects organized to fight trafficking.

The interview with the IDI9 and IDI10 shows that, *Iddirs* need technical and financial assistance from Governmental and NGOs which work on combating child trafficking. To this end, organizations can provide technical and financial assistance to civil society actors who are implementing anti-trafficking programs. The FGD participants discussed that the extent to which the resources used and the ability of technical does not meet the problem immense damages. Moreover, lack of training was challenge to fill the gap in awareness and local coordination. .KI6 also mentioned *Iddirs* leaders require training about child rights and the problem of child trafficking on the community.

In addition, one of the challenges mentioned by the respondents was lack of commitment from government on combating child trafficking. According to the FGD participants of the study activities to prevent trafficking are a one time or politically pressured. Further the informant KI1 mentioned that budget allowed by the government was too little comparing to the extent of problem. Because of budgetary problems the programs lack enough resources like technical and know how. The organizing individuals are political assigned to coordinate the programs. Further the informants KI1 and KI6 mentioned that there is shortage of skilled professionals such as community mobilizers, social workers, counselors, and Nurses both in community based groups and other organizations which work on combating child trafficking. Moreover, the informants added the government based anti- trafficking programs lack professional competencies to lead the programs. The main reason mentioned was that of government based programs lack meaningful participation of stakeholders and the community at the local level.

The finding of this study also shows that lack of coordination between anti-trafficking groups and stakeholders was one of challenges that community face on combating child trafficking. The participants of the study mentioned that the programs organized and anti-trafficking group's to combat child trafficking was fragmented and lack coordination to make networks .One of the participant mentioned that both the CRC committees and other organization ignore the importance of labor recruiters in the community. This study shows that most of the CRC committees organized within a community fail to involve all the obvious stakeholders including organizations with a specific concern about children such as schools/education service, government social services or child protection services, NGOs providing services to children or campaigning against child abuse, etc.

Protection requires the enactment and enforcement of relevant legislation and Sound implementation of the law. According to most FGD participants and key informants the effort of combating child trafficking is hardly possible without the sound regulation and effective execution process .FGD discussants explained that the legal prosecution implementations of the laws have mismatch in the decision compared to the damage occur on the victims. The interview with the World Vision project officer explained that the sentences given on criminals always did not consider the victims, physical and psychological damage. On the challenges of the Prosecution mentioned by the key informant from police was shortage of manpower and adequate access to information on the phenomenon of trafficking. Further the participants of this study mentioned that lack of a central database has also laden investigations and prosecutions process.

In the legal prosecution victims and their care also pose a certain challenge to all prosecution bodies. KI1 stated that the police department has shortages of facilities to provide

adequate care for child victims while they are still in custody. Further the informant stated that much of the work in trafficking is hampered by the lack of adequate information on sponsors, traffickers, movement of victims, and other information from the general public.

Moreover the participants of this study also claim that corruption was one of the challenges which made the combating child trafficking hardly to execute the laws and regulations. In this regard the informant KI5 said that:

One mini- bus owner who is also driver , a Diaspora had raped (pedophilia) six children's. The person was convicted ,based on his friend exposition, that he had raped children's by cheating .The guy has taken the children's to Addis Ababa , where he rape them in his condominium house. After hearing the problem the bus station anti-trafficking committees opened the charge, after presenting all legal and medical documents in addition to individual plaintiff. The person was found guilty of all offences, However ,without any judgment the person was released free .The reason he released free was that he gave the judges and other legal prosecutors more than 300,000 birr ." In this case ,the informant further stressed " Even though, the law to protect children's and victims of child trafficking is good in protecting children's ,the problem is when we come to implementation of this laws into action.

Opportunities for community to combat child trafficking within the Community

While focus group participants and key informants were mentioning a number of constraints and challenges of the community on combating child trafficking, they also list some the opportunities. The main opportunities in combating child trafficking has discussed by participants of this study.

The key informant in the WCYA office stated that youths using their association would engage in efforts to create awareness about the problem. Further he stated that he positive attitude that the youths in the community to engage themselves (volunteerism) on combating child trafficking Further the community has many local forums and events that could be used as a means for combating child trafficking. *Iddir* members meet in every Sunday once in a week, as a tradition *Equibs* do the same, youth associations, women's associations also are part of awareness creation. Moreover, Wolaita Zone WCYA office organizes a number of meetings for the community could be used as a forum for mobilizing the community to combat child trafficking. They mentioned that the community feels the responsibility on combating child trafficking.

Other opportunity mentioned by key informants are the existence of CBOS, FBOs and others child protection structures such as CRC committees, OVC task force in the community. Different components of the child protection system have mandates to protect children against trafficking. Some act to prevent children from being trafficked, while others are intended to protect children who are in transit or once they are being exploited. As the latter help to interrupt the cycle of trafficking or prevent re-trafficking, they are also contributing to prevention efforts. These initiatives can be seen in the FBOs, the churches in Sodo town which are participating in raising awareness. The interview with IDI13 and IDI14, Sodo Kalehiwot Church mentioned that

the church is teaching its members about the problem. Further, the interview IDI13 explained that children are thought about the problem in Sunday schools. Another initiative was also from the Ethiopian Orthodox Church St. Mary Otona, the interview IDI11 stated that they are teaching their followers about the existence of the problem and its impact on the community. The CRC committees and OVC task forces are easy to participate members of the community ,in which they can play their role in combating child trafficking .The existence of anti- trafficking group in Sodo bus station also can be best for surveillance of criminals. The study shows that the group is willing to take part in Surveillance and creating awareness to the passengers.

Another opportunity is the existence of projects which work to combat child trafficking which can also assist the community based child protection systems .In Sodo town there are projects like Compassion, World Vision Sodo E- FACE project, UNICEF Sodo project, IOM Ethiopia. The key informants stated that these projects are assets which would support or donate the child protection programs setup at the community level. Thus, World Vision Sodo E- FACE project is working with transport office to enhance the capacity of anti- trafficking group in Sodo bus station.

The respondents also mentioned the existence of Fana FM 99.9 in Wolaita Sodo Town as an opportunity for the community to use the station in creating awareness and other preventive mechanisms. The key informant KI6 said that:

Any responsible bodies can use the radio station to create awareness about the problem to the whole community around Wolaita zone and neighboring zones. The radio station is the best opportunity for the organizations which work to combat child trafficking which can help them to sensitize the community through this radio station. Using the local

language of the community the radio station will bring a greater change on combating the problem.

Further, there are opportunities for the community to take part in the Combating process such as the existence of Wolaita Sodo University. According to KI1, the university has a capacity to support community based programs technically and enhancing the community capacity. Further my informants discussed that the existence of community based child protection programs such as CRC committees and OVC task force in the schools would enhance the child protection within the community. The interviewee from Legaba Beyne Primary and junior school stated that the existence of the committees in the school could help the students to take part in the combating process.

Chapter five: Discussions

Discussion

Since the research type of this project is exploratory, the sample size of in-depth interview could barely enable us make generalizations about the entire population in the research area. However, key informant interview, focus group discussions and observation data collection techniques were important in helping the researcher to understand the role of community in combating child trafficking. Despite the issue of representativeness of the data for the research area it is supposed that the findings possibly could call for general survey on the issue under investigation. Bearing these facts in mind the findings were analyzed and this study also discussed with the literature review of documents.

The finding of this study shows small land size and large family size was the main reason which exposes children to leave their house. Further the study revealed that because of the small land size, the family cannot afford the needs of most of the children. This leads the child to migrate or trafficked to other parts of the country to fulfill their needs and search for better life. Similarly ,Meberatu, Eshetu & Ejigu (2014), conducted a research on child Labor Migration from Wolaita Zone to Neighboring Towns of Ethiopia ,stated that poverty ,large family size and small land size , and death of parents leads the pattern of child migration and trafficking in the area to increase. Moreover, most of the children leave their house because of peer influence from the migrants. Similarly Adepoju (2005), conducted study on human trafficking the result of this study shows that most children's leave their home in order to fulfill their basic needs. Particularly in the case of children, it could be to benefit an adult relative. Parents may inadvertently facilitate the trafficking of their own children when their own means of livelihood fail, having the perception that sending their children away would be a better way to ensure that

their children's needs are met. Further Adepoju (2005) stated that the family characteristic postulated to affect children and their vulnerability to trafficking is a large family size. Again, having a large family is linked with children's economic participation. The reason is that the adults in larger families may be unable to meet the family's basic needs alone and thus may require their children to work.

The study conducted by ANNPCAN (2008), on human trafficking in eastern Africa, assessment and baseline information in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi the finding of this study stated that in Ethiopia the participation of the community in combating child trafficking is very low. The interventions taken to combat child trafficking has also done in small scale. In similar case USAID,(2007) report stated in Ethiopia awareness creation on child trafficking was mainly campaigned by Beso II Sekogna in schools and communities in woredas. Although Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was noted for making some collaboration with Police and immigration office to reunite returnee trafficked children with their families. Further the study stated that the involvement of the community on tackling child trafficking is still in its infancy. The main reason behind this was the majority of anti- trafficking projects are owned by either government or NGOs. In addition they neither met all criteria's for neither combating nor participatory. The other critical issue is CRC committees and other community based child protection systems has little impact on changing the problem multi-faceted impact. The study revealed that there was low mobilization. Further the study shows that mobilization works done by different groups lack comprehensives and plan, which in turn leads to fail.

This study discussed various issues in relation to the role of the community on combating child trafficking. The study assessed both governmental and nongovernmental organizations which are actively engaged on combating child trafficking. The study also explore works done

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by community based child protection systems such as CRC committees, OVC task forces, also there are groups organized by bus - station drivers and Weyallas. This study revealed that the OVC, CRC committees has been established in all kebeles of the town. These child protection systems are engaged in child protection such as safeguarding the child rights and providing services for vulnerable children such as trafficked and orphans. Further this study observed that child parliament in the town organized to engage in facilitating forum for meeting children's and discuss their rights and protecting their rights .However, the participation of members of the community in this networks of community based child protection system is minimum. However, there are some progresses in preventing the problem in the study area, especially from nongovernmental organizations such as WV E-FACE project, which work on child wellbeing. There are some noticeable works done by this project in the town especially in creating awareness about the problem .The observation of this study also revealed that live billboards about child labour and child trafficking are visible in different parts of the town .

One of the best ways of preventing children from being trafficked and helping victims needs the participation of community. The finding of this study shows that shelters in the town do not have enough human resources, nurses, social workers. The services given to prevent children from being victimized by child trafficking are inadequate in Sodo town. In similar vein Sambou (2009) carried out study in South Africa on the role of social workers on preventing child trafficking, the result of the study showed that there are not enough shelters to accommodate victims of trafficking. Further the study indicated that the budget assigned to help the victims of child trafficking was not enough compared to the extent of damages and different interests of the child victims.

The finding of this study shows that lack of knowledge regarding child trafficking among the community was the reason for the problem. Further this study stated that the services like shelter are owned by government agencies. In similar vein Nonchev & Mancheva (2013) argue that the amount of support made available to service providers to offer support and reintegration assistance to child victims of trafficking could be another reference point for the assessment of mobilization of financial resources within a community. However, the lack of aggregated data on victims assisted by all service providers makes an assessment of the resources committed to child victims' assistance impossible. There is lack of shelters and even the existing shelters are not sufficient to provide temporary and permanent rehabilitation of the children. The key informants from WCYA also explained that the resources in the shelter are not enough to accommodate the needs of the victims. Further the informants mentioned that the quality of services given to the victims are below the standards of the UNICEF standards. In the study area there are only two shelters which are owned by government agencies. However there are some initiations from most drivers and *weyallas* in providing services to victims of child trafficking. However; they need basic trainings for the members of anti- trafficking group in the bus station to do so. The members of the group are provided with only two trainings within a year both by WCYA and WV- E-FACE. However; the trainings provided to the groups were not satisfactory in order to improve the capacity of service provision to the victims.

Nonchev & Mancheva (2013) conducted study on assisting and reintegrating child victims of Trafficking to improve the policy in members of European states. The study revealed that trafficked children should be ensured emergency assistance and interim care such as safe accommodation, access to health services, psychosocial support and legal assistance. They stressed the task can be complemented by street work and other means of reaching out to

potential target groups and a formalized best interest's determination, which includes an assessment of options for the future of that child to be returned to their community. Moreover, Sambou (2009), argue that the unavailability of resources in African countries limited the quality of service provision for victims of child trafficking. Similarly Nonchev& Mancheva (2013) argue that most European countries suffer the same in providing services to victims of trafficking. This may be a result of the low financial and human resources within the government and NGO sector as well as the procedures involved in conducting activities and providing services .Similarly based on the data this study revealed that the availability of resources within the community is low.

This study identified that the participation of child and young adults on combating child trafficking is low. The children and adults are knowingly left out form projects .It is important organizing community based organizations in order to help victims of trafficking and preventing the problem. Therefore, involving community based institutions in designing, implementing and evaluation of local anti- trafficking project as an important asset to be exploited. Further, encouraging the CBOs, FBOs, and other community groups to involve children and young adults, will yield best and accelerated the community response to the problem.

The finding of this study shows that lack of community awareness and negligence to the problem among the community is one of a major constraint on combating the problem. The data shows that most of the time there are wide variations between the awareness-raising campaigns promoted and their overall impact in the community is limited by the lack of comprehensive national strategies on trafficking. The reason mentioned was the target government officials or public opinion leaders, and rarely penetrate into rural areas or the marginalized communities at risk. Most of awareness creation campaigns are temporary and Short time, which does little to

educate the whole community in long run. Similarly, USAID (2007) argues that trafficking in women and children is a prevalent problem because there is lack of awareness about risks of trafficking and the advantages of using legal channels to confront it

Based on the finding of this study negligence and lack of sufficient knowledge hamper the community to take responsibility on providing services to victims of child trafficking. Most of the participants in the study mentioned that they have very little knowledge on their roles on combating child trafficking. That other problem in relation to negligence is the community not well mobilized and doesn't have experience of participating in anti- trafficking group. The study also indicated that combating child trafficking involves psychosocial support, provision of shelter and the integration of the trafficked child into their community. Similarly, Dottridge(2007) stated that :

Without involving large numbers of people within a community, the knowledge of key professionals operating in the community, such as those responsible for education, health, welfare, law enforcement and spiritual issues (i.e. those with roles akin to school teachers, doctors or nurses, social workers, police and religious institutions. It is hard to achieve combating child trafficking (Dottridge, 2007, Pp. 48).

This study identified the participation of the community in providing services for the victims of child trafficking were low. The main reason for was lack of budget and technical man power in the town .Thus, the availability of resources in order to help the victims is minimum because of the community resources was not well mobilized. Further this study revealed that there are only two social workers, which assist children's. These social workers are assigned by UNICEF, Sodo project in giving psychosocial support. The number of social workers is not

enough compared to the vast number of victims of trafficking coming to the shelters every day. In the same line with the result of this study the study conducted by Sambou (2009) shows that number of social workers to assist victims of child trafficking in South Africa is insufficient comparing to the vast number of victims. The study revealed that South Africa produce 300 social workers every year, however, the country needs 16,000 social workers to attain the caring services for children's. The findings of the study shows that lack of knowledge and negligence are the obstacles community face on combating child trafficking. The study stated that lack of knowledge and negligence in protection of victims and prevention of child trafficking leads to poor service delivery for victims.

The findings of this study also revealed the role of parents and teachers in combating child trafficking. Among the roles, the most common was teaching children about the problem, and strict control by parents on children. Most children's has also learned about the problem in their schools. Teachers from different schools mentioned that their role is teaching students about the problem, and strictly checking absentee students in the school. Further this study identified that students are serious with any stranger who lobbies them to go somewhere Moreover, this study revealed that the role teachers and parents on reporting the cases of child trafficking to the police. The schools has also facilitate school enrollment of children at risk in their communities and following up their families should give consideration in the reintegration process. However, there was limited knowledge among the community about the existence of agencies and government bodies which take intervention on child trafficking. In similar vein the study conducted by ANNPCAN (2008), on four East Africa showed that higher percentage of children (31%) felt parents should explain the dangers of child trafficking while 25% felt it was important to note that parents provide basic needs for their children to prevent them from being trafficked.

Fourteen percent (14%) of the children felt that taking them to school would be a Preventive measure and 11% of them advised parents to take good care of their children. Children's responses that ranked highly on the possible role of teachers, included, educating children on the dangers of child trafficking (38%), reporting cases of child trafficking to authorities (26%), and sensitizing parents on the dangers of child trafficking (20%).

This study identified the high importance of government in enhancing people's welfare. Yet this study acknowledged the important contributions that families make for ensuring a good and safe childhood for children. Families also play their role in protecting the rights of their children and their basic needs. Campaigns in all sights through posters, leaflets, stickers and organize meetings with parent associations and school heads. ANNPCAN (2008) has undertaken a study in four Eastern African countries on the intervention taken to combat child trafficking. The result of the study shows that only 15% of the children's responses indicated knowledge of child trafficking networks and interventions compared to 85% of respondents who did not know of any organizations or networks working on issues of child trafficking. Similarly, 76% of the adult responses did not know about organizations working on child trafficking. Further, the data collected shows that there was limited knowledge of agencies and government interventions on child trafficking among community level respondents in the study countries. In several communities, interventions are not available the result indicates that not much has been done to control child trafficking at community level.

This study also concluded that the community resources are not mobilized in order to combating child trafficking. This study stated the governmental and nongovernmental organizations should work on mobilizing the community resources in order to prevent the problem. In similar study ANNPCAN (2008) stated that the activities undertaken in preventing

the problem of child trafficking by East African countries did not directly address child trafficking. The few activities illustrious to be in existence were indirect, although some of these are significant. The interventions taken by most agencies convoluted addressing poverty issues and increasing community awareness on general child care. Therefore it is not surprising that insufficient attention was paid to the process, including to the participation of children. Not only children but also adults who had been trafficked and other people in the communities have been absent from the program design. A large part of anti-trafficking projects have been implemented from above without adequate discussion with either the people who were supposed to benefit from preventive measures or others who are stakeholders in these initiatives.

The finding of this study also shows that CRC committees and OVC task force organized in the town were failed to involve adolescents and children's in the prevention. Almost all of the respondents mentioned that children did not involve in most of anti -trafficking programs. They suggested children must involve in the projects organized to fight trafficking. According to Dottridge (2007) argue that preventive action must be taken by children who enable the communities to tackle the problem from the root level. Children who have been trafficked and exploited can sometimes make a major contribution by speaking to others about their experience. Their personal and emotional involvement with the issue makes them particularly influential

Lack of awareness of the legal framework on the part of the community and family contributes to difficult implementation of the law. Moreover, lack of safe housing for trafficked children until final decisions, minimization and fines below what existed in criminal code and the judge's problem; related with corruption were also a problem in the study area .Moreover, this study stated lack of reliable data on the age of the children due to non-existence of birth registration system were also aggravate the problem. In the same line with the result of this the

study conducted by ANNPCAN (2008) shows that there were other interventions in all the four East African countries Such as Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia, but awareness was minimal. The study stated that more than half of both adult and child respondents knew nothing being done to address child trafficking community level. Moreover the study suggested that awareness creation at individual, household and community levels as a key intervention to reduce child trafficking.

The findings of this study shows that combating child trafficking is hardly possible without the sound regulation and effective execution process .FGD discussants explained that the legal prosecution implementations of the laws have mismatch in the decision compared to the damage occur on the victims. Further the key informants explained that the sentences given on criminals always did not consider the victims, physical and psychological damage. Similarly the annual review undertaken by USAID (2007) stated that there should be improvements in the investigative capacity of police and enhances judicial understanding of trafficking to enable a greater number of successful prosecutions. Further Ayalew et.al (2013) emphasized the problem of law legislation lays on legislation negligence and negotiations on children right seem to be serious obstacles to enforcement. Regarding the systems to protect the children from trafficking also they put that there is a problem of competence and negligence on the parts of the experts who are working in the agencies in the town. Further the study stated that there is only one local legislation was enacted which is legislation No 07-2007 about child labour and trafficking in Sodo City Administration.

In the legal prosecution victims and their care also pose a certain challenge to all prosecution bodies. The key informant from the WCYA stated that the police department lacks the facilities to provide adequate care for child victims while they are still in custody. Further the

study identified there was inadequate transit shelters and rehabilitation facilities at the community level. Similarly the study by Nwogu (2014) shows that Nigeria has anti-human trafficking legislation, however, it lacks legislation aimed at victim protection (which may explain victims' unwillingness to cooperate with investigations into traffickers). The lack of safe houses was also mentioned as a challenge to providing victim protection. Inadequate funding and sustainability of programs for victims is a major challenge, in particular, to NGOs.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2009), conducted study links child trafficking to poverty and stated that men, women, children, and sometimes all family members leave their communities in search of opportunities to earn and improve their living conditions. Also Troung and Angeles (2006) argue that intervention measures are dependent on many factors other than an understanding of the situation .The result of this study indicated that poverty in rural areas is the main cause for prevalence of child trafficking. Further the study shows that prevention approaches should go beyond awareness-raising which focus on poverty eradication are needed.

The findings of this study stated that of the lack of cooperation among stakeholders who provide services to victims are one of the challenges on combating child trafficking. Further ,there is no clear structure to fight child trafficking and child labour exploitation .It pointed out that the organizations lack structural uniformity in Sodo town .Moreover, the coordination among stake holders and agencies organized to combat child trafficking was fragmented and lack coordination to make networks. Similarly the study conducted by Ayalew et.al (2013) on child labour and child trafficking showed that the major challenges that affect combating child trafficking. The study stated that there are no separate structures in the town to combat child

trafficking and human trafficking in general, however these systems entrenched in other structures and work process.

According to the findings of this study there is lack of coordination among the programs. The activities are not well planned to include both communities in place of origin and transit. In addition, the lack of commitment from government on combating child trafficking is one of the obstacles which hinders the coordination among programs. The FGD participants of the study, argue that activities to prevent trafficking are a one time or politically pressured. Further the budget set by the government was too little comparing to the extent of problem. Because of budgetary problems the programs lack enough resources like technical issues. These problem leads to absence of more comprehensive approach to the prevention and protection of the child rights in the study area. Further the informants mentioned that the budget given by the government was too little comparing to the extent of problem. Because of budgetary problems the programs lack enough resources such as technical and know how. Moreover, trafficked children's are mostly from poor families and the area they come from is more isolated rural area. Most of these children who come from rural areas also are not enrolled in schools. Some of children's who trafficked are also orphaned, the traffickers use this as an advantage to smuggle the children's for their own purpose.

The findings of this study also shows that the role of the community members on child trafficking and related issues and forward solutions to the problems. The key informant from Labor and social affairs office mentioned that advocacy works should be utilized to influence the government and other agencies which work on child wellbeing. Another solution that the FGD participants forwarded was the engagement of religious institution in creating awareness. They argue that religious organizations are very easy to create awareness, because the institutions does

not dissect the community in age ,sex ,ethnicity. The religious teachers are also powerful in rallying the community. The key informant from WCYA suggested that to increase knowledge of law enforcement officers training officers should be considered. Moreover, the study revealed that the interventions on child trafficking needs building the capacity of poor people especially in rural areas which are source for the recruiters of children's. Similarly, the result of the study undertaken by Nwogu (2014) in Nigeria showed that one of the major reasons for child trafficking was the lack of income generating ventures available within a community. The study pointed out the commercialization of honey, an abundant product in the town, to provide employment for the adult population. The community made representation of staffs from government on behalf of the community staff the grant of cooperative credit facilities to assist the community in honey production. According to the findings of the study helps the community to stop placing their children and wards in the hands of traffickers, they also established severe sanctions against those who violated the agreement. Moreover, based on the success of the program it has been replicated to other rural communities in Nigeria.

The findings of the study shows that the organizations which work on the problem of child trafficking should focus on rehabilitating the families of the re-integrated children's in order to tackle the problem. Further the findings of this study shows that the government should give free provision of educational materials and living accommodations for the needy especially in rural areas. Similar to the result of this study, Adepoju (2005) stated that the fight against poverty is a fundamental solution to the problem but can be approached in various ways and with differing motivations. The study emphasized that because not all projects or activities aimed at fighting poverty are not necessarily or specifically aimed at fighting trafficking in children. Yet it is important that focus returns to the redevelopment of the village through the creation of local

development projects. The execution of projects in villages will likely result in young people firming up their roots and will allow women to become entrepreneurial and owners of projects.

Another finding of this study shows that the community based organization and other community based institutions fail to engage themselves in protecting the children's .The respondents of the study expressed that the CRC and OVC task forces within a town should organize themselves, by including different member of the community. Further they mentioned that the CRC committees at the Kebele level need further trainings and build themselves with professionals who are community members in order to be successful. CRC committee and OVC task force lack capacity to effectively fulfill their objective. The town government bodies and community based social structure must take part in monitoring the implementation of child protection system at the community level .There is a need to strengthening the human resources of this community based organizations by providing training on issues of child rights ,unsafe migration, child trafficking ,and other forms of child labour. The participants of the study explained capacity building for CBOs, FBO, and CRC committee should be considered.

Chapter six: Conclusion and Social work Implications

Conclusion

Based on the exploration of the research study, the respondents of the study were more open to share what they understand about their role on combating child trafficking .Most of the respondents acknowledged that child trafficking is a problem in the study area .However most of the respondents expressed that they are not well equipped or lack resources to effectively play their role on combating child trafficking. The empirical outcome shows that child trafficking is challenging social problem which needs the participation of all stakeholders and members of the community.

Based on the research findings lack of awareness and negligence to the problem was one of the challenging factors which hinder the community to take part in the prevention of child trafficking. The study also stated that respondents view child trafficking as social problem which affects all the social, political and cultural aspects of the community. The finding of the study shows that the community has understanding on the causes of the problem however; there is a little understanding to take part in intervention programs. Further the study indicated that regardless of awareness creation programs still the awareness level of the community about the problem is still low. Further the study revealed that awareness campaigns should target all members of the community at the grass root level. In addition, the study shows that the members of the community to take part in the prevention process there must be community mobilization in order to mobilize the resources which can help the victims in a wider range. The study further shows that the role of community on combating child trafficking is still low. Most of the intervention is done by either government or nongovernmental organizations which work on child wellbeing. The study further shows that the NGOs and governmental agencies should

involve themselves in building the capacities of the CRC, OVC committees, CBOs and FBOs in order to provide quality services to the victims of trafficking. All the stakeholders of the community such as police, *Iddirs*, health professionals, WCYA, Labour and Social affairs office, teachers, students, religious leaders must be capacitated with the information and resources to tackle the problem. The study also shows that the needs for trainings for CBOs, CRC, and Menhariya anti- trafficking. The study also shows that the intervention programs should consider the participation of children's and youths.

Generally, the study yielded that the role of community on combating child trafficking. To combat child trafficking not one but multi -dimensional and wider approaches that integrate and address the problems is necessary. Some of these approaches would be community development, community empowerment, and community assessment, resource mobilization that should be taken critically and analyzed before designing a certain community-based intervention programs. In mobilizing the community resources, capitalizing of the existing local structures and organizations are very vital for this also ensures ownership and suitability of CRC committees and other anti- trafficking groups at the local level. At macro-level there has to be anti- trafficking policy, Strategies and guidelines that all stakeholders would utilize for effective prevention of the problem. Otherwise, community efforts to address the problem will follow different lines that in turn degenerate the appropriate management and implementation of local programs and projects.

The Implication to Social Work

The Implication to Social Work Practice

A social work practice can be essential in order to improve the role that community plays in combating child trafficking. The social work practice has an important role in protecting and preventing the problem of child trafficking through mobilizing the community and seek the best intervention in child trafficking .The social worker can also create awareness in the community and participation in social advocacy . Moreover, social work can engage in building strong network of professionals working in social welfare and healthcare services within a community in particular child trafficking, together with the groups of trained volunteers.

As the National Association of social Workers stated, social work practice aimed at enhancing human well-being and helping to meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. Social work practice mainly deals on social problems that affect individuals, families, and groups. As a matter of fact, child trafficking is affecting individual and family wellbeing, peoples' livelihood, social institutions, and community assets. Child trafficking in its worst form may also lead to death or complete disappearance of the victim and also separate them from their families. In turn to make the community actively involved in combating child trafficking and make them play their role of professional, social workers is unquestionable. One of the serious challenge that hinder the community to play their role in combating child trafficking is lack of awareness on the problem as recommended above. In such circumstances, Social work must educate the needs, and right of children based on the framework of the CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child) .Another challenge in the study area is lack of coordination among stake holders and low community mobilization about child trafficking. To

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The Implication to Social Work

The Implication to Social Work Practice

A social work practice can be essential in order to improve the role that community plays in combating child trafficking. The social work practice has an important role in protecting and preventing the problem of child trafficking through mobilizing the community and seek the best intervention in child trafficking .The social worker can also create awareness in the community and participation in social advocacy . Moreover, social work can engage in building strong network of professionals working in social welfare and healthcare services within a community in particular child trafficking, together with the groups of trained volunteers.

As the National Association of social Workers stated, social work practice aimed at enhancing human well-being and helping to meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty. Social work practice mainly deals on social problems that affect individuals, families, and groups. As a matter of fact, child trafficking is affecting individual and family wellbeing, peoples' livelihood, social institutions, and community assets. Child trafficking in its worst form may also lead to death or complete disappearance of the victim and also separate them from their families. In turn to make the community actively involved in combating child trafficking and make them play their role of professional, social workers is unquestionable. One of the serious challenge that hinder the community to play their role in combating child trafficking is lack of awareness on the problem as recommended above. In such circumstances, Social work must educate the needs, and right of children based on the framework of the CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child) .Another challenge in the study area is lack of coordination among stake holders and low community mobilization about child trafficking. To

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change this at the community level, mobilizing the community resources and proper functioning of community organizations is very crucial. Social workers can also collaborate with other community organization CBOs, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs in combating child trafficking within the community. Social workers can also begin to grow in regards to their knowledge level of human trafficking and victim identification. It could be favorable for social workers to work collaboratively with local law enforcement, lawyers, clergy, and various other community leaders to bring together those in the community who are most likely to interact with and therefore, possibly identify, trafficking victims. Community level protection networks should set up to try and prevent trafficking or related forms of abuse, such as domestic violence and child labour, or behavior that is considered likely to lead to abuse, such as children dropping out of school set up specifically to prevent local children from being recruited and trafficked. Many of these other community leaders may often be the ones who fail to identify trafficking victims as victims because they are viewing them as criminals. With further education and awareness on the intervention strategies used to identify victims, community leaders would have the potential to save many lives by locating and reaching out to these victims. The purpose is not only to educate the community leaders and the community itself about trafficking but to also broaden the community's knowledge of other people who can possibly help intervene and protect these victims.

The Implication for Policy

In Ethiopia, the policy which is designed to address the issue of child trafficking and to protect children from hazardous work and exploitation is not firmly established. Hence, Child protection policy should be designed which focuses on providing increased protection for Children rather than a policy directing towards the immediate elimination of child labor and

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trafficking. It is because the immediate elimination of child labor without putting in place necessary measures to support the working children may leads to hinder their livelihood and force them to work behind the scenes. Therefore, strategies should be developed to tap the available local resources so as to utilize them in priority areas that need immediate response, by engaging the community at the root level.

Social workers can also facilitate arrangements in protecting the child rights and participate themselves in helping victims of child trafficking within the community. They also can facilitate the psychosocial support given to victims who are critically in need of care and support. In the broader level social workers can influence policy makers and program designers to enact of law, social policy guidelines that have direct impact on community intervention on combating child trafficking. Social workers work on sustainability within the community and alleviate some of the critical constraints that hinder community to take part in combating child trafficking.

The Implication for Research

In Ethiopia it is not as such simple to find ample research papers, books, journals or governmental and non-governmental reports on the role that community based activities utilized to combat child trafficking. Thus, there are possible social work research areas for further investigation because possibly there are some specific areas within a community that is correlated with the problem of child trafficking that were not covered in this study. For further social work researches, community assessment and situational analysis in the town is necessary before intervention made to combat child trafficking.

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Further the impact of child trafficking on the community and the roles of the community play, can be studied from other viewpoints like the impact of Child trafficking on the community, psychological, Socially, Culturally and so forth.

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Appendices

Appendices A: Research information and consent form

Researcher: ASAYEBERHAN KASTRO KADIDO

Title of the research: exploring the role of community on combating child trafficking

Objective of this study: To assess the roles of community in combating child trafficking and identify resources that the community use to tackle child trafficking .Which also examines the specific services /interventions which are available in the community to protect children from being trafficked and possible challenges that community face in combating child trafficking .

Introduction: You are invited to participate in a research study exploring the role of community on combating child trafficking: The Case of SodoTown, Wolaita Zone, South Nation Nationalities Peoples Regional state. This study is being conducted by Asayeberhan Kastro, student in the MSW Program at Addis Ababa University. You were selected as a possible participant in this research because of your immediate relation and understanding to the problem. Please read this form before you decide whether to participate in the study.

Background Information: The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding on the role of community on combating child trafficking. Approximately 100 people are expected to participate in this research.

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Procedures: The procedure of obtaining the information required for this research will be done with qualitative approach. The researcher is going to do an in-depth study exploring the role of community on combating child trafficking. The dominant approach will be in the form of exploration and the data will be collected through in-depth interview, FGD, and observation. The interview will be recorded and the responses analyzed in the terms, themes and sub-themes.

Risks and Benefits: The study has no identifiable risks and while there are no direct benefits to you for participating in this research, you may become more aware of your knowledge level in regards to role of community and the tasks done by community.

Confidentiality: Any information obtained in connection with this research study is anonymous.

The benefit is that the policy makers, government officials, professionals, the community members and others may have new insight of alleviating this global and national problem, divorce through strengthening the traditional family arbitration of the study area.. This researcher will finish analyzing the data by 2015. All original data will be destroyed no later than November 1, 2015.

Voluntary nature of the study: Participation in this research study is voluntary. Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your future relations with Addis Ababa University in any way. You may refuse to answer any questions on the survey that you choose. If you decide to participate, you are free to stop at any time without affecting these relationships, and no further data will be collected.

Confidentiality and anonymity: The researcher will allocate pseudonyms for you to ensure that after the data has been collected no one will be able to identify who you are. The researcher will

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also destroy all evidences that link you to the research after the research process completed. With regard to privacy, the researcher will respect your privacy and only collect information that is relevant to the research study.

If at any stage you feel that your privacy is being violated the researcher will reorganize the study to ensure that you are in no way compromised. The interview that the interviewees are going to asked will be anonymous. The researcher is working under the supervision of advisor (Debebe Ero, PhD) from the School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University, to ensure that he does not do anything unethical. The researcher can be contacted by telephone or e-mail if desired. You may keep a copy of this form for your records.

Cell phone: +251913251245

E-mail:- asayeberhan.kastro@gmail.com

Participant's

Researcher's

Name and signature -----

Signature ----- Date -----

Appendices B. Guide Line for in-depth Interview. (To be used flexibly and adopted to type of informants)

I. Background information

1. Name -----
2. Sex -----
3. Age -----
4. Ethnicity-----
5. Level of education-----
6. Type of work-----

II. Specific information on community role

1. Do you think the problem of child trafficking is the problem of this community? YES []
NO []
2. If your answer is yes for question No .1 what is the reason for the child trafficking
(Probe ,Psychological ,Socio- cultural , Economical)
3. Who do you think is responsible for combating child trafficking? (Probe, community,
government organization ,NGOS ,CBOS)
4. Have you ever been participated in any program or organization works on combating
child trafficking? Yes () No ()
5. If your answer to question (4) is yes, which organization/institution? (Probe CBOs,
NGOs, Government ,civil society Associations , FBOs)
6. What kind of support did you give for the organization you mentioned? (Probe, Financial
Medical ,vocational (training) , emotional and Psychological)
7. What kind of role do you play in community to combat child trafficking?

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8. What are the resources you do have to combat child trafficking?
9. What roles do you think expected from family (Parents) on combating child trafficking?
Probe ,Explain dangers of trafficking to their children , Providing basic needs to their children , Be strict with their children , Advise children's to be careful with strangers)
10. What roles do you think expected from schools, faith based organizations, and community based organizations on combating child trafficking? (Probe Educate children's on dangers of trafficking ,Report child trafficking cases to responsible bodies ,Sensitize parents on dangers of child trafficking ,Strict checking on absentee in school)
11. what roles do you think expected from the bus drivers and people who work in bus stations on combating child trafficking ?(probe, Reporting if there is any suspect of child trafficking case , Exchange information with government officials if there is any important information, Working together with anti -trafficking programs)
12. Are there any services available in community to help victims of child trafficking? YES [☐] NO [☐]
13. If your answer is yes for question no 12 what are the services available? (Probe ,Shelter Medical/health care , Legal assistance ,Educational and vocational training)
14. Can you explain how your activities rendered for victims of child trafficking and prevention of trafficking? (Probe)
15. What were the constraints and challenges that the community encountered with regard to combating child trafficking?(Probe)
16. What opportunities in the community were suitable for combating child trafficking?
(probe)

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17. Which type of combating mechanisms do you advocate to tackle the problem of child trafficking in this town? (Probe, Preventive, protective, prosecution)
18. Which type of prevention mechanisms will help the community in tackling trafficking? (Probe , Fighting poverty ,Prioritizing education for all ,Raising Awareness , Supporting the development of community protection systems , Others)
19. What change do you observe in the combating process of child trafficking as a result of the prevention?
20. Has the way that the various people or organizations responsible for child protection on your community take action changed in any way as a result of the role you play? (Probe)
21. Do you ever report the emergence of child trafficking cases? YES [] NO [].
22. If your answer is YES for question No .21 to which organization did you report? (probe ,To the police , women children's and youth affairs , Lab our and social affairs other community organization)
23. In what way does the community be able to play their roles in combating child trafficking effectively? (Probe the capacity)
24. What are the services / interventions still not utilized to combat child trafficking? (probe ,the services)
25. What do you think the challenges that undermined the involvement of members of the community in combating process of child trafficking? (probe ,Lack of community awareness , Lack of surveillance in bus station ,Failure by government law sanctions, Lack of coordination among stakeholders)
26. What are the challenges that community face in mobilization of community in the process of combating child trafficking? (Probe)

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27. What do you think the best mechanisms to tackle the challenges on combat child trafficking? (probe ,Creation of community awareness , Coordination among stakeholders , Surveillance in the area of emergence of child trafficking ,Advocating community organizations who work on anti-trafficking)
28. What kinds of assistance are needed for community on challenges to combat child trafficking in this town? (Probe)
29. What strategies you suggest can best tackle the problem of child trafficking in this town? (Probe.....)
30. How could such strategies be participatory and suitable in this community to combat child trafficking? (Probe-)
31. Are there evidence of any change happen in your community which reduce child trafficking and can be replicated to other community ?(probe)
32. What are the most successful strategies in a community against child trafficking and positively influencing government and social policy on the issue? (probe)
33. What specific conditions or obstacles make it difficult to replicate or transfer the practice that your community developed elsewhere?(Probe
34. What do you think can be done to address the problem of child trafficking by different people? (Probe, By Parents, by teachers, the community. By Government)
35. Do you have any additional comment on the role of community on combating child trafficking?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND INFORMATION

Appendices C. Guide Line for Key informant interview.

**In-Depth Interview (IDI) guide to for government and NGOs representatives in Sodo,
Ethiopia, May 2015.**

I. Background information

1. Name of organization / or the interviewee sex [male] [female] -----
2. Type of organization / the person involvement in (Gos, NGOs, CBO, and FBOs) other
(specify)
3. Type of services/ intervention utilized by you and your organization -----
5. Position / status of the key informant in the organization / community on -----
6. What are the Activities undertaken by your organization/ you?
7. Are your organization/you involved in combating child trafficking? If yes, how you engage in
combating process of child trafficking?
8. What kind of role does your organization/ you play in community to combat child trafficking?
9. What kind of support do you/ your organization provide to combat child trafficking?
10. What are the resources you /your organization have to combat child trafficking?
11. What are the specific services /intervention are available in the community to combat child
trafficking?
12. What do you think the perceived role of the community in combating child trafficking ?

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13. What specific services /intervention are available in the community to protect the child from being trafficked?
14. What were the interventions/ services employed by you /your organization in the community to combat child trafficking?
15. What were the constraints and challenges that the community encountered with regard to combating child trafficking?
16. What opportunities in the community were suitable for combating child trafficking?
17. Which type of combating mechanisms do you advocate to tackle the problem of child trafficking in this town? (Probe, Preventive, protective)
18. In what way do the communities be able to play their roles in combating the problem? (Probe the capacity)
19. What are the services / interventions still not utilized to combat child trafficking?
20. What are the challenges that community face in the process of combating child trafficking?
21. What kinds of assistance are needed for community on challenges to combat child trafficking in this town?
23. What strategies you suggest can best tackle the problem of child trafficking in this town?
24. How could such strategies be participatory and suitable in this community to combat child trafficking?
- 25 Do you have any additional comment on the role of community on combating child trafficking?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND INFORMATION

Appendices D: Guideline for focus group discussion (FGD) with different community members. For Community and Religious Leaders, Teachers, CCC representatives (Includes, WCYA, Labor and Social Affairs experts and Kebele counselors).

1. Introduction

Number of participants Male ----- Female ----- Total-----

Age of participants

Religion

Educational background

Occupation

II. Focus group discussion guiding question

- 1. How do you understand child trafficking in this community? (Probe, The problem, causes, consequences)
- 2. Do you think the problem of child trafficking is the problem of the community? How? (Probe, social, economic psychological crisis)
- 3. What are the actual roles of the community in combating child trafficking in this town?
- 4. Who in this community is participating in combating child trafficking (probe types of combating mechanisms utilized, capacity of the community, resources mobilization

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5. What resources do communities use to tackle child trafficking? (Probe, resources and technical resources used)
6. What specific services /intervention are available in the community to prevent child from being trafficked? (Probe, the Services, intervention mechanisms available)
7. What are the measures taken to address the problem of child trafficking in this community?

(NGO's, FBO's, CBO's, and other organization work on anti- trafficking programs)
8. Which type of combating mechanisms do you appreciate or prefer on tackling the problem of child trafficking? (Probe, preventive or protective probe (merits and demerits of the two)
9. What were the constraints, challenges, or opportunities of the community on combating child trafficking? (Probe – constraints and challenges at one time and Opportunities at the other time)
10. How did the community, cope up with these constraints and challenges and utilized the opportunities?
11. What practices with regard to combating child trafficking in this community are models to be scaled up to other communities? (Probe lessons learned,)
 - Do you know of any practice to reduce child trafficking that has worked very well and can be replicated?
12. What do you suggest for sustainable involvement of community on combating the problem in this town? (Probe, social, economic, technical capacity of the community)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendices E: Observation Checklist

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location of observation: _____

1. Observe the bus station, temporary shelters compounds and other community gathering?
2. Observe the supports given to victims of child trafficking?
 - basic services
 - Psychosocial supports ,medical supports
3. Attending meetings with CRC committee
 - Visiting two kebele CRC committee meeting
4. Observe temporary Shelters
 - Their resources to help victims of child trafficking
 - The living situation of Victims of child trafficking
 - What the place looks like (if the area is conducive to rehabilitate the victims).
 - How the staffs in shelter interact with victims
5. Material Support given to victims of child trafficking
 - How the victims are using the support
6. Observe school clubs

Appendices F: Amharic Version of In-depth interview

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የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ቤት

ድህር ድግሪ በሶሻል ወርክ

መግቢያ : ይህ መጠይቅ በወላይታ ዞን ሶዶ ከተማ ለሚገኙ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች^፪ ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን መከላከል ላይ የህብረተሰቡን ሚና ለማጥናት የተዘጋጀ ነው። በዚህ መጠይቅ ከቀረቡት ጥያቄዎች መካከል ለአንዳንዶች ምላሽ ለመስጠት አስቸጋሪ ሊሆን የሚችልበት ሁኔታዎች ሊኖሩ ይችላል ። ነገር ግን እርሶዎ ለነዚህ ጥያቄዎች የሚሰጡት ምላሾች ለጥናቱ ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ አላቸው። የሚሰጧቸው ምላሾች ሁሉ ምስጢራቸው በሚገባ የሚጠበቁ ናቸው ። በዚህ መጠይቅ ላይ ሰምዎን ማሰፈር አይጠበቅብዎትም ። ለመጠይቁ ለሚሰጡት ትክክልኛ መረጃዎች በሙሉ በቅድሚያ ክልብ አመሰግንዎታለሁ ።

መመሪያዎች

1. ምርጫዎች ለተሰጧቸው ጥያቄዎች በተሰጠው ሳጥን ውስጥ መልሶችን ምልክት ያድርጉ።
2. ባዶ ቦታ ለተሰጧቸው ጥያቄዎች ነፃ እና እውነተኛ አስተያየቱን እንዲሰጡን በትህትና እንተጠይቃለን።

መለያዎች

1. ቃለ መጠይቁ የተካሄደበት ቀን

የቃለ መጠይቁ አድራጊ ስም _____

3. የተሳታፊው መለያ ቁጥር _____

4. ቃለ መጠይቁ የተካሄደበት ቦታ _____

1. አጠቃላይ የግለሰብ መረጃ :-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ስም _____ | 2. ዕድሜ _____ |
| 3. ጾታ _____ | 4. ብሄር _____ |
| 5. ሃይማኖት _____ | 6. የትምህርት ደረጃ _____ |
| 7. የስራ ሁኔታ _____ | |

2. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ላይ የህብረተሰቡን ሚና ለማወቅ ዋና መረጃ

- ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር በዚህ አተማ ውስጥ ችግር ነው ብለው ያሰባሉ ? (አዎ)
(አይደለም)
- ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 1 መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምንድነው ? (ያብራሩ፤ ሰነ-ልቦናዊ
፤ ማህበረሰባዊ፤ አካላዊ)
- ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ሃላፊነቱ የማን ነው ብለው ያሰባሉ ?
(ያብራሩ ፤ የህብረተሰቡ ፤ የመንግሥትና መንግሥታዊ ተቋማት ፤ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ
ድርጅቶች ወዘተ)

4. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በተቋቋሙ ፕሮግራሞች ወይም ፕሮጀክቶች ላይ ታላትፈው ያውቃሉ ? (አዎ) (አይደለም)
5. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 4 መልሱም አዎ ከሆነ / በምን ዓይነት ተቋም / ድርጅት ተሳትፈው ያውቃሉ ? (ያብራሩ፤ ህብረተሰብ አቀፍ በሆነ ድርጅተ(ማለትም ዕድር፤ዕቁብ ወዘተ....)፤ መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ተቋማት፤ በመንግስታዊ ተቋም ፤በሲቪክ ማህበራት፤ በኃይማኖት ተቋማት)
6. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ችግሩን ለመከላከልም ምን ዓይነት ድጋፎችን በነዚህ ድርጅቶች በኩል አድርገዋል? (ያብራሩ፤ የገንዘብ ፤የጤና ድጋፍ ፤የሙያ ስልጠና ድጋፍ ፤ሌሎች)
7. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ለመከላከል እረሰዋል የፈፀሙት ተግባር ወይም ሚና ምንድነው? (የእረሰዋን ሚና ያብራሩ)
8. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ለመከላከል የሚያስችል ምን ዓይነት ሃብት አለ ?
9. በማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የወላጆች ሚና ምንድነው ነው ? (ያብራሩ፤ ለልጆች ስለህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር አደገኝነት ማስተማር፤ለልጆቻቸው በቂ የሆነ አገልግሎቶችን መስጠት፤ የልጆቻቸው እንቅስቃሴ መቆጣጠር፤ ልጆቻቸው ከማያቁት ወይም እንግዳ ከሆኑ ሰዎች ሽንገለና ማባበል እንዲታቀብ ማስጠንቀቅ፤ ሌሎች)
10. ህገ-ወጥ ዝውውር ለመከላከል ከትምህርት ቤቶች፤ ከሃይማኖት ተቋማት ከህብረተሰብ አቀፍ ተቋማት የሚጠበቁ ሚናዎች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ? (ያብራሩ ፤ለተማሪዎች ስለህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር አስከፊነት ትምህርት መስጠት፤ለሚመለከተው አካል ህገ-ወጥ ዝውውር ሲካሄድ ማሳወቅ፤ ለወላጆች በህገ

ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ላይ ትምህርት መስጠት ፤ በትምህርት ቤቶች ጥብቅ የሆነ ክትትል ማድረግ)

11. ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ለመከላከል የህዝብ ትራንስፖርት ጣቢያ ሹፌሮች ና ሠራተኞች የሚጠበቁ ሚናዎች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ? (ያብራሩ ፤ ህገ ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ሲካሄድ ሪፖርት ማድረግ ፤ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ላይ ለሚሰሩ ድርጅቶች ድጋፍ ማድረግ

12. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ በህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ምክንያት ጉዳት ለደረሰባቸው ህፃናት ድጋፍ ለማድረግ የተዘጋጀ አግልግሎት አለ ብለው ያስባሉ ? (አለ) (የለም)

13. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 12 መልሰዎ አለ ከሆነ ምን ዓይነት አገልግሎቶችን እንደሆኑ ያብራሩ ? (የመጠለያ፣ የጤና አገልግሎት ፣ የህግ ድጋፍ ፣ የትምህረት ፣ የሞያ ስልጠና ፣ መልሶ የማቀለቃል)

14. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ለመከላከል እርሶ የሰጡት አገልግሎት አለ እንዴትስ ፈፀሙት? (ካሉ ያብራሩ)

15. ህብረተሰቡ ህገ -ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በሚያደርገው ጥረት ያገጠሙት መሰናክሎች /ችግሮች ምንድናቸው ? (ያብራሩ)

16. በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ያሉ መልካም አጋጣሚዎች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?

17. ህገ -ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የተሻለ የመከላከያ ዘዴ የትኛው ነው ብለው ያስባሉ ? (ያብራሩ ቅድመ መከላከል ፤ ጥበቃ ማድረግ ፤ የህግ ድጋፍ)

18. የትኛው ዓይነት ቅድመ መከላከል ዘዴ ህብረተሰቡን በተሻለ ሁኔታ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ይጠቅማል ብለው ያስባሉ ? (ድህነትን የማጥፋት እረምጃ

፤የትምርት አገልገሎት ለሁሉም ህፃናት ማድረስ ፤ግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ፕሮግራም ማስፋፋት ፤ህብረተሰብ አቀፍ የህፃናት ክብካቤና ድጋፍ)

19.በቅደመ መከላከል ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ከመቀነስ አንፃር የታዩ ለውጦች አሉ ? (ካሉ ያብራሩ)

20.እርሶ ባደረጉት ተሳትፎ ምክንያት ለህፃናት ጥበቃ ከማድረግ አንፃር በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ የተለወጡ ነገሮች አሉ (ካለ ያብራሩ)

21.ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ሲፈፀም ተመልክተው ያውቃሉ ? (አዎ) (አይደለም)

22.ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 21 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለተየተኛው ድርጅት (ወይም) ተቋም ሪፖርት አደረጉ (ለፖሊስ ፤ለሴቶችና ህፃናቶች ወጣቶች ጽ/ቤት ፤ለሠራተኛ ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ጽ/ቤት፤ ፤ለሌሎች ማኅበረሰብ አቀፍ ተቋማት)

23.ህብረተሰቡ በተሳካ መልኩ የሚጠበቅበትን ሚና እንዲጫወት ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ

24.በህብረተሰቡ ዘንድ ህገ -ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል ያልተጠቀማቸው አገልገሎቶችና የመከላከያ ዘዴዎች አሉ ብለው ያስባሉ

25.ግለሰቦች ህብረተሰቡ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን መከላከል ላይ በሚያደርገው ጥረት ላይ እንዳይሰተፉ የሚያደረጉ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድናቸው ?

26.ህብረተሰቡ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል በሚያደረገው ጥረት የተጋረጡ ቸግሮችን ለመፍታት ያሚያስችሉ ዘዴዎች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?

27.ህብረተሰቡ በየትኛው መንገድ ቢጠቀም የተሻለ ለውጥ ያመጣል :: (ህገ ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር ይቆጣጠራል) ብለው ያስባሉ ?

28.ለህብረተሰቡ ምን ዓይነት ድጋፍ ቢደረግ ህገ-ወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውርን በተሻለ ሁኔታ ለመከላከል ይረዳዋል ብለው ያስባሉ ?

ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING

በእርስዎ በኩል ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውር ለመከላከል የተሻለ አማራጭ ምንድነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

እርስዎ ያቀረቡት ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን የመከላከያ ዘዴ ህብረተሰቡን አሳታፊ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል አንፃር የተሻለና ተጨባጭ ለውጦች ለውጥ ያመጣና ከዚህ ህብረተሰብ ውጪ መሰፈፋት ይችላል ብለው ሚያስቡት ስትራቴጂ አለ? (

በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል አንፃር የተሻለ ለውጥ ያመጡ የመንግስት ፖሊስ ከማስቀየር አንፃር አውንታዊ ተፅዕኖ ያመጡ ስትራቴጂዎች አሉ ብለው ያስባሉ ? (ካሉ ያብራሩ)

በህብረተሰቡ ውስጥ ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል አንፃር የተሻለ ለውጥ ያመጡ መንገዶች ቢኖሩም ነገርግን ከዚህ ህብረተሰብ ውጪ ለማስፋፋት የሚያግዱ ችግሮች ምንድናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ ?

ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን አስከፊነት ለመካለክል በተለያዩ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ ?(ያብራሩ ፤ በወላጆች ፤ በትምህረት ቤቶች ፤ በመንግስት ፤ መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ተቋማት ፤ በህብረተሰቡ)

ህገ-ወጥ የህጻናት ዝውውርን ከመከላከል አንፃር ተጨማሪ ሃሳብ ካለዎት ያብራሩ ? (አስተያየት ወይም ያልተነሱ ሃሳቦች ካሉ ያብራሩ)

ቃለ መጠይቁን ለማድረግ ለሰተባበሩን አመሰግናለሁ