

**Child trafficking and its forms of child labor:
the case of traditional weavers in Shiromeda
area of Addis Ababa**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **CHILD TRAFFICKING AND ITS FORMS OF CHILD LABOR: THE CASE OF TRADITIONAL WEAVERS IN SHIROMEDA AREA OF ADDIS ABAB** submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programme of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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This is to certify that Mr. _____
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my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course **MSWP- 001**. His project work
entitled **CHILD TEAFFICKING AND ITS FORMS OF CHILD LABOR: THE CASE OF
TRADITIONAL WEAVERS IN SHIROMEDA AREA OF ADDIS ABAB** which he
submitting is his genuine and original work.

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ACRONYMS

MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MCDP	Multi-Purpose Community Development Project
ILO	International Labor Organization
CRC	Child Rights Convection
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FSCE	Forum on Street Children Ethiopia
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children
SNNPRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
FGD	Focused-group Discussion
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Program for Elimination of Child Labor
MOWA	Ministry of Women’s Affairs
UN	United Nations
BNWLA	Bangladesh National Women Lawyer Association

Chapter One

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Ethiopia has experienced a series of social, political and economic instabilities for the last couple of decades that have resulted in severe poverty among its people (MOLSA, 2005). The recurrent drought and its result - famine, have gripped quite a great number of people and have consequently exposed them to various social failures.

Though the toll of poverty among the rural and urban population as a whole is severe, its effect on children that constitute the major portion of the country's population is much more severe. While poverty is responsible for driving even younger children out of their rural communities to migrate to urban slums and urban children out on to streets, it also makes them prone to be fallen in the hands of cruel child traffickers.

Abject poverty fuelled by large family size against limited farm holdings of households, loss of parents, limited opportunity for schooling, low awareness of the community on significance of childhood and the rights of children, absence of strong law enforcement, among others, came out as the main reasons for children to migrate to Addis Ababa and become easy preys to child traffickers (MCDP, 2007).

According to MOLSA (2010) in Ethiopia tens of thousands of poor children are trafficked each year by individuals who promise education and better life in town. MOLSA further revealed that, most of the child trafficking takes place within the country and many boys are forced to weave traditional clothes for more than ten hours a day. They are supplied with little amount of food. If they cannot perform their job, they will be left alone and start street life.

Trafficking in human beings and, more especially, trafficking in children has given special attention by the international community for more than a decade.

According to the study made by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2010), globally, 246 million children are involved in child labor activities. Among them 179 Million children are engaged in hazardous working environment and exposed to different health problems and physical injuries.

According to the report these children are between 15-17 years old. Child trafficking and the ensuing effect of child labor and exploitation are pressing child right transgressions, which to some extent have nowadays caught the attention of concerned bodies both at international and national levels. At national level, the government has shown a clear commitment and determination to protecting the rights and promoting the general welfare of children with difficult situation and who are vulnerable to different forms of exploitations. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) has ratified Child Rights Convention (CRC) and other relevant international instruments and made them integral part of the law of the country. The FDRE Constitution contains an article devoted to the protection of the rights of children in addition to the Ethiopian Penal Code, the revised Family Law and other relevant policies which also provide legal protection and favorable condition to ensure the best interest of the child. Ethiopia also ratified the two ILO conventions on child labor, that is, Minimum age convention No. 138 and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No.182. The convention on the worst forms of child labor includes hazardous and life threatening works related to slavery, sale and trafficking of children, child prostitution, illicit activities which by their nature are harmful to the child's life and safety, which should be eradicated as a matter of urgency and without any precondition.

Most people are now aware that children and women are trafficked into the world of commercial sex, hazardous work and exploitative labor (MOLSA, 2005). This means that children's right is violated in many ways. Children are frequently trafficked into long and short term labor exploitation in agriculture, domestic work, and craft activity. In some parts of the world, children are exploited in mining or in fisheries. Girls in particular are trafficked into child domestic labor for families living in the capital.

A research report by Ephrem (2008) indicated that many children in Ethiopia are moved away from their rural homes to urban areas and are exploited in the informal economy, where they are even more difficult to trace and at high risk of many forms of violence. Individuals exploit children in begging, commercial sex work, craft activities like weaving, street lottery selling, car window cleaning and other street-based activities.

Therefore, trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another – within a country or across a border – and by someone or a group, or by any push or pull factors into a situation in which they are exploited. This exploitation can take many different forms but usually involves dirty and dangerous work for little or no pay, with inadequate rest time, no safety nets like health insurance or social assistance, and often with a degree of force or violence (Tarekegn, 2008).

Haspels and Suriyasarn (2003) confirmed that lack of economic opportunities and both natural and man made calamities can encourage people to leave their origin and migrate from rural to urban areas and sometimes across borders for commercial sex work and other exploitative labor.

Even though there is no systematically compiled and documented statistics as regards to the number of children trafficked in the country, hijacking children from rural or

urban area and transporting them to other domestic or international destinations for worst forms of labor like prostitution, house maid (girl children), daily labor, weaver, etc has become a common practice (MOLSA, 2010). As it has been repeatedly reported in Ethiopian Television Police programs, the brutal acts of domestic child traffickers has gone much beyond the imagination of our conscious – inflicting permanent physical damages on the children such as making them blind, crippled, maimed and burnt by fire to make them permanent sources of income as beggars. Furthermore, it can be considered as Ethiopia is in the top 10 African countries trafficking children effecting myriads of traumatic events like corporal punishment or HIV/AIDS (International Service for Human Rights, 2006).

Moreover, the study made by Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (2004) revealed that children in Ethiopia are frequently trafficked from place to place by relatives, brokers, friends, even with the consent of their parents.

The study further disclosed that, Poverty (economic incapacity of the family) is by far the most prominent pushing factor and root cause of vulnerability to trafficking. It was also inspired from the study that problem is mainly a demand-driven phenomenon. There exists a “market” for child labor in the city (employers seeking cheap labor of the quiet victims), and this is matched by an abundant supply of children in the rural area, most often from poor families, who are easy prey for those who seek to make a profit by exploiting their vulnerability. Wrong perceptions about city life and deceptions by traffickers were also contributing factors to the problems identified from the cases.

These children come to the cities with the traffickers by promises of good education or employment but end up as sex workers, domestic workers, or left on the street without food, shelter, clothing or any protection.

In response to the above problems, the Ethiopian Government ratified ILO's worst forms of children labor convention, 1999 (No.182) thereby committing itself to take immediate and effective measures to secure prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labor including trafficking of children. But, by issuing laws alone, trafficking cannot be prevented and due to the illegal nature of the act, it is not an easy task to identify and bring the traffickers to justice (Atsedowoine and Tsehay, 2000).

Child trafficking, as a process of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receipt of children for the purposes of sexual or labor exploitations is an ominous human rights violation being practiced in the country in a wider scale. With the exception of some survey studies made by the United Nations' agencies like International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), and some reports indicated by Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Child Labor Survey Reports by the Central Statistics Authority and few local NGOs such as Forum on Street Children(FSCE) and Mission for Community Development (MCDP) the problem of child trafficking in the country has not been properly researched and documented.

Therefore, the need for an investigation into the problem is all the more essential and timely.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Some reports estimate that over one million people are trafficked annually around the world, whilst child labor is any type of work that is damaging to the mental, physical and emotional development of the child. Across the world, in 2006, there are over 246 million child laborers. 186 million are under the age of fifteen whilst 8 million have been trapped by forced labor, slavery, serfdom, prostitution and armed conflict. Many of these children are victims of human trafficking. Though some child laborers

voluntarily work to provide a larger income for their family, a growing percentage has been deceived into this way of life under promises of a better future by the traffickers (ILO, 2009).

Like in many other underdeveloped countries, trafficking in children is one of the social evils that violate the rights of the children in Ethiopia. The major motive of trafficking in children in Ethiopia is for engaging them in a domestic work, traditional weaving industry, in commercial sex work, farm labor, begging, and etc. According to MCDP (2009) the magnitude of child trafficking in Ethiopia indicated that the problem is steadily increasing from time to time. Moreover, MCDP conformed that current experiences and preliminary findings in Addis Ababa revealed the trend of the problem continued to aggravate and turning the invisibility of labor exploitation into absolute ignorance from the public. Unlike other forms of violence against children, it appears that child trafficking and child labor seem to have been widely misconceived by the children's families and the community being equated with child work as benefiting the child and the family. Thus, it is not given adequate attention at all levels of the community. Such tolerance is also emerged partly because of poverty and lack of awareness on the legal implications of child trafficking as violation of rights.

Some locations in the peripheries like Shiro Meda areas are becoming informal centers for harboring a group of trafficked children, in a slavery-like situation and being exploited by immoral individuals (MCDP, 2007).

The problem of child labor is immense. Its elimination requires a concerted effort by governments, international organizations, employers, trade unions, NGOs, local communities, the children themselves and their parents.

In Ethiopia, child trafficking has become very common these days. The girls are brought from rural areas where they lead a sub standard life to urban centers like Addis Ababa. They are brought with promises of better life and education and end up as servants and commercial sex workers. According to the Addis Ababa Office of Social Affairs, 84% of the child labor workers in the city are girls. Increasing number of boys are also heading to urban areas in search of better life. Some woredas of Gamo Gofa Zone, south Ethiopia, is one of the source places in Ethiopia for trafficked children. They come to Addis Ababa and some other towns predominantly for activities related to weaving (traditional garment making). They have concentrated in certain corners of the capital of which Shiro Meda is the prominent. They are there only to work and enhance the income of the people who claim to have ownership rights over them only because they brought them here (Action Community Development Consults, 2007). Children (boys) involved in weaving activities work under terrible conditions, bent over for the most part, given little food, having to sleep in a very confined condition and suffering from eyesight problems due to poor light conditions. They are not allowed to go outside to play or associate with other peers for fear of being penalized by employers. They are also prohibited from attending school. These children work for longer hours (on average for 14 hours daily) as slaves, facing harsh punishments (MCDP, 2009).

According to MCDP, 2007, there are rich provisions regarding child trafficking in the legislative frameworks which are acknowledged in the CRC, ACRWC, FDRE Constitution, Revised Criminal Code, Family Law, etc. The revised criminal code of Ethiopia added a considerable improvement in the legal provisions concerning child trafficking and labor exploitation. Though, limitations in the legal and policy atmospheres at national and regional levels are undeniable, the problem is often

fueled by the perpetuating drawbacks in the implementation and enforcement fronts (MOLSA, 2005). Major constraints and challenges in this aspect are mainly related to structural gaps, human and financial resource problems, lack of commitment, low awareness and negative outlooks, poor reporting systems and up-to-date information in the sector, etc.

Furthermore, actions towards child labor and trafficking at national level are still premature and there is long way to go in order to ensure the rights of many disadvantaged and vulnerable children from ill-effects of the problem. Child labor and the worst forms of it damages children's health, threatens education and leads to further exploitation, abuse and exposes them to separation. Hence, lack of immediate actions on the elimination of worst forms of child labor will undoubtedly perpetuate the cycle of poverty and exploitation of children.

The focus of the study was to investigate the problem of child trafficking in Shiromeda area of Addis Ababa as a destination place of trafficked children. So, in order to systematically disclose the underlining factors for the existence of the practice and to expose the magnitude of its spread and nature, the study was conducted in shiro meda area of the capital of the country that is considered to be good representative area.

Shiro meda represents the northern part of Addis Ababa beneath the Entoto Highland and where child trafficking, especially for weaving activity is said to be high. This place is known to be hiding place especially for boys who are trafficked for craft activity particularly weaving from Gamo and Wolayta communities in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

In this particular place of the city, victim children were approached as principal data sources. The major one was focus group discussions and case studies on particular cases of trafficked children – and their stories were narrated in detail.

1.3 Research questions

1. Who are victims of trafficking?
2. What are the factors that contribute to the trafficking of children?
3. What are the consequences on the children?
4. How are victims recruited?
5. What are the legal frameworks to protect the rights of the victim children?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.2.1 General objective

In spite of the fact that many factors are responsible for the ever increasing rate of domestic child trafficking, the general objective of this study is to deal with the causes, determining how serious these causes are, what impacts they have on the trafficked children, what long term implications they have on the human resource of the country and what measures are needed to curb the practice from the part of the government and the society at large.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Investigate the scale of the overall problem of child trafficking practices.

- Assess the root causes of the problem which includes assessing the push and pull factors.
- Examine the types of activities the trafficked children are engaged in.
- Identify major effects of the practice on the trafficked children.
- Suggest measures to be taken by the government and society.

1.3 Significance of the study

Child trafficking in Ethiopia is a tragic form of human rights violation. It is a tragedy, because beyond exposing the children to sexual and forced labor exploitations, the domestic traffickers inflict permanent physical and mental injuries on the children to make them permanent sources of income.

According to a study conducted by AGRINET 2003, considerable number of trafficked children and women were left with scars as a result of the physical violence inflicted upon them. Battering, maiming, mutilation and scars were some of the consequences of physical violence on trafficked children and women. But, to what extent the trafficked children are being victims have to be established.

So, the study was significant, in that it would:

- Provides information for concerned bodies: governmental and non-governmental organizations, community based organizations for devising preventive measures either to minimize or to do away with this ominous practice.
- Provides factual information for those who are engaged in decision making, directives preparation, laws enacting and policy making duties.
- Create awareness of the problem in the general public
- Initiate further study in the problem area etc.

- Whatever the results of the study may indicate, they are significant in pointing out the extent of the severity of the problem so that responsible authorities and societies such as: Ministry of Women's, Children and Youths Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Regional Offices who have direct concern with children affairs, CBOs and others would take appropriate measures to address and rectify it.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

Though the main sources of children to be trafficked are the rural communities, financial and time constraints were limit the study to be concentrated only in representative area of the capital Addis Ababa. The absence of research results in the problem area makes the study limited to rely on pieces of reports rather than comparing the study with other study results. The issue of child trafficking is not only taking place internally it is also cross boundaries; however, the study was limited only to the domestic practices.

1.7. Organization of the Study

The thesis consists of five chapters, the first chapter, which gives general background and statement of the problem. This chapter also presents the objectives and significance of the study, limitation of the study, operational definition of terms and identifies the research questions, as well as theoretical framework of the study.

Chapter two provides the theoretical framework and a review of the literature. It introduces the basic literature on the causes and consequences of child trafficking, the problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia, It also highlights child labor issues and a brief discussion on legal and policy framework on child trafficking. Chapter three discusses and justifies the methodologies used for the study which includes research design, study population and sampling, data collection instrument and method, data

analysis and also discuss some ethical issues. Chapter four presents and analyses the findings obtained by the methodologies employed in the study.

Chapter five presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation part of the thesis.

1.8. Operational definition of terms

Child: Every human being below the age of eighteen years. (Article 1, UNCRC)

The UN protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children has been adopted in December 2000. The protocol in its article 3(a) defines trafficking as follows:

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, or deception, of the abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of person having control over another persons for the purpose of exploitation (ILO-IPEC, 2002:7).

Trafficked children: For the purpose of this study, trafficked are those who are victims of the act of recruitment, transportation, purchase, sale, and transfer. receipt or harboring by the use of deception , coercion or debt bondage, whether or not any payment is given or received , for the purpose labor exploitation in the traditional weaving.

Child Labor: refers to child work that has detrimental effect on the physical and mental development of the children and interferes with their schooling.

Worst Forms of Child Labor: According to the ILO convention 182, the worst forms of child labor comprises

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced compulsory recruitment of children for the use in armed conflict.
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs.
- Work which , by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health , safety or morals of children.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

The study was adopting a **Polarity** research approach. Polarity approach analyses the problem of child trafficking as a polarity between the home culture and what the children face outside as opposed to what they expected. This concept of polarity assisted the researcher to find out if the influx of children to towns and cities through traffickers is due to such polarities as between the home push factors and the outside market for child labor. Comparative analysis between the home polarities, that is, the cultural upbringing, the expectations of the parents from their children and the seemingly promising and motivating aspects of the outside pull factors were analyzed.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

The trafficking of children is not new; it has existed for many years and continues to grow across all continents and all cultures. However, the limited numbers of research materials may not allow the researcher to make a comparative study on the trend, magnitude and effects of the problem; but there are still some available materials that have been conducted in the present decade. Some individuals and organizations, in addition to reports by the International Labor Organization (2009) and International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003) have conducted these studies.

Trafficking vulnerable children and young people is a violation of their rights to protection from exploitation, to play, to an education and to health, and to family life (ILO-IPEC, 2002). Under international laws, trafficking is a crime involving the movement of children and their exploitation. The movement may be voluntary or coerced; it may be across borders or within a country; and the exploitation can take several forms like sexual, labor, physical, etc.(ILO-IPEC, 2001).

When children take up a job but have not yet reached the legal minimum age for work, this is considered to be 'child labor'. When they are employed in hazardous or other exploitative circumstances, such as slavery and slavery-like situations, in commercial sexual exploitation or illicit activities, they are in a worst form of child labor. Hazardous work - according to the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No.182) - is "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children". No child under 18 should be in a worst form of child labor. Children under 15 (or 14 in some

countries) should not be in regular work, and children under 13 (or 12 in some countries) should not even do light work according to (ILO Convention, 1999) No. 138 on the minimum age of employment.

Trafficking children below the mentioned ages into the mentioned situations is in itself considered to be a ‘worst form of child labor’, because children who have been trafficked are in a particularly vulnerable situation. They are away from home, usually separated from their family and community, may be isolated in a destination place where they do not know the language, cannot get help and have no way to return to their home. Isolated in this way, they are commonly the victims of abuse of power. Trafficked children are totally at the mercy of their employers or the people who are controlling their lives and so risk sexual aggression, starvation, loss of liberty, beatings and other forms of violence (Pearson 2003).

2.2 Causes of child trafficking

The root causes of women and children trafficking according to different studies conducted by AGRINET (2003), Pearson (2003), ILO-IPEC (2002) and Bangladesh National Women Lawyer Association (BNWLA) (1996), are categorized into push and pull factors. The major push factors include poverty, unemployment or lack of economic opportunities, draught and famine, political instability and bad governance and poverty are important elements at play in explaining why some children are trafficked. However, poverty can mean many things and it is not by itself the answer to the question.

Poverty alone cannot explain why some countries have more children trafficking than others; some cities have worst forms of child labor than others; traffickers are active in some places and not in others; some communities face more child

trafficking than others; some families are more at risk of trafficking than others; girls are most at risk in some instances and boys in others. There are many children living in poverty who do not fall victim to trafficking (ILO 2009).

According to Tarekegn T. (2008), poverty is only one of a range of risk factors that create vulnerability to trafficking. Often children experience several risk factors at the same time, and one of them may act as a trigger that sets the trafficking event in motion. This is sometimes called ‘poverty plus’, a situation in which poverty does not by itself lead to a person being trafficked, but where a ‘plus’ factor such as illness combines with poverty to increase vulnerability. There are also, of course, risk factors that are specific to individual children or groups of children. These include discrimination, disability, or belonging to an ethnic minority that is disadvantaged in employment or social services.

Some triggers, additionally, can be said to occur, that is to say that children and families are vulnerable because of social development gaps such as: lack of access to education, discriminatory policies that marginalize some ethnic groups within a country; geographical factors such as climate change that devastates the livelihoods of farming communities are some of the factors that make children easy prey to trafficker (MCDP, 2009).

MCDP further explained that the pull factors are false promises of good employment and education opportunities, misconception of the city life.

In addition to these, ILO-IPEC (2003) further explains that the root causes of the trafficking of children is a result of demand for cheap labor and demand for young girls in the fast-growing commercial sex sector. According to the report, children are easily exposed to abuses due to the fact that they are less assertive and less able to claim their rights than adults, and they can be made to work longer hours with less

food, accommodation and payment. These are some of the demand factors that play roles in the growth of child trafficking according to the reports.

As Jeanine Redliner (2004) explained because of civil conflicts and HIV/AIDS the number of orphans in many developing countries is raising dramatically. Jeanine further explains, the rapid rise of child-headed households is creating fertile ground for traffickers. Trafficking is a human rights violation and a Crime. Traffickers violate the universal rights of all persons to life, liberty, and freedom from slavery in all its forms ILO (2009). Trafficking undermines the basic need of a child to grow up in a protective environment and human right of children to be free from labor abuse and exploitation (ILO, 2009).

Trafficking into child domestic labour also illustrates another vulnerability factor because, in some countries, children from ethnic minority groups or certain castes are traditionally exploited as domestic servants and may be trafficked into this servitude. Discrimination on the basis of sex, ethnicity, disability or race increases vulnerability to trafficking as well as to other forms of violence and abuse. Age is also a factor in assessing children's risk profile. The younger children are, the more easily their vulnerability is exploited. However, as they mature, children are more likely to make choices that may put them at risk – for example getting involved in drugs or petty criminal activity or wanting to break away from family or just explore the world, (Save the Children Denmark, 2003).

2.3. Consequences of Child Trafficking

Atsedewoine and Tsehay (2000), ILO-IPEC (2002), AGRINET (2003), ILO (2009) and Haspels and Suriyasarn (2003) confirmed that the consequences of trafficking is not only a social and economic issue, but it is also a health and survival issue. They

further explain that the victims of trafficking suffer from physical and sexual molestation, particularly rape, ruthless economic exploitation, infection caused by unhealthy life on the streets, and social discriminations. The consequences are not only traumas, loneliness, self-hatred but also serious physical and health disorders, including HIV/AIDS.

In the worst cases, trafficking and the exploitation it involves can cause a child's death, serious illness or permanent injury. Trafficked children may be denied access to doctors and health workers who could report their situation to the authorities. Often children who fall ill are simply turned out onto the streets by their exploiters and left to fend for themselves or in some cases may suffer a worse fate. In this matter, Haspels and Suriyasarn (2003) further explains that trafficking makes children drug dependent, deprives them of their rights to education and freedom from exploitation. Being in a trafficking situation also has severe psychological risks for children: they are separated from family, friends and community. They may be totally isolated by fear, including fear of threats against their families. Trafficked children often end up in a vicious cycle of desperation, trafficking, exploitation, dependence and re-trafficking. For these many reasons, children who have become victims of trafficking may lose all sense of hope and plunge into depression, leading them to do harm to themselves or even attempt suicide (ILO, 2009).

Trafficking has devastating consequences for those who fall victim to it, but it is especially damaging for children because its impact will last into the child's future (MOLSA, 2002). Child trafficking has a significant negative impact, first and foremost on the trafficked children and their families. A thorough understanding of the human and economic costs should provide the arguments for the allocation of

sufficient government resources to address child trafficking effectively, and to mobilize all those who can make a difference (Epherem, 2008). Trafficking Increases Social Breakdown and Promotes Crime. The loss of family support networks makes the trafficking victim more vulnerable to the traffickers' demands and threats and contributes to the breakdown of societies. For families and communities, trafficking weakens parental authority, undermines extended family relationships, and eliminates the family's nurture and moral development of children, ILO (2009). Trafficking interrupts the passage of knowledge and cultural values from parent to child and from generation to generation, weakening a core pillar of society. Victims who do return to their communities may be more likely to become involved in criminal activity, (Save the Children Denmark, 2004).

Jeanine Readliner (2004) disclosed that trafficking has devastating consequences for those who fall victim to it, but it is especially damaging for children because its impact will last into the child's future. In the worst cases, trafficking and the exploitation it involves can cause a child's death, serious illness or permanent injury. The journey might be treacherous; the conditions of work are often dangerous; the standard of living provided by traffickers is invariably substandard. Jeanine further disclosed trafficked children may be denied access to doctors and health workers who could report their situation to the authorities. Often children who fall ill are simply turned out onto the streets by their exploiters and left to fend for themselves or in some cases may suffer a worse fate.

According to ILO (2009), trafficked children are subjected to violence of many kinds. They may be beaten or burned to keep them obedient. The threat of such physical violence is in itself a form of psychological violence. Often, trafficked children are badly fed or even starved, again to make sure that they do as they are

told. Being in a trafficking situation also has severe psychological risks for children: they are separated from family, friends and community. They may be totally isolated by fear, including fear of threats against their families. Trafficked children often end up in a vicious cycle of desperation, trafficking, exploitation, dependence and re-trafficking. For these many reasons, children who have become victims of trafficking may lose all sense of hope and plunge into depression, leading them to do harm to themselves or even attempt suicide, Save the children Denmark (2004).

2.4. The problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia

Trafficking of children in the country occurs not only across the borders, but it also exists internally. Trafficking of children from rural to urban areas for the purpose of domestic work and sex trade is becoming a common practice. AGRINET conducted a study in Addis Ababa, Awassa, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa, and Jimma to assess the magnitude of the problem of women and children trafficked within Ethiopia. The study revealed that almost a quarter of the study population in some of the selected areas were trafficked by organized traffickers. Half of the study population especially in Dire Dawa and Awassa were trafficked and ended up as domestic workers, streetwalkers, commercial sex workers, daily laborers, and beggars.

According to FSCE (2008), every year children are trafficked in large numbers particularly from Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional States to Addis Ababa. FSCE further disclosed that, the statistical information obtained for about four consecutive years (2004-2007) shows that domestic child trafficking is dramatically increasing. From 2004-2007 a total of 2243

children were trafficked from rural areas to Addis Ababa. The data also shows that every year, children are trafficked in large numbers particularly from Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional States to Addis Ababa (FSCE, 2008). A baseline study conducted by MCDP on Child Trafficking in Chenchu Woreda of Gamogofa Zone, revealed that male children are mainly trafficked from this location for the purpose of engaging them on weaving activities (MCDP, 2004).

The study conducted by IOM (2006) on Trafficking in women and children in Ethiopia also depicted that, every day, large number of children and young girls flock from various corners of the rural areas to the major cities either forced or deceived by traffickers and their close relatives. It was inspired from the study that the trends of trafficking in children from rural areas of Amhara Regional State to Addis Ababa and or the regional towns mainly for the purpose of prostitution and domestic works. Another route was identified from Gamogofa Zone of the Southern Region Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, through which boys are trafficked for the purpose of engaging them in the traditional weaving industry.

The study conducted by AGRINET indicates that, some of the effects of trafficking are maltreatment at the work place, physical violence, sexual abuse, and economic exploitation and health consequences as major violence of human rights inflicted upon the trafficked women and children (AGRINET, 2003). The research results in this particular problem of trafficking gave emphasis to the trafficking of child girls and women. Therefore, the researcher found that conducting a study on the trafficking of children inside the country was very important to understand the cause, magnitude and impact of child trafficking in the country.

2.5. Child labor

The International Labor Organization (ILO) (1999) defines child labor as: “Not teenagers working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money; not children helping on family farms, not youngsters doing household chores; but children prematurely leading adult lives, working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health, physical and mental development, sometimes separated from families frequently deprived of meaningful educational and playing opportunities that would open for them a better future”. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a working child as one who is engaged in any work that is likely to be “hazardous” or to interfere with the child’s education or to be harmful for the child’s health, physical, mental, spiritual or moral or social development.

According to the ILO Minimum Age Convention, the minimum age for admission for employment should not be less than 15 years.

According to a UNICEF report on Ethiopia (2000), children up to age of 18 years comprise 50% of the population of the country and 20% of them live in extremely difficult circumstances. They are exposed to a lot of danger, disease and exploitation. These children include orphan victims of armed conflict, abused and neglected child workers, destitute children with or without families, street children, prostitutes and juvenile delinquents. Though the Ethiopian government has ratified the UN Convention on the Right of the Child, right and services to which children are entitled, such as protection, development and participation in social services are minimal. UNICEF estimates that only six percent of the needy children in Addis Ababa have the chance to obtain essential services.

When children take up a job but have not yet reached the legal minimum age for work, this is considered to be ‘child labor’. When they are employed in hazardous or

other exploitative circumstances, such as slavery and slavery-like situations, in commercial sexual exploitation or illicit activities, they are in a worst form of child labor. Hazardous work - according to the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No.182) - is “work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children”. No child under 18 should be in a worst form of child labour, should not even do light work according to ILO Convention 1999, No. 138 on the minimum age of employment.

Trafficking children below the mentioned ages into the mentioned situations is in itself considered to be a ‘worst form of child labour’, because children who have been trafficked are in a particularly vulnerable situation. They are away from home, usually separated from their family and community, may be isolated in a country or region where they do not know the language, cannot get help and have no way to return to their home. Isolated in this way, they are commonly the victims of abuse of power. Trafficked children are totally at the mercy of their employers or the people who are controlling their lives and so risk sexual aggression, starvation, loss of liberty, beatings and other forms of violence. Because any exploitation that includes trafficking is a worst form of child labor, children must be removed at once from this situation and be given the support they need to recover and rebuild their lives in safety and security (ILO 2003).

2.6 The legal and policy framework on child trafficking

A more comprehensive list of rights and protection for children is to be found in the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC). The convention address issues like:

- The right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development (Article 32,)
- protection from abuse, maltreatment, neglect and exploitation(Article 19,), freedom from sexual exploitation(Article 34,)
- protection from abduction, sale or trading (Article, 35),
- freedom from all forms of exploitation(Article 36,), and
- promotion of physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of victims of neglect, exploitation and abuse (Article 39) which are more relevant to child trafficking and child labor.

Moreover, the ILO convention (1999) No. 182 on the worst forms of Child Labor dictates the elimination of all forms of slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, and forced or compulsory labor including compulsory recruitment of children for use in the armed conflict under its article 3. The major significance of this ILO convention is that it considers trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labor and calls state parties to take appropriate measures as a matter of urgency.

Ethiopia has ratified the above stated international conventions including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (2002). The Ethiopian government has shown its commitment by incorporating the international conventions

on the rights of children in the country's constitution adopted in 1995. However, this doesn't mean that no additional effort is required to materialize this expressed commitment and to further strengthen the framework (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 2005). According to MCDP (2007) the commitment and the existence of legal instruments, enforcement of these policies on protection of child trafficking still needs more efforts. In essence, the government does not actively implement the policy and legal foundations. Some of the policy actions that are implemented are not monitored on a regular basis. Furthermore, there are also observable gaps, especially in the policy arena, to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of vulnerable children to trafficking. The major one, in this regard, is the absence of a comprehensive policy, guidelines and protocols on child labor and trafficking in the country, which could have given shared vision for different actors engaged in addressing the problem. Besides such limitations, in the legal and policy atmospheres, the problem is often fueled due to lack of implementation of policies this has to do with structural problems such as lack of adequate human and financial resources, lack of commitment and awareness and negative outlooks, poor reporting systems and lack of up-to-date information in the sector, low profile of child labor and trafficking agenda among various organizations and the public at large (MCDP, 2007).

Chapter three

3. Research methodology

3.1. Research design

The study design was a descriptive study that employed qualitative method of data collection. Qualitative research method is best suited for a topic which is sensitive and emotional depth that requires empathy and understanding. In addition, qualitative method helps to understand the meaning of situations, events, experience and action of participants. Qualitative research approach helps to study a social phenomenon within its natural context. It also enables to have in-depth understanding of a few numbers of cases.

3.2. Study population and sampling

Sampling procedures for selecting informants was snowballing method. The main target study population (primary source of data) was trafficked children engaged in weaving activity at the selected Shiromeda area. Shiromeda is located in the northern end of Addis Ababa under the Entoto Highland. This particular place is situated and governed by Addis Ababa City Administration, Gulele Sub City, Kebele 19/20/21 Administration. This is an area, compared to any other locations in Addis Ababa, which habituates large number of weavers from Gamo and Wolayta community. According to the report from Kebele Administration, the total population of the kebele is estimated to be 40,000. Weaver households constitute 41% of the total population.

In order to trace the first participant, purposive sampling method was employed. Given the sensitive nature of the problem and difficulty of interviewing trafficked

victims, selection of trafficked children were made possible via snowballing method (through contacts and peer guidance).

Considering the homogeneity of the sample respondents (ethnic background, birth place, age group, destination area, type of work they are engaged in) a total of 17 (five individual case studies and one focus group discussion with a group of twelve victims' trafficked children) engaged in traditional weaving activities were selected and interviewed.

A total of 17 respondents were taken as primary sources of information for qualitative data.

3.3 Data collection instrument and method

The study was employed different techniques for collecting data which are relevant to the objectives of the research. The research therefore included secondary data from different literatures which are relevant to the topic and primary data using focus group discussion, case studies with the victims or trafficked children and direct observation.

To strengthen the findings with some personal accounts, case study was conducted with five victim children. The purpose of the case studies was to demonstrate how different factors affect the life of children, and also to get an insight into the feelings and perceptions of the children about their life and the problem.

Observations at the work places of some trafficked children like weavers workshops were also made. Direct observation technique provided direct information to learn about the conditions of the victim children and their working situation. The findings which obtained from observations have been used to validate and verify information acquiring from participants with other methods. Therefore, the researcher employed observation as part and parcel of the data gathering techniques to capture information about a complete picture of the problem in the field.

In order to effectively make use of the method indicated above, a checklist of items and guiding questions were prepared to seek out wide range of qualitative information from focused-group discussants, case studies and direct observation.

3.4 Data analysis

All the data that have been collected from focus group discussion and case studies with victim's children were collected by using hand written notes. Categories or themes were determined based on the combination of the objectives of the study and the questions presented to the participants. The qualitative data have been translated into English. Each rough note has been converted to organized notes. Hence the analysis was made based on these notes. To understand the situation better and to identify coherent meaning out of each report descriptive analysis would be adopted as per the themes and objectives of the study.

3.5 Ethical consideration

The following ethical issues were considered and strictly followed while conducting the research with victim children. I have informed the respondents that they were randomly selected to participate in this interview and discussion. The purpose of the study was clearly explained to the respondents. The information that has been gathered from focus group discussion and case studies will be confidential and will not be associated with their names. Respondents have been informed that they are not forced to answer questions that they are not comfortable with. More over it was explained that the participation on this study is voluntary and if anyone is not willing to participate on the discussion or interview is not forced to do so.

Chapter four

Findings and discussions

In this chapter, qualitative data collected through focus group discussion, individual case studies and observation were analyzed, discussed and thematically presented.

The Focus group discussion was held with group of children.

4.1 Sex, age and education status of respondents

The researcher has presented the summary of age, sex and education status of respondent children who had been participated on FGD and individual case studies.

The data that are presented under Table 1 provide important information regarding the age, sex and education status of victim children.

Table1: Summary of sex, age and education status of respondent children

Sex		Age		Education	
Male	Female	10-15	16-17	Currently attended	Dropouts at primary level
16	1	8	9	1	16

4.2 Major problems of children

Searching of critical problems of children was the point of concern of this study.

Accordingly, respondents were asked to identify and prioritize the major problems or violation of rights in their locality that requires urgent intervention. Based on the data

secured from children, the researcher has summarized the major problems of the children as follows.

Table 2: Major problems as disclosed by children

Study location	Major problems
Shiromeda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Trafficking and labor exploitation in weaving. 2. Lack of access to education. 3. Physical abuse (corporal punishments by employers) 4. Absence of recreational place and reading facilities 5. Prevalence of addiction (smoking, chewing chat and alcohol) among adolescents and young children. 6. Skin diseases caused by shortage of water facility

4.3 Vulnerable groups of children for trafficking

Who are more vulnerable groups of children for trafficking and labor exploitation in the traditional weaving industry? This point was one of the issues of inquiry presented at the focus group discussion with children’s group. The summary of responses in general revealed that although children irrespective of their age group are vulnerable for child trafficking, there are special groups of children that are more vulnerable than others in the traditional weaving industry. Accordingly, informants identified younger male children from rural areas especially those at the age of 10 to 14 years being more

vulnerable than others. Various reasons were considered as to why traffickers prefer these age group children. In the first place, these age group children are easy to manipulate than adults; they do not demand and bargain on the amount of money that they deserve; and these age group children are easy to train the weaving skill as it is easy to supervise them during the training sessions. They are also providing longer service to the employer with full respect. According to the respondents young children will serve up to eighteen years for their employers with little or no payments. Regarding this ILO-IPEC (2003), confirmed that children are easily exposed to abuses due to the fact that they are less assertive and less able to claim their rights than adults, and they can be made to work longer hours with less food, accommodation and payments.

Moreover, respondents mentioned that family economy is an important factor to ensure social protection of children. In rural communities, children are there to provide physical and financial support to their family. However, with increased family size and decline of family economy, most families are not capable to fulfill the basic necessities of their children. Due to this, parents want to make their children as source of income for their family. For this reason, most families send their children to urban centers including Addis Ababa to be employed in the traditional weaving industry and other works. In supporting the above statement, the study made by Pearson (2003) and AGREENET (2003), confirmed that the major push factors include poverty, unemployment or lack of economic opportunities, political instability and bad governance are important elements at play in explaining why some children are trafficked.

According to the finding, because of death and family separation some children lived with single parents, while some children had been cared by grandparents, aunts and uncles prior to falling into the hands of traffickers. Based on the above fact the researcher learned that relatives were not in a position to shoulder the responsibility to take care of orphans and rather found other options as a means of avoiding the burden and hence sending them to towns.

Participants were asked as to who is involved in the trafficking of children and whether children are consulted in the recruitment process. Accordingly, it was mentioned that traffickers together with parents decide the recruitment of the children with less or no involvement of the child victims. In relation to this particular issue, a study made by FSCE (2004), confirmed that children in Ethiopia are frequently trafficked from place to place by relatives, brokers, friends, and with the consent of their parents. In most cases, children are not consulted about the case. The children are simply told after everything is decided. They told to accompany the stranger/trafficker to anywhere he goes. This was supported with evidence that none of the child victims of trafficking who participated in the focus group discussions were consulted about the issue prior to their departure. One of the focus group discussants who are 17 years old had the following to say:

I could remember the day and it was seven years back. I spent the day with cattle. As soon as I arrived home, I saw a stranger discussing with my father. I did not realize what they were discussing. As usual, I was told to sit apart as they did not want me to understand about the issue of discussion. They agreed to meet in the next morning. On the next day, I was told by my father that the man with whom he was discussing was about my future. He told me that I would go with him to Addis Ababa. I

had no chance to discuss why he told me to go with him. In the mean time, I was reluctant to go with him as the matter was not clear for me. However, my father told me that I had no option except going with him. On the next day, we came to Addis Ababa.

4.4 Factors that contributing to child trafficking

The study examined the major factors that contributed to children's vulnerability to trafficking and labor exploitation. Findings of focus group discussion with victims showed that there are a number of contributing factors for children to be vulnerable for trafficking and labor exploitation. The following can be taken as the major factors:

- According to respondents, economic reason as one of the major factors that forces many families to send their children to urban areas. Most of the children who are victims of trafficking and labor exploitation are from poor families. Most of the children revealed that their families are generating their income from farm activities. The money that the families gained from this activity is not enough to feed their families and support their children in their education. Due to this, parents forced to send their children to urban areas to generate some income.
- According to the respondents, urban life is another factor for them to left their home. They indicated that they always perceive urban areas as places where one can get better life opportunities such as better education and where one can get job opportunities. The respondents further disclosed that, they are attracted and easily influenced by the appearances of children who came to visit families during holidays and other occasions. Seeing the returnees

dressed well motivates them for coming to the city assuming that city life gives them happiness to enjoy. The child who participated on FGD said, *they visit their families in an impressive way with new clothes and shoes and pretend that they have good job, attend their education, and have gained good weaving skill that will help them generate income to sustain their life.*

- Due to the above reason, many families are attracted to send their children to urban areas including Addis Ababa.
- In relation to this, one of the FGD participants and a 17 years boy who works as self employed weaver said the following:

Most children and their families in the origin perceive city life as places where everyone can get better life opportunities. In our area [Arbaminch, Chench], many children are trafficked to Addis Ababa and employed in the traditional weaving industry. Most child traffickers had lived in the source areas and are well aware of the psychology of the community. Those children who were trafficked to Addis Ababa and worked for few years in the traditional weaving industry return back to home once in two years time. Many children and their families in the community see these children dressing better clothes and shoes. When we asked them, they used to tell us that they had jobs and earn better income. This had inspired me and other children in the community to come to Addis Ababa and employed in the traditional weaving industry.

- Participants disclosed that in the source areas families believe in having more number of children. Low family income together with large family size has

resulted in many families to fail to fulfill the basic necessities of their children and support them in their schooling. Due to this, many families decide on sending one or two of their children to Addis Ababa to be employed in a traditional weaving industry to generate income for them and support their families. It was mentioned that sending children to Addis Ababa is believed to have many benefits from different perspectives. First, it is believed to reduce the burden of the parents who are not able to fulfill the basic necessities of their children. Second, the children are expected to generate income and support for themselves as well as their families. Third, the children's families get small amount of money from the employers each year.

In relation to the above stated factors, the study made by MCDP (2003) and (2007) confirmed that poverty fueled by large family size, loss of parents, limited opportunity for schooling, absence of strong law enforcement, low awareness of the community on significance of childhood and the rights of children, false promises of good employment and education opportunities and misconception of the city life are among the main reasons for children to migrate to Addis Ababa and become easy preys to traffickers. Similarly MOLSA (2010), disclose that in Ethiopia tens of thousands of poor children are trafficked each year by individuals who promise education and better life in town.

4.5 Convincing mechanisms used by traffickers

Participants were asked about the different mechanisms traffickers use to easily convince and secure the agreement of the children and their families. The following are some of mechanisms reported by respondents.

Children who participated in the FGD confirmed that traffickers often promised that children will get better education and acquire basic weaving skills that enable them to generate income and sustain their lives. They also promise that they will enable the children to earn to support their families. Most parents in the source areas believe that children should go to urban areas to get better life opportunities. Traffickers promise the children's parents that, they will not only enable the children to acquire basic weaving skill, but also help them generate income to support their families. Hence, parents think of the economic advantage they will get out of sending their children to urban areas. They do not really recognize that children are spending their life in bad situations. Some of the families do not also realize that the type of work their children are currently engaged in. In relation to this, a 16 years old child engaged in as a self employed weaver had the following to say.

It is easy for traffickers to convince children and their families. Most of the children who are currently working as employed weavers had been attending their education while they were living with their families. They easily got convinced by traffickers. The traffickers promise to the children's families that their children will get better education and find them jobs that enable them earn better income. Traffickers convincing mechanisms are so sophisticated. The economic factor is pushing many children to leave their home. Due to the deterioration of family income, the economic factor is the first priority that forces them to send their children to urban areas including Addis Ababa. Hence, when traffickers promise us to create better opportunities to earn income, our parents do not hesitate and immediately accept the offer. However, once we left home and come here, the reality is

very different from what we expected. Our parents do not also follow up our situation as there is little or no communication

As indicated above, traffickers often use the financial weakness of the family as an opportunity to convince children's parents and easily recruit children. In addition to giving words of promise to support the children, they also attract the family financially. Most parents believe that their children would be a means to improve their income and living conditions. It was indicated by the children that their employers send some money (50 to 100 Birr) per year especially during 'Meksel' holiday each year. Parents give worth to the income they gain than their children.

4.6 Groups of children working in traditional weaving industry

The study identified two groups of children engaged in the traditional weaving work. These include i) children who work for the employers (dependent) ii) self employed (independent). The different groups of children differ in some identifying characteristics such as income, level of freedom, access to education, and length of working hours. A brief description of each category of children is hereunder.

Children working for the employers: Children under this group are mainly younger ones aged 13 to 15 years old, who work for the employers in the traditional weaving industries. They work under the direct supervision of their employers and work for their employers. They are entirely dependent on their employers in getting their basic necessities. The first year is mainly a training period for the children and thereafter, the children are expected to produce as much as they can for the employers. Once the children have acquired the weaving skill, employers expect much from the children to

produce more so that they can compensate the cost they incurred for the children during the one year training period. These children are not almost paid for their work. They are paid Birr 15-20 per week. They use this money to cover their daily meals on Sunday and breakfast for Monday. Almost all the children in this category stated that they are not allowed to attend their education. This is because they work long hours from 6:00 PM in the morning till mid night. It was also indicated that there are times especially on Saturday when they work the whole night.

Self employed children: these groups of children are relatively strong whose age is above 16 years. Some of the children are children who had worked for long years and satisfied their employers with their services are awarded with the weaving tool to start their own independent work and some ore children who disagreed with their employers and started weaving activities as a self employed. Once they become independent, a group of children up to 10, they secure a house on rent basis. Each child works for his own business and pay the house rent together. According to the respondents, renting a house together helps them minimize the cost for paying the house rent. These children were asked about the amount of income they earn. In this regard, they indicated that they earn relatively better amount of income compared to what they used to earn while working as employed weavers. As they get relatively better income, beyond fulfilling their basic necessities, most of them send some amount of money (on average 50 to 100 Birr every three months) to their families. Most of these children do have free time and hence attend their education in the night class.

4.7 Magnitude of child trafficking

Participants reflected two different views regarding the magnitude of child trafficking in the study location. Most participants claimed that there is an increase in the magnitude of trafficked children, and they mentioned the growing number of working children in the weaving industry as well as other sectors like lottery selling, shoe shining, car washing, etc. Most hold the opinion that it is less likely for the problem to decline with the increasing deterioration of the economic status of families, the increasing cost of living and diminishing land holdings in the rural communities in the source area. In relation to this a study made by MCDP (2009) confirmed that the magnitude of child trafficking in Ethiopia indicated that the problem is progressively increasing from time to time. In connection to this a child who worked as a self employed weaver and participated on FGD mentioned, *the number of street children is increasing from time to time. We see more and more of street children playing on streets. This is one sign of increasing trend in the number of unaccompanied children. This could be due to economic deterioration of the families.* Some participants felt that despite positive changes in the area of police interventions and community sensitization the action is still not strong to reverse the trend in the expansion of the problem. “The construction of new illegal houses is indicators to the expansion of the problem. When older places are surrounded by formal residences, weavers push forward to the remote outskirts and build new illegal houses to place more children”, said a weaver participant in the FGD.

A 17 years child who participated on FGD discussion and who is a self employed weaver also shared his opinion concerning the magnitude of the problem by saying;

The problem nowadays is not decreasing but not expanding as it was before. I don't agree with the views of those who claim the decline of the problem. The best example is the participation of parent nowadays in bringing their own children. Despite measures are being taken by police and kebele administration at various checking points in the southern region, unlike the previous times many parents are bringing the children instead of sending them along with other strangers. He further indicated that people may say that the magnitude of child trafficking and child labor exploitation is decreasing. The reason as to why people say this is that, they do not have concrete evidence as to how many child weavers exist in the community.

On the contrary, there were a small group of participants who felt that the severity of the situation of child trafficking is declining over time due to a number of reasons. Expansion of schools in the source areas is the most reported reason. In additions participants held the view that interventions being underway in education sector, child protection and community sensitization over the years have reversed a potential rise in the magnitude of the problem. In contrast to this the study made by IOM (2006) depicted that, every day, large number of children flock from rural areas to the major cities either forced or deceived by traffickers and their close relatives.

Although there are not available data that clearly reveled the magnitude of child labor and trafficking, unreliable evidences, researcher's observation, and views of some FGD participants confirmed that these days the problem has been a serious issue of concern. During the time of data collection, the researcher observed

numbers of young children whose ages around 10 to 12 working in a traditional weaving industry.

4.8. Children's working conditions

The researcher tried to investigate the working conditions of trafficked children with respect to some variables such as workload, access to education, food provision and living conditions.

Workload: children disclosed that they are working for six days per week. Children do not work on Sundays because; Sunday is a market day when the employers sell their products. As to the working hours, participants indicated that they often wake up early (as early as 6: 00 PM in the morning) and work till mid night. They also indicated that there are times when they skip their breakfast especially when they are busy and are expected to make the products ready. This is especially true on Saturdays in which employed child weavers are forced to work throughout the night to make the products ready for Sunday market. It was also indicated that some of the children are found sleeping in the working place. The above information reveals that some children work 18-20 hours per day. As a child participant on FGD clearly put it, *because we do not have free time to rest, most of us sleep in the working place. Especially on Saturday, we almost do not have time to rest and sleep. We work the whole day and night to make the 'shema' ready for the Sunday market. The next day we fall entirely exhausted. Each day, our employers closely supervise us and if found sleeping in the work place they hit us with copper wire and kick on our heads.*

The trafficked victims were also asked about the number of 'netelas'(a traditional cloth) a child is expected to produce per week. Accordingly, the number of 'netelas' a

child is expected to produce differs from one child to another depending on the age and physical maturity of the child, skill, and commitment. However, most of the children agreed that everyone is expected to produce 7-10 '*netelas*' per week. Under this condition, children serve an employer for about 7 to 8 years with little or no benefit to them. Self-employed children are said to have no limit in the number of '*netela*' they produce since they are free from pressure and exploitation of employers. Overall, observation of the situation witnessed that the working and living conditions of the trafficked victims seem to be generally terrible and discouraging.

Participants were revealed that there is difference in the working conditions of employed (dependent) and self employed (independent) groups of child weavers. Accordingly, children who work for their employers work in unsafe conditions. These children do not have free time to rest and play, not attend their education even in the night shift and work under pressure which mostly beyond their capacity. In this regard, Teanine Readliner (2004) confirmed that, trafficking has devastating impact for those who fall on traffickers, the condition of work are often dangerous; the standard of living they are in is always substandard.

Whereas children who are self employed indicated that they are relatively in a better condition and work in a better environment than they use to work as employed weaver. They have free time to rest and play, not forced to work under pressure, and not expected to produce beyond their capacities. Having worked for some time, they take rest in the day time. Besides, most self-employed child weavers attend classes in the night shift.

Working room is one of the indicators to assess the working environment of the children. The researcher has observed that children work in a suffocated room wherein up to 14 children work in one. The working room is generally dusty which

makes children vulnerable for infectious and communication diseases. As children during focus group discussion pointed out, if one child caught flue, it can easily be transmitted to all the children as we work in a suffocated room.

Access to education: Access to education has been difficult especially for those employed child weavers. Almost all the employed child weavers who participated in the focus group discussion reported that they do not have access to any form of education. Most of them reported that they quitted their education when they left their home. Although their employers had promised them to allow and support them to pursue their education, none of these children reported getting permission and support from their employers. On the other hand, self employed children have a chance to continue their education and some of them are continuing their schooling after many years.

Food provision and sleeping places: Children were asked about how many times they get their daily meals and the quality and quantity of food. Accordingly most of the participants indicated that mostly they get three times a day (breakfast, lunch and dinner), but sometimes when there is work load they are skipping their breakfast. The quality of food is found to be low quality, according to the evaluation of the children. It was indicated that the meal is prepared for more number of employees and hence the quality is not maintained. The type of food prepared for the family and employed child weavers is found to be different. As one child focus group participant is pointed out, sometimes they are forced to eat without souse. The children indicated that their employees buy them clothes once in a year. The type of cloth is also found to be of low price with low quality. The children are generally poorly dressed. The study assessed the condition of housing/shelter, where the child weavers live in and sleep. According to the researcher's observation and views of the children, child weavers

sleep in their working place in a group. The place is dusty and has no mattress. Some of the children said that they sleep on the chair with no mattress. In this regard, a study conducted by ILO (2003) depicted that trafficked children are totally at the mercy of their employers or the people who are controlling their lives and so risk labor abuse, starvation, loss of freedom, beatings and other forms of violence.

Health: With regards to their health, some of the children indicated that when they get sick, their employers cover costs for their medical treatment. Most of the children, however, reported that when they get sick, they do not get medical checkup and treatment. Still worse, employers do not trust the sickness and simply assume it as carelessness of the children. Therefore most of the children do not get treatment unless and otherwise their sickness gets serious. In agreement to this, the study made by AGRINET (2003) indicated that, some of the effects of trafficking are maltreatment at the work place physical violence, economic exploitation and health consequence as major violence of humans rights inflicted upon the trafficked children. Most often, their employers give them traditional medicines regardless of the type of illness and told that they will be healed soon. The overall condition of children is poor. The children are poorly dressed and their physical condition/status is poor. It is common to see scars and itches on the hands and fingers of most of the employed child weavers, which is the result of the poor sanitary conditions and unhealthy working environment.

4.9 Participant's attitudes and perceptions

Children who participated in the focus group discussions were asked whether they like the weaving work. All the children affirmed that they are not happy with their

current job and deeply regret for leaving their home. They also regretted for quitting their education for nothing. They were also asked to give their views on whether children should work in the traditional weaving industry or not. And, almost all of them affirmed that children should not leave their homes looking for better opportunities in urban life. They also added that none of them benefited through they worked as employees in the traditional weaving industry for many years. It has prevented them from attending their education and totally affected their futures. Despite this, some of the children working in the traditional weaving industries have accepted it as their life long career and do not aspire for other opportunities than continuing the weaving work.

Children who participated in the focus group discussion were also asked whether working as employed or self employed weaver is benefiting. Almost all of them agreed that self employed to be much better than working as employed weaver. In relation to this, they indicated many of the advantages of working as an independent self employed weaver. Children who work as self employed weavers have more free time to play with their friends and attend their education. They also get relatively better level of income.

Future aspirations of children: Children who participated in the focus group discussion were asked about what they would aspire to be in the future. The following are responses of the children in this regard.

- Those children who are working as employed weavers want to become independent and start their own work. They specifically mentioned the benefits of being independent as having more time to learn, study, and play with friends.

- Those children who are not currently attending their education aspire to start their education in the night class. They believed that they should first become independent so that they will have more free time to start their classes and study hard.
- Some of the children who are extremely dissatisfied with their current condition want to return back to their families and start their education.
- Some of the children especially those who are dissatisfied with their current work aspire to quit their work and look for other job opportunities.

4.10 Case studies

Case: 1

Age: 17

Sex: Male

He is a 17 years old child who has been exploited for 7 years in the traditional weaving industry. He faced a miserable life experience in these years. He explained the full story as follows.

“I was born in Arbaminch, Chench district. I grew up with my parents till age 10. While living with my parents, I was really happy. When I reached school age, I joined primary school and attended until grade 3. My parents make a living through traditional weaving and farming. When I was 10 years old, my parents told me to go to Addis Ababa with a person that I never had any contact before. They explained to me the man I was told to accompany was our relative. Since I was a child, I did not have better knowledge and sufficient information except I used to hear in my village that many children were going to Addis Ababa to generate income. After they had convinced me, they told me to discuss with the man. He promised to enroll me in a better school and give me all kinds of support to make me self-supportive citizen. He also told me that I would lead a better and decent life in Addis Ababa. Having given me such promises, I fully accepted the idea and came here with him. However, once I arrived at Addis, I found the situation quite different from what I have been told by the family and a man who brought me in this place.”

He further explained that,

“As soon as we arrived, he told me to start practicing the weaving activity. The first six months were for training period. After some months stay, I started the actual weaving work with five children in one working room, who were trafficked for the

same purpose. We used to work long hours a day. We used to wake up at 5:00 AM in the morning and work till 11:00 PM at night. All of us were not paid for our work. The employer only used to fulfill our basic necessities. None of us were allowed to attend our education. Working at night was very dangerous for health. It was cold, there was strong light which affected our eyes, and had not time to get enough sleep. I could remember one day, while I was working at night, I got tired and slept in the working place. The employer was supervising us and he realized that I was sleeping. He had a wooden stick at hand and hit me on my head and eye. Immediately, my head started bleeding. However, my employer did not take me to the clinic for treatment. I then continued working. In addition, as I was always working at night, I caught cold and it changed to tuberculosis. I was followed the medical treatment for about nine months at Specialized Tuberculosis hospital at shiromeda area. In the mean time, my mother and my brother came to Addis Ababa. Then my mother brought me to my uncle and started living with him. My uncle makes a living through traditional weaving industry. Here, the situation was already better than it had been before. More importantly, my uncle allowed me to attend my education while supporting him with the weaving work. After school and on weekends, I work on weaving. The class hour is from 8:00 AM to 3:30 P.M.”

I asked him: Does the weaving work have negatively impacted your schooling?

“I do not have enough time to study. Most of the time, I do not do my homework. I give attention to my work than to my education. This is because my uncle expects me to produce at least 5 ‘netelas’ per week and this is difficult to accomplish it while I am attending my education. My uncle gives me 10-15 Birr per week for recreation. In the future, I would be committed to be successful in my education and eventually be

self-supportive and productive citizen. I do not want to rely on the weaving profession as it is not worth paying. I do not recommend others to come to Addis Ababa and employed in the traditional weaving industry.”

Case: 2

Age: 15

Sex: Male

He is a 15 years old child weaver in Shiromeda area. I asked him to tell his situation and the following is the brief description of the story.

“I was born in Arbaminche area, Wobera Kebele. My mother died when I was 7 years old. Then, my father married another wife. Since then, my step mother did not want me to live in the family. We used to quarrel everyday even in times when I did not make any mistake. She used to hit me with the stick. In the mean time, a man who recruit children and traffic them to Addis Ababa came to our home. He told to my father that he wanted to take me to Addis Ababa. When the man raised this request, my father accepted the idea. I had no opportunity to say anything about my feeling. The man promised me a lot of things. He promised to enroll me in a school and fulfill everything I need in my life. He also promised my father to send him some money every year. Because of these promises, both my father and I were very happy about it. Then, we started traveling to Addis Ababa by lorry. On our departure, the man warned me not to disclose the case to anyone if I was asked where we were going. I sat inside his leg in the car for not to be easily identified by the police.”

“Once I came here, he told me to engage in weaving work. I found the work very challenging. Now, it has been six years since I came here and employed in the

traditional weaving industry. I work long hours a day. There are three other children employed for the work. We work in one room. We wake up at 5:00 PM in the morning and work till mid night and sometimes beyond. I am expected to produce 6 'netelas' every week to get paid 15 Birr per week. Our employer used to give me 10 Birr before, but now he increased the amount to Birr 15."

"My employer does not allow me to have any contact with my family. So far, I had no contact with my family for the last two years."

"When we got sick, we do not get medical checkup and treatment. Our employer gives us a pain killer and orders us to start working. The work itself is not proportional to our age and physical maturity level. This has a harmful effect on our health. If we do not start our work in time, our employer hits us with stick. We only have 3:30 hours to sleep. Even if we sleep, we do not sleep well as the place we sleep is not comfortable. We sleep on chair with no mattress. It is also cold at night as we do not have proper blanket."

I asked the child the child about the payment that he is earning

"He said it is very small amount. How can 15 birr enable us to buy meals for Sunday and Monday? The food prepared is of very low quality. Most of the food we eat is not fresh and sometimes give us leftover foods or they call it "Bule". This is harmful to our health."

I asked the child what his future plan is and what he suggest

"I am not generally happy with my life condition. I personally do not want to return to my family. If I go there, my step mother will obviously mistreat me. I would appreciate if any organization supports me to pursue my schooling which is basic to improve my life. Finally, I suggest children should not come to Addis Ababa and be victim of exploitation. Parents in trafficking source areas need to be sensitized about

the consequences of sending their children to Addis Ababa. They need to be aware that it is no more benefits them.”

Case: 3

Age: 16

Sex: Male

He is 16; a drop out in grade 4 was born in Arbaminche area in Chencha woreda. He explained the full story as follows.

He used to work in one of the employer’s home, who brought him six years ago without the knowledge of his parents. Explaining about the incident the child said, “I was playing and swimming with two of my friends in the river a little bit far from our home. A stranger approached us and asked about what we were doing there and about our parents too. Pretending he knew our parents, he told us that our parents were willing if we could be able to come to Addis Ababa and join a comfortable life. Nobody was hesitated because we had information earlier from others. I also know that this was the dream of my parents. For all of us, that was a golden opportunity and everyone agreed with his idea and followed him on foot until we get to the market place from where we travelled sitting at the back of the Isuzu car. At first he placed us at Wolayta Sodo Town in someone’s home for a week. After a week he brought me here and was working for him for about five years. Throughout the last six solid years of service, I had no contact with my family but he always cheats me as if he were in contact with my parents via telephone and reports to me false greeting and untrue information about their wellbeing. He was deliberately doing with the intention not to

send money to them. Had they known my situation they could have demanded him money or insist him to take me back. I was always in discomfort with the man. He used to beat me harshly. Finally I run away last year since I was tired of his maltreatments and joined another employer in the same village”. He found the new family by far better than the former. He said, “The former was so cruel that he doesn’t care about me. When I get sick, I never urge to ask him for help since I know that he can do nothing. He simply says, Take it easy! You will be fine soon! The last thing he can do is to buy an expired pain killer from the local shop which does not help anything.”

Two weeks after he run away from the former employer family, on a Sunday morning, he accidentally met the former employer while he was on Sunday leave. Explaining the situation he said, “I knew that the person was very angry at my decision to escape his home. Soon we met on our way, he came and gave me a crushing blow to my face and hit me on my abdomen with his shoe. I fell down and started to cry. Then, he was pulling my clothes by force to take me back to his home. When I struggled to resist by rolling over the ground, he tore my clothes into pieces. Then, person walking by came in between and protected me and advised me to come to report to the Kebele Administration for help. Nobody is ready to listen to my problem here. I was told by the guard at the gate of the Administration to wait until the person in charge comes to talk to me.”

At this point I asked him whether or not he informed the incident to the new employer. He said, “No! I didn’t tell him about the attack. He is his best friend. But I am sure others have already informed him. Had he been my father he could have helped me when I am in such terrible situation. He is afraid of the condemnation by the local community if he went against the abuser...” Underneath it all, he does not

have any idea of quitting or returning to the family. He said, I would like to stay with the new employer until I become independent enough to work for myself.”

Case: 4

Age: 13

Sex: Female

She is a 13 years old girl and she was born in Addis Ababa. When she was three both of her parents were died with six months difference. When she was four, she went to Chenchu to live with her grandparents. While living with her grandparents, she acquired a weaving skill with a guided instruction of her grandfather. She came back to Addis at the age of 10, quitting school in grade two and employed in one of the weavers' families at shiromeda area. However, she could not continue her education due to the fact that her employer did not allow her to do so. She starts her daily routine at 6 am and fetches water, cleans the house and starts weaving and produces five 'netelas' in a week. The circumstances entirely denied her a chance to attend her school let alone to get free time to play. Now, she is not feeling comfortable with her situation. Tears dropping, and with disappointment feelings she expressed, *I am really sorry for my bad luck. All my friends are attending school. I always think and dream about my fate of my future. It would be good if I were in school. Getting yourself inferior to your friends is so painful and that is why I am crying. It is my hope to be a nurse when I grow up. It is not my wish to remain in the weaving hole. I know that my wish cannot come true without education.*

Case: 5

Age: 17

Sex: Male

He is 17 and a trafficked child living with his employer in Shiromeda locality, in a place literally called Chefee meda. He was born in Gamo Gofa Zone Chenchu Wereda, Goko kebele. He lost both parents when he was 12. Then, he was brought to Addis Ababa by a neighbor and was given to a current employer (non relative). He is now working for about 13 hours a day. He said that the employer does not give him enough food to eat. He is not allowed to go to school. He was a 5th grade student before he came to Addis. Because of the work load, he has no time to play or take rest and even most of the time he is not allowed to urinate when he wants to do so. When he tries to go out to urinate without getting permission from his employer, he would be seriously beaten. As a result, he is exposed to a serious pain on right side of his abdomen. In addition, he has a problem when he tries to defecate. He asked his employer to take him to hospital, but he refused. He said, *despite my illness, the employer forces me to work hard to produce a seven 'netelas' in a week.* The employer does not believe me and he cruelly replies to my request harshly beating me with a copper wire. The child wants to escape although he had nowhere to go. As a result, he hates his life. He told his wish to the researcher that in the future, he wants to continue his education.

Chapter five

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

In developing countries like Ethiopia child trafficking and child labor are widely observed. Trafficking is a serious violation of children's rights, including specifically their rights to be protected from exploitation, to remain with their family, to go to school, to be protected from sexual violence and to have time to play

However, there is limited information on the situation of trafficked children involved in child labor, both in rural or urban areas. The researcher has therefore decided to undertake a study in order to get some picture on the causes and impacts of child trafficking on victim children

The report has five sections: introduction, review of relevant documents, methodology, findings and discussion and summary, conclusion and recommendations.

The major causes which expose children to child trafficking and child labor include poverty, death of one or both parents, the need to become economically independent, misconception about city life are among the major cause. Child trafficking affects the child's social, physiological, intellectual and emotional developments. In addition child trafficking exposes the child in to health problems.

To reduce and prevent child trafficking, alleviation measures such as: poverty reduction, awareness creation, family support, fulfilling the basic needs of children are considered as essential and critical

Most of trafficked children in the study area came from the same region to look better life, due to misconception about city life, false promise by traffickers, poverty, death of one or both parents and lack of awareness about the consequence of being engaged in traditional weaving activities are key factors that push children to leave their origin and engaged in hazardous labor work.

The major problems that have been face by trafficked children engaged in traditional weaving activity include among others: beating, frustration, denying education, low self-esteem, health problems, long hour and tiresome work.

Moreover, these children are almost always ending up in work that is dangerous to their health, safety and sometimes morals. They are not able to go to school and so lose the opportunity to improve their lives in the future. They are often cut off from their families and at risk of physical abuse and other forms of violence.

5.2 Conclusion

Although there is no well-documented evidence about the degree and magnitude of child trafficking and labor exploitation, one of the issues that emerged from this research is a rising trend of the problem in terms of its severity and scope. Lack of reporting also created a situation where it is difficult to quantify the magnitude of the problem with an exact numerical data. Nevertheless, from observations on the distribution of weavers in the study location, the concentration of trafficked victims seems to be higher. It also led to lack of focused attention and action to address child trafficking by concerned organizations. Unlike other forms of violence against children, it appears that child trafficking and child labor seem to have been widely misunderstood by the children's families and the community as child work is benefiting the child and the family. Such acceptance is emerged

because of poverty and lack of awareness on the legal implications of child trafficking as violation of rights.

It is learned from the study that there are many reasons for increasing vulnerability of children to trafficking and labor exploitation in the traditional weaving industry. It is found that the problem is occurred because there is a “market” for child labor in the City as a demand factor, and this is matched by supply of children in the rural area, most often from poor families, who are easy prey for traffickers. Poverty (economic incapacity of the family) is by far the major pushing factor and root cause of vulnerability. Children from poor families are the primary victims of the problem. It is found that most of the children entered into the work because of economic or social deprivations and to escape from unstable situation which exist in the place of origin. Wrong perceptions about city life and deceptions by traffickers were also contributing factors to the problems of child trafficking.

The study highlighted the nature and various dimensions of exploitative conditions experienced by different groups of victim children. The working conditions are entirely surrounded by exploitative environment. One of the indicators of such exploitative conditions could be observed from the age of the children including their physical and mental immaturity and the nature of work which is beyond their physical and mental capacity. Since they work in an extremely violent environment, children experience different forms of violence from employers.

The severity of exploitation varies depending on the category of children employed for others and self-employed. It was found that those children who work independently have a relative freedom and flexibility to decide on their way of life and on the working conditions. However, those working under full control of the employers seem to suffer with severe exploitation. However, most of the children claimed that their engagement on weaving activity denied them an opportunity to pursue their education.

Finally, this study demonstrated that circumstances that expose children to child trafficking and labor exploitation are complex and interrelated and therefore; the interplay of a number of factors need to be critically considered in addressing the problem. The overall impression obtained from the study is that, the root causes of the problem of child trafficking are attached with cultural, social and economic base.

5.3 Recommendations

- The pushing factors for children to be victim for child trafficking are poverty, death of one or both parents and violence within the home. Therefore intervention to combat child trafficking and child labor must be based on careful analysis of the particular context and the situation of children involved. Programs must be planned and sustainably implemented with the full participation of children, parents, the community and employers through developing standardized operational guidelines.
- Conducting awareness raising programs for children as well as employers, parents and decision makers regarding the harmful effect of child trafficking

and child labor is important for the dual purpose of protecting the rights of children currently involved and for prevention in the future.

- One of the major issues identified from the study is the involvement of parents, relatives and neighbors in the trafficking of victims. Hence, family and community level intervention needs to be undertaken to bring positive attitudinal change and ensure sustainable economic empowerment of the families at the source and destination sites.
- Form networks at various operational levels involving NGOs, CBOs, schools, government organizations, etc. to form a protective system for vulnerable children.
- Organize supports to reunify/reintegrate trafficked children arriving at bus station in Addis Ababa with their families or communities they come from.
- Trafficked children involved in the worst forms of child labor experience a lot of problems. These problems have negative impacts on the social, emotional, physical, intellectual, and the overall development of the child. Thus protection measures to minimize trafficking will have to be taken by all responsible bodies in government, CBOs and employers.
- Establish 'wereda' child protection committees comprising of sector government offices and CBOs to enhance the process of identification of victims, rescuing them from trafficking and exploitation.
- Target those who are involved in and benefit from child trafficking such as traffickers, employers, brokers, etc, and making them as part of the solution of the problem. This could be achieved with information and education to change attitude and behavior and through discussion, sensitization, peer campaign, etc

- Assess the legal and administrative framework. Identify gaps in policy and advocate for improvements, which are sensitive to child trafficking and child labor.
- Build the economic capacity of the poor households (children's families at the source and weaver household's at destinations) by supporting their involvement in alternative livelihood options along with farming and weaving.
- Organize the weavers into cooperatives and support them to adapt modern weaving technologies. By doing so, they can improve their productivity which in turn increases their profit. It also reduces the high demand for cheap (child labor) which ultimately contributes to the reduction of child labor exploitation.
- Physical violence, health problems, emotional and social problems such as frustration, loneliness, etc. are the major problems which trafficked children are facing. Thus it is essential to improve access to relevant health service, education, recreation and a supportive environment for vulnerable children.
- Work in collaboration with the existing weavers associations and Gamo Idirs to integrate child protection policy in their by-laws, so that children would get the necessary protection at the work place. Hence, strengthening the capacity of the association /idir leadership and improving their attitude and knowledge on child labor exploitation and on child protection helps to achieve this effort.
- Establishing temporary shelters where the rescued victims could stay under the care and support of governmental or non-governmental organization, until other sustainable alternative is required. The temporary shelter gives various services to the children in order to rebuild their psycho-social, medical and legal needs. Such efforts can be achieved through establishing referral systems

by developing partnership relations and collaboration with organizations working on the same problem.

- Action must be taken to rescue children who have been trafficked and to return them to the extent possible to family and school so that they can rebuild their life. Getting the consent of the child, conducting family tracing and assessing the rehabilitation needs of the children has to be well dealt and designed before making decisions on child-family reunification
- Experience shows that the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking is highly complex and challenging. It requires highly skilled professionals and the resource to undertake long-term programs to support the children. Finding alternative strategies to community based rehabilitation programs might provide some possibilities for more sustainable action. Hence, long-term funding and follow up need to be considered in order to bring meaningful change in the lives of the children.

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Guiding questions for an FGD with trafficked children

1. Where are you originally from?
2. Why did you left your home and came to Addis Ababa?
3. How and/or with whom did you come to Addis Ababa?
4. What was your feeling while leaving home for Addis Ababa?
5. What was the main reason/s that forced you to leave home and join this work?
6. What was the promise given or your wish to be at the time of recruitment?
7. Where or with who did you first stayed when you arrived at Addis Ababa?
8. What are the main problems that you have faced since you came to Addis Ababa?
9. Do you have any contact with your family?
10. What are the major problems you encounter in relation to your work?
11. Who do you call/where do you go when you are in trouble?
12. How do you describe your relationship with your employers?
13. How do you feel about your present work condition?
14. How do you explain the current conditions of child trafficking?
Increasing/decreasing?
15. What do you think should be done to protect children from child trafficking and labor exploitation?
16. What do you aspire in the future?

Checklist for Case Studies (Individual interview with trafficked children)

1. Name
2. Age
3. Religion
4. Place of origin
5. Educational background
6. Are your parents alive?
7. Address of living parents
8. How many siblings do you have?
9. Occupation of your parents
10. Who insisted /decided your recruitment?
11. What was your feeling while leaving home for Addis Ababa?
12. What was the main reason/s that forced you to leave home and join this work?
13. What was the promise given or your wish to be at the time of recruitment?
14. Do your family know about your current situation?
15. What do you do at present/where do you work?
16. What are the main problems that you have faced since you came to Addis Ababa?
17. What is the type and amount of remuneration you get for your labor?
18. What are the major problems you encounter in relation to your work?
19. How do you feel about your present work condition?
20. Do you think children should leave their home to work like you?
21. What do you aspire in the future?
22. What do you think should be done to protect children from child trafficking and labor exploitation?

