



**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

**CAUSES OF CHILD MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING FROM  
RURAL AREAS OF SOUTH REGION TO HAWASSA TOWN**

**RESEARCH PAPER FOR PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF MSW**

**SUBMITTED BY NAFKOTE TESHOME**

**ENROLMENT NO: ID1115166**

**ADDRESS 0910407451**

**APRIL, 2015**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	PAGE
<b>Chapter one: <u>Introduction</u></b>	
1. General background of study.....	1-2
1.1. Objectives.....	3
1.2.1. General objectives.....	3
1.2.2. Specific objectives.....	3
1.2 Statement of problem.....	3-4
1.3. Significance of the study .....	4-5
1.4. Scope of the Study.....	5
1.5 Operational terms definition.....	5-6
1.5. Research Methodology.....	6-7
1.5.1. study area .....	6
1.5.2. Sources of data.....	6
1.5.3. Methods of data collection.....	6-7
1.5.4. Sampling Techniques.....	6-7
1.5.5. Method of data analysis and presentation.....	6-7
CHAPTER TWO	
2. Review of Related Literature.....	8-102
Reference	
Appendix	

## LIST OF TABLES, CHARTS AND GRAPHS

<b><u>TABLE</u></b>	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
1. Age distribution of migrated children -----	13
2. Sex distribution of migrated children-----	14
3. Major origins and directions of child migration-----	16
4. Age distribution of trafficked children-----	19
5. Sex distribution of trafficked children-----	21
6. Sex distribution of trafficked children from archive investigation-----	21
7. Number of trafficked children from their parents response -----	23
8. Archives on the number of trafficked children-----	23
9. Major origins and directions of child trafficking-----	24
 <b><u>CHART</u></b>	
1. Common physical challenges of children after migration-----	27
2. Common psychosocial hazards of children after migration-----	28
3. Labor exploitation facing children after migration-----	29
 <b><u>GRAPH</u></b>	
1. Major causes of child migration-----	18
2. Major causes of child trafficking-----	25

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my deep appreciation and sincere thanks to my advisor Mr. Dawit (MSW) and school of social work at IGNOU. My heartfelt gratitude also goes to who is the most to me my husband Yeabsira Nazib and my father Mr. Teshome Dinegde for their willingness support meticulous revision and correction of the draft protocol and constructive advice during the final paper and for their support on financial, material and for their heartfelt advice.

I would like to mention my gratitude to my cousin Engineer Axume Tesfaye for his willingness support by financial. Finally I wish to express my gratitude and pay deep respect to SNNP region women's and children's affairs Bureau, save the children and SNNP Region social affairs bureau and respondents of my research paper.

**Enrolment No :**-----

**Date of Submission** -----

**Name Of the study Center** -----

**Name of the Guide** -----

**Title of the project**-----

**Signature of the Student**-----

**Signature :** ----- **Name & Address of student:**-----

**Name & Address of Guide:**-----

-----

----- **Date**-----

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The problems that occur to children, child movement (i.e., migration and trafficking) from rural to urban, urban to urban, country to country is the forth coming debilitating situation to children, family, community and nation as a whole. Written testimonials reveal that the problems (i.e., child migration and trafficking) are associated with long history, but most persistent in the contemporary global situation. For example, a study conducted by Singh quoted by Gautam (2005) showed that people including children are moving from one place to another since long time, and it is non-stopping international scenario which might be due to multi-dimensional pressing events such as social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and further determinants.

Needless to say, as it has been revealed in the above figure, children account for the lion's share of the total population, and that they are the integral role taker for the global, and/or national development since they are individuals who are indebted to inherit all cultural, social and economic rights, values and responsibilities to contribute on their behalf, and that everybody needs to hug, cuddle and treat them in such a way to achieve what they want to be. However, tremendous research investigations revealed about the general problems that face international children as they are subject to different terrifying situations like abuse and neglect, bullying, violet cultural rights, warfare, and structural violence stemming from poverty (Assefa and Dilnessaw quoted by Belay Tefera, 2006) and inequalities.

An investigation made by UNICEF and UNAIDS quoted by Assefash (2006) reflected the presence of 4.5 million orphaned children in Ethiopia which might be due to one or more related scenarios. Moreover, it has been notified as a great number of children in Ethiopia are living under difficult circumstances such as poverty, cultural influences, diseases, illiteracy etc (MOLSA cited in Belay Tefera, 2006).

Child abandonment in conjunction child independent migration and trafficking is a terrifying global impediment that children face-off with its adverse consequences on the personality and intellectual development , which in turn, putting a black mark on the survival of a nation .

Research and observations attest to the fact that the young children and teenage boys and girls in particular, make up bulk of the migrant population. Because of their ages, among many other reasons, children and youths are vulnerable to the attractions and outward appeal of life in the cities. they are also likely to take risks and pay any price in an effort to escape the hard and monotonous life circumstances back in their places of origin. Nevertheless, once they find themselves in the urban environment, they begin to realize that much is actually contrary to the happy anticipations they had entertained when they set off for their destinations. To their disappointments, they instead often become exposed to multiplying difficulties that lead to a chain of serious consequences. Foremost, among the problems that migrating children in the teenage years are bound to face in an urban setting is, sexual exploitation. Current trends show that the problems confronting migrating children will continue to get worse, with possibilities of reaching crisis proportions, unless some measure is taken before it is too late. Because of the above stated situations I have been impressed to do this research based on the south region awasa town recent situations.

Through considering the above invariably real threats to improve the status of children through having relatively reliable data so as to find new perspectives is a primary concern for an organization in charge of children's affair. Assessing the situation of child trafficking and migration in one track of investigating children's problems to set priorities and to make use of appropriate decision.

Therefore, understanding the situation of children is not one off-process instead it involves performing overtime and should touch the situation along with progress through conducting more practical studies focusing on real children's life styles, needs and wants; however, it should not be vain as the comment forwarded by Bethlehem (2006) children's situation in Ethiopia extremely characterized by the absence of children's perspectives and experiences.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study**

### **1.2.1. Main objectives**

The main objective of the study was to examine the main causes of child migration and trafficking from rural areas of the region and to indicate practical measures, which in turn, to prevent and control the perceived problems.

### **1.2.2. Specific objectives**

The study specifically designed:

- To find out the major causes of child migration and trafficking.
- To observe the common consequences of child movement (i.e., child migration and trafficking) in the pre-and post movement.
- To examine the perceived roles of GOs and NGOs in preventing and controlling child migration and trafficking.
- To recommend the means to prevent and control child migration and trafficking.

## **1.3 Statement of the problems**

Reminding the above instances as a spring board , child movement and trafficking to the global, continental, national, and regional ensnaring focal problems to be prevented and controlled through developing new strategies that are commensurate to the local situation and/or tailoring universal remedial actions in such a way possible to the existing environment. Thus, focusing on the above fundamental premises, and to attain the objectives, the following research questions were formulated for investigation: on south regional context previously there is a research by regional social affairs bureau regarding to child abandonment, migration and trafficking on a regional background not on Hawasa basis. So it doesn't proof the question and the reason why there is child migration and trafficking from other areas of the region to the Hawasa town. So I believe that this research paper show more ways of prevention areas and it will fill the gap particularly as Hawasa town case.



- Is child migration prevalent in Hawassa town?
- What are the major causes of child migration?
- Is child trafficking prevalent in Hawassa town?
- To which directions child trafficking was common areas of the region?
- What are the main causes of child trafficking?
- Do child migration and trafficking result in certain adverse consequences?
- What were the perceived roles of GOs and NGOs in preventing and controlling child migration and trafficking?
- What practical measures are required in relation to the objective realities of SNNPR to prevent and control the existing problems?

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The study has practical implications to the objective realities of Ethiopia particularly to the Southern Region especially for Hawasa town underlining on the mechanisms how to manage the escalating rate of child movement and trafficking. In a more concise explanation, the study may indicate the following significant directions and deliver critical assignments for every concerned individual at every level of community. There is around 14,900 migrated children's lived in Hawasa town and around areas of the region.

- ❖ Helping as a stepping stone to take practical measures on how to prevent and control child movement (i.e., migration and trafficking) and abandonment.
- ❖ Finding out and discussing on mechanisms that the community can play roles in:
  - ◆ Helping and rehabilitating already migrated, trafficked and/or abandoned children where they are currently living.
  - ◆ Creating awareness to policy makers on the reconsideration of policies, strategies, and objectives those are more relevant to Ethiopia with regard to

child right conventions and/or proclamations ;NGOs and GOs that are working on children about the recapitulation of different conventions introduced on the rights of children

- ◆ The study could be the land mark for further studies and may contribute as a base line survey providing confidence to different organizations and/or researchers so as to obtain rough estimation for any project entitled with child migration, trafficking and/or abandonment.

## 1.5 DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

- ❖ **Child abandonment:** Children who have no home ,either due to the death of or rejection by their parents or the unavailability or rejection of extended family due to serious economic problems such as poverty, or it may be a rejection of the child by per se (UNICEF quoted by Getnet, 2000; UNICEF quoted by Sexton, 2005)
- ❖ **Child trafficking:** Requirement , transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons through threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for a purpose of exploitation. (UN Protocol quoted by Yoseph, Mebratu and Belete, 2006).
- ❖ **Child migration:** Voluntary child migration.(UN Protocol quoted by Yoseph, Mebratu and Belete, 2006)
- ❖ **Child:** A person whose age is 18 or below (UN Protocol, 2000.Article: 3; Section: D)
- ❖ **Child movement:** A statement to describe “child migration and child trafficking.”
- ❖ **Physical hazards on children:** This may contain both physical maltreatments (i.e., an act of commission with an aggressive component involving actual physical contact of a non-sexual nature, and physical neglect (i.e., omission of the primary care taker’s or guardians or duty bearer’s positive attention to the demands of the child.(Riddle and Aponte quoted by Belay, 20006)

- ❖ **Psychosocial hazards:** Challenges that may encompass comprehensively the psychological, social and emotional dimensions. (Erickson, ).
- ❖ **Child labor exploitation:** A way of engaging children on activities that damages their health, threaten their education and result in further exploitations and abuse. (ILO, quoted by UNICEF, 2006 )

## 1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1.6.1 Study Area

The researcher prefers the study area because there are many child offenders trafficking and huge amount of street children's in the town of Hawasa. So the researcher able to get an appropriate or relevant information about the problem. Therefore, the researcher selects the study area because of the above reasons.

### 1.6.2 SOURCES OF THE DATA

Both primary and secondary data sources used. **Primary data** obtained from interview of respondents and informants like from trafficked and migrated children's which lives in the street and in rehabilitation centers and in juvenile delinquency correctional centers and FGD (focus group discussion) with professionals from NGO's and Government Bureaus. Whereas, **secondary data** is obtained by reviewing related literature such as books articles journals, inter professional discussion and internet.

### 1.6.3 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

This study used **non probable sampling method** specifically purposive or judgmental the reasons for using this technique: It is less time consuming to select respondents, the enabled the researcher assume to ask 63 migrated children's and 29 trafficked children those were willing to answer the research interview.

### 1.6.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The studies primary data collection item is from selected target group by using personal interview. The interview consists semi structure interviews. The **Semi-structured interview for**

**children:** This was the primary tool that was employed to obtain first hand information from children who have been migrated and trafficked. Interviews are using predominantly to open ended questions about a specific situation or events that are relevant to the interviews and interests of the researcher.

### **1.6.5 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed. The quantitative section includes numeric descriptions accompanied by percentage and tabular depictions. Then the collected data organized and tabulated the result conventional to percentage and chart analyzed. The information gathered from semi structured interviews and from FGD analyzed by using narration and by chart.

### **1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The main focus of the study is to examine the main causes of child migration and trafficking from rural areas of the SNNPR Regional state (wolayita zone, Gamo Gofa zone and Hadiya, Kembata and Bench maji zone) in the case of, Hawasa town.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1: Child Movement (i.e., Migration and Trafficking)

#### 2.1.1 Prevalence of Child Movement

Child migration as one mode of human movement is not uncommon phenomena throughout the world. Children as the integral part of human beings subjected to displace from their local environment to other areas for one or more reasons. An investigation under taken in Nepal by Singh cited in Gautam (2005) stated as the movement of human beings are observable from place to place since the beginning of human life, possessing a long lasting event due to interrelated dynamic factors that belong to social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and/or more due to pushing or pulling incidents.

Likewise child migration, child trafficking is a global phenomenon that afflicts national advancement, and draws the attention of international communities in order to remediate its persistence. It is the conviction of several scholars that involves smuggling human beings especially women and children from place to place without the consent of the person. According to UN Convention (2000) stated under Article 3, child trafficking seems to encompass the whole processes that may endanger children and their life whether the negotiations, the forces utilized, the mechanisms of transportation and other activities and attempts to pursue the objective. The problem, child trafficking, describes a pattern of human rights violations affecting at least one million children today - probably many more. It is more concerned with the business of taking children away from their homes and families, transporting them elsewhere, often across frontiers and even to other continents, to be put to use by others, usually to make money (Dottridge, 2004;Plan Togo, 2005).

Despite the fact that the agonies are non-tolerable for all individuals who are under the shackle of the trafficking, more pervasively children and women are vulnerable to the situation. The case in point is not unusual in Ethiopia. For example, Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (2004) revealed children in Ethiopia are frequently trafficked from place to place by relatives, brokers, friends, even with the consent of their parents. 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 especially mother to child transmission, access to education, discrimination against vulnerable groups such as disabled persons, girls or HIV/AIDS infected children and lack of information on budgetary funding (International Service for Human Rights, 2006).

### **2.1.2. Causes of Child Movement**

The United Nations General Assembly (1990) attempted to indicate the causes of migration comprehensively. The agency claimed that migration has tremendous etiologies, and usually explained as due to interdependent factors like that of deficiencies in the economic, social and cultural dimensions.

A research report by UNICEF (2000) revealed that the stiff demand of labor from children triggered children migration from rural parts of Ethiopia to the urban towns. ESRC Research Group (2006) even more confirmed that the exploitative nature of child labor forced the situation of child migration chronic in Ethiopia. The clear visualizations from diversified sources show that the problem is more persistent in Ethiopia from rural-urban and urban-urban than rural-rural and urban-rural pattern over the past five years due to increased construction work opportunities in urban areas. (Pankhurst, 2005; ESRC Research Group on the Well being of Developing Countries, 2006). Child migration may occurs since there are “pushing factors” such as the absence of occupational opportunities in the rural areas, and; prevalence of famine, drought, and conflict. (Gebre; Ezra cited in Menberu, 2006; Forum on Street Children, 2004). Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (2004) augmented as child migration from rural to urban areas is evident since individuals tend to look for the gleaming city life. Moreover, young children migrate from rural areas of Ethiopia to the urban areas in order to avail educational access. (ESRC Research Group, 2006).

A clear psychological investigation conducted by different scholars in Ethiopia uncovered some facts regarding children’s problems whether trafficking, migration etc may be a reflection of an authoritarian cultural orientation; and several activities, and decisions containing the specific

child bearing (Ehetu cited in Belay Tefera, 2006) to ways of child rearing (Abraham; Habtamu quoted by Belay Tefera, 2006) are adult-centered and fulfill the interest of adults than children.

In Ethiopia, most parents continue breeding as many children as they can (Assefa & Dilnessaw cited in Belay Tefera, 2006) without sufficient source of revenue since children by per se are capable of making money, and which they are considered as the properties of their parents whenever they could be exploited (Ehetu quoted by Belay Tefera, 2006). CSA Ethiopia (2005) even revealed many of Ethiopia parents tend to have more than 8 children per a woman that may facilitate the situation for child labor exploitation, trafficking, migration and any form of maltreatment.

There are other specific factors that may cause child migration and trafficking. For instance, death of parents. (De Lang, 2007; Forum on Street Children Ethiopia, 2003); physical abuse by parents/guardians. (Forum on Street Children Ethiopia, 2004; Habtamu, 2006).

Experiences from America and Western societies reveal that urbanization and industrialization increase the demand for cheap labor. In the 19th Century, this resulted in requirement for child labor in the cities of Europe and North America. This is paralleled today by the high demand for child labor in the manufacturing industries in India and other South Asian countries, particularly in the informal, unregulated sector of the economy (Dottridge, 2006). Such trends are also reflective in Ethiopia since children get in to trafficking from the southern part of Ethiopia; for example, from Chench district to Addis Ababa for weaving, whereas from Wolaita areas to Arsi and Bale to take part in farming activity and herding. (Endashaw, et al., 2006).

### **2.1.3. Consequences of Child Movement**

Children who leave their environment may suffer unfairly from multi-dimensions. In Ethiopia, migration has its own salient consequences on children's life. For example, the common effects are unemployment, economic constraints. (ESRC Research Group, 2006). A research report by UNICEF (2000) on the children working on the major streets of Ethiopia revealed that the effect of poverty usually creates suitable situation to violate children's rights. Needless to say,

many of the children are from low socio-economic families and even some others from the rural areas.

Child migration, and trafficking accompanied by short and long term psychological, social, economical and/or cultural consequences among which ESRC Research Group (2006) viewed the torments of migrant children in Ethiopia primarily as it pervade to the community and house hold results in impairment of family love and neglecting children may result in impoverishing the quantity and quality of the forth coming generation.

A study conducted by Belay (2006) found one of the possible consequences of child trafficking as psychological abuse and neglect. Corporal punishment by parents or guardians, family members, and relatives is an accepted cultural practice in Ethiopia. Besides from parents and other family members, many children are also abused (i.e., physically and sexually) by other persons who by chance meet them (Getnet, 2001).

In the words of Sundh, 2006; Belay,2006; Endashaw et al., 2006 children who are at move are the most threatened group of individuals getting subject to traumatic sexual exploitations, betrayal, and being considered as a miniature of human beings with no or little dignity. Engagements to different commercial sex work are a serious consequence of child movement. (ESRC Research Group, 2006).

There are a number of further specific scourges occur in children's life as long as they leave their local environment due to one or more reason; for example, physical maltreatment.( Belay ,200; Inter-American Commission of Women, 2001). Substance abuse and reproductive health diseases including HIV/AIDS. (Inter-American Commission of Women, 2001). Social stigma and sensitivity to domestic violence (ESRC Research Group, 2006).

#### **2.1.4. Protective Measures for Child Movement**

A recommendation forwarded by Gebre; Ezra cited in Mberu (2006) while Ethiopia under going certain shifts in the economical policy from command to market, the prevalence of famine , and instances of civil and foreign conflicts, migration became not only an individual or family



response to an adverse socioeconomic, physical and political environment, but also an official government policy.

Consequently, policies, strategies, and objectives that are feasible and fit to the objective realities of Ethiopia are recommended to reverse the pandemic migration and trafficking. UNICEF (2006) even more underlined on the importance of formulating appropriate policies and laws to protect children and suitable systems to save children from trafficking and migration

Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (2004) identified numerous preventive behaviors; for example, implementing the strategies like public awareness campaigns through workshop, and public media including radio programs, publishing articles on news papers, and TV programs. Further more, it could be possible through establishing and organizing the community in such a way that to undertake anti-trafficking programs via the mechanisms of identifying persecutors and notifying them to legal measure. (Sundh, 2006; Endashaw et al., 2006).

## CHAPTER THREE: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 3.1. Demographic Data of Migrated Children

The following tables reflect the background characteristics (i.e., age and sex distribution) of child participants.

#### A. Age Distribution of Migrated Children

Age as the most significant background feature of migrated and trafficked children will be depicted in the forth coming Tables and paragraphs.

**Table 1: Age Distribution of Migrated Children from Children’s Response**

Place of their origin or Zone	Age Interval			
	9-11	12-14	15-17	Total
Gamo-Gofa	4 (6.35%)	5(7.94%)	2(3.17%)	11(17.46%)
Wolita	4(6.35%)	4(6.35%)	9(14.29%)	17(26.98%)
Hadiya	2(3.17%)	1(1.59%)	3(4.76%)	6(9.52%)
Kembata Tambaro	2(3.17%)	9(14.29%)	3(4.76%)	14(22.22%)
Bench Maji	-	7(11.11%)	8(12.70%)	15(23.81%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>12(19.05%)</b>	<b>26(41.27%)</b>	<b>25(39.68%)</b>	<b>63</b>

As indicated in the above Table, the majority of children who were the age interval of above 12 and below 17 seem to be more vulnerable to migration.

Generally, the response gained from the children as well as professionals’ discussions regarding age of migrant children was gone down to age 8. Children may leave their local environment during this age probably due to they become physically endurable to mobility; capable of sharing their views with others through plain language; and probably also due to developing relative interpersonal relationship skills.

Tremendous human development theories even confirm the fact as children during this age begin to think logically, interact with individuals even outside family members, express themselves, and become keen to explore new events in physical and social environment.( Erickson, ;Hurlock, ). The other perspective of understanding is children at this age less likely tolerate the problems that occur in their family and/or local environment which may trigger them to move out from such horrific conditions.

Thus, the occurrence of such scenarios (i.e., child migration) during the age of late childhood gives a good assignment to families to make immediate follow up on their children’s footsteps, and satisfy their needs .Besides, the situation need to be a pressing issue for different professionals ;for example, teachers of primary and secondary schools to look after children in collaboration and networking with learners parents, Kebele leaders, police officers and any other institutions and individuals who are concerned with the well fare of children.

### **B. Sex Distribution of Migrated Children**

Sex as a significant variable so as to know about whether the boys and/or girls are vulnerable to migration and trafficking. The number of boys and girls who have been subjected to migration and trafficking will be indicated sedately.

**Table 2: Sex Distribution of Migrated Children from Children’s Response**

Zone	Migrated Children		
	Male	Female	Total
Gamo-Gofa	10(15.87%)	1(1.59%)	11(17.46%)
Wolita	17(26.98%)	-	17(26.98%)
Hadiya	5(7.94%)	1(1.59%)	6(9.52%)
Kembata Tambaro	8(12.70%)	6(9.52%)	14(22.22%)
Bench Maji	14(22.22%)	1(1.59%)	15(23.81%)
Total	54(85.71%)	9(14.29%)	63

The above Table depicts the tendency of male children were getting more vulnerable to migration than the female counterparts.

*From Wolita Zone boys and girls seem to be subject to migration although girls usually never get out on streets in the areas that they hosted due to the barriers of culture and social stigma Boys in many cases migrate due to cheap child labor demand in the urban areas, and the tendency of boys are more obedient than the other group of human beings so as to take part in activities like cultivation, herding, fetching water, collecting fuel woods etc regardless of their age. Moreover, the labor pressure, and taking adult-roles with in their family may additionally instigate the movement of children from their local environment. The most fascinating reason for child migration in the area could be the conception of the step parents or extended families consideration boys as the perceived role takers that they inherit the natural heritages of parents, and therefore, they need to get out of their local area.*

A clear reflection from diversified sources uncovered that although boys more likely subjected to migration, some sources of data like the FGD confirm that girls also tend to be vulnerable to migration. In fact it can be argued that in many of Ethiopian contexts girls are not expected to get out of home, rather they keep themselves at home doing household chores, and it was difficult for data collectors to find reasonable number of girls on the streets.

A second view read as the exceeding number of boys over girls might be due to boys more likely seem to be required with the increasing commercial farms to have a breakthrough in the existing free market economy than the girls' requirement for domestic household chores and commercial sex workers.

As a role maker of family member, school worker, police officer, child well fare activist, physician, social worker, counselor etc need to consider, both, male and female children in rehabilitating, and reintegrating migrated children in their local and/or current station, and ultimately attempting to tackle the incident altogether is a wise measure to be underlined.

### **3.2 Prevalence of Child Migration**

The obtained number of children from children who had been migrated were 63: 11 from Gamo-Gofa among them 10 were males and 1 was female; 17 male children from Wolita; 6 children from Hadiya (i.e., 5 male and 1 female); 14 children from Kembata Tambaro (i.e., 8 males and 6 females); and 15 from Bench Maji (i.e., 14 males and 1 female).

Three major dimensions may reflect how far child migration was rampant in the selected areas. The first dimension goes with the number of migrated children in the selected areas were 63(68 %) of 92 mobile children, while the rest 29 of them were trafficked. From such obtained number of street children more than half was migrated or children who left their local environment on volition.

In a relative understanding if the number of children from streets was very large, the number of migrated children would also be expected very large exceeding the number of trafficked children. The second track of understanding takes us to absence of recorded evidences that reflect the estimated number of migrated children through myriads of methods like in census, assessment, community reporting etc. If such conditions were done very well, obviously one can find clear and enormous evidence augmented by statistics. The third justification comes from the FGD conducted by professionals confirmed that child migration as a common child related problem in the selected areas of the region. In line of similar understanding the findings in this section consistent with some of previously conducted research studies; for example, Singh cited Gautam, 2005; Pankhurs, 2005; ESRC Research Group for the Wellbeing of Developing Countries, 2006.

Thus, there was no evidence to say child migration is uncommon in the noted areas of the region, rather it requires the unification of various elements such as individuals and institutions from the grassroots level and going up to higher officials as well as donor agencies to look for special mechanisms to know about the clear number of migrated children in the region, assisting them to stay in their local environment, and/or reorganizing children already left their localities.

### 3.3. Major Origins and Directions of Child Migration

**Table 3: Children’s Response on the Origins and Directions of Migration**

Zone	Previous environment	Current environment
Gamo-Gofa	Chencha(i.e.,Shama);Dita-Tuka (i.e.,Gana woiza);Dita (i.e., Andiro);Melo Koza; Arba Minch Zuria Woreda	Awasa town
Wolita	Kindo Koysha (i.e., Mundena); Damot Gale (i.e., Chewkare, Oddo Sibeya, Alala );Bolosso Sore(i.e., Dubbo, Areka); Bolosso Bombe(i.e., Furawcha); Ofa	Awasa town

	(i.e., Zamo); Soddo Zuria (i.e., Warzash) etc	
Hadiya	Sika (i.e., Danema);Gibe (i.e., Omchora); Misha (i.e., Debub wasgabet);Sorro(i.e., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Honkota, Fenta, Ombe lange)	Awasa town
Kembata Tambaro	Kacha Birra (Mino); Gurage (Lera);Duna(i.e., Olawo);Wolita –Boloso sorro(i.e., Achra); Hadiya-Jajura(i.e., Mulesa); Hadiya-Sorro(i.e., Awshira);Dawro (i.e., Meraka);Sidama (i.e., Awassa)	Awasa town
Bench Maji	Bachuma; Kite; Aman; Sheko Bench; Tepi; Gechi-Fidi	Awasa town

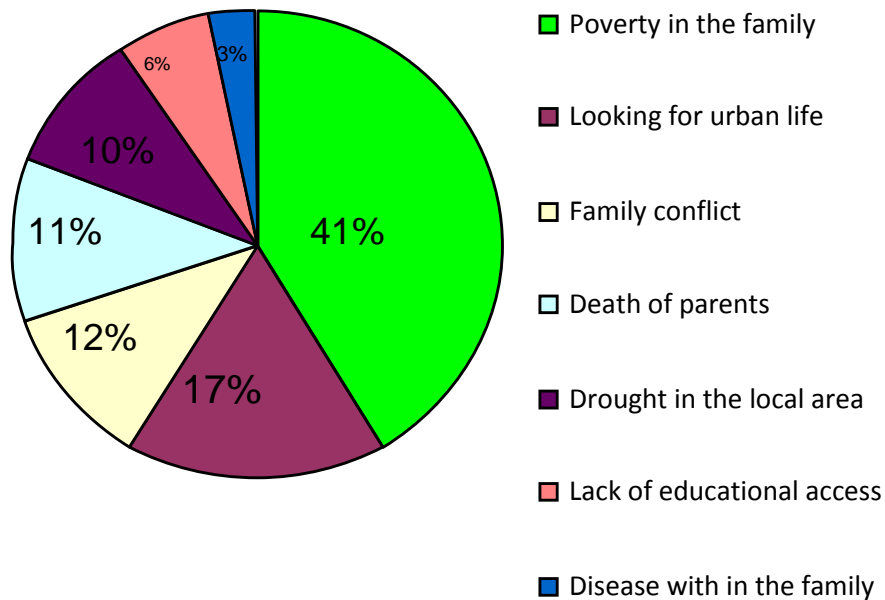
The above Table reveals that children tend to migrate from the selected areas of the region to Awasa town.

Generally, two points are very important in the case of origins and directions of child migration. Primarily, origins of children’s migration which reflected as child migrants from Gamo-Gofa, Wolita, Hadiya, and Bench Maji tend to move from their Woreda areas (i.e., their localities) to the Awasa town. Secondly, the directions and sites where migrant children get concentrated need to be underlined. For example, in Gamo –Gofa zone children more likely prefer to be around Secha and/or Sikel, Woiza and Chenchu towns; in Wolita zone: around Soddo town particularly Agip area, Areka and Bodit towns; in Hadiya zone: Sorro-Gimbichu, Hosana town, Misha-Moristo, and Durame town; in Kebata Tambaro zone: Doyo-Gena, Hadero, and Durame towns; and in Bench Maji zone: Semen Bench-Yali.

Hence, professionals need to be active to focus on the main origins, destinations and sites in relation to child protection and rehabilitation programs. The condition of child migration even was a question of several scholars, and institutions .For instance, research investigations conducted by UNICEF, 2000; Forum on Street Children of Ethiopia, 2004; Pankhurst, 2005; ESRC Research Group on the well being of Developing Countries, 2006; Endashaw, 2006.

### 3.4. Causes for Children Migration

As the **responses of children** who have been exposed to migration (n=63) contended the following factors as critically encroaching on them to leave their local environment.



**Graph 1: Major Causes of Child Migration**

As indicated in Graph 1, the primary cause for children migration is related to economic constraint in the family, and the other major factor that potentially makes children to leave their local environment is keen to live in the urban areas. Furthermore, factors such as family conflict and death of parents relatively contribute similarly to child migration. The pervasive occurrence of drought within the family may still push children to evacuate from original village.

The **FGD** with professionals who are working with children in the Government institutions in Regional Bureau and Awasa town office uncovered about the causes of child migration as:

*The reason for migration of children lie under the non-tolerable poverty in the family, death of parents, peer pressure, divorce, ill-treatments from step parents, wrong child rearing practices (i.e., verbal and/or non-verbal corporal punishment), violence, increment of family size, conflict between and/or among family members, labor exploitation, health problems, polygamy and other problems other pushing factors from their place of origin.*

The causes of child migration also mentioned by scholars who are working at the NGOs in Awasa town during the **FGD** as:

*A number of migrants are from poor family background, and even some of them are orphans. In fact some others are from large family size, Divorce, death of parents, high fertility rate, looking for better life in the town, getting free from poverty, and peer influences are triggering scenarios of child independent migration.*

Having the above ideas from Graph<sub>1</sub>, there were several pushing and pulling factors of child migration in the selected areas of the region. Moreover, responses obtained from FGD also uncovered some additional pressurizing conditions of child migration (i.e., peer pressure, divorce, ill treatments from step parents, wrong child rearing practices, labor exploitations and polygamy). In terms of the main causes of child migration tremendous research examinations consistently relate to the findings of this research.

As a result, managing the incident of child migration requires the combination of professionals like psychologists, sociologists, economists, and others, and also the net working of various elements such as families, community members, political leaders and others so as to consequences economic self-reliance, establishing family peace, managing divorcees, resolving conflicts etc

### **3.5 Demographic Distribution of Trafficked Children**

#### **A. Age Distribution of Trafficked Children**

**Table 4: Age Distribution of Trafficked Children from Children’s Response**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Age Interval</b>			
	<b>9-11</b>	<b>12-14</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gamo-Gofa</b>	4(13.79%)	2(6.90%)	1(3.45%)	7(24.14%)
<b>Wolita</b>	1(3.45%)	2(6.90%)	2(6.90%)	5(17.24%)
<b>Hadiya</b>	3(10.34%)	3(10.34%)	2(6.90%)	8(27.59%)
<b>Kembata Tambaro</b>	2(6.90%)	-	5(17.24%)	7(24.14%)
<b>Bench Maji</b>	-	-	2(6.90%)	2(6.90%)



<b>Total</b>	<b>10(34.48%)</b>	<b>7(24.14%)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>
--------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------	-----------

As in the above Table, children who belong to the age interval of 9-17 altogether were tending to be trafficked.

*From 7-10 old children are required by the stockholders since children at this age get more vulnerable and submissive look after cattle and other domestic animals. Moreover, they can easily be socialized to cultivate farm lands later in life.*

From the overall sources of data, children who were under the age of 5-18 become subject to deceived forms movement (i.e., trafficking). Several contentions probably drawn why the incident is rampant under such age gap. Primarily, as the psychological theories on human development reflect as children during early ages (i.e., birth to 6) less likely comprehend their environment due to restricted mental, psychosocial, physical and language development, this in turn, likely to facilitate conditions for persecutors to deceive children with transient and pseudo promise. Secondly, children at the middle and later ages were also vulnerable to trafficking which might be due to the inherent tendency of children to explore new environment (i.e., willing to go somewhere with someone) may make them sensitive to the problem. Thirdly, it is also a natural phenomena to human beings to get free from life scourges such as chronic poverty, family conflicts, and other forms of agonies; hence , when children grow more and more they realize that the problem occur in their family that they have no skills , right and responsibilities to solve.

As a remedial action, they look for a safe environment that makes them free from such physical, psychological and social torments at home. With such condition whoever comes , and gives a genuine or faked they tend to be become volunteer to flee wherever life is expected to be conducive.

Therefore, individuals and organizations in charge of children's issues need to focus on such ages starting from early ages to later childhood ages of 18, and treat them accordingly.

**Table 5: Sex Distribution of Trafficked Children from Children’s Response**

Zone	Trafficked		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Gamo-Gofa</b>	6(20.70%)	1(3.45%)	<b>7(24.14%)</b>
<b>Wolita</b>	3(10.34%)	2(6.90%)	<b>5(17.24%)</b>
<b>Hadiya</b>	3(10.34%)	5(17.24%)	<b>8(27.59%)</b>
<b>Kembata Tambaro</b>	5(17.24%)	2(6.90%)	<b>7(24.14%)</b>
<b>Bench Maji</b>	2(6.90%)	-	<b>2(6.90%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19(65.52%)</b>	<b>10(34.48%)</b>	<b>29</b>

Table 4, in the above section indicates that boys relatively tend to be sensitive to illegal and deceived ways of movement than girls.

FGD held at awasa town regarding to the research sites disclosed relatively less evidence to confirm which sex group is more vulnerable to trafficking. However, among the Government officials revealed as: *girls were more vulnerable than boys in the area.*

The record analysis made from police stations revealed the following number of trafficked children in the selected areas.

**Table 6: Sex Distribution of Trafficked Children from Archive Investigations**

Zone	Male	Female	Total
<b>Gamo-Gofa</b>	184(27.84%)	59(8.93%)	<b>243(36.76%)</b>
<b>Wolita</b>	182(27.53%)	117(17.70%)	<b>299(45.23%)</b>
<b>Hadiya</b>	37(5.60%)	21(3.18%)	<b>58(8.77%)</b>
<b>Kebata Tambaro</b>	53(8.02%)	5(0.76%)	<b>58(8.77%)</b>

<b>Bench Maji</b>	3(0.45%)	-	<b>3(0.45%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>459(69.44%)</b>	<b>202(30.56%)</b>	<b>661</b>

In the above Table, the majority of trafficked children were more likely males constituting 69.45%. In relation to area distribution Wolita zone leads for having 45.23% followed by Gamo-Gofa zone possessing 36.76% of trafficked children.

In general, the sex ration investigations regarding trafficked children disclosed as the number of male trafficked children exceed the female counter parts particularly the recorded archives and children's response clearly reflect the situation. However, the FGDs have given clues; both, male and female children were vulnerable to trafficking. It could be claimed that the expansion of labor market demand at different market areas, farm lands and/or small scale industries probably contributed to the requirement of boys as opposed to girls. It fact it is true to argue as there were great number of girls that were under the shackle of trafficking that may be because of the growing demand of domestic work or house servants and commercial sex working around urban areas. Hence, persecutors may traffic either of them for personal mission attainment and/or business making.

Although the number of trafficked boys seems to surpass trafficked girls, the rehabilitation programs, prevention and control mechanisms need to enclose the demand and rate of both boys and girls starting from the micro level of the family to macro level police making depending up on the immediate need of each group.

### **3.6. Prevalence of Child Trafficking**

There were 29 (32%) children who had been trafficked among the children from Gamo-Gofa that 6 of them were males, while 1 was female; 5 from Wolita containing 3 males and 2 females; 8 from Hadiya (i.e., 3 males and 5 females); 7 from Kambata Tambaro (i.e., 5 males and 2 females); and 2 children from Bench Maji, both of them were males.

Moreover, examination from **parents' interview** concerning trafficking revealed in the following table: (the archive data gained from Regional women's and children's affairs Bureau)

**Table 7: Number of Trafficked Children from their Parents Response**

**(Archive investigation)**

Zone	No. of Parents	No. Trafficked Children		Total children
		Male	Female	
Gamo-Gofa	5	9	1	10
Wolita	9	10	2	12
Hadiya	12	3	12	15
Kambata Tambaro	13	9	7	16
Bench Maji	3	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	42	35	22	57

The above Table depicts that 57 children were trafficked from 42 families. In terms of area distribution parents from Kambata Tambaro and Hadiya Zones taking the lion's share. In fact parent from the rest of the Zones (i.e., Wolita and Gamo-Gofa) also reported that their children have been taken by unknown person to unknown region.

The **Recorded Archives** from diversified sources indicted the prevalence of child trafficking in the areas. The following table reveals the relative amount of children who have been trafficked from the year 2002-2006 E.C.

**Table 8: Archives on the Number of Trafficked Children from 2002-2006 E.C**

Zone	Year			Total
	1997	1998	1999	
Gamo-Gofa	12(1.82%)	72(10.89%)	159(24.05%)	243(36.76%)

<b>Wolita</b>	74(11.20%)	59(8.93%)	166(25.11%)	<b>299(45.23%)</b>
<b>Hadiya</b>	6(0.91%)	17(2.57%)	35(5.30%)	<b>58(8.77%)</b>
<b>Kembata Tambaro</b>	-	-	58(8.77%)	<b>58(8.77%)</b>
<b>Bench Maji</b>	-	-	3(0.45%)	<b>3(0.45%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92(13.92%)</b>	<b>148(22.39%)</b>	<b>418(63.24%)</b>	<b>661</b>

The above Table reflects the number of children who have been trafficked from the year 2002-2006 E.C. In addition to, it is obvious to observe progressive increment of trafficked children from 2002 to 2006 which gives a home work for social activists to design strategies to reverse the dramatic movement of the incident in the region.

In conclusion, child trafficking in the selected research areas seems to be persistent. It was found that 747 children from diversified sources were evident to claim as child trafficking was prevalent. Moreover, considering 2002 as a base line since then the number of trafficked children is escalating along a continuum child trafficking as a global problem. Dottridge, 2004; Forum on Street Children Ethiopia, 2004; and International Service for Human Rights, 2006 relatively forward similar ideas with the above findings. Consequently, it is clearly open to every concerned body to manage the rampant existence of child trafficking in the noted areas, and which in turn, puts a due consideration to reverse the incident from the grass root level.

### 3.7. Major Origins and Directions of Child Trafficking

**Table 9: Children's Response on the Directions of Trafficking**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Previous environment</b>	<b>Current environment</b>
Gamo-Gofa	Chencha (i.e., Gema, Deko Dembo); Dita(i.e., Tuka Gena-Woiza, Giyasa); Geze-Gofa	Awassa town
Wolita	Damot tulala(i.e., Waribira Suke);Soddo Zuria (Delbo Wagene, Waraza Basho); Ofa (i.e., Dakayo)	Awassa town
Hadiya	Misha(i.e.,Gidesha);Shishego (i.e., Bonosha);Gibe(i.e., Hamacho);Dunna (i.e., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Otoro gambura); Sorro	Awassa town

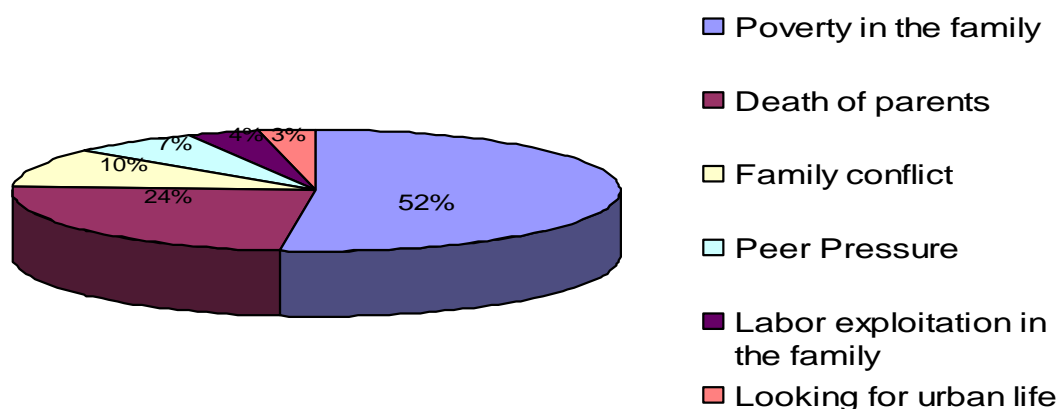
	(i.e., Andacho, Bona Dibora)	
Kembata Tambaro	Wolita (i.e., Boloso sorro-Gadela); Doyogena; Oromoia (i.e., Woiliso); Hadiya( Duna-Kenkicho, Ajefinadebigo); Hadero (i.e., Kebele 02)	Awassa town
Bench Maji	Never indicated	Awassa town

Table 9 in the above section reveals that children tend to be trafficked from their place of origin to awassa town.

As a result, professionals and/or institutions that are working with children need to arrange all the programs considering center-based approach through identifying the major origins and destinies even going far from potentially pressing areas to potentially inviting areas.

### 3.8. Causes of Child Trafficking

The following are reflections from children (n=29) regarding factors that instigate them to be vulnerable for trafficking



**Graph 2: Major Causes of Child Trafficking**

As indicated on the above Graph, the forgoing cause for child trafficking could be poverty with in the family followed by death of parents. Family conflicts take the third position putting a powerful effect, and impinging children to be trafficked. The other potential factors such as peer pressure, labor exploitation in the family and tendency to look for urban life were even there with their adverse consequences on the children.

Therefore, as child migration, child trafficking need to be focused , and critical measures that are required to the objective realities of the region through encompassing the victims along with their families, persecutors, communities, child –centered institutions, government and policy makers. Moreover, concerned bodies should try to consider that the nature of traffickers that in many cases they are individuals with meager economic background, having history of child trafficking, mentally sick, firm owners, low academic background as well as the time that trafficking is rampant (i.e., seasons of cultivation and harvesting) need to be taken in to account in the counter-trafficking programs.

### **3.9. Adverse Consequences of Migration and Trafficking**

#### **A. Physical Challenges**

The following are prominent physical hazards expected to occur before or after migration and trafficking.



**Chart 1: Common Physical Challenges of Children after Migration**

The findings from Chart 1, uncovered that the above challenges were clearly visible, while children leave their local environment. The mean value calculated to observe the level of such catastrophes is really indicative of moving out of own original village has tremendous negative impacts. (i.e.,  $\bar{x}=4.14$  before movement,  $\bar{x}=8.50$  after movement). The rough observation may give a spark of conclusion as children leave their local environment probably get more and more vulnerable to such as physical difficulties.

## **B. Psychosocial Challenges**

The following are the common psychosocial risks that are supposed to occur on the children's life after leaving their local environment.





**Chart 2: Common Psychosocial Hazards of Children after migration**

The findings from different sources uncovered that myriads of difficulties were observable on children when they move out from their local environment. The mean value performed to examine the magnitude of child movement from their original village to other new and unknown environment has tremendous impacts. To mean,  $\bar{x}=1.58$  before movement, while  $\bar{x}=8.73$  after movement. The rough observation may through a gleaming conclusion as children get out from their local environment become more and more vulnerable psychosocial hazards.

### **C. Major Types of Labor Exploitation**

From the children's response the following are the common type of labor exploitation that are eminent in the their life right after leaving their local environment



**Chart 3: Labor Exploitation Facing Children after Migration**

The results indicated in Chart 3, the above section notify that several complex consequences related to labor exploitation occur while the children leave their local environment. The mean values were,  $\bar{x} = 1.31$  before movement, while  $\bar{x} = 4.37$  after movement. The results may throw general impressions on how children get more and more vulnerable to the challenges of labor exploitation when they get out from their local environment.

In the overall examination of problems that encounter children while they leave their local environment is uncountable. They may tend to suffer physically, psychologically and/or socially that have potential adverse consequences or implications on the cognitive, physical, social, psychological, and moral developmental.

The issue how to mitigate, if not, get rid of such problems need to be considered by every concerned bodies at any level.

## 4.13. Future Perspectives

In order to respond to the above research question the Focus Group Discussion conducted among different Government and Non-Government officials were mainly utilized, and their reflections about future intention revealed in the following sections.

The **FGD** held in Awasa town among the NGO bodies uncovered some facts regarding how to manage the problems in the future, and therefore stated as:

*In any case awareness raising programs at different community levels, introducing and implementing laws on the child traffickers need to be underlined. Moreover, attempting to secure economic self-reliance and parental guidance on the child rearing practices should be underlined and Caring children, family planning utilization, coordinating the society in their children's affair to work with the government, re-unifying children who already moved out from their local area.*

The Government office representatives in the **FGD** in the same town reflected certain realities on how to prevent and control problems related to children.

*The establishment of community-based child protection program, limiting the number of children through the introduction of family planning; establishing safe environment for children; conducting community awareness through dialogue ; political leaders should come fore in combating incidents; educating the community about good parenting styles; allocating adequate and training for the community on the negative effects of child trafficking; introducing and implementing child trafficking laws; supporting poor households with diversified source of income generating activities; building schools at each kebele level and district; establishing strong collaborative work with NGOs; economic support for poor and needy families; imparting CRC etc are required.*

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 4.1. Summary

This research exclusively aimed at investigating the situations of child related problems (i.e., migration, and trafficking) in some selected areas of SNNPR to awasa town. Children on the street, house servants and lottery seller childrens, Government and Non-Government representatives were participants in the research scheme for interviews and FGD. The research sites were identified purposely due to the prevalence of child migration and trafficking. Participants even selected on the basis of their interest and availability to take part in the research processes. Various instruments were employed so as to collect data from different sources (i.e., interview, Focus Group Discussions and record analysis). Descriptive methods including percentages, charts, and tables and performing central tendencies were undertaken to analyze the data.

The main findings revealed as child trafficking and migration are prevalent in the noted areas with salient causes (i.e., poverty, family conflict, family death, peer pressure, drought, looking for urban life, lack of educational access in the local area, labor exploitations in their village ,and accompanied by enormous consequences (i.e., physical such as hunger, maltreatment from the community, failing to keep personal sanitation, ragged dressing, lack of pure drinking water, food etc; psychosocial consequences like stress and strain due to unwanted pregnancy and abortion, considered as cursed, labeled as disgraceful, thought as thief, disruptive etc ; and the consequences related to labor exploitation ; for example, forbidden to job opportunity , forced to perform tasks beyond level, spending long time on working, working without payment and the like).Even more, the study identified the directions where children are migrating and trafficked from their local environment to, Awassa and to other areas with aggressive labor demand. Furthermore, it has been explored from the study that the roles of Government and Non-Government institutions as working for the welfare of children; for instance, promoting CRC, conducting trainings on issues related to children, re-unifying children with their families and giving abandoned children to institutions, hunting child traffickers etc. The remedial actions even forwarded by participants as establishing integrated community –based approaches , undertaking practical measures starting from securing food availability to school construction, limiting family members, etc

## 4.2. Conclusions

On the basis of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

- ❖ Evidences from Children's Responses and FGD child independent migration seems prevalent in the selected areas of the Region (i.e., Gamo-Gofa Zone, Wolita Zone, Kembata Tambaro Zone, Hadiya Zone & Bench Maji Zone).
- ❖ Findings from Children's Responses , Record Analysis and FGD child trafficking is more likely common in the selected areas of the Region(i.e., Gamo-Gofa Zone, Wolita Zone, Kembata Tambaro Zone, Hadiya Zone & Bench Maji Zone).
- ❖ Results from Children's Responses and FGD revealed the presence of certain directions where children frequently move (i.e., migrate & trafficked) particularly to the areas where high labor demand.
- ❖ The presence of main causes for children independent migration(i.e., poverty in the family, looking for urban life, family conflict, death of parents, drought in the area, lack of educational access, disease within the family) were identified from the Children's Reactions & FGD
- ❖ The existence of common pressing factors for child trafficking (i.e., poverty in the family, death of parents, family conflict, peer pressure, labor exploitation in the family, looking for urban life) were found from the Children's Reactions, Family Response, Case Studies & FGD.
- ❖ The results obtained from Children's Interview and FGD shown as children face several physical challenges after movement (i.e., migration and trafficking) such as not getting adequate rest, absence of shelter, lack of medical services, vulnerability to diseases, beaten by street gangs etc
- ❖ The findings from Children's Interview and FGD revealed that children encounter enormous psychosocial hazards after movement (i.e., migration and/or trafficking) ;for example, fighting with others, feeling loneliness, getting worry about unfulfilled needs, forced to leave home, being arrested frequently etc
- ❖ The investigation from children's Interview and FGD clarified that children are subject to labor exploitation after migration and/ or trafficking (i.e., forbidden to job opportunity, forced to perform tasks beyond their level, spending long time on working, working without payment, being forced to give personal resources, sharing daily income with employer etc)
- ❖ Considering the FGD, there likely to be some perceived evidences on the roles of Government and Non-Government organizations working with children to mitigate, if not, get rid of children's problems .

- ❖ The FGD, unfolded certain practical measures in relation to the objective realities of SNNPR to prevent and control the existing child related problems. For instance, awareness raising programs at different community levels, introducing and implementing laws on the child traffickers and mothers who abandon their child ,attempting to secure economic self-reliance through different mechanisms , parental guidance on the child rearing practices , establishment of community-based child protection program, limiting the number of children through the introduction of family planning and on the basis personal source of income, establishing safe environment for children, brining for the political leaders in combating such incidents, allocating adequate budget for child related programs etc

### 4.3 Recommendations

Considering the findings from the study, the following recommendations were suggested so as to prevent and control the alarming spread of child trafficking and migration in the selected areas of the region to awasa town:

- ❖ Identifying strategies to introduce and **establish family peace** so as to reverse the persistent child migration and trafficking through:
  - Healthy parent-child relationship / proper parenting styles
  - Limiting family members through Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education
  - Developing life skills among families like conflict resolution mechanisms, communication skills, sexual skills, assertion skills etc
- ❖ Developing a trend of **integrated approach** among different bodies through:
  - Organizing the community at the grass root level so as to utilize the local resources to combat child related problems.
  - Establishing community-based services at every Keble, Woreda and/or Zone level to instill a spirit of ownership to different child related projects.
- ❖ Finding out and discussing on mechanisms that the **community can play roles** on:
  - Helping and rehabilitating already migrated and trafficked children where they are currently living.

- Managing alienation and/or mistreatments that may arise from community due to lack of awareness and getting pre-occupied with wrong cognitive notions (i.e., negative attitudes towards migrated and trafficked children).
  - Establishing safe environments/institutions whether in their local area or in the surrounding where they are currently living
- ❖ Creating **awareness** to policy makers on the reconsideration of policies, strategies, and objectives those are more relevant to Ethiopia with regard to child right conventions and/or proclamations; NGOs and GOs that are working on children about the recapitulation of different conventions introduced on the rights of children
  - ❖ Exploring strategies on how to **re-unit or re-integrate children** who are already out from their environment and left behind by their parents.
  - ❖ Securing **economic self-reliance** at the family level in the local area or at the place where the children residing through availing credit and saving services, vocational training on the basis of the objective realities of the environment.
  - ❖ Providing instant and free **legal protections** for the children who are trafficked and migrated their families. Moreover, chasing child traffickers with brokers, and mothers who abandon their children in order to take reasonable measures.
  - ❖ Allocating **adequate budget** at every level concerned with children.
  - ❖ Employing and assigning **professionals properly trained** from relevant disciplines who clearly know about the developmental tasks, and hazards at different developmental phases of children in terms of physical, social, psychological, moral, intellectual and language aspects.
  - ❖ Organizing **special task force** from community who collect children who are victim of trafficking, migration, abandonment, lost parents, street children etc from every corner of the towns in the village and then, delivering counseling and guidance services, providing vocational training, providing to institutions etc
  - ❖ Accessing health services at each Kebele, Woreda, and Zone to minimize parental death.
  - ❖ Accessing educational services at each Kebele, Woreda, and Zone so as to minimize the number of children who leave their environment for educational purposes.
  - ❖ Conducting further comprehensive and intensive **investigations/research** studies that clearly reflect the existing situations of children at every Kebele, Woreda, Zone and Region focusing on the rate of the problems, causes, consequences, and protective behaviors.

- ❖ It could be a good assignment for Government and Non-government agencies that are working on children to conduct a critical follow up and to have organized archives/recorded figures of the trafficked and migrated children in each area of the region.
- ❖ A census of migrated children should be conducted as further research topic.



## Reference

Education Section, UNICEF Addis Ababa.

Assefash, H. (2006). *Survey of Present Situations of Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC), Major Problems and Priorities*. International Organization for Migration. Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Conference.

Belay, H. (2006). *Abuse and Neglect: The Experiences of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children in Addis Ababa*. AAU, Department of Psychology. Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Conference.

Belay, T. (2006). *Raising AIDS Orphaned Children in Ethiopia: Practices of Care and Support, Challenges, and Future Direction*. AAU, Department of Psychology. Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> National Conference.

Bethlehem, T. (2006). *Understanding the Subjective Experiences of Children: a Reflexive Process*. Wellbeing in Developing Countries Panel for Ethiopian Economics Association International Conference

Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (2005). *Population Census*.

De Lang, A. (2007). *Child Labor Migration and Trafficking in Rural Burkina Faso*. Blackwell Publishing Ltd., International Migration. 45(2).

Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as Commodities? Child Trafficking and What to Do About It*. International Federation *Terre des Hommes*.

ESRC Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries. (2006). *Migration and Rural Urban Linkages in Ethiopia*. University of Bath.

Facilitator for Change-Ethiopia (2003). *Children and Youth Development Program. Community Based Solutions for Abandoned and Neglected Children*. Year 2003 Progress Report.

Forum on Street Children Ethiopia (2004). *Child Trafficking*.

Gautam, T.R. (2005). *Causes and Impact of Migration: A Sociological Study of Emigration from Kande bash, Baglung, Nepal*. Department of Sociology/Anthropology, MMC, Baglung.

Habtamu, W. (2005). *Family Violence in Addis Ababa: Challenges of Reconciling Culture and Human Rights in Ethiopia*. Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities. 3(2):27-49.

Pankhurst, P and Feleke T., (2005). *Migration and Wellbeing in Ethiopia*:

Plan Togo (2005). *For the Price of a Bike. Child Trafficking in Togo*. An Administrative and Geographical Unit in West Africa

Solomon, S. and Alemu, A. (2003). *Base line Survey on Problems of Children Living under Vulnerable Situation: The Case of Arba Minch, SNNPR*. Case Report.

UNICEF (2000). *Children working on the Streets of Ethiopia*. A UNICEF REPORT.

