

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES



**THE HUMAN SECURITY ASPECT OF TRAFFICKING ON
FEMALE CHILDREN FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION
IN ADDIS ABABA**

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IN ADDIS ABABA**

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Declaration

I, Emnet Zerayakob, hereby declare that the thesis work entitled “**The Human Security Aspect of Trafficking on Female Children for the Purpose of Prostitution in Addis Ababa**” submitted by me for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Peace and Security at Addis Ababa University, is original work and it hasn’t been presented for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or other similar titles of any other university or institution.

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the underlying factors assumed in the trafficking of children for prostitution and its consequential effect on their human security. A qualitative research method was employed to identify the relation between the growing child trafficking for prostitution in Addis Ababa from a human security aspect. The study mainly employed semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion as the primary data collection tools. A semi-structured interview was held among child victims selected based on a combination of purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Furthermore, the interview was conducted with key informants (Experts) from various stakeholder groups working on child rights issues. The study's findings indicated that the social, economic, cultural, and some hidden factors make children susceptible to trafficking. The factors of trafficking of children for prostitution may include Poverty/lack of economic resources, orphan-hood, early marriages, domestic violence, and others. The study also found that the abuse of a child forced into prostitution held negative consequences on the health and social well-being of the survivors. The significant consequence of trafficking child females for prostitution included Sexually Transmitted Disease, abortion, and childbirth. It also has related challenges like physical pain and injuries, self-blame, low self-worth, fears and worries, flashbacks, substance use, relationship problems, stigma, and discrimination, which all have bad implications on the human security of a child. Regarding the legal framework, the study found that Ethiopian law outlines a variety of offenses involving sexual acts with children but falls short of protecting children from trafficking and prostitution. The study also found that enforcement of current laws on child rights is weak. Finally, despite multiple efforts by various bodies to protect children from sexual exploitation, it can be concluded that many of these organizations' operations and efforts are not well-organized. In addition, there is a lack of coordination between them, and duplication of efforts occurs on occasion. Therefore, the study recommends that all relevant stakeholders work to protect the girls and ensure proper rehabilitation of victims of child sexual exploitation. There is also a need and urgency to update the operational capacity of law enforcers and other child welfare agencies tasked with the responsibility of child rights and protection to address the negative consequence of child trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Key Words: child trafficking, child prostitutes, child sexual abuse, and human security

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Acronyms

CPU: Child Protection Unit

CPB: Community Participation Board

CSO: Civil Society Organization

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

EWLA: Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FSCE: Forum on Street Children – Ethiopia

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

ILO: International Labor Organization

MOLSA: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

MOWSA: Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

NGO: Non- Government Organization

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OVC: Orphans and Vulnerable Children

UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Human trafficking is not a new issue; it has expanded in many parts of the world, gaining increased global character. It is defined as the recruitment, transfer, transit, harboring, or reception of persons for profit by fraud, deception, and force. This modern-day crime occurs in every corner of the world, affecting men, women, and children of all ages and backgrounds. There is no exact time to trace back the appearance of human trafficking as modern-day slavery, but it has become an increasing as well as a transcending boundary problem that has been the concern and challenge of the world as a whole (Selamawit, 2013).

“Although the exact extents and magnitudes of human trafficking is unknown, existing data suggest that it is the most serious global crimes in the 21st century” (Zenebe et al, 2016).

It might be hard to comprehend the global scope of human trafficking as various sources have provided numerous estimations of the incidence of human trafficking. The most popular and largely accepted prevalence estimation was issued by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2017 (Barrick & Pfeffer, 2021). There are around 20 to 40 million victims of human trafficking and modern slavery worldwide (ILO, 2017).

In Africa, human trafficking has been a flourishing business. Many children, men, and women are being trafficked whereby they are forced into all forms of labor, from the most dehumanizing and also in the unfavorable conditions with little or no pay at all (Asefah, 2018). Ethiopia has been a source country for human trafficking both for forced labour and forced prostitution. Trafficked children are forced into different exploitation, the boys are forced into agriculture, traditional weaving, street vending and herding. At the same time, the girls are subjected to forced domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation (Temesegen, 2014).

International efforts to fight human trafficking can be said to have started in 1949 with the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Particularly in the recent decade, this effort has been strengthened steadily at the national and international levels. Through this effort, the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, was enacted in 2000 (UN Palermo Protocol, 2000).

The term prostitution has been defined differently as it has no clear definition. Prostitution has been one of the phenomena of the world for a long time. Some studies define prostitution as a practice or business involving sexual relations in exchange for money or other benefits (Bindel, 2006). Genemo and Tito (2015) describe prostitution as sex work that violates the right of women or slavery of women. They refer to it as a sexual performance that is conducted to gain some amount of money or exchange for goods and services. As the UNAIDS guide confirms, the term prostitution implies a female, male and transgender individuals who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual service, either regularly or occasionally (UNAIDS, 2009).

When referring to the issue of child prostitution, it implies broader categories such as human trafficking. Child prostitution is related to child trafficking because children involved in trafficking are subjected to prostitution, pornography, and other exploitations. Several outlooks could be used to approach the issue of child trafficking; however this study focuses on the relation between the trafficking of children with prostitution; how it affects the human security of the children and, why authorities are inefficient in suppressing the trafficking of children for prostitution and guarantee the human security in the capital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Government bodies and CSO's have struggled to eliminate human trafficking at international and national levels. International laws and national legislations prohibiting and punishing the trafficking of humans had been enacted by Governments in the past. However, despite the concerted effort that has been exerted by the Ethiopian Government the trafficking of humans is still flourishing (U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report, 2020).

Today, this issue has become well established and also widely recognized by the international community as the slavery of our time. Statistics taken from the United Nations Children's Fund indicates that apart from trade in drugs and illegal weapons, human trafficking has been rated as the world's third profitable business (Weitzer, 2014).

In Ethiopia, tens of thousands of children are being trafficked every year from rural areas in the promise and with a hope for a better life and education. For instance, most of the trafficked boys are forced to weave traditional clothes for more than ten hours a day with no wage at all while the girls are forced to work as prostitutes. These children are provided by their owner a little

amount of food a day, and if they fail to perform their given duty they will be forced to live on the streets (Mengstie, 2018).

Though children need to be cared for because of their vulnerability, the trafficked children are exposed to different forms of exploitation by adults forcing them to perform hard and dangerous tasks under a hard-living condition, since they are dependent on them for their livelihood. The effect of trafficking doesn't end with the physical and psychological ill-treatment of the children rather it goes further to create a wider and long-term socio-economic impact on the country as well, since children are the future.

Recent related researchers such as Zeru (2017), has assessed the anti-human trafficking legal frameworks and examined the local practices particularly, in Saesi'e Tsada-emba woreda in Tigray region where the findings indicated that the existing anti-human trafficking legal frameworks are far from a straightforward matter in practice because, the reality is more fragmented at the ground. Related study to this research was conducted by Temesgen (2014) that explored the root causes and solution of human trafficking in Ethiopia where its findings indicated that there isn't a sole problem for the commission of human trafficking rather numerous factor are involved for the act to materialize. Other research studied was by Getachew (2020) regarding the national safeguarding in the context of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

As it is indicated there are researches made human trafficking but there are no researches on trafficking of children for prostitution and how it affects the human security of those children to the best knowledge of the researcher. Hence, in order to fill this gap this research intends to uniquely study the causes of the trafficking of children for prostitution in Addis Ababa; explore the consequences and how it affects the human security of the children; examine the role of the existing legal framework in the elimination of trafficking of children for prostitution guaranteeing their human security and investigate remedies provided by relevant authorities to guarantee the human security of the children.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of the study is to investigate the underlying factors assumed behind trafficking of children for prostitution and its assumed/implied consequential effects on the children's human security.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this study are:

- 1) To identify the factors for trafficking of children for prostitution.
- 2) To find out the consequences and how it affects the human security of the children.
- 3) To find out the role of the existing legal framework in the elimination of trafficking of children for prostitution (to guarantee their human security).
- 4) To find out what remedy is being undertaken by the relevant authorities to guarantee the human security of the children.

1.4 Research Questions

To meet the objectives, set out, the research questions of this study are:

- 1) What are the main factors for the growing trafficking of children for prostitution in Addis Ababa?
- 2) What are the consequences of the problem and how does it affect the human security of children?
- 3) What is the role of the existing legal framework in the elimination of the problem and guaranteeing human security?
- 4) Are there any measures taken by the relevant authorities to guarantee the human security of the children?

1.5 Significance of Study

The significance of the study can be seen from two perspectives: peace and security studies and national and regional policy. From a peace and security studies perspective, the study is significant in that it makes an effort to describe how children are being trafficked to work as prostitutes in the capital and how it affects the human security of the children. The study attempts to figure out the factor(s) for the growing trafficking of children for prostitution and how it affects their human security. Therefore, the study serves as a source of reference/starting point for other researchers who would like to explore and explain why children are being trafficked to work as prostitutes in Addis Ababa.

From a national policy perspective, the study invites policy designers to approach the sources of the problem from multi-dimensional directions, and thereby they are able to make an informed decision in their action to combat trafficking of children for prostitution and also guarantee the children's human security. The study also helps national/regional governments to work on how to prevent the problem and transform existing policies. In this way, the study provides a policy implication. In addition to the above, the study provides evidence-based and relevant information to governmental and non-governmental institutions directly dealing with the issue.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is delimited mainly to find out the major contributing factors and consequences of child trafficking for prostitution in Addis Ababa from the human security aspect and what possible remedies are being taken by concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations. Addis Ababa was selected as it is the capital city of Ethiopia and the major urban center and many children are trafficked to the capital in relation to other cities. Data will be collected from 23 trafficked children for prostitution that are in rehabilitation centers in Addis Ababa and 10 key informants from government offices and CSO's working on child trafficking issues.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Even though the study is designed to enable the researcher to collect accurate and reliable data that can be used to make some inferences, it is however not free from limitations. Some researches were conducted on child trafficking over the years but no study has been conducted from the human security aspect, because of these it is difficult to find adequate secondary data that backs the study. As sex work in Ethiopia is a sensitive issue, open discussion is a social taboo. Again, the research participants are under age, so they might fear giving the right and correct information relevant to the study.

1.8 Organization of the study

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one discussed the introduction part. It contains the background to the research study, presents the statement of problem, objectives, significance and scope of the study. Chapter two contains the related literature review. Chapter three outlines the research methodology adopted in this study. Chapter four presents, analyses and discusses the data collected from the in-depth interviews or interview with key informants, FGD, secondary data and draw findings. Chapter five outlines the summary of the finding, conclusions and recommendations.

1.9 Operational definition of terms

Trafficking – shall mean the recruitment, transfer, transit, harboring, or reception of persons for profit by fraud, deception, and force.

Child trafficking – shall mean the recruitment, transfer, transit, harboring, or reception of children for profit by fraud, deception, and force.

Human Security – shall mean guaranteeing the three pillars which are the vital “freedoms” at the core of the philosophy of the United Nations i.e. “freedom from fear”, “freedom from want” and “freedom to live in dignity”

Prostitution – shall mean practice or business involving sexual relations in exchange for money or other benefits

Internal trafficking- Trafficking taking place from one community or village to another or it can be within the state

External trafficking- takes place outside the shores of the victim’s country or the victim need to cross-boundary

Chapter Two

2. Related Literature Review

In this chapter, provides the theoretical and empirical framework for the study by reviewing related literature review on human trafficking, prostitution and human security. The first section presents theoretical literatures on the development of human trafficking, prostitution and human security. The second section is devoted to the reviews of empirical studies in other countries at large and in Ethiopia, along the gaps observed in particular. By intervening in each section, the researcher picks the gaps witnessed in the empirical studies and show those to be bridged by the study.

2.1 Theoretical literature review

2.1.1 Development of human trafficking

As the concept of human trafficking has a complex and clandestine nature, it had no concise definition on which researchers, scholars, and policymakers reached a consensus (Hagos, 2014). Because of the lack of clarity upon the term human trafficking academicians, researchers, and individuals have to use interchangeable terms like forced labor, smuggling, irregular migration (Lee, 2007).

Human trafficking, according to Megumi Makisaka (2009), is a process in which people are recruited from their home country and transferred to a destination where they will be subjected to various forms of exploitation such as domestic slavery, prostitution, and forced labor and so on.

The first internationally recognized definition of human trafficking was outlined in the 2000 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children or known as the Palermo protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transitional Organized Crime.

The concept of human trafficking has been defined narrowly and broadly in the protocol. According to the Palermo protocol and the convention adopted by the Europe council on Action against trafficking and human beings the term human trafficking is broadly defined as follows:-

Article 3(a) of the Palermo Protocol stipulates that Human trafficking is *"the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a*

position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs" (United Nations protocol, 2000 page 2).

Furthermore, the protocol provides under article 3(C & D) specific definitions on the term "Child" and Child trafficking. It stipulates that the term 'child' refers to mean any person under the age of eighteen years and that "trafficking in children shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a child, for exploitation" (United Nations protocol, 2000, page 2). The definition is one of the principal achievements provided by Trafficking Protocol through international consensus (Bravo, 2005).

Similar definition of human trafficking was adopted by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Bravo, 2005). This definition focuses on clearly identifiable elements of the crime, to differentiate cases of trafficking from other acts, such as smuggling and irregular migration (Gebreegziabher, 2013).

The Palermo definition is inclusive of three elements i.e. the act, the means, and the purpose of exploitation which are indispensable to constitute trafficking. The 'act' refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons. The 'means' include the use of force or threat or other forms of deception, fraud, abduction, coercion or a position of vulnerability or abuse of power or the giving or receiving of benefit or payment to achieve the consent of the trafficker. At a minimum, exploitation is inclusive of prostitution and other forms of sexual abuse, forced labor or servitude, or the removals of an organ (ibid, 2013).

Non-exhaustive list were provided for diverse types of exploitation indicating the need for inclusion of other forms of exploitation. These were due to the fact that human trafficking is a fast-growing industry and new form and means of exploitation were not covered under the protocol. Additionally it allows the state's party that signed the protocol to include other forms of exploitation into human trafficking in their jurisdiction (Kamidi, 2007).

Other important issue to be raised *via-vis* the Palermo protocol is the consent of the trafficked person. Article 3(b) of the protocol stipulates that consent of the victim being trafficked is irrelevant as long as the means stated under article 3(a) is used. It could be gathered from the

protocol that, though the traffickers have or have not used the means provided in article 3(a), the disregarding of women or child consent amounts to the trafficking of humans. On the other hand the Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) 2009 exemplifies delusions held by some authorities as to the consent of the victims. It strongly states that even though a person may have willingly agreed to migrate, once the means of force, threat, or abuse is used the previous consent obtained from the victim becomes irrelevant (Makisaka, 2009). To this end, the Protocol recognizes the special right and needs of children in their best interest under international laws, and it specifically emphasizes children that are victims of trafficking (Kamidi, 2007).

The human trafficking definition under the protocol has gained international recognition from different stake holders such as international organizations, civil societies, and governments where confusions as to the term still continue. There is controversy as to some of the elements established in the definition. It is argued that the definition given to human trafficking under the protocol is unclear and broad leaving room for the interpretation of the term for each state which in turn generates various debates as to the definition. The fact that researchers, non-governmental organizations and law enforcement agencies focus on the narrow sub-set of trafficked people i.e. women and children involved in sex work create conceptual confusion in the applicability of the concept in governmental practices and policy making.

Additionally, the term human trafficking is not often debated without indication of coercion. Coercion could be perceived as basic element victims of trafficking undergo because of pretense or unawareness of what awaits through the transportation (Aronowitz, 2009). Furthermore, the definition of human trafficking is complicated by a regular failure to distinguish between women and children (Loff and Sangher, 2004).

For instance, an area of criticism in the term human trafficking is that it is recognized as transitional human trafficking and forced labor and characterized as subset of the overall human trafficking. Such understanding of human trafficking is adopted by the U.S. government. Conversely, the ILO gives less emphasis to human trafficking as it sees it as a subset of forced labor while greater attention is given both to slavery and forced labor. Therefore, the ILO interpretation of human trafficking is less in line with that of the international definition as it comprehends the term human trafficking as a movement of people that involves exploitation (Koettl, 2009).

Other criticism is the conflation of sex trafficking with human trafficking and the lack of attention to labor trafficking. The U.S. government and many anti-trafficking activists have claimed that most human trafficking is sex trafficking of women and girls, and the attention of the media and public policy has focused on sex trafficking (Wylter & Siskin, 2010). Others claim that labor trafficking is also prevalent and important to address, however, sex trafficking gets much attention because of societal anxieties around gender and sexuality as well as race and migration (Kempadoo et al., 2015). Other debated issue is how the law draws a line between children and adults at the age of 18. Critics have argued that this is an arbitrary and westernized legal distinction that assumes a universal developmental understanding distinguishing a child from an adult (Davidson, 2005).

Different scholars like Chan (2009), propose that understanding the concept of human trafficking necessitates investigation of the interaction process between and a range of factors constituting for an individual to be vulnerable to trafficking. To understand the true meaning of it, human trafficking should be seen from broader economic, social, and political perspective. In other words, to understand the nature of human trafficking, recognizing and knowing the relation between the pull and push factors have a major role.

Krieg (2009), argue that the protocol gives more focus to migration control and criminal law than the human rights of the victims as it just acknowledges it. The human rights provisions are rather framed softly. It also has a shortcoming on providing clarification on the issues of numerous threats that traffickers use to elicit the compliance of the victims and the 'slave-like' situations trafficked persons are subjected to or must bear over time. It has given much importance to the intention of trafficking and by placing it at the end of the trafficking continuum. The protocol disregards the risk of exploitation that occurs in the trafficking processes i.e. procurement and movement. This specific concern of the protocol is with the outcome of the processes than the real problem or the harm that the trafficking victims face (Dottridge, 2005).

In support of the above argument, UNICEF declares that even though the term 'exploitation' is a defining element of human trafficking it has been given less emphasis and no single definition of 'exploitation' is stipulated in the protocol which in turn makes the term to be vague (UNICEF, 2005). This creates difficulty to determine the point where exploitation of victims starts and ends in the trafficking process. Unless the term exploitation is appropriately clarified it creates a legal

nightmare and complicates counter-trafficking measures to be taken against traffickers and their chain before any exploitation takes place (Akuni, 2013).

The concept of human trafficking can also be seen narrowly defined on different international instruments. For instance, the Convention on Preventing and Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) could be mentioned. Article 1(3) defines trafficking as the means the moving, selling or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or other considerations with or without the consent of the person subjected to trafficking.

Any kind of movement which brings about child vulnerability, irrespective of the use of deception or force, constitutes the critical component of the trafficking definition. However, this definition is problematic because of the rigid western-centric distinction and age bound that draws the line as under the age of 18 years. It is restrictive and allows limited applicability to the practical realities as to how the term is culturally and traditionally perceived especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. For this reason, these countries are facing the difficulty of incorporation and enforcing the counter-trafficking protocol and the child protection legal norms into their national legislation (Akuni, 2013).

Human trafficking is a worldwide phenomenon from which no country is immune from. It affects the greater community of the country of origin, the transit, and the destination countries both at a macro and micro level. It is called modern-day slavery because it constitutes a crime against humanity and gives power of having ownership right over a person. It is a process in which victims are exploited everywhere in the world. They are forced into service for labor or commercial sex (Pati, 2014). The enormity of the problem demands the development of a unified and comprehensive response from world leaders for the problem that defies all borders (the state department annual trafficking in-person report, 2018).

Even though the 21st century has resulted in the development of freedom of individuals and respect for human rights, however, slavery, coercion, and trafficking still exist in all parts of the world despite the efforts in abolishing such activities at national, regional, and international levels. The issue of human trafficking is disturbing the social order, affecting millions of children, women, and men. On the other hand, it brings illegal profit or unlawful enrichments to criminals engaged in activities of trafficking as it can be described as a highly profitable criminal

activity in which the transaction is made by selling and buying victims for exploitation (Dyer et al., 2012).

2.1.2 Child trafficking and prostitution

The 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action human trafficking was identified as a problem that impacts women's rights and was also identified as a form of violence against women (Akuni, 2013). Establishing a link between human trafficking and sexual exploitation reflects the reality as sexual exploitation and prostitution are seen as common forms of exploitation results of the phenomenon.

As Weitzer (2006) proposes, sex trafficking is divided into two main distinct categories as noncommercial and commercial sex trafficking and targeting both children and women. When we see commercial sex trafficking, the endpoints of exploitation contain sexual activities such as sex tourism, sexually-oriented performances, pornography, prostitution, and so on. While in non-commercial sex trafficking, the main purpose for trafficking victims is for several forms and purposes of 'marriages'. Moreover, 'other' forms of sexual exploitation may also occur along with human trafficking, this especially includes trafficking for exploitation in slavery like that of domestic servitudes. People enter into sex work for two reasons. They enter prostitution either through coercion or voluntarily. In the case of a voluntary entry, the sex worker is given the chance of the duration and the nature of the sex work they will be involved in and they also have the choice of changing their line of work. However, in forced prostitution, there is the total loss of a say of the sex workers. The sex workers are entirely reliant on their pimps and madams (ibid. 2006).

Even though it is claimed that sex workers in legalized prostitution barely experience any form of violence unlike that of forced prostitution, both voluntary and forced sex workers face and experience different forms of exploitation in every part of the world. But the main question remains as to how prostitution is linked with human trafficking. Trafficking of humans for sexual exploitation is determined by the seeming high profit that the sex industry attracts. The annual profit that the traffickers generate from sex trafficking is estimated to range up to \$ 99 billion dollar (ILO, 2019). The reason for undertaking such business is due to the easy access of carrying out the activities, low-risk of getting involved in the industry, and the inability of law enforcement to tackle that problem (Obokata, 2006).

The problem of Child trafficking has been evolving as a global issue whereby every country is affected by the violation of a child's rights. In some countries, child trafficking occurs within their boundaries while for many countries it crosses borders.

Hiring victims as housemaids, typically in the Middle East, is the main method utilized in external trafficking. Female migrants from Ethiopia primarily go to countries in the Middle East. (IOM, 2003).

Local brokers in collaboration with “facilitators”, who can be neighbors, relatives or friends of the victims, play the major role in the trafficking process. Receiving agents (relatives of original traffickers, owners of travel agencies and owners of import and export business) are also involved in the process at destination areas (Yoseph et al, 2006).

Although many or most the victims are obsessively engaged as maids, trafficked women are often exposed to wide ranging forms of abuse and exploitation in the country of destination, including confinement, refusal of salary, denial of rest and leaves, sexual harassment and rape, emotional abuse, imprisonment and beatings (IOM, 2007). This can amount to no more than slavery.

On the other hand the term internal trafficking implies the movement of people from one place to the other, specifically from rural parts to urban areas within a national boundary. This problem has become a common concern in Ethiopia yet; the issue has not been given attention and sufficient measures are not taken to curb the problem (Beshah, 2008). The exact figure of internally trafficked persons is not known, however, studies conducted show that a greater number of children and women are trafficked from rural parts of the country either deceived or forced for different purposes. The intent of this internal trafficking is engaged mostly with women and children for domestic work or prostitution (Yoseph et al., 2006).

When a child is trafficked for a commercial sex act, there is no need to prove force, fraud, or coercion because the crime requires no evidence to be prosecuted. There are no exemptions to this rule: no social or cultural justifications change the fact that minors exploited in prostitution are victims of human trafficking. Sex trafficking causes long-term physical and psychological suffering in minors, as well as sickness (including HIV/AIDS), unexpected pregnancy, social ostracism, drug addiction, hunger, and even death (US state department, 2018).

These child victims, most times are separated from their families and community, end up in sexual exploitation like prostitution and other forms of exploitative works like manufacturing, mining, agriculture, begging, fishing, and domestic services. They are abused, traumatized, and exploited by traffickers (ibid, 2018)

2.1.3 Theories on human security

Throughout the existence of human societies, security has been researched and battled for. As security studies shows, security has meant very different things to people depending on their time and place in human history (Rothschild, 1995). However, security studies are a relatively modern and predominantly Anglo-American concept that rose to popularity after WWII as a subject of professional academic investigation. (Booth, 1999). Some commentators believe human security had its golden age from 1950s to 1960s when civilian strategists had relatively tight ties to Western governments and their security and foreign policy (John, 1970).

Freedman (1998) noted during the ‘golden age’ western governments learned that they can rely on academic institutes for conceptual creativity, rigorous research, practical ideas, and, eventually, willing workforce for the bureaucracy. Standards for relevance and influence were established that would be difficult to maintain. Security analysts were particularly busy developing nuclear deterrent theories (war and nuclear fighting), developing systems analysis relating to armed forces' resource allocation and structure, and refining crisis management methods. The prevailing perspective within security studies can be crudely characterized as promoting political realism and being focused with the four Ss, i.e. states, strategy, science, and status quo, particularly as it manifested during the Cold War.

It was centered on states since they were seen as the most important security actors and referents in international politics. It was all about strategy, in the sense that the major intellectual and practical problems revolved around in figuring the best way to use a threat and armed power. It aimed to be scientific in the sense that it aspired to be genuine, objective knowledge rather than just opinion. It was expected from analysts to use techniques that were similar to those used in natural and harder sciences like physics and chemistry. Analysts may only hope to establish a trustworthy body of knowledge about international politics on which to base specific policies if they approach the study of security in a scientific manner. Finally, conventional security studies mirrored conservative concerns about maintaining the status quo, because the great powers and

the majority of academics who worked for them saw security policies as avoiding revolutionary and radical transformation in international society (Barash, 2010)

During the Cold War, opposition voices were always present, but they did not make much intellectual or practical progress. Scholars working on peace studies and those concerned with the security situation of peoples and states of the "third world" were arguably the most notable among them (Harrell, 1987). However, the publication of Barry Buzan's book People, States, and Fear in 1983 was a watershed moment in the academic mainstream of security studies (Ullman, 1983). At least two of the four Ss i.e. states, strategy, science, and status quo of traditional security studies were severely challenged by this work. Buzan (1987) made a compelling case that security isn't just about states, but also about all human collectivities, and that it could not be limited to an inherently inadequate focus on military power.

Instead, Buzan devised a framework in which he believed that elements in five primary sectors influenced the security of human collectivities, each with its own focal point and method of prioritization. The five sectors were as follows: (i) Military: the interaction between states' armed defensive and offensive capabilities, as well as their perceptions of each other's motives. To prevent unneeded confusion, Buzan preferred that military security be viewed as a part of security studies and referred as strategic studies (Buzan, 1987). (ii) Political: concerned with state organizational stability, government systems, and the ideologies that give them legitimacy. (iii) Economic: concerned with gaining access to the resources, capital, and markets required to maintain good welfare and state power. (iv) Social: concerned with the long-term survival and evolution of traditional language patterns, culture, religious and national identity, and customs. (v) Environmental: concerned with preserving the local and global biospheres as the critical support system upon which all other human endeavors rely.

Buzan's paradigm has flaws, including a lack of attention to the gendered elements of security and the field's intellectual basis, particularly its dominant epistemology. As a result, Buzan's book had a much smaller impact on the usual focus on scientific procedures or concerns about maintaining the international status quo. Nonetheless, the second edition of People, States, and Fear, published in 1991, provided a well-timed way of thinking about security after the Cold War that effectively challenged the field's preoccupation with military power and correctly attempted to place such issues within their social, economic, political and environmental contexts.

In stark terms, there are two dominant security theories, both deriving from fundamentally distinct starting points. Security, according to the first philosophy, is almost identical with power accumulation. Security is viewed as a commodity from this standpoint (i.e. in order to be secure actors must own certain things such as armies, weapons, money, property and so on). Power is regarded to be the path to security in particular: the more force (particularly military power) someone can amass, the more secure they will be. The second philosophy refutes the notion that security is derived from power. Instead, it considers security to be founded on emancipation, or a concern for justice and the protection of human rights. Security is viewed as a relationship between diverse players rather than a commodity from this perspective.

These connections might be interpreted in either negative way i.e. security refers to the absence of a threat or positive ways i.e. involving phenomena that make things possible). The concepts of 'freedom to' and 'freedom from' reflect this discrepancy (Williams & McDonald, 2018). Human security is not concerned with weapons rather it's concerned with human dignity. In the end, it's about a child who didn't die, an illness that didn't spread, ethnic tensions that didn't flare up, a dissident who wasn't silenced, and a human spirit that wasn't crushed' (Haq, 1995).

2.2 Empirical literature reviews

2.2.1 Human Trafficking as an Issue of Human Security

The new dimension of security i.e. Human Security was given due attention in the United Nations Development Program that was released in 1994. Through this program, human security of people was given attention rather than the security of a state. The concept of security became the legitimate concern in the everyday life of people; it became to be seen as protection from crime, disease, environmental hazard, repression, civil and political unrest, unemployment, hunger, and so on. What matters for people now is that they can enjoy the three pillars of human security i.e. freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity (Pati, 2014).

The current concept of security necessitates shifting the thought exclusively from territorial security that is ensured through military power to a larger emphasis on human security which is ensured through sustainable human development. With this line of rationale, the policy implications of security go above and beyond defense capacities and military means to address

the source of threats, to the commitment and engagement in capacity building globally and to more equitable development in the economy (ibid, 2014).

International security theory and practice was about the national security of a state until a transformative project which framed human security as an agenda to deconstruct the traditional security discourse (Acharya 2001).

It is a concept that re-conceptualizes and offers answers to the question relating to how human security can be seen in the same way as state security (Benedek, 2008). This most important paradigm shifts from state security to human security i.e. a holistic people-centered attitude to security was due to the threat that caused the insecurity of many people around the world (United Nations Development Programme, 1994; Walt, 1991). In summary, the term human security is understood as the security of people against any threats which may harm their dignity (Benedek, 2008) and includes “least core aspects of both human development and human rights” (Kaldor, 2007).

In disparity to the overriding national security attention which was concerned with the security of states integrity from existential external security threats, moved to the thinking that states have become the major threat to the human security of persons rather than being protective (Ewan, 2007).

What human security suggests is security threat posed on citizens by states can be minimized by guaranteeing the three pillars which are the vital “freedoms” at the core of the philosophy of the United Nations i.e. “freedom from fear”, “freedom from want” and “freedom to live in dignity” (Acharya, 2001 and Alkire, 2002).

The United Nations has been promoting the general idea of human security since the 1940s. But it was in 1994 that the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced the new dimension of human security in the Human Development Report agenda as “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” which covers a nonmilitary threat. UNDP sees human security as providing safety from threats that disrupt people's everyday life such as hunger, unemployment, diseases, oppression and so on.

Subsequently, it identified seven major components of human security to include personal, health, economic, food, community, environmental, and political security. UNDP also envisages

four main features underpinning human security. First, as human security is Universal it applies to all humans. Second, components of human security are reliant on one another that various types of threats are interwoven. Third, human security is more of a preventative measure that reduces threats to security rather than late intervention. Forth, human security is people-centered while the traditional notion of security was with the security of states (Akuni, 2013).

The re-conceptualization of the discourse of traditional security and the paradigm shift that resulted from it led to the acceptance, incorporation, and adaption of a broader human security agenda in local and international NGOs, multilateral organizations, and western government's policies. The shift also further influenced the formation of an international legal norm i.e. the "Responsibility to protect" (R2P), which legalized the right of the international community to interfere in a countries affair where the state is unable or unwilling to defend the security of its citizens.

In theoretical terms, the human security agenda dissolves conventional disciplinary boundaries and prevailing paradigms and allows for an in-depth appreciation of the connections between "multiple risks and threats in an increasingly complex and globalized world" (Thomas & Tow, 2002).

For Sen (2000) human security is more concerned with the daily survival and human dignity of all people. Until now there are numerous risks and threats which challenge the daily life and dignity of humans including those from the human trafficking front. The question here is how we apply the theoretical human security framework to the human trafficking discourse. For (Akuni, 2013) the concept of human security shouldn't only be linked with to the personal safety of the right of the trafficked person rather it has to extend to the other broader aspects of human security including political, economic, community, cultural, and legal security. Human trafficking begins with a crime that threatens two separately protected security interests: human and State security. In human security terms, trafficking of humans is a crime against individuals while in State security terms it is a crime against the State. The acknowledgment that the threat human trafficking poses both to individuals and states significantly broadens the traditional notion of security that had been seen as state security to human security (ibid, 2013).

But the problem with conceptualizing human trafficking as a crime against state security (territorial integrity) is that it undermines the problem internal trafficking significantly

contributes to the insecurity of citizens. For example, in Brazil, up to 100,000 women and children are sexually exploited within a year, including 40,000 children trafficked internally. Therefore, internal trafficking poses a significant threat to individual security rather than State security (Weitzer, 2006).

A human security perspective views human trafficking as a threat against the individual and demands that the State reviews its enforcement-led policies to allow cross-border human trafficking victims some form of compassion. Such compassions include the State's willingness to grant victims some form of residency status and dismantle conditions that may lead to the re-victimization of vulnerable individuals from the countries of origin.

A complete approach to the problem of human trafficking is one that involves both state and non-state entities cooperating (Weitzer, 2006). This framework creates international duties for States Parties to interact with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Civil society and non-governmental groups play an important role in counter-trafficking, especially in terms of human security. Because NGOs are established as worldwide networks, their visibility, lobbying capabilities, and international impact become not only relevant, but also significant in the fight against human trafficking. NGO actions can also be tailored to regional and local situations.

Although NGOs have the potential to protect, prevent, and respond to human trafficking concerns (through rehabilitation, reintegration, repatriation of victims into society, and prevention of re-victimization), they face challenges in establishing functional regional networks due to regional and local contextual adjustments. State intervention and a lack of support for NGO activities coexist with their inability to manage anti-trafficking on their own (Human Rights Watch, 2003).

The Commission of Human Security 2003 Report suggests that the concept of human security is “‘deliberately protective’ ... to safeguard the vital core of human lives from critical pervasive threats, in a way that is consistent with the long term human fulfillment” (The Commission of Human Security, 2003 page 10). From this perspective, therefore, the human security framework is oriented towards whom to protect rather than from whom the protection is needed. Because specific contents of human security are determined by States and international organizations, the framework is perceived as weak. Nevertheless, the concept of human security remains essential and relevant to the human trafficking debate as to the emphasis on “‘freedom from fear” and

“freedom from want” is primarily a human rights issue deeply tied to the idea of security of individuals and nations.

2.2.2 Studies in Ethiopia

Ethiopia ratified main international instruments which criminalize trafficking in persons. The FDRE Constitution Article 18 (2) prohibited holding people for slavery or servitude and therefore trafficking of human beings for whatever purpose is considered a criminal activity. The Constitution incorporated pertinent provision on trafficking on article 36 which provide the rights of children. Under article 36 (1(e)) exploitation of child labor is proscribed (Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1995).

The revised Criminal Code of has also incorporated provisions that criminalize trafficking in persons, particularly of women and children (articles 596, 597, 598, and 635). Ethiopia has ratified most of the UN and ILO conventions relevant to human trafficking. The UN Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention (1997) are some of the international legal instruments that Ethiopia has ratified among others. However, Ethiopia has not yet ratified the 2000 UN Convention to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (2000) i.e. the Palermo Protocol. In addition to this, there are other UN and ILO instruments that Ethiopian has not yet ratified (ibid 2007).

To overcome this and other weaknesses the government amended the penal code in 2004. The new legal instrument is the Criminal Code. This almost repeats article 605 of the Penal Code except for changing the dollar fine to Ethiopian birr. However, trafficking of women and children for labor exploitation is included in the Criminal Code under article 597 (Yoseph et al., 2006). In addition, under Proclamation No 104/98 the FDRE allows the establishment of private employment agencies to combat trafficking in women. The mandate to implement this proclamation was given to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (ibid, 2006).

A research was conducted by Temesgen (2014) that explored the root causes and solution of human trafficking in Ethiopia where its findings indicated that there isn't a sole problem for the commission of human trafficking rather numerous factor are involved for the act to materialize.

Other related researchers such as Guye (2014), studied the ethico-political analysis of human trafficking and identity crisis: a philosophical enquiry of the practices of human trafficking in Ethiopia. The findings showed the ethical and political assessment of human trafficking, in this philosophical thesis, shows us that the incompatibility of the larger societal interest of Ethiopia to individual private life. Accordingly, as a result of the failures of the socio historical, cultural and political structures of a country to economic progress and development, many larger society of Ethiopia currently use women and children as means to achieve better economic condition in life. Indeed, in the context of capitalists' global economy of today, the current socio-economic, cultural and political sphere of our country is shaped by bad cardinal virtue of selfish capitalist's people, which leads the violations of basic human rights, deprivation of fundamental human freedom, self-denial and loss of life.

In another study Zeru (2017), has assessed the anti-human trafficking legal frameworks and examined the local practices particularly, in Saesi'e Tsada-emba woreda in Tigray region. In doing so, the study had critically analyzed the major anti-human trafficking laws, proclamations, documents, provisions, policies, manuals and action plans. The findings of the study indicated that the existing anti-human trafficking legal frameworks are far from a straightforward matter in practice because, the reality is more fragmented at the ground.

Studied was by Getachew (2020) regarding the national safeguarding in the context of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

2.3 Gaps observed in the studies in Ethiopia

There are scant researches are made on the concept of trafficking of children. But no study has related it to prostitution and how it affects the human security of those children to the best knowledge of the researcher. Therefore, in order to fill this gap, this research aims to investigate the causes of the trafficking of children for prostitution in Addis Abeba and how they affect the children's human security. It will also investigate the role of the current legal framework in the elimination of the practice and in ensuring the children's human security and look into remedies that are offered by relevant authorities to ensure the children's human security.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

This part of the study deals with the overall research design and methodology in particular; sampling techniques, data collection methods, data analysis, and interpretation of the data.

3.1. Research Approach and Design

The research problem to this study can be studied quantitatively however, its research questions, objectives, sampling techniques and method of data collection, as well as analysis, plainly justify the qualitative method as the most appropriate research method for this particular study.

Catherin Dawson (2009), states that qualitative approach can be utilized to describe the problem by finding out the attitude and experience of the population to be studied. Qualitative study also enables the researcher to acquire in-depth opinion of participants and examine the relation between trafficked children for prostitution purposes from as many and diverse perspectives as possible. Therefore qualitative method is selected as the most suitable and meaningful method for the study.

However, in qualitative approach there is likelihood that a study could be affected by the subjectivity of the researcher affecting the validity and representativeness of it. To avoid this problem the researcher has selected a representative sample that reflects the reality and employed a triangulation method in order to enhance the validity, reliability, and representativeness of the finding.

Accordingly, by using the qualitative research method this study identified the relation between the growing children trafficking for prostitution in Addis Ababa from a human security aspect. To this end, this study explores the root causes, the consequence on human security and possible remedies undertaken by stakeholders.

Furthermore exploratory research design is used as it allows the researcher to explore or investigate an area and find out about particular social issue seeking to contribute a better understanding of the issue where little is known (Kumar, 2010).

This is used when there are few, if any, prior studies or research to which references can be made. This study's emphasis is on game insights, with a more thorough exploration of the topic to follow. When there is minimal research expertise about an issue, exploratory investigations

are typically more relevant (Akhtar, 2016). As such the study tries to explore the factors and consequences for the growing child trafficking for sexual exploitation and how it affects their human security. It will also explore the measures taken by the government and CSO's to combat child sex trafficking and ensure their human security.

3.2. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

3.2.1. Study Population

The general population studied are trafficked children in rehabilitation center within NGO's that work on these issues like Hope for Justice, Organization for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration for Female Street Girls (OPRIFS), Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE), Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MOWSA), Police Commission and Ministry of justice.

The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling. Considering the research objective, the aim is to make sense of how the problem affects the human security of children, what the root causes of the problems are, what possible solution are undertaken by the government and relevant bodies. Thereby it provokes to conduct further study on why it is growing with time. Thus, priority is given to get and collect information from the relevant individuals than caring about selecting samples. It follows from the above premise that non-probability sampling is the appropriate technique for the study.

To this effect, the different varieties of non-probability sampling namely; purposive/judgmental sampling and network or snowball sampling were employed to collect the information from the participants. The reason for applying purposive/judgment and snowball sampling was because of the nature of the problem studied in this paper. Purposive sampling enables the researcher to collect data from participants based on their experience and relevance to the issue at hand. As to the snowball sampling since the issue of trafficking and prostitution is taboo the participants may not be willing to reveal themselves. Therefore such procedures of data collection are useful in finding the right participants.

3.3. Sources of Data Collection and Data Analysis

3.3.1. Sources of Data

Primary and secondary sources of data are used in this research. First-hand data are collected using focus group discussion and interviews from the above mentioned study population while secondary data are gathered from sources such as books, articles, journals, blogs, newspapers, media outlets, government official documents and so on.

3.3.2. Data Collection Instruments

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) – FGD is one of qualitative approaches in the data gathering method used to obtain information from a group of individuals on a particular topic (Parker & Tritter, 2006). In the study this method was used by forming a group of trafficked children who worked as prostitutes to enable them to openly discuss on the interview questions. This instrument is important because the participants of the study can reflect upon new ideas about sex work. The participants were willing to participate in the FGD because throughout the discussions they get comfortable in having free conversation with their peers involved in the same work line.

Three FGD were conducted where each discussion contained 5-6 participants i.e. a total numbers of 17 individuals to have participated in the three FGDs. The FGDs were conducted with children from NGO who are admitted to a rehabilitation center in Addis Ababa.

The FDG was conducted at the rehabilitation center for the reason that it has shown exemplary performance in the development and use of measurement for trauma, depression, and self-esteem of children in safe homes. Therefore, working with the children from rehabilitation center is useful for the study since the children in this safe home are at medium level self-esteem, they are overcoming their trauma, and they were free from depression and addiction so reliable information was gathered.

During the FDG, the study greatly made an effort to comply with the requirements and guidelines of FDG and the ethics of research.

Interviews- to gain information that is relevant and appropriate for this study, unstructured or in-depth interviews with children and experts were conducted to collect the information from the

diverse stakeholders. To this end, specific interview guides that explicitly stipulate the research question in light of the objectives was formulated and then used to collect the desired data.

Since unstructured interview helps, the researcher to get comprehensive, rigorous, and detailed information while giving greater autonomy for the interviewees; it highly fits to meet the objective of this study hence, the rationale to opt this interview type than the others. An interview was conducted with 6 selected children and 10 purposively selected experts from the study population. The description of the study participants is attached under Annex 3.

Interviews, however, suffer from the following major defects: (1) they are time-consuming; (2) selecting the relevant participants would be problematic; (3) the selected participants may not tell the truth for fear of confidentiality being breached; and (4) data recording may be difficult.

To fix the first and second defects, sufficient time for each question was allowed based on the willingness of our participants and the network sampling techniques to get key informants was fully exploit. To rectify the third and fourth the researcher adhered to the research ethics and make sure this to the participants, and note-taking was used just in case recording data is unsuccessful due to different reasons.

Secondary Data - to complement the interviews, and focus group discussions, documents are regarded as an appropriate means of data collection in qualitative studies. Accordingly, books, journals, official government documents, newspapers, civil society reports, and news releases on websites were used as part of the documentary analysis parts of this study.

Tools/Instruments - During data collection processes, in addition to the data collecting guides, instruments such as video/photo cameras, audio recorders, and writing pads were used.

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

The nature of collection and analysis of data in qualitative research is a constant interplay that produces gradual growth of understanding. In data analysis technique the researcher collects information, reviews it and collects more data on what have been discovered and then analyze what has been found (Walliman, 2006). As such, data collected in the study through interviews, FGDs, and documents were analyzed carefully and impartially in light of the study objective.

In the analysis, the study has undergone a thematic analysis since it helps to find out about people's experiences, views, and opinions. Having made transcribed the data that was gathered from the interviews and FGDs using an audio recorder, information gathered through FGDs and documents found on note pads it was given open code. Based on the codes given it was then organized by looking at the patterns that appears repeatedly within the data. Here the study searches for themes and subthemes following the pattern of the data and then defines and names the themes. Eventually, through analyzing the data as per the theme and sub-themes conclusions were drawn and finally, a general description of the cause(s) of the trafficking of children for prostitution was made. Finally, the relation between the trafficking of children and prostitution were discovered.

3.5. Ethical Considerations

As the study is primarily with individuals, in all cases the study considers the ethical implications and psychological consequences for the participants that arise with the study. The standpoints of all participants are considered at the stage of data collection; foreseeable threats to their physical and psychological well-being, health, values, or dignity should be eliminated or at least reduced. Accordingly, compliance with the research ethics guidelines such as the principle of Consent, the principles of avoiding deception, debriefing, confidentiality, the right to withdraw from the study and plagiarism issues were considered and abided by.

Chapter Four

4. Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter deals with analysis and discussion of data collected from participants using interview and focus group discussion. The data collected from interview and FDG was analyzed and interpreted in line with the objective of the study which was to assess the underlying factors assumed behind trafficking of children for prostitution and its consequential effect on the children's human security. It gives empirical findings following the application of these variables using the techniques indicated in the third chapter.

4.1. Factors for trafficking of children for prostitution

There are several reasons and interrelated factors that could serve as causes and variables of human trafficking for prostitution. As mentioned in Section 2.2 the meaning of human security should be assessed from broader perspectives of economic, social, and political factors. This paper identifies and analyzes different major factors of child trafficking for prostitution. Factors such as absence of family and family support, cultural norms allowing early marriage for girls, abuse, domestic violence and peers influence are among the identified prevalent factors. Child trafficking is not the result of a single factor rather there are multiple factors contributing for its materialization. Under this section this factors are presented as follows:

i. Poverty, Supporting Family Members and Domestic Concern

The low quality of living forces the children to be trafficked including for prostitution. As it can be observed that majority members of the society in Ethiopia are impoverished and faces difficulties in earning income for their basic consumption. Women and children as parts of the society are highly affected by it. In order to overcome this poverty they engage in different kinds of cheap labor work that requires them to spend long hours with small amount of money. They may resort to other means of income which supposedly brings better earning than the earnings from cheap labor work. As a result in search of better life some women and children may fall into traffickers' hands upon false promises exposing them to work in servitude or in exchanging sexual favors for money.

According to participants from the FGD that came from the rural parts of Ethiopia and are currently enrolled in rehabilitation programs, some stated that their families were poor and they

sent them with brokers to work in Addis Ababa and send money back home to help them out but the brokers had handed them to madams who owned a brothel who forced them into prostitution (FGD-2). While other participants stated that they migrated from the rural parts of Ethiopia based on false promises to migrate and work as a house maid in the Middle East and earn large sum of money that will change their life and their families unfortunately they were also forced to work as prostitutes to earn for the traffickers that owned them (FDG-1).

According to the KIIs statement by an officer from the Ministry of woman and social affairs (MOWSA), “poverty serves as a substantial factor to child trafficking and prostitution. Girls who are sex work victims are highly affected by the scarcity of human basic needs. These girls who are unable to meet their basic necessities are susceptible to engage in alternative source of income which is sex employment that becomes a trap” (KII-1).

Similar views about poverty being a major contributing factor for the girls to engage in sex is made in a statement by a Child Officer who works in the same organization. The officer stated that *the girls who involve in sex work either gets recruited or join voluntarily. They come from poor backgrounds due to the pressures of urban poverty which as a result expose these girls to become a prey for traffickers who use them for sexual exploitation* (KII-2).

Other related variable to poverty is the concern for supporting destitute family. According to FGD participants it was stated that their parents where poor and couldn't afford adequate food for subsistence. Due to the hardship and hunger they had started working as a prostitute. The money they earn is split into two; half of it goes to the pimp and the rest to their family. With the money they earned they buy food and items which are vital for their survival. (FGD-3).

One key informant from Hope for Justice makes the statement: *When a trigger factor such as the death of a breadwinner, natural disaster, displacement, conflict, or illness adds to the already intolerable burden of poverty, families are sometimes pushed to desperate measures* (KII-8)

While another project officer from OPRIFS *indicates Poverty also plays a role on the exploiters' side of the equation when it is mixed with a disregard for the child's rights in the choice to recruit, abduct, or otherwise force children into sex to earn money.* (KII-9).

Therefore, the participants of the interviewees infers that poverty and related variables serves as major contributing factor for child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of girls.

Poverty as a driving force pushes girls to fight for their survival. Financial restrictions were indicated by the majority of participants as the primary factor for entering into prostitution.

ii. **Early marriages and domestic violence**

Early marriage is extensively practiced in Ethiopia's rural areas. It has been recognized as a harmful traditional practice violating children's rights. Early marriages and domestic violence are also factors contributing for the child trafficking for prostitution. Girls are compelled to marry unsuitable partners by their parents or guardians, which opens the door to domestic abuse (FGD-2).

Other than parents pressure girls could also be abducted for early marriage. As provided in section 2.2 the variables involved in child trafficking i.e. “the receipt of persons by means of use of force, threats or other forms of coercion, of abduction...for exploitation” are also present in early marriage. Forced marriage exposes girls to a risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence and related outcome in their lives (Kidman, 2017). The domestic violence may involve physical, verbal and sexual abuse against a person by use of threats, isolation and financial control. In order to escape the harm caused by their partners the girls flee from their home and move to other places. Throughout the process of escaping the girls are likely to face hard times for looking shelter and food. To meet their basic necessities, these girls engage in a variety of activities, including prostitution (FGD-1).

According to the participants from FDG the girls are faced with having children. They have the responsibility of caring for a child and managing a household at such a young age which was tough for them (FGD-3).

It can be inferred from participant’s view that domestic violence that results from early marriage is one of the major causes for child prostitution. Since this girls are more susceptible to such violence they run away from their abusers and get into prostitution as some of the girls who participated in this study stated.

The psychological well-being of the girls who participated in this study is severely harmed as a result of domestic violence. Young victims of such violence are likely to be affected by stress, resentment, hopelessness and lack motivation to engage at school or other places.

iii. **Orphan-hood**

Loss of parents is among the major factors that contribute to child trafficking. Family is a unit constituting parents and children where parents are accountable to provide children with necessities such as, protection, supervision and fulfilling of essential needs. Losing parents or orphan hood causes children to lose care, security and all benefits in every aspect of their childhood making them vulnerable and exposes them to unsuitable environment. The death of parents is not the sole cause of Orphan hood it could also be a result of abandonment or neglect of children by parents.

Among the major challenges and hardships the children face as a result of orphan-hood child trafficking could be mentioned. Loss of parents of the girls' has resulted in the loss of their primary source for income, in turn leads them to look for other means of survival (FGD-2).

Participants described various hostile life experiences while living with their guardian after the death of their parents. Prolonged conflict with guardian, overworking, mistreatment, and hunger were all key factors forcing them to flee in search for better life. Some of the girls first engaged in prostitution voluntarily but ended up in traffickers hand (FGD-1).

As mentioned in section 2.3 of this study the involvement of women and children in such activities may rise due to different reasons among which either through coercion or voluntarily. In the case of a voluntary entry, the sex worker is given the chance of the duration and the nature of the sex work they will be involved in and they also have the choice of changing their line of work (Mohamed, 2006). The above testimonial of the participants indicates that both parental death and abandonment played a significant role in child trafficking.

iv. **Peer pressure**

Peer pressure has also been identified as a contributing factor in child prostitution. One of the child prostitutes interviewed during the FDG specifically stated that since most of them came from poor family and couldn't afford the things they need, the girls have been convinced that they can have the finer things in life in exchange for sex (FGD-2).

There are instances where girls at their adolescence play two roles in child trafficking. This is because a girl could be victim of child trafficking at the same time an accomplice to traffickers.

However the girls involved may be forced to work as an accomplice or may voluntarily engage in lobbying new girls for prostitution.

According to our participant some of the girls that had been a victim are forced to work as an accomplice to the traffickers to lobby new girls into the sex work promising them that they will be paid large sum of money in exchange for sex and that they can live a better life. In this way the recruit new girls for the traffickers (FGD-1).

4.2. The consequences child trafficking for prostitution

According to World Health Organization health means a state of complete psychological, physical and social wellbeing and not only the absence of illness or infirmity (Sangeeta & Rana, 2015). In this section effort has been made to assess the consequences of Child Trafficking for prostitution and its effects on the health aspect of human security. As it is discussed in Section 2.4 Sex trafficking causes long-term physical and psychological suffering in minors, as well as sickness (including HIV/AIDS), unexpected pregnancy, social ostracism, drug addiction, hunger, and even death. The girl victims are subjected to different forms of sexual abuse resulting in different health consequences. A number of problems have been explained by study participants on the consequence on the health i.e. physical, psychological and social factors. The main consequences of child trafficking for sexual exploitation on the health security of the trafficked girl are described in the next section.

4.2.1. Physical Health Related Consequence

The girls who are engaged in prostitution are susceptible to developing numbers of medical problems such as:-

i. Sexual and reproductive health

The common sexual and reproductive health problems the girls face are sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and the risk of HIV/AIDS. Given the fact that child sex workers are subjected to various types of sexual abuse, their likelihoods of developing STIs is high. Furthermore, due to constant sexual abuse these girls encounter and a lack of medical treatment their recovery from such infections takes a long period. Number of child prostitutes residing in the rehabilitation center that were exposed to such type of STIs has participated in this study.

According to the FGD with the girls, participants stated that entering in the work of prostitution they had been raped multiple time where forced to have sex without using protection. Some girls were forced to have unprotected sex with a number of different men. Soon enough they have started experiencing unusual discharge from vagina that was itchy and smelled (FGD-3).

Child prostitutes often don't have access to health service to get treated for sexually transmitted infections and disease. The reasons for this vary. From the discussion with the girls they stated they are not often allowed to go and receive any medical treatment over the course of working in prostitution (FGD-1)

A key informant stated:-

Girls that are forced to engage in prostitution are susceptible to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and the risk of HIV/AIDS. The girls are prone to have reproductive health problem as a result of being sexually abused and exploited. They are less likely to receive any kind of treatment from clinics or hospitals when they have such kind of health problems. Due to this they face prolonged pain that is untreated (KII- 10).

From the FDG conducted with the girls almost all of them have experienced unusual virginal discharge as a result of engaging in long-term prostitution. This problem has caused the girls to be embarrassed. In addition many of the participants were aware of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and infections and some of the participants have tested positive for HIV (FGD-2).

As it is indicated above in this section it can be inferred that the girls involved in such sex work are highly exposed to different forms of STDs. Their health condition is deteriorating since they are unable to acquire timely needed health care and services. This infections or diseases go undiscovered for a long time causing the girls to transmit these diseases to other people that come in contact with them sexually. It also could bring the consequence of the girls to suffer from serious health conditions in the long run.

ii. Unwanted Pregnancy and Induced Abortion

One of the health conditions the girls suffer is pregnancy due to their engagement in prostitution they are forced into unprotected sexual intercourse with their customers. Unwanted pregnancies can lead to childbirth or an abortion. Almost all the girl prostitutes had reported that they had at least one pregnancy resulting in either abortion or birth of child while working as prostitutes (FGD-3).

There are various factors influencing the girls' choice to deliver babies or have an induced abortion. For instance their working conditions, financial capacity, psychological wound, physical health and so on may play major role. Girls also face coercion to abort the unintended pregnancy. They may go to private clinics to abort under professional medical supervision or abort the baby in illegal clinics where uncertified peoples conduct the abortions or they may choose to consume traditional medicines to terminate the pregnancy. In such cases the girls face death due to infections caused by unsafe abortions and unlicensed medical services (FGD-2).

Furthermore, as per the KIIs, it was stated that “Girls involved in child prostitution are likely to face the problem of early pregnancy. Their reproductive organs may have not grown fully to carry a baby resulting in premature labor or even maternity death due to labor complication (KII-10)”

Some girls are faced with pregnancy due to lack of adequate awareness and negative perceptions about contraceptives. The girls may have awareness as to the need to use contraception however there could also be a gap in the knowledge on how to correctly use contraceptives impeding its effectiveness. This could also lead to chances of pregnancy and end in delivery of baby or abortions. Some others also have reservation on the consumption of contraceptives due to its side effects on health that come along with its use. Nevertheless, girls may have chances of giving birth but there are considerable difficulties in taking care of the newborns. This could be due to the psychological status of the girls which by itself affects them to provide affection and care for the newborns (FGD-1).

iii. Physical abuse

Another type of detrimental health consequence is the physical abuse women and girls' face. Physical abuse is an injury and maltreatment caused against the girls by their traffickers and customers. It is inclusive of a sexual abuse or raping, physical assault, harassment, threatening causing disability and death. According to the FDG it was stated by the majority of the participants' that they have experienced such type of sexual assault and abuse including rape. The girls stated they are faced with sexual violence daily since they deal with a number of customers in a day and they were forced to do immoral and unnatural sexual activities that caused them complicated health problem of vaginal and anal wound. Some of my customers even forced me to do sexual activity they see on the pornography (FGD-1).

Other conditions of physical abuse include non- rape physical assault. A participants stated some of their customers use to beat them whenever they did get the services unsatisfactory and some of the customers don't engage in any sexual activity rather they get satisfied with beating. Some of them even had fractured my ribs and broken arms and the like causing me to be in bed for several weeks. The girls stated they have no protection even by their traffickers what so ever and they face different types of harms that could lead them to death. Furthermore the participant has added that they encountered with a customers that physically and sexually abused me. They had customers stubbing cigarettes on different parts of their body, which burned their nipples, thighs and buttocks (FGD-2).

The above testimonies of child prostitutes demonstrate that the children are exposed to violent sexual and non-sexual abuse. Furthermore, the consequences of sexual abuse against children are not limited to the victim. For the FGD with the participants it can be inferred that almost all types of abuse with the exception of verbal abuse entail the use of force that create the victims to experience excruciating bodily anguish at the time of the assault.

The child sex victims are also faced with hunger and malnutrition since they are deprived of adequate amount of food. The participant stated that the traffickers provide them with chat, cigarette, substances and alcohol instead of food in order to make them work for longer hours at night. In such cases since the consumption of this substance creates the loss of appetite to eat food they would skip breakfast, lunch or dinner and consume small amount of food which as a result causes them to experience weight loss, malnutrition and related physical illness. They also

added that they were not given food as way of punishment if the customers weren't happy with the sexual performance (FGD-3).

iv. Substance abuse

Substance use implies excessive use of drugs that are illegal or medically prescribed and alcohol. In Ethiopia the sex trafficked children are forced to consume excessive amount of alcohol and liquors, chat, tobacco, marijuana, ganja, cocaine, cannabis and so on. The girls' are compelled to engage in risky sexual activities with customers under the influence of these substances that makes them numb to feel pain and meet with multiple customers at a night (FGD-2)

Substance may be provided by the trafficker or customers to the girls' by force or persuasion. In order to cope with the psychological dangers connected with sexual abuse, the victims may willingly consume these substances. Through the repetition of the consumption of drugs and substances the girls' become addicts that makes them dependent on the drugs for their body to function and reliant on the traffickers and customers for drugs supply(FGD-1).

Participants of the study have mentioned lots of health-related consequence this girl's face being prostitutes and consumer of substances. As mentioned in section 4.2.1 (ii) a participant has stated that the traffickers provide them with chat, cigarette, substances and alcohol in order to make them work for longer hours at night. They further stated "they will make us dependent on drugs because they don't want to provide our needs such as food and also to make us comply with every request for the customers" (FGD-3). This implies that though drinking and using drugs have negative impacts on the girls overall health since the girls' fundamental necessities are not affordable traffickers prefer to spend money on drugs and alcohols.

4.2.2. Psychological health consequences

The girls that had been trafficked and forced into prostitution have the worst and most critical mental health problems. They are faced with depression, personality disorder, anxiety, pre and post-traumatic stress and are likely to make suicide attempts. It causes them to lack self-esteem, to be emotionally wounded and to lack social communication skills, makes them be filled with distrust, hatred and vengeance against adults. On the other hands these girls suffer from stigma and marginalization from the society (FGD-2)

Various psychological effects of child prostitutes could be observed. According to the outcomes of this study the different forms of prolonged psychological consequences such as self-blame, low self-worth, reliving trauma, substance abuse and suicidal thoughts are suffered by trafficked children. According to the FGDs some of the girls stated that they struggle with low self-esteem. Due to lots of sexual abuse they experience the feelings of loss of dignity, being unwanted, guiltiness, inferiority, being sex object, lack of self-confidence, impurity and so on. As per the participants who used to work as child prostitute stated lots of times they felt that their existence was to be sex object to please the desires of men and felt worthless. At that time, they had lost hope and didn't see any future (FGD-1).

Low self-esteem is also accompanied by self-blame, trauma, guilt and so on. It leads to taking personal responsibility for all the occurrences happening in the life of the trafficked child. Such blame on oneself leads to traumatic memories and flashbacks of the abuse that worsens the psychological state of the trafficked children. Such kind of traumatic experience of sexual abuse may result in lack of sleep and hallucinations. The fear of getting pregnant, STDs and infections from unprotected or unsafe sex is also contributing factors for the psychological instability of the girls' (FGD- 3).

Other psychological factors present is problems of maintaining relationship. Since their interaction with other people is negatively influenced the state of mind of the girls could be susceptible to mistrust, anger, hatred, vengeance and they fear to form a stable sexual partnership in the future.

4.2.3. Social Consequence (Stigma and Discrimination)

Aside from the physical and psychological health consequences the girls suffer additional concern is the social stigma and discrimination they have to face. "A social stigma is the attitude and beliefs that the general public holds towards the stigmatized population (Corriagan PW & Watson AC, 2002).

The stigmatization of the girls has a long lasting impact on their lives. Majority of the participants from the FGD has stated that they have felt they are discriminated from the rest of the society and that they are seen as worthless, disgusting, spoiled, useless and hopeless. As a result which causes the girls to hate themselves even more and lose their self-esteem as discussed in section 4.2.2.

FDG participants stated the fear of humiliation and isolation keeps many child sex trafficking victims from reintegrating themselves with society and seeking help from community. The discrimination they faced from the society after being reunited with my family in the rural area was unbearable and most of the girl's family just disowned them as they have caused shame and dishonor to the family. As a result, some of the participants has depart their hometown for the second time around (FGD-2)

The participants also stated that they are afraid to see their families and relatives because of the stigma and discrimination related to their work. Majority of participants in all FGDs indicated that they are loathed, devalued, discriminated against and snubbed by their family and community. (FGD-3).

According to some participants majority of the community does not honor or consider them as parts of the community. The negative attitude of the community towards the girls engaged in such activities has left them in a state of hopelessness and desperation. They don't get the same treatment as any other person. Hence, this condition forces them to hate themselves and lose their self-reliance. As stated by some participants the verbal abuse and insult made against the girls also affects their children, families, and other dependents. They are also demoralized, disgraced and abused by their friends, neighbors, and others. (FGD-1)

4.3. The role of the existing legal framework

The existing legal framework has played a part in protecting the rights of child prostitutes and ensuring their human security in any country. As it is discussed in section human security suggests that security threat posed on citizens by states can be minimized by guaranteeing the three pillars which are the vital "freedoms" at the core of the philosophy of the United Nations i.e. "freedom from fear", "freedom from want" and "freedom to live in dignity. In this section the study looked at the existing legal frame work that tries to eliminate the trafficking of children for the purpose of prostitution. The study aims in determining Ethiopians legal framework that criminalizes violence against trafficked children, penalties of the perpetrators, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of sexually abused children.

Ethiopia has shown a commitment trough ratifying most important international and regional instrument that deal with child trafficking. The country has adopted The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1991. Since then, the government has

undertaken a number of initiatives aimed at assuring the protection and promotion of children's rights and wellbeing. The Convention was domesticated through national legislation (Proclamation No 10/1992) and then distributed in different local languages. In addition the government has ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ratification proclamation No 283/ 2002) and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

Even though the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was ratified in 1991, the country has not signed or ratified its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Similarly, the country has not ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) and did not sign the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child.

The government has made an effort to enact national laws and policy that are in line with the international standards. The issue of violence against children has been incorporated in various laws and policies. The constitution in article 36 has laid down a framework for the promotion and protection of a child. In relation to this other subordinate laws were enacted to protect children from any type of violence. The Family law, the Criminal law, Labor law and anti-trafficking proclamation are to be mentioned and these laws have gone through revision with an objective of complying with the constitutional principles and international standards. The effort is inclusive of the enactment of family law prioritizing the well-being, upbringing and protection of children, the revision of penal code by 2004 criminal code envisaging an article to criminalize various forms of child abuse and exploitation stipulating more severe penalties and labor law that explicitly prohibit child employment below the age 14 years and providing special protection for child workers between the ages of 14 and 18 years old (Tesfaye, 2017).

According to KII from Hope for Justice it was stated that:

Government has been making an effort in taking measures to ensure the compliance with child rights through its legislative reform, new structural establishment for awareness creation and capacity building. The general child rights framework is comprised in the constitution and complemented by family law and criminal code. Though there are written laws on child protection; however, the problem lies in its proper implementation which calls for attention by stakeholders since the problem/issue has rapidly increased (KII-9)".

4.3.1. Legal Framework on Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes or Prostitution

Under the Ethiopian legal framework, laws and provisions dealing with child trafficking could be found scattered in different codes and proclamations. The major statutes regarding trafficking of human including child could be found in the constitution, criminal code, the anti-trafficking proclamation no. 909/2015 and the family law. The constitution provides a general framework on the prohibition of human trafficking under article 18(2). Under the article it stipulates that no one shall be subjected to slavery and servitude and trafficking in human beings for whatever purposes is prohibited.

Further complementary provisions are provided in the family law and criminal code specifically addressing groups of minors. No clear definition has been provided as to what a minor or a child implies in the Ethiopian legal frameworks. However the definition was provided upon the promulgation of the 2000 revised family law that defines it as “a person of either sex who has not attained the full age of 18 years”.

According to the 2004 criminal law, it is provided under Article 635 and 636 that trafficking of minors is penalized with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years, and fine not exceeding ten thousand Birr and where the trafficking is professional procuring the punishment is aggravated by laying a rigorous imprisonment from three up to ten years and a fine not exceeding twenty thousand Birr. The article indicates that an action is said to be trafficking upon the fulfillment of the conditions of seducing, enticing, procuring, inducing them to engage in prostitution, even with their consent keeps such a woman or a minor in a brothel for prostitution. Engagement in sexual actions with minors willingly or forcefully has the consequence of rigorous imprisonment. The criminal law provides a borderline of age for a minor. Minor is classified into two i.e. below the age of thirteen and the age between thirteen up to eighteen. Where a child is below the age of thirteen a severe penalties are imposed on the offenders from 13 to 25 years of rigorous imprisonment. On the other hand for sexual action with a minor between the age of thirteen and eighteen poses a punishment from three years up to fifteen years. This implies that weaker protection is provided to minors whose age falls under the age limit of thirteen and eighteen and who often are susceptible and vulnerable.

The criminal law provisions interlink the act of trafficking of women and minor alongside with prostitution, rape and abduction. According to article 634 of the criminal code, prostitution is

defined as an action to procure or prostitute another person for gain or as a profession, or to rent out facilities for sexual activities or to maintain a brothel. It entails the buying and using of person for gain from prostitution. As mentioned earlier the criminal law under Article 589 and 596 also provides the acts of abduction and enslavement interrelating it with trafficking of persons. It stipulated that “abducting a child with the use of violence or, after getting the child's agreement, with the use of assault, deception, or deceitful means is prohibited and such crime is punishable with 5 to 15 years”. Likewise, Articles 589, 590(1)(a) and 590(2)(e) stipulates in cases where the child is abducted with the intent to use the child for the prostitution the penalty ranges from 10 to 25 years in prison and regarding enslavement article 596 (1) states “whosoever enslaves another, sells, alienates, pledges or buys, or trades or traffics or exploits anyone in any manner; or keeps or maintains another in a condition of slavery, even in a disguised form, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from 5 years to twenty years and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr” . In addition sub article 2 and 3 proclaims “whoever assists, aids, delivers, carries off, or transports a person by land, sea, or air and is committed against children, women, feeble-minded or sick persons, the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment from ten years to twenty years.

Furthermore, Article 620(1 & 2a) of the criminal code provides that the act of compulsion of a women or a minor for sexual intercourse outside of marriage is subject to a rigorous penalties that may last from 5 years up to 15 or 20 years. The act of rape could be by using violence or serious intimidation, using the girl's or the woman's state of unconsciousness and taking advantage of the incapability to resist. Rape could also be committed on the conditions provided under sub article 2(4) that stipulates the relation of rape with victims illegal detaining and restraining or abducting by the offender. The mentioned articles demonstrate that abducting of a minor for prostitution is taken as an aggravated offense for which violators may be punished with 10 to 25 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Other legislation specifically concerned with trafficking is the 2015 anti-trafficking proclamation. Article 3 of the proclamation criminalizes the prohibited acts, means and exploitations in trafficking.

The means of trafficking is described under article 3(1) that “using threat or force or other means of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, promise, abuse of power or by using the vulnerability of

a person or recruits, transports, harbors or receives any person by giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for 15 years to 25 years with fine from 150,000 to 300,000. To aggravate the punishment of trafficking it is provided under sub article 2 that states “if a crime is committed against a child the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment not less than 25 years or life imprisonment and with a fine from 200,000-500,000”. In relation to the aggravation of the punishment of trafficking, Article 6 additionally states “where the offence stipulated under article 3 or 5 of the proclamation results in sever bodily injury or death to the victim, the punishment shall be a life imprisonment or death penalty, depending on the case”.

Moreover, Article 3(3) incorporates that “the recruitments, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation is considered trafficking in person even if it does not involve any of the means stipulated in sub article one ”

It can be seen from the proclamation that the government has significantly increased the punishment to trafficking in person so as to give more protection to children and women and to decrease the number of human trafficking. As mentioned earlier in section in 4.3 it can be inferred that though Ethiopia has not ratified the 2000 Palermo protocol; however, the conditions provided in the anti-trafficking proclamation have resemblance with that of the protocol. It shows that the Ethiopian anti-trafficking proclamation is similarly inclusive of the requirements provided under the Palermo protocol. As mentioned in section 2.2 of this study the anti-trafficking proclamation in its article 3 reflects the three elements of the Palermo protocol i.e. the act, the means, and the purpose of exploitation which are indispensable to constitute trafficking. Furth more it can be inferred that the anti-trafficking proclamation provided a wider protection by making the act itself a crime without the need of the means.

4.4. Measures taken to guarantee the human security of the trafficked children

This section deals with steps and measures undertaken by relevant authorities and stake holders to ensure the human security of children. The various stakeholders working towards the protection of child rights and measurements taken are discussed as follows:

4.4.1. Measures taken by the government to curb child trafficking for prostitution

Different initiatives and efforts have been undertaken by the Ethiopian government and civil societies in order to tackle the trafficking of child for prostitution. In this regard, the government has taken preventive measures and strengthened the anti-trafficking law. Multiple institutions have been organized at federal and local level. Among the major establishments regarding the protection of child rights are the enactment of child policy, establishment of ministry of Women and Social Affairs Offices (MOWSA), special police units aimed at protecting children and women and a special bench within the federal criminal court specifically to hear cases of violence against girls and women in a sensitive manner could be mentioned.

i. Child policy

Child trafficking and sexual abuse is one of the severe and critical problems evolving around the world. The problem has greater magnitude in developing states such as Ethiopia. This necessitates the enactment of a child protection policy that deals with safeguarding children rights and providing protection from sexual and non-sexual exploitation.

In 2017 the Ethiopian government has formulated the national children's policy that aims to promote and protect children right. The policy is intended to promote children's development and growth, provide rehabilitation, care and support for children in difficult circumstances and work on prevention and protection of children from social, economic and political hardships. These three elements are considered as essential pillars for the child policy. The policy provides general guidelines on child abuse, child trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices. Under section 3.8 of the national children's policy it provides that creating an enabling environment to prevent and control child trafficking is of a paramount importance. Moreover, it provides the need to expand and strengthen environments conducive for child victims of violence to get appropriate rehabilitation services and establish child-friendly tribunals/courts (Ethiopian National Children Policy, 2017). The policy provides a platform to enhance the role of stakeholders such as family, community, government, NGOs; regional and international

organizations cooperate in promoting of child rights. Nevertheless, the child policy is short in terms of including sexual abuse and exploitation of children's that has hindered the enhancement in the provision of child protection.

There are organs responsible for the implementation of the national child policy. The mandate to implement the policy has been given to the Ministry of women and social affairs. Therefore currently the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs is the principal organ for coordinating and spearheading the translation of international commitments and the national child policy into tangible activities and results. This Ministry has regional counterparts. Child rights committees were established at all levels under the supervision of the Federal and Regional Women and Social Affairs Organs to oversee the implementation of the Convention in the country. A key participant from MOWSA stated:

There is are clear policy on the responsibilities of the federal and state governments in combating child trafficking for sexual exploitation. There used to be the issue of many law enforcement agencies' missions overlapping but these has been resolved with establishing the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (KII-3)

ii. Revision of the charity's and civil society proclamation

The former proclamation no. 621/2009 was one of the restrictive laws that served as controlling tool for the government. Accordingly, CSOs undertakings were limited on the condition provided by the law regarding the receivables from foreign donors. The restrictive legislation impacted the locally registered CSOs and Ethiopian residents' societies by setting limitation that only allowed organizations registered by Ethiopian nationals and who do not receive more than 10% of their funding from foreign institutions to work on human rights and development subjects. This has directly affected the presence and functions of CSOs in Ethiopia and discouraged CSOs to operate and expand in several human right areas including the children rights protection. In addition the steps undertaken also hampered CSOs from hiring competent expertise and human power to undertake possible actions in relation to child right protection. The involvement of international non-governmental organizations actively working on combating child sexual abuse, exploitation and the elimination of harmful traditional practices and early marriage were highly affected by the stringent measures provided under the law. The government was indirectly controlling the activities and the income of NGOs that drives it from

international aid agencies or other donors. Consequentially, due to difficulties to raise funds locally that substitutes the rest of 90 percent fund CSOs were hampered (Debebe, 2010). Numerous laws, policies, action plan and committees were drawn by governmental and non-governmental organizations for the protection of children from abuse and exploitation but this did not bear any fruit over the years as they lack the resources and funds (Selamawit, 2020).

However upon the enactment of the new charities and civil societies proclamation 1113/ 2019 the limitation on the foreign source has been lifted. Article 63(1c) stipulates that any organization shall have the right to solicit, receive and utilize funds from legal source to attain its objective. This has given freedom to CSOs to gain funds from any foreign and local source and also has allowed them to engage in any lawful business and investments activities to raise funds. This proclamation was one of the major steps or measure taken by the current government to create suitable platform for the engagement of CSOs and alleviate the problems incurred by the scarcity of fund that hindered them to engage in different workable areas including the protection of child rights.

iii. Child Protection Unit (CPU)

Child protection unit was one of the measures undertaken by the government in collaboration with local NGO known as forum on sustainable child empowerment (FSCE). The programme intends to bring a child to CPU where they have been accused of commission of a crime. Therefore investigation and follows up of child case is undertaken by team composed of police officer and community worker from FSCE in which they make decision either to discharge the child under parents/guardians custody or refer the child to a community-based correction Programme. Furthermore, if the case of the minor is found to be serious the team may refer the case to Juvenile Courts.

The development of Child Protection Units is one of the important initiatives undertaken to protect and safeguard the rights of children and their human security. A participant from the Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE) talk about the efforts made by different bodies to build CPUs as an initiatives taken to protect child right. She said:

The CPU acts as links between the general public, the judiciary, and law enforcement. It is also crucial to protect children from other violence and teach them how to defend themselves (KII-4).

However, child protection has not yet been institutionalized independently into the police force. In order to ensure CPUs sustainability it shall be institutionalized and integrated into policies, legislations, strategic directives and plans, guidelines and so on. During the key informant interview, a participants who had served as a CPU Police Officer states:

I did not know how to treat children before becoming a CPU officer. All children, in my opinion, were always guilty. Now I see how the social environment influences these children's decisions to commit crimes. I had minimal understanding of the term "child protection" before. Now I have a better understanding (KII-6).

Regarding trafficked children NGOs involved in the CPU program have additionally established centers specifically for children that are trafficked i.e. Center for Trafficked Children (CTCs) in urban and regional city transport stations which is supposed as destinations for trafficked children. Similar to the CPU these centers are operated by team of police and community workers from FSCE. Upon a case report of trafficked child the center staffs discuss the possibility of returning the children to their families and provide temporary accommodations/shelter and food as well as counseling and guidance. The centers may be faced with the problem of provisions of shelters since some doesn't have it and they conduct their work with the support gained from NGOs, Kebeles, churches, hotels, schools, universities and so on.

Further steps are taken by the centers to trace parents or guardians location and communicate them regarding the return of the child. But the centers might face problems where a child is trafficked from rural areas where there is no means of communication. Therefore they will try to communicate the parents through the nearest police station in the rural town and transport the child to the guardians. Upon returning trafficked child to its parents/guardians CTC takes caution that the child is to be taken by its family from the center or it requests support from transport services (MoLSA, 2005)

According to the KIIs, a participant from FSCE stated that “the establishment of Child Protection Units is one of the measures taken to safeguard children's rights and human security. The objective of establishing such units pertains to increase access to justice by children, offer legal

education and trainings on psychology aspects to stakeholders such as police, public prosecutors, judges, and media. It also enables to make referrals to medical services” (KII-5).

iv. Child Friendly Courts

Other important measure taken by government regarding child rights protection was the establishments of child friendly courts. This step was undertaken to provide support for child victims of abuse through court proceedings. In 2004 child friendly bench was established at federal level with the support of Save the Children Sweden (Bafa, 2012). This measure was implemented in the Federal First Instance Courts at Addis Ababa and in sixteen woreda courts of Tigray region.

It involves the arranging of separate courtroom that is connected to another room through a CCTV system. It is supposed that child victims of abuse could be able to give their testimonies freely without fear or pressure caused from sitting nearby or facing the alleged perpetrator. This child friendly court allows the child victim to testify and provide oral evidence sitting in the isolated room whereas judges, prosecutors and other concerned persons can follow the court proceedings in the other room(ibid, 2012). A participant from ministry of Justice explained efforts to establish child friendly courts stated:

Developing a child-friendly court system is one of the most important initiatives made to protect children from many forms of exploitation, including sex trafficking. Cases involving violence against children pending in other courts are transferred to this special court for a hearing. (KII-7)

Among the major challenges faced by such programs in relation to child rights protection were that weakness of rehabilitation programs and the lack of structural coordination from federal to local level. Lack of coordination and cooperation among concerned parties such as the police, prosecutor's office, court, medical institutions, and social service providers serves as a challenge. Additionally the undetermined role of federal and regional government in policies related to child rights protection specifically in combating child trafficking for sexual exploitation and the overlapping of missions by law enforcement organs hinders the effectiveness of the programmes. Other challenge is the shortage of fund that highly affects the implementation and effectiveness of these programme.

4.4.2. Measures Undertaken by Civil Society

The objective of this sub-section is to gather information on the activities of civil society groups in addressing the issues related to violence against children. These include the types of institutions that are involved in the issue, the activities that are carried out by these groups, and the major activities that are involved in the treatment and prevention of violence against children. Over the years, the number of civil society organizations that are working on the issue of violence against children has increased. Some of these groups have programs that are designed to address the issue of child abuse, while others focus on the broader issue of sexual exploitation. In addition there also exist community-based organizations and traditional associations. Some of the organizations that are working on this issue include African Child Policy Forum (ACPF), The Ethiopian Chapter of African Network for the Prevention of and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANNPCAN), Child Aid Ethiopia (CHADET), Forum on street Children-Ethiopia (FSCE), Hope for Justice, Integrated Family Service Organization (IFSO), and Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) and so on.

Over the years this CSOs have made significant impact in policy making and national legislation regarding child rights. They have made a greater participation in the first national children policy that was enacted in 2017 (Selamawit, 2020)

A female officer from OPRIFS stated that:

There are cases where the government disburses fund to civil society organizations for the execution of projects. The government also facilitates the smooth operation of these organizations in many ways. However, there is lots to be done in order to increase the effectiveness of this CSOs (KII-10).

These organizations have been using government and private media to create awareness but the poor infrastructure within the country and high level of illiteracy hinders media's accessibility. Despite the aforementioned problems, certain programs on child abuse are shown on broadcast media and have an impact on the wider audience. Many educational and awareness raising messages are transmitted from time to time with the collaborative efforts between the government and CSOs. Furthermore, various NGOs independently have a weekly radio program on child rights issues (Bafa, 2012).

Chapter Five

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

The study's objective was to explore the underlying factors prevalent behind child trafficking for prostitution and its consequential effects on the children's human security. The study finding shows the age range, which most of the girls being trafficked into prostitution ranges 13-17. It also indicates that no single factor influences the trafficking of children for prostitution; rather, it was interplay of various factors such as social, economic and cultural factors that plays a vital role in pushing a child to prostitution. Further findings of the study indicates that most of the girls who got trafficked to prostitution where from poor families, orphans, subjected to early marriage and experienced domestic violence or peer pressured. The concern for supporting family members also serves as a cause for entering to child prostitution.

As regards to the consequence of child trafficking for prostitution, the study infers that it has an impact on the physical, psychological and social well-being of the victim. It increases their vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases, early and accidental pregnancy, child birth and abortion. The psychological and emotional effects comprise self-blame, worthlessness, fears and worries, flashbacks, substance use, relationship problems and suicidal thoughts. On the other hand the social challenges mainly include stigma and discrimination.

The study has also explored the legal framework on child protection. So far different legislations dealing with child right protection have been enacted in Ethiopia. Among the major statutes the constitution, the criminal law, the family law and the anti-trafficking proclamations could be mentioned. It assessed the weakness and strength of the legal frameworks. The gaps in the legal framework regarding the trafficking of child prostitute lies in providing non-illustrative lists of acts. For instance the criminal law excludes specific activities such as harboring, receiving, transporting, selling or buying a child and limiting trafficking to the acts of inducing, enticing or procuring a child for purposes of prostitution. But, later on the gaps in the criminal law were supplemented by the anti-trafficking proclamation. In several cases the law establishes differences excluding certain categories of children with lesser protection. The laws criminalizing sex with children divide the group of minors into two categories i.e. minors under the age of 13 and minors between the age range of 13 and 18. It provides stricter penalties for

crimes committed against child found in the first category than the second. This indicates that the law provides weak protections to teenage children, who are most often vulnerable to trafficking and prostitution. Furthermore, though some of the criminal law provisions address the act of procuring and prostituting a child however it fails to specifically prohibit the act of having sex with a child for remuneration.

On the other hand, the study has examined the positive features of the law which includes stringent penalties for sexual crimes against children and providing protections for child victims not to be treated as offenders. Other positive feature of the Ethiopian legal framework on child trafficking for prostitution entails the ratification of international and regional instruments. Accordingly Ethiopia has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Labor in relation to child rights protection. Furthermore, ongoing efforts have been made by the government ensuring the compliance of national policies, laws and practices with international and progressive standards by the revisions of existing legislations.

However, among the key and significant international instruments the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children has not been signed or ratified by Ethiopia. Likewise regional instruments such as the 2002 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child has been signed but not ratified. The ratification of these instruments could have majorly contributed in strengthening the child protection system and legal frameworks.

This study also explored measures undertaken by relevant authorities and civil societies to ensure the human security of children. Different initiatives and efforts have been undertaken by the Ethiopian government and civil societies in order to tackle the trafficking of child for prostitution. In this regard, the government has taken preventive measures and strengthened the anti-trafficking law. Among the major establishments regarding the protection of child rights are the enactment of child policy, establishment of ministry of Women and Social Affairs Offices (MoWSA), Child Protection Unit (CPU) and Child friendly courts i.e. special bench within the federal criminal court specifically to hear cases of violence against women and girls could be mentioned. These initiatives are results of governmental partnership with civil societies.

In addition the revision of the charities and civil society proclamation has created a platform for civil societies to work on child rights protection. Civil society organizations have only lately begun to flourish as a result of previous administrations they were challenged with the lack of fund for them to develop and operate freely. Consequentially CSOs operations were unorganized and lacking coordination resulting in duplication of efforts.

5.2. Recommendation

In this section implications are made based up on the discoveries from the data analysis, which might give an insight for future and further study.

Primarily attention and priority has to be given for the preventive measure that has to be taken in order to protect the girls from being trafficked for sexual exploitation. This requires the joint action of the federal and regional government, CSOs and the community at large to be involved in child right protection because an effective child protection practice requires up to date information. It is also very crucial to have a standardized system, practice and technology that can well address the root cause of the problem and minimize the trafficking of the children to the capital Addis Ababa.

The Addis Ababa city government should establish centers for protection of children in bus stations around Addis Ababa to prevent the trafficking of children. Since, funds from foreign sources only cannot address the problem more efficiently the allocation of financial resources by the city government to combat trafficking is a must.

The child protection unit (CPU) that has been established by the Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (FSCE) and Federal Police but this unit has not been fully and independently integrated in the federal police. The same units should be established in the Addis Ababa city police stations and should be integrated in the police station independently. Continuous trainings should be provided to the police offers in dealing with child sexual exploitation victims.

The Addis Ababa city administration shall take the leading role in urging its law enforcement and other relevant agencies to fully implement all national laws relevant to child sexual exploitation protection. The city government agencies related to law enforcement should target not the victims themselves rather the adult sexual exploiters of children, pimps, traffickers and customers for punishment. To give a better protection to all teenage children the penalties for

having sex with children should also be indifferent between children under 13 and those between 13 and 18 years old.

There is also a huge need of rehabilitation programs and a well-organized treatment centers for child victims in Addis Ababa as it is has been seen the child trafficking to Addis Ababa has been growing enormously. In this respect the role that community-based organizations play could also be mentioned. To ensure the sustainability of such programs on child protection the institutionalization and integrations of such programs into policies, legislations, strategic directives, plans and guidelines is needed. To fill the gaps in the child protection system and to have a clear view on how trafficking of children for prostitution manifests itself in Addis Ababa a more deep situational analysis has to be made.

It is recommended that in order to protect and prevent the trafficking of children for prostitution, the Addis Ababa city government should take initiative for the country to sign the Optional Protocol. In addition, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children i.e. Trafficking Protocol has to be signed and ratified. Another suggestion includes urging the legislative body of the government to revise its law relating to child trafficking for prostitution to specifically prohibit or deter the act of having sex with a child for remuneration and the existing national laws relating to child sexual exploitation shall be enforced more rigorously.

Furthermore, the study recommends that an effective public-private coalition has to be promoted for fighting against trafficking of a child for sexual exploitation. The stakeholders, both the private and the public, functioning with and on behalf of sexually exploited children and their families should actively take part in an effort made to combat child sexual exploitation at the national and local levels. The Addis Ababa city government shall plays a crucial role in awareness raising about the subject matter and fighting against the devastating effect of trafficking women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Interview Guide

1. Interview Guide for Trafficked Children Engaged in Prostitution

The overall purpose of this research is to produce an ethnographic account of trafficked children engaged in prostitution in Addis Ababa. For that reason, the following guiding questions are set out for trafficked children engaged in prostitution.

- 1) Sex _____
 - 2) Age _____
 - 3) Educational background /level _____
 - 4) Marital status _____
1. Would you tell me where you originally came from?
 2. If you are interested, would you tell me about your life history and family background in general?
 3. What is your general view or understanding of child trafficking and child prostitution?
 4. How were you involved in child trafficking? When and how did you come to Addis Ababa? Where did you settle? What happened after you came to Addis?
 5. What are the factors that push you to lead life in prostitution and how did you start it? Did you choose to be in such activity?
 6. What challenges and hardships do you encounter when you meet your customers?
 7. Have you ever been abused, assaulted or forced by a customer? If so, in what ways?
 8. Did you ever take addictive drugs, substances, drinks and other things? If yes who provides you with this addictive substance?
 9. Have you ever gone to health centers for medical care and services?
 10. Please mention the physical and psychological impacts you have faced due to such problems?
 11. How many years did you spend on this work?
 12. Have you declined to be involved in any act of prostitution? If so, what was the consequence that you faced?

13. What is your future plan or motive after this?
14. Do you have parents/ family? If so, do you want to be reconnected with them?

Any additional remarks?

Thank You!

2. Interview Guide for Key Informant Interview

Interview with Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE), Hope for Justice, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, police commission and Ministry of Justice.

I. Participant's Profile

1. Name of participant [Optional] _____
2. Sex: Male ___ Female ___
3. Age: _____
4. Educational background/level _____
5. Represented institution and location: _____
6. Official position/title within the represented institution: _____
7. Duration of engagement with the institution represented: _____

II. Interview Questions

1. What is your understanding about the problem of trafficking of children for the purpose of prostitution in Addis Ababa? How do you describe it?
2. What are the major contributing factors to child trafficking for the purpose of prostitution?
3. What is the role of your institution/ office in combating trafficking of children for the purpose of prostitution?
4. Did activities have this institution done to prevent child trafficking? Please describe the measures taken in your office?
 - A. Did you evaluate the undertaken measures? If yes, please provide copies of any impact evaluation reports.
 - B. If no, why not? What are the major difficulties/challenges your organization faces?
5. Have you ever taken any measures to empower the vulnerable groups? Please elaborate! Have you ever supported children that are victims of trafficking? If yes,
 - A. what accommodation is available for victims?

B. Is there a follow up?

C. Did your service make a difference?

6. Do you think that the government is giving the due concern to prevent child trafficking? A. If yes, how? B. If no, why do you think so?
7. Have you made any coordinated efforts with other stakeholders like the community or society in addressing the issue at hand?
8. What governmental or societal measures are devised to prevent trafficking of children to Addis Ababa? If yes, please describe.
9. Do you think that the government has established a mechanism to support victims of child trafficking? If yes, how? If no, why not?
10. How do you see the current anti-human trafficking legal frameworks in Ethiopia? Does it provide for special attention to children? Can you explain about its strengths or weaknesses?
11. What do you think should be done by the government and other relevant actors to protect children from being victims of trafficking?
12. How do you see the implementation of the anti-human trafficking laws with regards to children? Please explain!
13. Do you have any additional opinion related to the issue?

Thank you!

1) Interview Guide for Trafficked Children Engaged in Prostitution

ይህ ቃለመጠይቅ በህገወጥ የሰው ዝውውር አማካኝነት በሴተኛ አዳሪነት የሥራ መስክ በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ተሰማርተው የነበሩ ህፃናትን ሂወት ለመዳሰስ ያለመ ነው። የተሰበሰበው መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት እና አላማ ብቻ ይውላል። ለጥናቱ አስገላጊውን መረጃ መፈቃደኝነት፣ በግልፅነት እና በታማኝነት እንድትሰጡኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

የግል መረጃ

ሀ. ጾታ _____

ሐ. እድሜ _____

መ. የትምህርት ደረጃ _____

ሠ. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ _____

1. ከየት አካባቢ እንደመጣሽ ልትነግረኝ ትችያለሽ?
2. አዲስ አበባ ከመምጣትሽ በፊት ስለነበረሽ ሂወት እና ስለቤተሰቦቻሽ ታሪክ ጠቅለል አድርገሽ ብትነግረኝ?
3. ስለ ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር እና ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሰምተሽ የምታውቁውን እስኪ ንገሪኝ?
4. ወደ አዲስ አበባ መቼ እና እንዴት መጣሽ? ከመጣሽሽ በኋላ የት አረፍሽ? ያጋጠመሽ ችግርስ ነበረ ወይ ከተማ ውስጥ ከገባሽ በኋላ?
5. ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ እንዴት ገባሽ እንዲሁም ምን ያክል ጊዜ በዚህ ስራ ውስጥ ተሰማራሽ? ወደእዚ ስራ እንድትገቡ ያደረገሽ ምክንያት ምን ነበር? በፍላጎትሽ ነው ወይስ ተገደሽ ነው ወደዚ ስራ የገባሽው?
6. ይህንን ስራ በምትሰራበት ጊዜ የሚያጋጥምሽ ችግር ምንድን ነው?
7. ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ደርሶብሽ ያውቃል ወይ? ደርሶብሽ የሚያውቅ ከሆነ ጥቃቱ ምን አይነት እና በማን ነበር የተፈፀመብሽ?
8. በሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ ውስጥ በአካልሽ ወይም በስነልቦናሽ ላይ የደረሰ ጉዳት ካለ ብትገልጧል?

9. ሱስ የሚያስይዙ አደንዛኝ እፅ፣ አልኮል መጠጦች እና የመሳሰሉትን ትጠቀሚያለሽ ወይ? የምትጠቀሚ ከሆነ ማነው የሚያቀርብልሽ?
10. ህክምና አገልግሎት ለማግኘት የህክምና አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ ተቋማት ሄደሽ ታውቁያለሽ?
11. የሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ ላለመስራት ምን ጥረት አድርገሻል? በምላሹስ ያጋጠመሽ ነገር ምን ነበር?
12. ለወደፊት ምን ታስቢያለሽ፣ እቅድሽ ምድን ነው?
13. ወላጆች ወይም ቤተሰብ አለሽ ወይ? ካሉሽ ከነሱ ጋር መገናኘት ትገልጋያለሽ ወይ?
14. ተጨማሪ የምትነግሪኝ ነገር ካለ እድሉን ልስጥሽ

ለቃለ ምልልሱ አመሰግናለው።

2) Interview Guide for Key Informant Interview

ይህ ቃለመጠይቅ በህገወጥ የሰው ዝውውር አማካኝነት በሴተኛ አዳሪነት የሥራ መስክ በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ተሰማርተው የነበሩ ህፃናትን ላይ የሚሰሩ መንግስታዊ እና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን እየሰሩ እንደሆነ ለመዳሰስ ያለመ ነው። የተሰበሰበው መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት እና አላማ ብቻ ይውላል። ለጥናቱ አስገላጊውን መረጃ መፈቃደኝነት፣ በግልፅነት እና በታማኝነት እንድትሰጡ/ጩኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

የግል መረጃ

ሀ. ስም (ግዴታ አይደለም) _____

ለ. ያታ _____

ሐ. እድሜ _____

መ. የትምህርት ደረጃ _____

ሠ. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ _____

1. ህገወጥ የህፃናት ዝውውር እና ስለ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ያለህን/የለሽን ግንዛቤ ብትገልጧልኝ?
2. ህፃናት ለሴተኛ አዳሪነት በህገወጥ መንገድ ወደአዲስ አበባ እየተዘዋወሩ ያሉበት ሁኔታ ዋናው ምክንያት ምን ይመስልህ/ይመስልሻ?
3. ይህ ተቋም ወይም ድርጅት ይህን ችግር ከመቅረፍ አንፃር ያለው ሚና ምንድን ነው?
4. ለሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ ሲባል የሚደረግን የህገወጥ የህፃናትን ዝውውር ለማስቆም ምን እየሠራችሁ ነው? ምን አይነት እርምጃዎስ ወስዳችሁዋል ወይም እንዲወሰድ እያደረጋችሁ ነው?

ሀ. የተወሰዱ ወይም እየተወሰዱ ያሉ እርምጃዎችን ትመዘናላችሁ ወይ? መልስህ/መልስሽ አዋ ከሆነ የግምገማ ሪፖርት መስጠጥ ትችላላህ/ትችያለሽ ወይ? ለ መልስህ/መልስሽ አይደለም ከሆነ ህይዘን ለማድረግ ያልቻላችሁበት ምክንያት ምን እንደሆነ ብትገልፅልኝ/ብትገልጧልኝ

5. ለዚህ ችግር ተጋላጭ የሆኑትን የማህበረሰብ ክፍል የማብቃት ስራ ተሰርቶ ከሆነ

6. በዚህ ችግር ተጠቂ የሆኑትን ህጻናት እርዳታ ታደርጋላችሁ ወይ?

ሀ. መልስህ አዎ ከሆነ የሚደረግላቸው እርዳታ ምንድን ነው? ለ. እነዚህ ህጻናት ላይ ምን አይነት ክትትል ታደርጋላችሁ? ሐ. ይህንን ማድረጋችሁስ ያመጣው ለውጥ ምንድን ነው?

7. መንግስት ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ተገቢውን ትኩረት የሰጠ ይመስልሃል/ይመስልሻል ወይ?

ሀ. መልስህ አዎ ከሆነ ይህንን ብትገልፅልን/ብትገልጫልን? ለ. መልስህ/መልስሽ አይ ከሆነ ይህንን ብታብራራው/ብታብራሪው?

8. የዚህ ችግር ተጠቂ ከሆኑት የማህበረሰብ ክፍል ጋር ይህንን ችግር ለመፍታት ተቀናጅታችሁ የምትሰሩበት ሁኔታ ካለ ብታስረዳ/ብታስረጁ?

9. በመንግስት ወይ በማህበረሰብ ደረጃ ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን አይነት እንቅስቃሴዎች እየተከናወኑ ነው?

10. በመንግስት ደረጃ የዚህ ችግር ተጠቂ የሆኑትን ህጻናት ለማገዝ ወይም ለመርዳት እየተሰራ ያለ ስራ አለ ብለህ/ብለሽ ታምናለህ/ታምኛለሽ ወይ? ሀ. መልስህ አዎ ከሆነ ብታብራራው/ብታብራሪው? ለ. መልስህ አይ ከሆነ ብታብራራው/ብታብራሪው?

11. በህገወጥ የሠዎች ዝውውር ላይ የወጣውን ህግ እንዴት ታየዋለህ/ታይዋለሽ? ህጻናት ላይ የሚደረገውን ህገወጥ ዝውውር መተመለከተ ልዩ ትኩረት ይሰጣል ብለህ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ? የህጉ ጥንካሬ እና ድክመት ምን ይመስልሃል/ይመስልሻል?

12. በህገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር ህግ ላይ ያለው ተፈጻሚነት ምን ያክል ነው ብለህ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ?

13. ህጻናት ለዚህ ችግር ተጋላጭ እንዳይሆኑ በመንግስትም ሆነ በማህበረሰቡ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለህ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ?

14. ሌላ ተጨማሪ ሀሳብ ካለህ/ካለሽ እድሉን ልስጥህ/ልስጥሽ?

ለቃለ ምልልሱ አመሰግናለው።

Appendix 2: FDG Guideline

ይህ የቡድን ውይይት በህገወጥ የሰው ዝውውር ምክንያት በሴተኛ አዳሪነት የሥራ መስክ በአዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ተሰማርተው የነበሩ ህፃናትን ሂወት ለመዳሰስ ያለመ ነው። የተሰበሰበው መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት እና አላማ ብቻ ይውላል። ለጥናቱ አስገላጊውን መረጃ በፈቃደኝነት፣ በግልፅነት እና በታማኝነት እንድትሰጡኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

1. እርስዎ በእርሳችን ለመተዋወቅ ይረዳን ዘንድ እስኪ ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንዴት እንደመጣችሁ፣ ወደዚህ ከመምጣታችሁ በፊት ስለነበራችሁ ሂወት እስኪ ግለፅልን፤
2. ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከመጣችሁ በኋላ የነበራችሁ ሂወት እንዴት ነበር፤ እዚህስ ከደረሳችሁ በኋላ የት አረፋችሁ፤ ያጋጠማችሁ ችግር ከነበረ እንወያይበት፤
3. ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ እንዴት ልትገቡ ቻላችሁ፤ እንዲሁም ለምን ያክል ጊዜ በዚህ ስራ ውስጥ እንደቆያችሁ ብትነግሩን፤
4. በዚህ ስራ ውስጥ ምን አይነት ችግር አጋጠማችሁ፤ ይህንን ስራ በምትሰሩበት ጊዜስ ምን አይነት ችግር ያጋጥማችሁ ነበር፤
5. ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ደርሶባችብሽ ያውቃል ወይ? ደርሶብሽ የሚያውቅ ከሆነ ጥቃቱ ምን አይነት እና በምን ነበር የተፈፀመብሽ?
6. ተገዳችሁ በምትሰሩበት የሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ ውስጥ በአካላችሁ ወይም በስነልቦናችሁ ላይ የደረሰ ጉዳት ከነበረ ስለሱ እንወያይ፤
7. በዚህ ስራ ውስጥ እያላችሁ ሱስ የሚያስይዙ አደጋዎች እፅ፤ አልኮል መጠጦች እና የመሳሰሉትን ትጠቀሙ ከነበረ ብትገልጹልን በተጨማሪም ማን ነበር ይህንን የሚያቀርብላችሁ፤ ከየት ነበር የምታገኙት፤
8. ከስራው ጋር በተገናኘ ህመም አጋጥሞችሁ ያውቃል ወይ? ካጋጠማችሁ ምን አይነት የህክምና እርዳታ አግኝታችሁ ታውቃላችሁ፤
9. የሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ ላለመስራት ምን ጥረት አድርጋችሁዋል፤ በምላሹስ ያጋጠማችሁ ነገር ምን እንደነበረ ብትነግሩን፤

10. ወደዚህ ህፃናት ማሳደጊያ እንዴት ልትገቡ ቻላችሁ፤ አሁን ያላችሁበት ሁኔታስ እንዴት ነው፤
15. ለወደፊት ምን ታስባላችሁ ቢያለሽ፤ እቅድሽ ምድን ነው? ወላጆች ወይም ቤተሰብ ካላችሁ ለመገናኘት ፍላጎቱስ አላችሁ ወይ?
16. ተጨማሪ እስካሁን ባደረግነው ወይይት ላይ ልትነግሩን ወይም በጠቸማሪ እንድንወያይበት የምትገልጉት ጉዳይ ካለ እድሉን ልስጣችሁ

ለነበረን ወይይት አመሰግናለሁ

Appendix 3: Demographic characteristics of study participant

Individual Interview (IDI)		Focus Group Discussion (FGD)			Key Informant Interview	
Characteristics	NO.	Characteristics		NO.	Characteristics	NO.
Age		Age			Age	
10-14 years	2	10-14 years		9	20 - 35 years	4
15-17 years	4	15-17 years		8	>35 years	6
Sex		Sex			Sex	
Female	6	Female		17	Female	3
Male		Male			Male	7
Organization		Organization			Organization	
Hope for Justice	2	Hope for Justice	FGD-1	6	Hope for Justice	2
FSCE	2	FSCE	FGD-2	6	FSCE	2
OPRIFES	2	OPRIFES	FGD-3	5	OPRIFES	1
					MOWSA	3
					Police commission	1
					Ministry of Justice	1
Total	6	Total		17	Total	10