



St. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

**ASSESSING CHILDREN AWARENESS ON CHILD DOMESTIC LABOR
AMONG TRAFFICKED CHILDREN IN NEFAS SILK LAFTO SUB-CITY**

BY
ELISABET KASSAHUN ASFAW
ID NO: SGS/0797/2015A

July 2024
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Dean, Graduate Studies

Advisor

External Examiner

Internal Examine

Date & Signature

Date & Signature

Date & Signature

Date & Signature

ENDORSEMENT

This Thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University, School of Graduate Studies for examination with my approval as a University advisor.

Mosisa Kejela (PhD)

St. Mary's University, Addis Ababa

Signature & Date

DECLARATION

This is to certify that the MA thesis was written by Elisabet Kassahun Asfaw titled “Assessing Children Awareness on Child Domestic labor among Trafficked Children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city” In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Social Work complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standard concerning originality and quality.

Elisabet Kassahun Asfaw

St. Mary’s University, Addis Ababa

Signature & Date

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ABSTRACT

Child labor, particularly child domestic labor, remains a severe issue in the developing world, with Nefas Silk, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, serving as a poignant example. Despite international efforts and local studies, millions of children continue to endure exploitation and abuse in hazardous forms of work, driven by factors such as pervasive poverty, limited educational opportunities, and the demand for inexpensive labor.

This qualitative study aimed to deepen understanding through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, including trafficked children, counselors, employers, and law enforcement personnel. The analysis illuminated the harsh realities faced by trafficked children, including grueling working conditions, physical and emotional abuse, unpaid labor, substandard living conditions, social isolation, and significant health challenges.

Key findings underscored the complex interplay of economic, social, and cultural factors that perpetuate the demand for child labor in domestic settings. Effective strategies to combat child domestic labor must encompass legislative reforms to protect children's rights, improved access to education as a preventive measure, community empowerment initiatives to change social norms, and strengthened multi-sectorial collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations.

In conclusion, addressing child labor requires a holistic approach that integrates legislative measures, educational interventions, community mobilization, and collaborative efforts. The study recommends specific, actionable steps tailored to the findings to guide policy and practice effectively, aiming to create a safer environment where all children are protected from exploitation and empowered to pursue their full potential.

CHAPTER- ONE

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor is a persistent global issue affecting millions of children, defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development (ILO, 2017). Globally, an estimated 152 million children are involved in child labor, with nearly half engaged in hazardous work conditions that endanger their health, safety, and well-being (ILO, 2017). The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) advocate for the elimination of child labor and protection of children from exploitation. Despite these efforts, child labor remains prevalent due to socio-economic factors such as poverty, lack of access to education, and cultural acceptance of children contributing to family incomes.

In Africa, child labor is particularly widespread, exacerbated by poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, and weak enforcement of child labor laws (UNICEF, 2020). Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest incidence of child labor globally, with many children engaged in hazardous work in sectors such as agriculture, mining, and domestic service. These children often endure exploitative conditions that impede their physical and emotional development and perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality.

Ethiopia, as one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, faces significant challenges related to child labor. Despite legal frameworks and efforts to protect children's rights, child labor persists due to economic hardships, limited educational opportunities, and traditional practices that undervalue children's rights (UNICEF, 2020). Children in Ethiopia are commonly engaged in agricultural labor, street vending, and domestic work, particularly in urban areas like Addis Ababa and its Sarbet such as Nefas Silk.

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, presents a unique urban setting where child labor, especially in domestic labor, is prevalent. Children from rural areas and impoverished urban families are often trafficked or forced into domestic work due to economic necessity and familial circumstances (Teshome & Alemu, 2019). These children face severe exploitation, including

long working hours, physical and emotional abuse, and denial of their basic rights such as education and healthcare. The challenges are compounded by the lack of effective enforcement of child labor laws and inadequate social protection systems. (Desalegn and Mekonnen, 2018) highlights how child labor impacts children's access to education, perpetuating cycles of poverty and limiting their future opportunities. Children engaged in domestic labor in urban areas like Addis Ababa often lack awareness of their rights and are unable to escape exploitative situations once employed.

Efforts to combat child labor in Ethiopia involve legislative measures, awareness campaigns, and partnerships between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international bodies. However, challenges persist in translating policies into effective action, particularly in remote and underserved communities where child labor is most prevalent (ILO, 2017).

This study aims to delve deeper into the specific challenges faced by children engaged in domestic labor in urban,, aiming to identify root causes, impacts, and effective strategies for intervention. By examining the socio-economic dynamics, cultural influences, and enforcement gaps that perpetuate child labor, this research seeks to contribute to policy recommendations and interventions that protect children's rights, promote their well-being, and facilitate their full participation in society.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Domestic work, petty trade, and the service industry are predominant forms of paid labor among girls in Ethiopia, particularly those migrating from rural to urban areas (Erulkar, 2010).

Existing research, such as (Kefle, 2002) and (Erulkar, 2022), has highlighted the prevalence of physical and mental abuse among child domestic workers, yet significant gaps persist in theory, methodology, and empirical data. These gaps hinder the development of effective intervention strategies and comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding child domestic labor.

While studies acknowledge the legal framework set by Ethiopian legislation, including Labor Proclamation No. 1156/2019, challenges in enforcement remain prevalent. The literature lacks a cohesive theoretical framework to guide interventions, robust methodologies capable of capturing the nuanced experiences of trafficked children in domestic labor, and sufficient empirical data to inform targeted policies. This gap underscores the critical need for new research that can provide deeper insights and practical solutions.

Therefore, this study aims to contribute novel findings by addressing these gaps. Firstly, it proposes to develop a theoretical framework integrating psychological, social, and legal perspectives to enhance understanding of the dynamics of child domestic labor. Secondly, the research plans to employ a qualitative approach, combining qualitative interviews to provide a comprehensive portrayal of trafficked children's experiences in domestic labor. Thirdly, the study seeks to gather empirical data specifically from Nefas Silk Lafto sub-city Sarbte area, focusing on the unique context and challenges faced by child domestic workers.

By filling these empirical gaps in theory, methodology, and data, this research aims to advance the existing knowledge base on domestic child labor. It seeks to offer new insights into effective community-focused interventions, raise awareness among children, and propose strategies to eliminate child domestic labor. Ultimately, the study endeavors to contribute to policy recommendations that promote children's rights, mitigate risks of exploitation, and foster sustainable solutions for vulnerable populations.

1.3. General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the awareness of child domestic labor among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbte area.

1.3.2. Specific objective

1. To assess the lived experience of trafficked children in domestic labor in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet, area.
2. To identify factors for high demand for child labor in domestic servitude, especially among rural-to-urban migrant girls.

3. To recommend means of reduction of the problem based on the study results on child domestic labor and the need to protect children.

1.4 Research Question

1. What is the lived experience of trafficked children in domestic labor in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area?
2. What are the main factors driving the demand for child domestic labor in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city?
3. What effective strategies can reduce child domestic labor and enhance child protection in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study focuses on trafficked children, aged 6 to 15, engaged in domestic labor, with the primary aim of enhancing their well-being through community-based actions, particularly by raising awareness. Collaborative efforts involving legal entities, NGOs, and the community are crucial to creating a safer and supportive environment for these vulnerable children. Employers need to uphold children's rights, while parents must be empowered to safeguard them effectively.

The finding of this study contributes valuable empirical data on child domestic labor specifically within the context of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area enriching understanding of the socio-economic and cultural factors influencing child labor practices in urban. It also adds to the literature on effective advocacy strategies and community education programs that can be adapted and implemented in similar settings.

Furthermore, the study encourages future longitudinal research to assess the sustained impact of community interventions on trafficked children's well-being. Comparative studies across different regions could identify best practices and inform policy changes, providing empirical evidence to support successful child protection initiatives.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on trafficked girls aged between 6-15 years who have been engaged in domestic labor for over two years within the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area of Addis

Ababa, Ethiopia. The study aims to deeply assess the factors contributing to their exploitation and to identify effective strategies for their protection and overall well-being. Key aspects of investigation include understanding the girls' experiences of exploitation, the pathways that led to their trafficking, and their rehabilitation processes.

Geographically, the study is confined to the specified urban area due to challenges in directly accessing trafficked girls. Research is conducted within an undisclosed rehabilitation center in Sarbet, chosen to facilitate access to firsthand insights into the girls' experiences and rehabilitation journeys. This center serves as a critical location for qualitative data collection through in-depth interviews and observational methods. These qualitative approaches are selected to provide nuanced and contextualized understandings of the girls' lived experiences, their interactions with caregivers and counselors, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation interventions implemented.

While the study provides valuable insights specific to trafficked girls aged 6-15 in domestic labor within Sarbet, its findings may not be universally applicable without further exploration across different contexts and age groups. Limitations include the potential narrowness in diversity of experiences captured solely within one rehabilitation center, despite efforts to ensure comprehensive representation through rigorous qualitative data gathering methods.

1.7 Limitation of the study

During the course of this research, several limitations were identified that required careful consideration to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. One significant challenge was encountered in building trust with the trafficked children interviewed, resulting in instances where incomplete or inaccurate information was provided. To address this, extensive efforts were made to establish rapport and trust through prolonged engagement and building relationships with the children and their caregivers. This approach aimed to create a safe and supportive environment conducive to open dialogue and accurate information sharing.

The presence of counselors during interviews, intended to safeguard the well-being of the children, occasionally posed challenges by potentially inhibiting their full participation. To mitigate this, interviews were structured to allow private sessions whenever possible, ensuring

confidentiality and encouraging more candid responses from the children. Moreover, ongoing communication and collaboration with counselors helped in balancing child protection protocols with the research objectives, ensuring ethical considerations were consistently upheld.

Language barriers also emerged as a significant limitation, particularly with children from rural backgrounds who primarily spoke Sidama or Wolaita languages. To address this challenge, bilingual interpreters familiar with both languages were engaged during interviews to facilitate effective communication. This approach helped to bridge linguistic gaps and ensured that the nuances of the children's experiences were accurately captured and understood during data collection.

However, it is important to acknowledge that these limitations still had implications for the generalizability of the research findings, particularly on an international scale. The small sample size and language barriers between participants and researchers constrained the depth and breadth of data collected, limiting the applicability of conclusions beyond the specific context of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

1.8 Operational Definitions

1. **Child Domestic labor::** The employment of children, particularly girls migrating from rural to urban areas, in domestic work, often involving household chores and caregiving responsibilities under conditions that may include exploitation, limited freedom, and lack of basic rights.
2. **Trafficked Children in Domestic labor::** Children who have been trafficked and forced to work in households, facing exploitation and abuse. Due to the secret nature of trafficking and the complexity of identifying victims, these children may be housed in rehabilitation centers designed to provide protection and support.
3. **Minimum Age for Employment:** Legally defined as 15 years by labor laws such as Ethiopia's Labor Proclamation (No. 1156/2019), aimed at preventing the employment of children under 15 to protect them from hazardous work and ensure their physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

4. **Awareness Campaigns:** Educational initiatives targeting stakeholders including children themselves, community members, government agencies, NGOs, and law enforcement, aimed at addressing the root causes of child trafficking and abuse and promoting protective measures for vulnerable children.
5. **Worst Forms of Child Labor:** Refers to the most severe types of child labor, including child domestic labor, where children endure hazardous conditions, physical and psychological abuse, and exploitation that endanger their health, safety, and development.
6. **Systemic Factors:** Structural issues contributing to the prevalence of child domestic labor, such as poverty, lack of access to education, cultural norms, and economic factors driving the demand for cheap labor, particularly in informal sectors.
7. **Demand for Child Labor:** The societal need or economic pressure leading to the employment of children in various sectors, driven by factors including cost-effectiveness, availability of child labor, exploitation of vulnerable populations, and gaps in enforcement of child labor laws.
8. **Child Labor:** Refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that deprives them of their childhood, potential, and dignity, interferes with their schooling, or is harmful to their physical and mental development. This includes both hazardous and non-hazardous work.
9. **Hazardous Child Labor:** The most dangerous forms of child labor, including work that exposes children to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse, or which places their health, safety, or moral development at risk.
10. **Child Exploitation:** The misuse or abuse of children for economic gain, including through child labor, trafficking, forced begging, sexual exploitation, and other forms of abuse that violate their rights and compromise their well-being.
11. **Child Trafficking:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. This can include forced labor, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, or involvement in criminal activities.
12. **Domestic Work:** Includes household chores, caregiving responsibilities, and other tasks performed within private households. When performed by children, especially under exploitative conditions, it may constitute child domestic servitude.

13. **Exploitative Conditions:** Refers to circumstances in which children are subjected to abuse, violence, coercion, or manipulation in the context of work, compromising their rights, safety, and well-being.
14. **Child Protection:** Encompasses measures and actions aimed at preventing and responding to child abuse, exploitation, neglect, and violence. It includes promoting children's rights, ensuring their safety, and providing access to support services and justice.
15. **Vulnerable Children:** Refers to children at heightened risk of abuse, exploitation, or neglect due to factors such as poverty, displacement, disability, discrimination, or lack of parental care.

1.9 Organization of the Study

Child labor, particularly child domestic labor, persists as a significant challenge in the developing world, including areas like Nefas Silk in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Despite international conventions and localized studies shedding light on the issue, millions of children continue to face exploitation and abuse in hazardous forms of work. Factors such as poverty, lack of education, and demand for cheap labor perpetuate this cycle of exploitation.

Addressing child labor requires a multi-faceted approach involving heightened awareness, education, and coordinated efforts from government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations. By prioritizing children's rights and implementing comprehensive strategies, we can work towards creating a safer and more equitable environment for vulnerable children, ensuring they are protected from exploitation and afforded the opportunities they deserve.

Raising children's awareness about the harms of child labor is essential in combating child domestic labor. Education campaigns and community outreach programs play a vital role in changing perceptions and behaviors toward child labor. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2020) emphasizes that awareness programs should highlight the physical, emotional, and psychological harms children face, such as long working hours, exposure to abuse, and deprivation of education and childhood.

The study uses interviews, group discussions, and document analysis to understand domestic labor deeply. It's qualitative, meaning it looks at experiences rather than numbers. By talking to people involved, like trafficked children, counselors, employers, and law enforcement, aim to understand their perspectives better. This approach helps to explore their experiences thoroughly.

The main problems faced by trafficked children working in homes, such as grueling working conditions, unpaid labor, abuse, poor living conditions, isolation, and health challenges, highlight the urgent need for action to protect their rights and well-being. Factors contributing to the high demand for child labor, including economic, social, and cultural factors, underscore the systemic nature of the issue. Effective strategies to reduce child domestic labor and enhance child protection involve legislative and policy interventions, access to education, community empowerment, and multi-sectoral collaboration. By addressing the root causes of exploitation and prioritizing the protection and well-being of trafficked children, we can strive towards creating a safer and more supportive environment where every child can thrive free from exploitation and harm.

In conclusion, while awareness campaigns are powerful catalysts for change in combating child domestic labor, they must be part of a comprehensive strategy that addresses systemic issues. These campaigns reshape societal perceptions and empower communities to prioritize children's rights and well-being. However, their effectiveness hinges on integration with legislative reforms, access to education, community empowerment, and multi-sectoral collaboration.

To ensure sustained protection for vulnerable children, it's imperative to implement targeted initiatives, forge partnerships, provide comprehensive training, advocate for legal protections, expand access to education and economic opportunities, foster collaboration among stakeholders, and establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. By taking a holistic approach and implementing these strategies collectively, we can create a safer, more supportive environment for trafficked children and eradicate child domestic servitude effectively.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of current research on child labor, specifically focusing on domestic labor within households, to guide the selection of research methods and data collection strategies for the study. It involves document analysis and a thorough review of existing studies to gain deeper insights into the phenomenon under investigation. The chapter is divided into two main sections: theoretical and empirical. The theoretical section explores social theories relevant to family dynamics and child labor, while the empirical section examines various studies on the causes, magnitude, and consequences of domestic labor.

2.2 Assessing the lived experience of trafficked children in domestic labor:

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has conducted extensive research on the global issue of child labor, providing a comprehensive analysis in its 2020 global report. The ILO study highlights the stark reality that millions of children worldwide are trapped in exploitative labor conditions, with domestic labor being a particularly egregious form. The report reveals that children in domestic work often endure long hours, minimal or no pay, and face various forms of abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual exploitation. The lack of legal protection and oversight exacerbates their vulnerability, making it difficult for them to escape the cycle of exploitation. This study underscores the need for robust legal frameworks and effective enforcement mechanisms to combat child labor and protect the rights of children globally (International Labor Organization, 2020).

A study conducted by the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in 2018 provides a detailed examination of child labor within Ethiopia, with a particular focus on domestic labor. This study reveals alarming rates of child labor in the country, with many children being trafficked and coerced into domestic work under false pretenses. These children are often promised education and a better life, only to find themselves working in harsh conditions without access to basic rights such as education and healthcare. The study emphasizes the prevalence of physical and emotional abuse, as well as the deprivation of fundamental human rights, making it

clear that targeted interventions are necessary to address this pervasive issue (Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 2018).

The insights from these studies are reflected in the harsh reality faced by trafficked children engaged in domestic labor within the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. The deceptive promises of education or financial incentives that lure these children into labor mirror the global and national patterns identified by the ILO and the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city endure long hours of toil, performing household chores without respite or fair compensation, and face various forms of abuse, including physical violence, emotional manipulation, and sexual exploitation. Their dire living conditions, coupled with a lack of access to fundamental rights such as education and healthcare, underscore the urgent need for intervention. By assessing the magnitude of trafficked children engaged in domestic labor within this specific locale, the study aims to illuminate the extent of this pervasive problem and develop targeted interventions to safeguard the well-being and rights of these vulnerable children, offering them a pathway out of exploitation and towards a brighter future.

2.3 Identify factors for the high demand for child labor in domestic servitude, especially among rural-to-urban migrant girls;

Barker and Knaul's study in 1991 provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic factors driving child labor, particularly in urban areas. The study highlights how worsening economic conditions push families into urban poverty, necessitating the involvement of children in the workforce. Barker and Knaul discuss how limited economic opportunities in rural areas force families to seek additional sources of income, often resulting in children, especially girls, migrating to urban areas to meet the higher demand for domestic labor. This migration is fueled by the promise of better economic opportunities, but it often exposes children to exploitation and vulnerability in unfamiliar urban environments. The study underscores the interplay between economic necessity and the high demand for child labor, illustrating how financial pressures on families contribute to the prevalence of child domestic labor (Barker & Knaul, 1991).

Kifle's study in 2002 focuses on the socio-economic dynamics in Addis Ababa, where rapid urbanization and population growth have created a high demand for domestic labor. The study

reveals that the city's population has grown at a rate of 3.3% over the last decade, exacerbating the demand for child domestic workers. Kifle highlights how rural-to-urban migration, driven by limited economic opportunities in rural areas, leads families to send their children to cities like Addis Ababa. In such socio-economic milieus, characterized by high fertility rates and rampant unemployment, child labor naturally emerges and thrives. The study also explores the gender norms that prioritize boys' education and future employment prospects over girls', further fueling the demand for girls in domestic labor. Kifle's findings emphasize the urgent need for comprehensive interventions that address the root causes of child labor, including poverty alleviation, improving access to education, and challenging gender stereotypes (Kifle, 2002).

These studies collectively highlight several interconnected factors that drive the high demand for child labor in domestic labor, especially among rural-to-urban migrant girls. Barker and Knaul's analysis of economic conditions and Kifle's exploration of socio-economic dynamics in Addis Ababa provide a robust foundation for understanding these factors. In the context of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, these findings resonate deeply. The deceptive promises of education or financial incentives that lure children into labor mirror the global and national patterns identified by Barker, Knaul, and Kifle. Economic pressures on families, coupled with high fertility rates and rampant unemployment, force many to send their children to urban areas in search of work. Gender norms that prioritize boys' education over girls' and the lack of access to quality education in rural areas further exacerbate the situation. These factors combined create a high demand for child labor in domestic labor, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address these root causes and protect the rights and well-being of vulnerable children.

2.4 Recommend means of reduction of the problem

Smith's study in 2018 delves into the effectiveness of specialized training and skill development programs in combating child labor. The research highlights that these programs, when informed by global best practices and adapted to local contexts, significantly raise awareness among parents, employers, and community leaders about the detrimental effects of child domestic labor. Smith et al. emphasize the importance of community involvement and the role of local stakeholders in creating a protective environment for children. The study shows that

communities equipped with knowledge and skills are better positioned to identify, prevent, and respond to cases of child labor, thus reducing its prevalence (Smith, 2018).

Another pivotal study by Jones and Johnson in 2017 examines the impact of community-based initiatives and support systems in sustaining efforts to combat child labor. The research underscores the role of peer support groups and supervision mechanisms in preventing burnout among those actively engaged in protecting children from exploitation. By providing resources and emotional support, these community-based initiatives help maintain the momentum of child protection efforts. Jones and Johnson's study indicates that a well-supported community network is essential for the long-term success of anti-child labor campaigns, as it fosters resilience and sustained action among activists and caregivers (Jones & Johnson, 2017).

Drawing insights from these studies, it becomes evident that addressing child labor, particularly in areas like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet, requires a multifaceted approach. The specialized training and skill development programs highlighted by Smith. Can be tailored to the local context, ensuring that awareness-raising efforts resonate with the community's unique socio-economic landscape. Additionally, the community-based initiatives and support systems discussed by Jones and Johnson should be integrated into local anti-child labor strategies to provide ongoing support and prevent burnout among those on the front lines.

To effectively reduce the problem of child labor in domestic labor, it is crucial to implement a comprehensive approach that includes specialized training for community members, sustained support systems, and robust policy interventions. By empowering communities through education and support, and by addressing the root causes of child labor through socio-economic and legislative measures, a protective environment for vulnerable children can be established. These recommendations form the basis for informed policy-making and community action, aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of children at risk of exploitation.

2.5 Theoretical Explanation:

To theoretically explain the high demand for child labor in domestic servitude, particularly among rural-to-urban migrant girls, and recommend means of reducing this problem, several sociological, economic, and psychological theories can be employed. Structural functionalism

posits that every aspect of society serves a function that contributes to the stability and equilibrium of the whole. In this context, child labor in domestic labor can be seen as a function within a stratified society where economic disparities force marginalized groups to provide labor to more affluent households. The migration of rural children to urban areas for domestic work serves the dual function of economic survival for impoverished families and labor supply for urban households. This perspective underscores the need for systemic change to address the structural inequalities that perpetuate child labor.

Conflict theory, derived from the works of Karl Marx, highlights the inherent inequalities within capitalist societies that lead to exploitation and social conflict. The high demand for child labor in domestic servitude is viewed as a manifestation of the power imbalance between the wealthy and the poor. Economic conditions force families to send their children to work, while urban employers exploit this cheap labor to maintain their economic status. This theory advocates for fundamental socio-economic reforms and redistribution of resources to alleviate the conditions that lead to child labor.

Human capital theory emphasizes the importance of investing in individuals' education and skills to enhance their productivity and economic value. From this perspective, child labor in domestic servitude represents a failure to invest in children's human capital, as it deprives them of education and skill development opportunities. Addressing child labor through education and skill development programs, as suggested by (Smith, 2018), aligns with this theory by enhancing children's future economic potential and breaking the cycle of poverty.

Feminist theory examines the role of gender norms and power relations in perpetuating social inequalities. The preference for employing girls in domestic servitude reflects deeply entrenched gender biases that prioritize boys' education and economic opportunities over girls'. (Kifle's, 2002) findings on gender norms align with feminist theory, which calls for challenging and changing these norms to ensure equal opportunities for girls and boys. This involves not only policy changes but also cultural shifts in attitudes towards gender roles.

Social learning theory, proposed by Albert Bandura, suggests that behavior is learned through observing and imitating others. In communities where child labor is normalized, children and families may view domestic labor as an acceptable and necessary practice. Addressing this issue requires community-based initiatives that provide new models of behavior and alternative

sources of support and income, as discussed by (Jones and Johnson, 2017). Changing community norms and providing education on the rights of children can alter perceptions and practices related to child labor.

Based on these theoretical explanations, several recommendations emerge for reducing child labor in domestic labor. Governments should implement and enforce robust legal frameworks that protect children from exploitation. This includes stricter regulations on child labor, comprehensive social welfare programs to support vulnerable families, and ensuring access to free and quality education for all children. Addressing the economic root causes of child labor involves poverty alleviation strategies such as providing financial support to (Smith, 2018), can empower communities to recognize and combat child labor. These programs should be tailored to local contexts and involve all community stakeholders, including parents, employers, and local leaders. Building and maintaining community-based support systems, as recommended by (Jones and Johnson, 2017), can prevent burnout among child protection activists and provide ongoing support to families and children. These systems should include peer support groups, supervision mechanisms, and access to resources. Efforts to challenge and change gender norms should be integrated into all child labor reduction strategies. This includes promoting gender equality in education and employment opportunities and addressing cultural practices that perpetuate gender biases. Investing in children's education and vocational training can enhance their future economic prospects and reduce the likelihood of them entering exploitative labor conditions. Programs should focus on both formal education and practical skills that are relevant to the local economy.

By grounding these recommendations in theoretical frameworks, it becomes clear that a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach is necessary to effectively combat child labor in domestic labor. This approach should address both the immediate needs of vulnerable children and the broader socio-economic conditions that perpetuate exploitation.

2.6 Stakeholders' responsibility:

Raising children's awareness about the harms of child labor is a critical component in the fight against child domestic labor. Education campaigns and community outreach programs play a vital role in changing perceptions and behaviors toward child labor. By informing parents,

employers, and community leaders about the detrimental effects of child labor, these initiatives can help to reduce the demand for child domestic workers. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2020) emphasizes that awareness programs should highlight the physical, emotional, and psychological harms children face when engaged in domestic servitude, including long working hours, exposure to abuse, and deprivation of education and childhood.

Effective awareness campaigns often involve multimedia approaches, including radio broadcasts, posters, community meetings, and school-based programs, ensuring the message reaches a broad audience. The role of local influencers and community leaders is crucial, as they can advocate for change and encourage community members to reject child labor practices. For instance, incorporating the voices of former child laborers who share their experiences can be a powerful tool to illustrate the real-life consequences of child exploitation and inspire community action.

Furthermore, partnerships with NGOs and government agencies can enhance the reach and impact of these awareness efforts. Programs that provide information on alternative support systems for families, such as economic assistance and educational opportunities for children, can help mitigate the economic pressures that drive child labor. By building a community-wide consensus on the importance of protecting children from exploitation, these awareness campaigns can create a supportive environment that prioritizes the well-being and rights of children, ultimately contributing to the reduction of child labor in domestic servitude.

2.7 selected Theoretical Frameworks

Theoretical perspectives provide insights into the socio-economic and cultural dynamics underlying child labor, particularly in domestic labor settings. Structural functionalism offers a lens to understand how economic disparities compel marginalized families to send their children into domestic work in urban areas, serving both as a survival strategy and a source of labor for wealthier households. This perspective underscores the systemic nature of child labor, necessitating comprehensive interventions that address economic inequalities (Barker & Knaul, 1991).

Conflict theory, grounded in Marxist ideology, highlights the power imbalances inherent in capitalist societies that perpetuate child labor. It emphasizes how economic necessity drives

families to exploit their children for financial gain, while urban employers benefit from cheap labor to maintain their economic status. This perspective calls for structural reforms and redistributive policies to alleviate poverty and reduce the demand for child labor (Kifle, 2002).

2.8 Empirical Studies

Empirical research provides insights into the causes, prevalence, and consequences of child labor in domestic labor across different contexts. The International Labor Organization's (ILO) global reports underscore the widespread exploitation faced by children engaged in domestic work, revealing pervasive issues such as long hours, minimal pay, and various forms of abuse. These studies highlight the urgent need for legal protections and enforcement mechanisms to safeguard children's rights globally (International Labor Organization, 2020).

Locally, studies conducted by the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs document alarming rates of child labor, particularly in domestic labor, within Ethiopia. They reveal how children, often lured by false promises of education and better opportunities, end up subjected to harsh working conditions and denied basic rights. These findings underscore the critical gaps in policy implementation and the need for targeted interventions to combat child labor effectively (Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 2018).

2.9 Analytical Insights and Gaps

While existing literature provides valuable insights into the prevalence and consequences of child labor in domestic labor, there are notable gaps that warrant further exploration. The fragmented nature of previous studies often overlooks nuanced socio-economic factors contributing to child labor, such as gender norms, rural-urban migration patterns, and the specific vulnerabilities of trafficked children. Moreover, there is limited empirical research on the effectiveness of community-based interventions and policy frameworks in mitigating the root causes of child labor and protecting vulnerable children.

2.10 Conceptual Framework:

The literature review identified various theories and empirical studies on child labor in domestic servitude but did not explicitly outline a conceptual framework for the study. A conceptual

framework is essential as it provides a structured approach to understand the interrelationships between key concepts, variables, and theories guiding the research. For this study in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, a conceptual framework would integrate these theoretical perspectives into a cohesive structure. It would outline how economic factors drive rural-to-urban migration and contribute to the demand for child labor, particularly among girls. The framework would clarify how gender norms influence the allocation of children into domestic work, exploring the socio-economic conditions that perpetuate child labor. By establishing clear relationships between concepts such as migration patterns, economic pressures, gender dynamics, and legal frameworks, the conceptual framework would guide the study's methodology, data collection strategies, and analysis. This structured approach ensures that the research remains focused on addressing the root causes of child labor in domestic servitude and contributes to developing effective interventions to protect vulnerable children and promote their rights and well-being.

2.11 Summary of the Literature Review:

Raising children's awareness about the harms of child labor is essential in combating child domestic servitude. Education campaigns and community outreach programs play a vital role in changing perceptions and behaviors toward child labor. By informing parents, employers, and community leaders about the detrimental effects of child labor, these initiatives can reduce the demand for child domestic workers. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2020) emphasizes that awareness programs should highlight the physical, emotional, and psychological harms children face, such as long working hours, exposure to abuse, and deprivation of education and childhood.

Effective awareness campaigns often use multimedia approaches, including radio broadcasts, posters, community meetings, and school-based programs to reach a broad audience. Local influencers and community leaders are crucial advocates for change, encouraging communities to reject child labor practices. Incorporating the voices of former child laborers who share their experiences can powerfully illustrate the real-life consequences of exploitation and inspire community action.

Partnerships with NGOs and government agencies can enhance the reach and impact of awareness efforts. Programs providing information on alternative support systems for families, such as economic assistance and educational opportunities for children, can help mitigate the economic pressures driving child labor. Building a community-wide consensus on the importance of protecting children from exploitation can create a supportive environment that prioritizes the well-being and rights of children, ultimately contributing to the reduction of child labor in domestic labor.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter delves into the research methods essential for achieving the study's objectives. It outlines the philosophical stance, research design, study area, sources of data, population and sampling design, eligibility criteria, methods of data collection, instruments of data collection, procedures of data collection, methods of data analysis, reliability and validity of instruments, ethical considerations, and concludes with a summary of the chapter.

3.2 Philosophical Stance

The research paradigm chosen for this study on child domestic labor among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, is phenomenological. This paradigm emphasizes understanding and interpreting the lived experiences and subjective perspectives of individuals within their specific contexts. In the context of this research, the phenomenological approach allows for a deep exploration of how trafficked children perceive and make sense of their experiences in domestic labor. It acknowledges that these children construct their realities based on their unique interactions and encounters within their environments.

By adopting a phenomenological stance, the study aims to uncover the intricate nuances of trafficked children's awareness of domestic labor dynamics. This involves exploring their lived experiences, emotions, and interpretations of their circumstances. The choice of qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews with trafficked children and key stakeholders—like social workers and counselors—aims to capture rich, detailed narratives that reflect the complex realities of domestic labor from the perspective of those directly affected.

Furthermore, the phenomenological paradigm guides the selection of data collection techniques and analysis procedures that prioritize understanding the essence of these experiences. This approach ensures that the study maintains sensitivity to the voices and narratives of trafficked children, adhering to ethical considerations such as informed consent, confidentiality, and respect for their dignity throughout the research process.

Ultimately, by embracing the phenomenological paradigm, this research seeks not only to document and analyze the awareness levels of trafficked children regarding domestic labor but also to contribute to broader efforts in developing targeted interventions and policies that effectively address child exploitation in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

3.3 Research Design

The research design chosen for this study on the awareness of trafficked children regarding domestic labor in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, is qualitative, utilizing a combination of semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and focus group discussions. Each method plays a crucial role in capturing the nuanced experiences and perspectives of trafficked children in relation to domestic labor.

Semi-structured Interviews:

Semi-structured interviews were employed as a primary method to delve into the lived experiences, perceptions, and understanding of domestic labor among trafficked children. Through these interviews, the researcher engaged directly with participants, allowing for flexibility in questioning to explore deeper into specific themes and issues that emerged during conversations. The qualitative nature of semi-structured interviews facilitated a rich exploration of the children's experiences, shedding light on their emotions, coping mechanisms, and insights into the dynamics of domestic labor they had encountered. Each interview was conducted in a supportive and confidential environment, ensuring participants felt comfortable sharing their personal stories and perspectives.

Document Analysis:

Document analysis served as a complementary method to semi-structured interviews, providing contextual information and enriching the understanding of domestic labor among trafficked children. Documents such as case files, organizational reports, and policies were scrutinized to gather additional insights into the systemic factors influencing child exploitation in the study area. This methodological approach helped in triangulating the data obtained from interviews,

validating the narratives shared by trafficked children, and providing a broader perspective on the socio-economic dynamics and legal frameworks related to domestic labor.

Focus Group Discussions:

Focus group discussions were utilized to foster interactive dialogue among trafficked children who had experienced domestic labor. These sessions provided a platform for participants to share their common experiences, perspectives, and challenges related to domestic labor in a group setting. The homogeneity in age and intellectual understanding among the participants ensured a comfortable environment where they could relate to each other's stories, express shared concerns, and collectively reflect on their experiences. Focus group discussions not only enriched the data by capturing collective narratives but also highlighted the social dynamics and peer interactions influencing trafficked children's awareness and perceptions of domestic labor. Integration of Methods: The integration of these qualitative methods-semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and focus group discussions-enabled a comprehensive exploration of trafficked children's awareness regarding domestic labor. By triangulating data across these methodologies, the study aimed to enhance the credibility and validity of its findings, providing a holistic understanding of the issue. The iterative process of data collection and analysis allowed for continual refinement of research questions and themes emerging from the data, ensuring that the study captured the complexity of trafficked children's lived experiences and perceptions within the specific socio-cultural context of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

3.4 Study Area

The study area chosen for this research is the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, specifically focusing on the Sarbet area, where trafficked children are observed to assess their awareness of domestic labor. This geographical and socio-economic context plays a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of child labor and exploitation within urban environments.

Research Focus:

By focusing on Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, the research aims to explore how trafficked children perceive and experience domestic labor within this specific urban setting. The

area's demographic composition, including migrants from rural areas and economically marginalized families, provides insights into the factors driving child trafficking and exploitation. Additionally, the urban context introduces complexities such as migration dynamics, informal employment sectors, and varying levels of law enforcement and social support systems, all of which influence the prevalence and nature of child labor practices. Implications for Research: The choice of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area as the study area ensures a focused examination of the contextual factors shaping trafficked children's awareness of domestic labor. By conducting research in this specific locale, the study contributes to localized knowledge and evidence-based interventions aimed at addressing child trafficking and exploitation. The findings are expected to inform policy makers, social workers, and advocacy groups about the unique challenges faced by trafficked children in urban settings like Sarbet, advocating for targeted interventions that safeguard children's rights and well-being.

3.5 Sources of Data

The primary sources of data for this study include trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center and key stakeholders actively involved in child protection and welfare within the study area of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. These sources were strategically chosen to provide comprehensive insights into the awareness of trafficked children regarding domestic labor, as well as to gather perspectives and experiences related to child exploitation and protection.

Trafficked Children in Rehabilitation Center:

One of the primary data sources is trafficked children who are currently residing in a rehabilitation center located within Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. These children, aged between 6 and 16 years old, have experienced various forms of exploitation, including domestic labor. Through semi-structured interviews and possibly focus group discussions, the study aims to capture their lived experiences, perceptions, and understanding of domestic labor. By engaging directly with these children, researchers can gain firsthand insights into the challenges they face, their coping mechanisms, and their perspectives on interventions needed to address child exploitation effectively.

Key Stakeholders:

Another crucial source of data includes key stakeholders involved in child protection and welfare services within the study area. This group typically comprises social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and possibly law enforcement officials who work closely with trafficked children and their families. Interviews with these stakeholders provide complementary perspectives on the prevalence of domestic labor, existing support mechanisms, challenges in identification and intervention, and the broader socio-economic factors contributing to child trafficking and exploitation in Sarbet.

Data Collection Methods:

For trafficked children in the rehabilitation center, data collection methods primarily include semi-structured interviews designed to delve deeply into their personal narratives and experiences. These interviews are guided by themes related to their awareness of domestic labor, the circumstances leading to their trafficking, and their interactions with perpetrators and authorities. Conversely, interviews with key stakeholders focus on their professional experiences and insights into the systemic issues surrounding child trafficking and exploitation. These discussions explore themes such as the effectiveness of current interventions, gaps in service delivery, legal challenges, and the socio-economic contexts influencing child exploitation.

Data Use and Implications:

By utilizing these primary data sources, the study aims to generate evidence that informs targeted interventions and policies aimed at protecting trafficked children and preventing domestic labor. The findings are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of child exploitation in urban settings like Sarbet, thereby guiding stakeholders in developing more effective strategies for prevention, protection, and rehabilitation. In summary, the sources of data for this study of trafficked children in a rehabilitation center and key stakeholders in child protection are essential for capturing comprehensive insights into the awareness of domestic labor among trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. Through rigorous data collection methods and engagement with diverse perspectives, the study endeavors to shed light

on the lived experiences of trafficked children and enhance efforts towards safeguarding their rights and well-being.

3.6 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study encompasses individual trafficked children and key stakeholders involved in addressing child domestic servitude within the context of Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. This section outlines how these units are identified, studied, and analyzed to fulfill the study's objectives.

Individual Trafficked Children in domestic labor:

As the primary focus of the study, individual trafficked children represent the core unit of analysis. These children, typically aged between 6 and 15 years old, are residing in a rehabilitation center within Sarbet. They have been identified as survivors of various forms of exploitation, including domestic labor. The study employs qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews and possibly focus group discussions to explore their perceptions, experiences, and awareness of domestic servitude. Each child serves as a unique case study, providing valuable insights into their personal narratives, the circumstances of their exploitation, interactions with perpetrators, and responses to interventions and support services.

Key Stakeholders:

In addition to trafficked children, key stakeholders involved in child protection and welfare services are also integral units of analysis. These stakeholders include social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and possibly law enforcement officials operating within Sarbet. Interviews with these stakeholders aim to gather their perspectives, experiences, and roles in identifying, responding to, and preventing child domestic labor. They provide insights into systemic challenges, gaps in service delivery, legal complexities, and the socio-economic factors contributing to child exploitation within the community. By analyzing the roles and perspectives of these stakeholders, the study aims to understand the broader ecosystem of child protection and welfare in Sarbet.

Data Collection and Analysis:

Data collection methods for individual trafficked children involve in-depth interviews designed to elicit detailed accounts of their experiences and perceptions. These interviews are structured around themes related to awareness of domestic labor, experiences of exploitation, coping mechanisms, and interactions with support systems. The analysis focuses on identifying patterns, themes, and unique insights from each child's narrative, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of their lived experiences.

For key stakeholders, data collection centers on semi-structured interviews aimed at exploring their professional roles, challenges, and contributions to child protection efforts. These interviews provide contextual understanding of the structural and systemic factors influencing child exploitation and the effectiveness of existing interventions. Analysis of stakeholder interviews involves identifying recurring themes, challenges, and recommendations for enhancing support systems and policy frameworks.

Implications and Use of Findings:

By analyzing individual trafficked children and key stakeholders as units of analysis, the study aims to generate nuanced insights into the awareness of child domestic servitude in Sarbet. Findings are expected to inform evidence-based interventions, policies, and advocacy efforts aimed at preventing child exploitation, protecting vulnerable children, and enhancing the resilience of support systems. The unit of analysis approach ensures that the study captures diverse perspectives and experiences, contributing to a holistic understanding of the dynamics and complexities of child domestic servitude within the specified community.

In summary, the unit of analysis in this study encompasses both individual trafficked children and key stakeholders involved in addressing child domestic servitude in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. Through rigorous qualitative methods and engagement with diverse perspectives, the study seeks to uncover critical insights that contribute to safeguarding the rights and well-being of trafficked children and strengthening child protection initiatives in the community.

3.7 Population and Sampling Design

Source Population: The source population refers to the larger group from which the study participants are drawn. In this study, the source population includes trafficked children residing in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. These children have been identified as survivors of various forms of exploitation, with a specific focus on domestic labor. The source population encompasses all trafficked children in this area who may have experienced or are at risk of domestic labor exploitation.

Study Population: The study population is a Sarbett of the source population that is selected to participate in the research study. For this study, the focus is on trafficked children aged between 6 and 15 years old who are currently residing in a rehabilitation center within Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. These children have been identified as survivors of exploitation, including domestic servitude, and are receiving care and support at the rehabilitation center.

3.7.1 Population: Source Population and Study Population

The source population for this study includes trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet, specifically those residing in a rehabilitation center. These children have been identified as survivors of various forms of exploitation, including domestic labor. The study population, therefore, consists of a subset of this source population, focusing on trafficked children aged between 6 and 15 years old who are currently receiving care and support at the rehabilitation center.

3.7.2 Sampling Design

The study utilizes purposive sampling to select participants who can provide in-depth insights into the awareness and experiences of trafficked children regarding domestic servitude. The sample size for trafficked children ranges from 5 to 7 individuals, chosen to ensure comprehensive data collection while focusing on the nuances of their lived experiences within the rehabilitation center and their perceptions of domestic servitude. Sampling continues until data saturation is reached, meaning no new information or themes emerge from additional interviews.

3.7.2.1 Sample Size Determination

Source Population: The source population refers to the broader group from which potential participants are drawn. In this study, the source population consists of trafficked children residing in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, specifically those who have been identified as victims of domestic servitude. These children typically come from vulnerable backgrounds such as rural-to-urban migrants, orphaned or abandoned youth, or economically disadvantaged families. They are often placed in rehabilitation centers within the Sarbet area, where they receive support and care aimed at their recovery and reintegration into society.

Study Population: The study population is a specific subset of the source population that is selected to participate in the research. For this study, the study population includes trafficked children aged between 6 and 15 years old who are currently residing in a rehabilitation center located in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. These children have firsthand experience with domestic servitude, which is the focus of the study. By narrowing down to this specific group, the research aims to gather detailed insights into their awareness, experiences, and perceptions related to domestic servitude.

Key stakeholders such as social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and education advocates are also included in the study. Approximately 4 key informants are selected based on their roles and expertise in child protection and welfare within Sarbet. These key informants provide supplementary perspectives on institutional practices, challenges, and interventions related to child trafficking and domestic servitude.

Sampling Technique

The study employs purposeful sampling techniques to select participants who meet specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. For trafficked children, eligibility criteria include:

- Age between 6 and 15 years old.
- Residence in the rehabilitation center in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.
- Experience or exposure to domestic servitude.

Key informants are selected based on their professional roles and expertise in addressing child trafficking and domestic labor. Criteria for key informants include:

- Direct involvement in child protection and welfare services.
- Experience working with trafficked children or victims of domestic labor.
- Knowledge of local contexts and challenges related to child exploitation.

Eligibility Criteria

Trafficked children are selected based on their residency in the rehabilitation center and their experiences of domestic labor, ensuring that participants have direct knowledge and insights relevant to the study's focus. Key informants are chosen for their expertise and roles within organizations or agencies involved in child protection and welfare, ensuring diverse perspectives on the topic.

Rationale and Implications

The population and sampling design adopted in this study are essential for obtaining comprehensive and meaningful data on the awareness of trafficked children regarding domestic labor in Sarbet. By focusing on both trafficked children and key stakeholders, the study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the factors contributing to child exploitation and the effectiveness of current interventions. The purposive sampling approach ensures that participants can offer valuable insights into their experiences and perceptions, thereby informing targeted strategies for intervention and support.

In conclusion, the population and sampling design in this study are carefully structured to facilitate a thorough exploration of the awareness and experiences of trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet, regarding domestic labor. Through this approach, the study seeks to contribute valuable knowledge to the field of child protection and welfare, aiming to improve interventions and policies aimed at addressing child exploitation in urban environments.

3.7.2.2 Sampling Technique

The sampling technique employed in this study is purposive sampling, which was chosen to ensure that participants with relevant experiences and insights into child domestic labor were included, thereby enhancing the depth and richness of the data collected.

Explanation:

Purposive Sampling: Purposive sampling, also known as purposeful or selective sampling, is a non-probability sampling technique where participants are selected based on specific characteristics or qualities that are relevant to the research objectives. Unlike random sampling, which aims for representativeness, purposive sampling aims to include participants who can provide rich and detailed information about the phenomenon under study.

Application to the Study:

In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling to select trafficked children and key stakeholders such as social workers, counselors, and legal advocates who have direct involvement or expertise in issues related to child domestic labor. The criteria for selecting participants included their role in addressing child trafficking and exploitation, their knowledge of the dynamics of domestic labor, and their experience in providing support and advocacy for trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sabet area.

Trafficked Children: For trafficked children, purposive sampling ensured that participants included those who had experienced domestic labor firsthand. These children were selected based on their current residence in a rehabilitation center within the study area and their willingness to participate in the research. By focusing on this specific group, the study aimed to capture their unique perspectives, experiences of exploitation, coping mechanisms, and aspirations for the future.

Key Stakeholders:

Key stakeholders such as social workers, counselors, and legal advocates were also purposively selected to provide supplementary insights into the study. These individuals were chosen based

on their professional roles and expertise in child protection, trafficking prevention, and rehabilitation services. Their perspectives and experiences complemented those of trafficked children, offering a comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding child domestic labor in urban environments.

Rationale and Implications:

Purposive sampling was instrumental in ensuring the study's data collection was targeted and comprehensive. By deliberately selecting participants with relevant knowledge and experiences, the researcher maximized the depth and richness of the data obtained. This approach allowed for a nuanced exploration of trafficked children's awareness, perceptions, and experiences of domestic labor, as well as the perspectives of key stakeholders involved in their care and support. The findings derived from purposive sampling contribute to a more holistic understanding of child exploitation dynamics in the study area, informing evidence-based interventions and policy recommendations aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of trafficked children.

3.8 Eligibility Criteria

Participants in this study were selected based on specific eligibility criteria designed to ensure their direct involvement or expertise in issues related to child trafficking and domestic labor. These criteria were instrumental in identifying individuals who could provide valuable insights into the awareness levels and experiences among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sabet area.

Explanation:

Direct Involvement or Expertise: The eligibility criteria for selecting participants focused on their direct engagement or professional expertise in matters concerning child trafficking and domestic labor. This included individuals such as social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and other professionals actively involved in the care, protection, and rehabilitation of trafficked children within the study area. These stakeholders were chosen for their firsthand experience working with trafficked children, their knowledge of the socio-economic factors contributing to

child exploitation, and their insights into the legal and psychological aspects of addressing domestic labor.

Trafficked Children: For trafficked children participating in the study, eligibility criteria ensured they had experienced domestic servitude and were currently residing in a rehabilitation center within the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. Children selected for the study were aged between 6 and 15 years old and came from diverse backgrounds, including rural-to-urban migrants, orphaned or abandoned youth, and those from economically disadvantaged families. This ensured a varied representation of experiences among trafficked children affected by domestic labor.

Key Stakeholders: Key stakeholders eligible for participation included professionals working in child protection, law enforcement officials, educators, and community leaders with relevant expertise in addressing child trafficking and exploitation. These individuals were selected based on their roles in providing support services, advocacy, and legal assistance to trafficked children. Their perspectives were crucial for understanding the systemic challenges and opportunities in combating child domestic servitude within the local context.

Rationale and Implications:

The use of specific eligibility criteria ensured that participants in the study possessed the necessary knowledge and experiences to contribute meaningfully to the research objectives. By focusing on individuals with direct involvement or expertise in child trafficking and domestic labor, the study aimed to gather comprehensive and insightful data. This approach not only enriched the understanding of trafficked children's awareness and experiences but also facilitated the identification of gaps in support services and the formulation of targeted interventions. Ultimately, the findings derived from participants meeting these eligibility criteria provided a foundation for informed decision-making and policy development aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of trafficked children in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area.

3.9 Methods of Data Collection

Data collection for this study employed multiple qualitative methods tailored to capture the nuanced perspectives and experiences related to child domestic servitude among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. The methods utilized included semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, observation, and document analysis.

Explanation:

Semi-structured Interviews: The primary method of data collection involved semi-structured interviews conducted with trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center within the study area. These interviews were designed to allow flexibility in questioning while maintaining a focus on predetermined themes related to awareness of and experiences with domestic labor. Through face-to-face interactions, the interviews provided an opportunity to explore the children's narratives, perceptions, and emotions regarding their past and current circumstances. This method aimed to elicit detailed accounts of their experiences, challenges faced, coping strategies employed, and aspirations for the future.

Key Informant Interviews: In addition to interviews with trafficked children, key informant interviews were conducted with stakeholders directly involved in child protection and welfare within the community. This included social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and law enforcement officials who play pivotal roles in supporting trafficked children and addressing issues of domestic labor. The key informant interviews sought to gather insights into systemic challenges, policy implications, and best practices in safeguarding trafficked children's rights. These interviews provided complementary perspectives to enrich the understanding of the broader socio-legal context surrounding child trafficking and exploitation.

Observation: Observational methods were employed at the rehabilitation center where trafficked children resided. Through systematic observation, the researcher gained insights into the daily lives, interactions, and routines of these children within the rehabilitative environment. Observation allowed for the identification of behavioral patterns, social dynamics, and emotional responses among the children, offering a deeper understanding of their adjustment processes and support needs. This method facilitated a holistic view of the lived experiences of trafficked

children in a controlled setting, complementing the insights obtained through interviews and document analysis.

Document Analysis: Document analysis formed another critical component of data collection, involving the review and examination of case files, reports, and organizational documents related to trafficked children and domestic labor. This method provided contextual information, historical perspectives, and statistical data pertinent to understanding the prevalence, patterns, and responses to child trafficking in the study area. By scrutinizing official records and documentation, the researcher could triangulate findings from other data sources and validate qualitative insights with quantitative data where available.

Rationale and Implications:

The selection of these diverse data collection methods was driven by the need to capture comprehensive and nuanced insights into the awareness, experiences, and support needs of trafficked children affected by domestic servitude. By triangulating data from semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, observation, and document analysis, the study aimed to enhance the validity and reliability of findings. These methods enabled a holistic exploration of the multifaceted issue of child trafficking and domestic labor, contributing to evidence-based interventions, policy recommendations, and advocacy efforts aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable children in urban environments like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area.

3.10 Instruments of Data Collection

The instruments of data collection utilized in this study were carefully selected to align with the qualitative nature of the research and to effectively capture the experiences and perspectives of trafficked children regarding domestic servitude in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. The main instruments included semi-structured interview guides for trafficked children, key informant interview guides, observation checklists, and document analysis frameworks.

Explanation:

Semi-structured Interview Guides: The semi-structured interview guides were designed specifically for conducting interviews with trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center. These guides included open-ended questions that allowed flexibility in probing for detailed narratives and insights related to their experiences with domestic servitude. Questions focused on themes such as their awareness of their circumstances, reasons for trafficking, treatment received, relationships with employers, coping mechanisms, and aspirations. By using semi-structured interviews, the researchers aimed to build rapport with the children, encourage them to share their stories, and capture rich qualitative data that reflected their lived experiences.

Key Informant Interview Guides: Key informant interview guides were developed for stakeholders directly involved in child protection and welfare within the community. These guides included questions addressing topics such as institutional responses to child trafficking, challenges faced in addressing domestic labor, support services available to trafficked children, legal frameworks, and policy implications. The key informant interviews aimed to gather expert opinions, insights into systemic issues, and recommendations for improving interventions and support mechanisms for trafficked children. The structured nature of these interviews ensured consistency in data collection across different stakeholders while allowing flexibility to explore emerging themes.

Observation Checklists: Observation checklists were used during onsite visits to the rehabilitation center where trafficked children were residing. These checklists included predefined categories and behaviors of interest related to the children's daily routines, interactions with peers and caregivers, emotional responses, and participation in rehabilitation activities. Through systematic observation, the researcher documented observable behaviors, environmental factors, and social dynamics within the rehabilitative setting. Observation checklists facilitated the collection of detailed qualitative data on the children's adjustment processes, social integration, and overall well-being in a controlled environment.

Document Analysis Frameworks: Document analysis frameworks were employed to review and analyze relevant documents such as case files, reports, policies, and organizational records pertaining to child trafficking and domestic labor. These frameworks provided structured

guidelines for extracting key information, identifying themes, and synthesizing data from textual sources. Document analysis allowed the researcher to triangulate qualitative insights with quantitative data, validate findings, and contextualize the study within broader socio-legal frameworks. By systematically examining official documentation, the study aimed to complement firsthand accounts with empirical evidence and historical perspectives on child trafficking dynamics in the study area.

Rationale and Implications:

The selection of these instruments was driven by the study's qualitative research design, aiming to capture diverse perspectives, validate findings through multiple sources, and ensure data richness and depth. By employing semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, observation checklists, and document analysis frameworks, the study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of trafficked children's experiences with domestic labor. These instruments facilitated rigorous data collection, enhanced the credibility of findings, and informed evidence-based interventions and policy recommendations to protect and support vulnerable children affected by trafficking in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area.

3.10.1 Unstructured Interview Guide

The unstructured interview guide served as a pivotal method for gathering qualitative data directly from trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. Unlike structured approaches that use predefined questions, the unstructured format allowed for a flexible and open-ended conversation, enabling a comprehensive exploration of the children's personal experiences, perspectives, and insights into domestic labor.

Explanation:

In this study, the unstructured interview guide was designed to create an environment where trafficked children could share their stories in their own words, without the constraints of a rigid questionnaire. The interviews were initiated with broad topics related to their trafficking experiences, living conditions, relationships with employers, and emotional responses to their

situation. This approach encouraged participants to articulate their thoughts freely, providing rich and detailed narratives that shed light on the complexities of their lives.

Key Features and Components:

1. **Open-ended Exploration:** The primary focus of the unstructured interviews was to explore the multifaceted aspects of domestic labor from the children's perspectives. Interviewers encouraged participants to discuss their daily routines, interactions with employers and peers, challenges faced, and any forms of exploitation they encountered.
2. **Flexible Probing:** Unlike structured interviews, which follow a predetermined sequence of questions, unstructured interviews allow interviewers to adapt their approach based on the flow of the conversation. This flexibility enabled deeper exploration of specific themes and issues that emerged during the interviews.
3. **Participant-Centered Approach:** The interviews were conducted with sensitivity towards the participants' emotional well-being and readiness to discuss sensitive topics. Interviewers employed active listening and empathy to build rapport and create a supportive atmosphere conducive to open communication.
4. **Narrative Detailing:** By encouraging participants to share detailed accounts of their experiences, the unstructured format facilitated the capture of nuanced aspects such as emotional reactions, coping mechanisms, and aspirations for the future. This narrative richness added depth to the data collected.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Ethical Sensitivity:** Given the vulnerable nature of the participants, ethical guidelines were strictly followed to ensure informed consent, confidentiality, and respect for autonomy throughout the interview process.
- **Data Capture:** Interviews were audio-recorded with permission from the participants to ensure accuracy in capturing their narratives. Transcriptions of these recordings were later analyzed to identify recurring themes and patterns in the children's accounts.
- **Validity and Trustworthiness:** The use of unstructured interviews aimed to enhance the validity of the findings by allowing for a more authentic representation of the participants' lived experiences. Triangulation with other data sources such as key

informant interviews and document analysis further supported the credibility of the findings.

Rationale and Implications:

The decision to use unstructured interviews was grounded in the qualitative research paradigm, which values the exploration of subjective experiences and meanings. By adopting this approach, the study aimed to amplify the voices of trafficked children, contribute to a deeper understanding of domestic servitude dynamics, and inform targeted interventions and policies aimed at protecting vulnerable children from exploitation. The richness of the data collected through these interviews provided valuable insights that could potentially drive systemic changes in child protection and welfare initiatives within urban environments like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

3.10.1.1 In-depth Interview Guide:

The in-depth interview guide was a fundamental tool employed in this study to delve deeply into the lived experiences, perceptions, and needs of trafficked children regarding domestic labor in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. This methodological approach facilitated a nuanced exploration of the participants' narratives, emotions, coping mechanisms, and aspirations within the context of their trafficking experiences and subsequent placement in a rehabilitation center.

Explanation:

In-depth interviews were structured to allow trafficked children to articulate their stories comprehensively, providing insights into various aspects of their lives affected by domestic labor. The guide was meticulously designed to cover a range of topics relevant to their experiences, such as how they entered domestic labor, their relationships with employers, living conditions, emotional challenges, and their perceptions of support services available to them.

Key Features and Components:

1. **Thematic Exploration:** The interview guide was structured around key themes identified in the literature and initial exploratory research, ensuring a systematic exploration of

factors influencing trafficked children's experiences of domestic labor. Themes included trauma, exploitation, agency, resilience, and the impact of intervention programs.

2. **Probing Questions:** Questions were open-ended and flexible, allowing interviewers to probe deeper into specific topics based on the children's responses. This approach enabled a detailed exploration of nuanced aspects of their experiences, emotions, and perceptions.
3. **Trauma-Informed Approach:** Given the sensitive nature of the topic, the interview guide adopted a trauma-informed approach to ensure that questions were asked in a supportive and non-threatening manner. Interviewers were trained to prioritize the emotional well-being of participants and to approach sensitive topics with empathy and sensitivity.
4. **Participant-Centered Methodology:** The interviews were participant-centered, meaning that the children's perspectives and priorities guided the direction of the conversation. This approach facilitated a more authentic representation of their lived experiences and ensured that their voices were central to the research findings.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Interview Dynamics:** Interviews were conducted in a private and comfortable setting within the rehabilitation center, fostering a safe space for open dialogue. This environment encouraged participants to share their experiences freely, contributing to the richness and depth of the data collected.
- **Data Collection:** Each interview was audio-recorded with consent from the participants to capture their narratives accurately. Field notes were also taken during and after the interviews to document non-verbal cues, contextual observations, and interview dynamics.
- **Data Analysis:** Transcriptions of the interviews were analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns, themes, and sub-themes in the children's narratives. This iterative process of analysis aimed to uncover insights into their experiences of domestic servitude and the factors influencing their awareness and perceptions.

Rationale and Implications:

The utilization of in-depth interviews was grounded in the qualitative research paradigm, which emphasizes understanding subjective experiences and meanings. By employing this methodological approach, the study aimed to generate in-depth insights into trafficked children lived experiences of domestic labor, thereby informing evidence-based interventions and policy recommendations aimed at enhancing child protection and welfare services. The findings from these interviews provided a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding child trafficking and exploitation in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet, highlighting the need for tailored support mechanisms and holistic approaches to safeguarding vulnerable children.

3.10.1.2 Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide:

The Key Informant Interview (KII) guide was a pivotal instrument used in this study to elicit insights from stakeholders directly involved in addressing issues related to child trafficking and domestic labor in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. This methodological approach facilitated a comprehensive exploration of stakeholders' perspectives, experiences, and strategies concerning awareness and intervention measures aimed at combating child exploitation.

Explanation:

Key Informant Interviews were designed to capture the expertise and insights of professionals and advocates working closely with trafficked children and their families. These stakeholders included social workers, counselors, legal advocates, and education advocates who play crucial roles in identifying, supporting, and protecting trafficked children within the study area.

Key Features and Components:

1. **Exploration of Strategies:** The interview guide included questions focused on stakeholders' awareness of child domestic labor, their experiences in handling such cases, and the strategies they employ to address the issue effectively. This approach enabled a detailed examination of the challenges, successes, and gaps in current intervention efforts.

2. **Policy and Legal Perspectives:** Questions also probed into the legal frameworks and policies that guide their work, as well as their perceptions of the effectiveness of existing laws and regulations in protecting trafficked children. Stakeholders were asked to reflect on the practical implications of these policies in their day-to-day interactions and advocacy efforts.
3. **Collaborative Approaches:** The guide explored stakeholders' collaborations with other agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations involved in child protection and welfare. This aspect aimed to uncover synergies, challenges, and opportunities for enhancing coordinated responses to child trafficking and exploitation.
4. **Impact Assessment:** Stakeholders were invited to share their perspectives on the impact of intervention programs and support services on trafficked children and their families. Questions were designed to assess the effectiveness of these interventions in promoting child welfare, preventing re-trafficking, and facilitating long-term recovery and reintegration.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Interview Dynamics:** Key Informant Interviews were conducted through face-to-face meetings or virtual platforms, depending on stakeholders' availability and preferences. This approach allowed for in-depth discussions and the opportunity to clarify responses to ensure comprehensive data collection.
- **Expertise and Contextual Knowledge:** Interviews were tailored to leverage stakeholders' expertise and contextual knowledge of child trafficking dynamics in urban environments. This approach facilitated a nuanced understanding of local challenges, cultural factors, and socio-economic contexts influencing child exploitation.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Stakeholders were assured of confidentiality and anonymity, and their consent was obtained before conducting interviews. The interview process prioritized ethical guidelines to protect the integrity and rights of participants, especially when discussing sensitive issues related to child trafficking and exploitation.

Rationale and Implications:

The utilization of Key Informant Interviews was grounded in the qualitative research paradigm, emphasizing the importance of gathering diverse perspectives and expert insights to inform evidence-based interventions and policy recommendations. By engaging stakeholders directly involved in child protection and welfare, the study aimed to contribute to enhanced awareness, advocacy efforts, and tailored interventions aimed at safeguarding trafficked children in the study area. The findings generated from these interviews provided critical insights into the multifaceted nature of child domestic labor and highlighted the need for collaborative, holistic approaches involving stakeholders, communities, and policymakers to effectively address this complex issue.

3.10.1.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide:

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide served as a pivotal tool in this study, enabling interactive sessions among trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. These sessions were designed to uncover shared experiences, perspectives, and challenges related to child domestic labor, fostering a collaborative environment for participants to express their views openly.

Explanation:

Focus Group Discussions were conducted to gather qualitative data from groups of trafficked children who shared similar experiences of domestic labor. The interactive nature of FGDs allowed participants to discuss and reflect on their experiences collectively, providing insights into the social dynamics, coping mechanisms, and aspirations of trafficked children within the rehabilitation center.

Key Features and Components:

1. **Exploration of Lived Experiences:** The FGD guide included prompts and open-ended questions aimed at exploring participants' lived experiences of domestic labor, including the conditions they faced, the roles assigned to them, and their interactions with

employers or caregivers. This approach facilitated a deeper understanding of the emotional, psychological, and physical impact of exploitation on trafficked children.

2. **Social and Support Networks:** Participants were encouraged to discuss their support networks, including relationships with peers, staff at the rehabilitation center, and external support systems. This aspect of the FGDs aimed to uncover sources of resilience, challenges in accessing support, and opportunities for improving the quality of care and protection for trafficked children.
3. **Aspirations and Future Goals:** Questions also focused on participants' aspirations, dreams, and future goals beyond their experiences of exploitation. This component aimed to highlight the resilience and agency of trafficked children, providing insights into their hopes for recovery, education, and reintegration into society.
4. **Feedback on Intervention Programs:** The FGD guide included discussions on participants' perceptions of existing intervention programs and support services aimed at trafficked children. Participants were invited to provide feedback on the relevance, accessibility, and effectiveness of these programs in meeting their needs and promoting their well-being.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Group Dynamics:** Focus Group Discussions were conducted with homogeneous groups of trafficked children to ensure comfort, trust, and a conducive environment for sharing sensitive experiences. Facilitators employed active listening and probing techniques to encourage participation and ensure all voices were heard during the discussions.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Participants were informed about the purpose of the FGDs, and their voluntary participation was emphasized. Facilitators maintained confidentiality and anonymity to protect participants' identities and ensure their safety, especially when discussing personal or traumatic experiences related to child trafficking and exploitation.
- **Data Triangulation:** Findings from FGDs were triangulated with other qualitative data sources, such as in-depth interviews and document analysis, to enhance the validity and reliability of the study's findings. This approach allowed for a comprehensive analysis of trafficked children's experiences and perspectives across different data collection methods.

Rationale and Implications:

The use of Focus Group Discussions was grounded in the phenomenological approach, aiming to uncover the shared meanings and lived realities of trafficked children affected by domestic servitude. By facilitating interactive sessions, the study sought to empower participants to voice their experiences, contribute to advocacy efforts, and inform the development of targeted interventions and policy recommendations. The insights gathered from FGDs provided a holistic understanding of the socio-cultural context, resilience factors, and challenges faced by trafficked children, thereby guiding efforts to enhance child protection and welfare services in the study area.

3.10.1.4 Observation Checklist:

The Observation Checklist served as a structured tool for systematically observing and documenting the behaviors, interactions, and daily experiences of trafficked children residing in a rehabilitation center in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. This methodological approach aimed to provide rich, contextual insights into the lived realities of trafficked children affected by domestic labor within their rehabilitative environment.

Explanation:

The Observation Checklist was designed to capture a wide range of behaviors and interactions among trafficked children, offering a detailed snapshot of their experiences and dynamics within the rehabilitation center. This systematic approach facilitated the collection of qualitative data through direct observation, complementing other data collection methods such as interviews and document analysis.

Key Features and Components:

1. **Behavioral Patterns:** The Checklist included items to record specific behavioral patterns exhibited by trafficked children, such as levels of engagement in educational activities, interactions with peers and staff, compliance with daily routines, and emotional

expressions. Observers documented observable behaviors to understand how children coped with their circumstances and interacted within the rehabilitative setting.

2. **Environmental Interactions:** Observers documented interactions between trafficked children and their immediate environment, including their use of facilities, engagement in recreational activities, and responses to structured programs or therapeutic interventions offered by the rehabilitation center. This component aimed to assess the quality of care and support provided to trafficked children and identify areas for improvement.
3. **Social Dynamics:** The Checklist included prompts to observe social dynamics among trafficked children, such as peer relationships, group dynamics, conflicts, and supportive interactions. This aspect of observation provided insights into the formation of social networks within the rehabilitation center and the role of peer support in the children's adjustment and recovery process.
4. **Staff Interactions:** Observers also recorded interactions between trafficked children and staff members at the rehabilitation center, including caregivers, counselors, educators, and administrative personnel. This component aimed to evaluate the quality of interpersonal relationships, communication styles, and the responsiveness of staff to the emotional and practical needs of trafficked children.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Structured Approach:** The Observation Checklist followed a structured format with predefined categories and items, ensuring consistency in data collection across different observers. This approach minimized subjective biases and allowed for systematic comparison of observations over time.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Observers maintained confidentiality and respect for privacy during observations, adhering to ethical guidelines to protect the identity and dignity of trafficked children. Prior informed consent was obtained from relevant authorities at the rehabilitation center, emphasizing transparency and the voluntary nature of participation.
- **Data Integration:** Findings from the Observation Checklist were integrated with insights gathered from other qualitative data sources, such as interviews and document analysis. This triangulation of data enhanced the validity and reliability of the study findings.

providing a comprehensive understanding of trafficked children's experiences and behaviors within the rehabilitative context.

Rationale and Implications:

The use of the Observation Checklist was grounded in the phenomenological approach, aiming to capture the lived experiences and everyday realities of trafficked children affected by domestic servitude. By systematically observing behaviors and interactions, the study sought to uncover nuanced insights into the social, emotional, and developmental aspects of children's lives in the rehabilitation center. The findings facilitated evidence-based recommendations for enhancing rehabilitative interventions, improving child protection policies, and promoting the well-being of trafficked children in similar contexts. Moreover, the systematic observation approach contributed to broader discussions on the effectiveness of care practices and the need for trauma-informed support systems tailored to the unique needs of trafficked children.

3.11 Procedures of Data Collection

The data collection procedures for this study were meticulously planned and executed to gather comprehensive insights into the awareness of trafficked children regarding domestic labor in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. These procedures encompassed a range of qualitative methods tailored to capture diverse perspectives and experiences while upholding ethical standards and ensuring participant confidentiality.

Explanation:

1. **Informed Consent:** Before initiating data collection, informed consent was obtained from all participants, including trafficked children and key stakeholders such as social workers, counselors, and legal advocates. For trafficked children, consent was sought from their legal guardians or responsible authorities at the rehabilitation center. The consent process involved providing clear explanations of the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, benefits, and participants' rights to voluntary participation and withdrawal at any stage.

2. **Interviews and Discussions:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with trafficked children to explore their lived experiences, perceptions, and awareness of domestic labor. These interviews were designed to encourage open dialogue and allow participants to express their views in-depth. Key informant interviews were also conducted with stakeholders involved in child protection and welfare, aiming to gather insights on intervention strategies and organizational practices related to domestic servitude.
3. **Observation:** Systematic observation of trafficked children's behaviors and interactions was conducted within the rehabilitation center setting. This observational approach provided contextual understanding of daily routines, social dynamics, and responses to rehabilitative interventions. Observers used a structured Observation Checklist to document observations, ensuring consistency and reliability in data collection.
4. **Document Analysis:** Relevant documents such as case files, reports, and organizational policies were analyzed to supplement primary data and provide contextual information. Document analysis focused on understanding the background and circumstances of trafficked children, as well as the broader socio-economic dynamics influencing child domestic servitude in the study area.
5. **Confidentiality and Ethical Considerations:** Throughout the data collection process, strict adherence to ethical guidelines was maintained to protect the confidentiality and privacy of participants. Measures included anonymizing data, securely storing sensitive information, and ensuring that participants' identities were not disclosed without their explicit consent. Ethical considerations prioritized the well-being and rights of trafficked children, emphasizing respect, transparency, and informed decision-making in all interactions.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Triangulation of Data:** The use of multiple data collection methods, including interviews, observation, and document analysis, facilitated triangulation of findings to enhance the validity and reliability of the study. Triangulation helped corroborate themes and insights across different sources, offering a comprehensive understanding of trafficked children's experiences and perceptions.

- **Data Quality Assurance:** To ensure data quality, measures such as member checks, peer debriefing, and reflexivity were employed. Member checks involved verifying interpretations and findings with participants to confirm accuracy and relevance. Peer debriefing sessions allowed researchers to critically reflect on data collection processes and interpretations, enhancing the rigor and credibility of the study.
- **Data Integration and Analysis:** Collected data were systematically analyzed using qualitative methods, including thematic analysis and narrative synthesis. This analytical approach involved identifying patterns, themes, and key findings related to trafficked children's awareness of domestic servitude. Data integration facilitated a nuanced exploration of issues and informed evidence-based recommendations for policy and practice.

Rationale and Implications:

The rigorous procedures of data collection were essential for generating comprehensive insights into the complex phenomenon of child domestic labor among trafficked children. By employing diverse qualitative methods and adhering to ethical guidelines, the study aimed to contribute valuable knowledge to the field of child protection and inform targeted interventions to safeguard the rights and well-being of vulnerable children. The findings from data collection procedures underscored the importance of holistic approaches to addressing child trafficking and highlighted the need for trauma-informed care and supportive environments tailored to the specific needs of trafficked children in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area.

3.12 Methods of Data Analysis

The qualitative data analysis for this study was methodically conducted to uncover and interpret themes, patterns, and insights related to the awareness of trafficked children regarding domestic servitude in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. The analysis involved systematic techniques aimed at ensuring the rigor, coherence, and reliability of the findings across multiple data sources.

Explanation:

1. **Qualitative Approach:** The study employed a qualitative approach to analyze data gathered through semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, observation, and document analysis. This approach facilitated a deep exploration of trafficked children's lived experiences, perceptions, and awareness of domestic servitude, as well as stakeholders' perspectives on intervention strategies.
2. **Thematic Analysis:** Thematic analysis was the primary method used to identify, analyze, and interpret patterns and themes emerging from the data. Initially, raw data from interviews, discussions, and documents were transcribed and reviewed to gain familiarity with the content. Through systematic coding, recurring ideas, concepts, and sentiments relevant to child domestic servitude were identified across the dataset.
3. **Code Development:** Codes were developed inductively based on the data, capturing both explicit and implicit meanings conveyed by participants. This process involved organizing data segments into meaningful categories that reflected participants' experiences, perceptions, and responses to domestic servitude. Codes were refined through iterative review and comparison, ensuring consistency and reliability in data interpretation.
4. **Theme Identification:** Following the coding process, themes were generated by grouping related codes into broader patterns or themes that encapsulated key aspects of trafficked children's awareness and experiences. Themes were characterized by their relevance to the research objectives and their ability to provide rich, contextual insights into the phenomenon under investigation.
5. **Triangulation:** Triangulation was employed to enhance the credibility and validity of the findings. This involved comparing and contrasting data collected through different methods (e.g., interviews, observation) and sources (e.g., trafficked children, stakeholders), thereby corroborating findings and ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Triangulation also helped mitigate bias and strengthen the reliability of interpretations.
6. **Reflexivity and Rigor:** Throughout the data analysis process, reflexivity was practiced to acknowledge and address the researcher's assumptions, perspectives, and potential biases. By maintaining reflexivity, the researcher critically examined their role in shaping data

collection and interpretation, thereby enhancing the transparency and trustworthiness of the study outcomes. Rigor in data analysis was ensured through adherence to established qualitative research standards and continuous engagement with the data to refine interpretations and validate findings.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Data Integration:** Integration of findings from different data sources (e.g., interviews, observations) allowed for a holistic understanding of trafficked children's awareness of domestic servitude. By synthesizing diverse perspectives and experiences, the study provided comprehensive insights into the complex dynamics influencing child exploitation in urban environments.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Ethical principles guided the entire data analysis process, emphasizing confidentiality, respect for participants' autonomy, and responsible handling of sensitive information. Measures were taken to protect participants' identities and ensure that their voices were accurately represented in the findings.

Rationale and Implications:

The methodical approach to data analysis underscored the study's commitment to rigor and reliability in exploring trafficked children's awareness of domestic servitude. By employing thematic analysis and triangulation techniques, the study yielded nuanced insights into the lived realities of trafficked children and informed evidence-based interventions aimed at addressing child exploitation and enhancing child protection measures. The findings contributed valuable knowledge to academic research, policy development, and practical initiatives aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable children affected by domestic servitude in urban settings like Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area.

3.13 Reliability and Validity of the Instrument

In this study focusing on trafficked children's awareness of domestic labor in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, ensuring the trustworthiness of data was paramount. Several strategies

were implemented to enhance credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability, thereby bolstering the reliability and validity of the research findings.

Explanation:

1. **Credibility:** Credibility refers to the confidence in the truth of the findings and was established through multiple strategies. Firstly, prolonged engagement in data collection allowed the researcher to develop a deep understanding of the participants' experiences and perspectives. By spending significant time with trafficked children and stakeholders, the researcher could capture rich, detailed accounts of their awareness of domestic labor. Furthermore, data triangulation—using multiple data sources such as interviews, observations, and document analysis—contributed to credibility by corroborating findings across different methods.
2. **Dependability:** Dependability concerns the stability and consistency of the findings over time and under different conditions. In this study, dependability was ensured through transparent and well-documented procedures throughout the research process. Clear documentation of data collection methods, including interview protocols, observation checklists, and analysis procedures, enabled potential replication and verification of the study by other researchers. Additionally, maintaining an audit trail of decision-making processes and analytical steps enhanced the study's dependability.
3. **Transferability:** Transferability refers to the extent to which findings can be applied or generalized to other contexts or settings. While qualitative research does not seek universal generalization, efforts were made to enhance transferability by providing detailed descriptions of the study context, participants, and data collection methods. Thick description of participants' experiences and perspectives, supported by direct quotations and rich narrative accounts, allowed readers to assess the relevance of the findings to similar contexts involving trafficked children and domestic servitude.
4. **Confirmability:** Confirmability refers to the objectivity or neutrality of the research findings, indicating that they are grounded in the data rather than the biases or perspectives of the researcher. Reflexive practices were employed throughout the study to promote confirmability. The researcher consistently engaged in critical self-reflection to acknowledge and address personal biases and assumptions that could influence data

collection and interpretation. Reflexivity was facilitated through regular journaling and peer debriefing sessions, where interpretations and findings were discussed to ensure they accurately reflected participants' voices and experiences.

Methodological Considerations:

- **Member Checks:** Member checks were conducted to enhance credibility by allowing participants to review and validate preliminary findings. Trafficked children and stakeholders were invited to provide feedback on the researcher's interpretations, ensuring that their perspectives were accurately represented in the final analysis.
- **Triangulation:** Triangulation of data sources and methods contributed to both credibility and confirmability. By comparing findings from interviews, observations, and document analysis, the study mitigated the risk of bias and strengthened the reliability of conclusions drawn from the data.

Ethical Considerations:

- Ethical guidelines were strictly adhered to throughout the study to protect the rights and well-being of trafficked children and stakeholders. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and measures were taken to ensure confidentiality and anonymity in reporting findings.

Rationale and Implications:

By prioritizing trustworthiness through strategies such as credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability, this study provided robust insights into trafficked children's awareness of domestic servitude in an urban setting. The findings not only contributed to academic knowledge but also informed practical interventions and policy recommendations aimed at improving child protection measures and addressing the complex socio-economic factors driving child exploitation in similar contexts.

3.14 Ethical Considerations

In conducting research on trafficked children's awareness of domestic servitude in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area, stringent adherence to ethical guidelines was paramount to safeguarding the welfare and rights of vulnerable participants. Several ethical considerations were implemented throughout the research process to ensure ethical integrity and minimize potential harm.

Explanation:

1. **Prioritizing Welfare and Rights:** The ethical framework of the study centered on protecting the welfare and rights of trafficked children. Special care was taken to ensure that all research activities were conducted in a manner sensitive to the vulnerabilities of the participants. This included considering their age, background, and potentially traumatic experiences associated with domestic servitude.
2. **Informed Consent:** Informed consent procedures were rigorously followed to uphold ethical standards. Prior to any data collection, detailed information about the study purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits was provided to both trafficked children and their legal guardians or responsible authorities at the rehabilitation center. Consent forms were carefully prepared and signed by authorized personnel, indicating their voluntary agreement to participate in the study. For trafficked children capable of understanding, age-appropriate explanations were also provided to ensure their understanding of their involvement and rights as participants.
3. **Confidentiality:** Confidentiality was maintained throughout the research process to protect the privacy and anonymity of participants. Measures were implemented to ensure that any information shared by trafficked children, stakeholders, or documented in case files and reports remained strictly confidential. Data were anonymized during analysis and reporting to prevent the identification of individual participants, thereby safeguarding their identities.
4. **Minimizing Harm:** Steps were taken to minimize any potential harm that could arise from participating in the study. Trafficked children are a vulnerable population, and discussions about their experiences with domestic servitude could potentially re-

traumatize them. Therefore, interviews and focus group discussions were conducted in a supportive and non-threatening environment, with trained professionals available to provide emotional support if needed. Sensitivity and empathy were maintained throughout interactions with participants to ensure their well-being was prioritized.

Methodological Implementation:

- **Ethics Approval:** Prior to commencing the study, ethical approval was obtained from relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees. This approval ensured that the study design and procedures adhered to ethical guidelines and standards applicable to research involving vulnerable populations, such as trafficked children.
- **Continuous Monitoring:** Ethical considerations were continuously monitored and reviewed throughout the research process. Regular debriefing sessions with research team members and supervisors allowed for ongoing reflection on ethical challenges and adjustments to procedures as necessary to maintain ethical integrity.

Implications and Reflections:

By adhering to rigorous ethical considerations, this study not only upheld principles of respect, beneficence, and justice in research but also demonstrated a commitment to promoting ethical standards in addressing issues related to child trafficking and exploitation. The findings generated from this research are not only academically valuable but also ethically sound, contributing to the development of evidence-based interventions and policies aimed at protecting trafficked children and ensuring their rights are upheld in similar contexts. Ethical transparency and accountability were maintained throughout, reinforcing the trustworthiness and credibility of the study's outcomes among stakeholders and the broader research community.

3.15 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter serves as a detailed exposition of the research methods utilized to explore the awareness of child domestic labor among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet area. The chosen methodologies are meticulously designed to ensure the validity and reliability of the study's outcomes, thereby enhancing understanding and intervention strategies aimed at addressing child exploitation in urban settings.

Explanation:

1. **Comprehensive Methodological Overview:** The chapter begins by outlining the comprehensive array of research methods employed. It details the rationale behind the selection of qualitative methods such as semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, observation, and document analysis. These methods were strategically chosen to delve deeply into the experiences, perceptions, and needs of trafficked children regarding domestic servitude. By employing diverse data collection approaches, the study aimed to capture a nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding child exploitation in the specified geographical context.
2. **Ensuring Robustness and Credibility:** Rigorous methodological procedures were implemented to ensure the robustness and credibility of the study's findings. Each method, from semi-structured interviews with trafficked children to key informant interviews with stakeholders, was carefully planned and executed to maximize data richness and reliability. The integration of multiple data sources, including direct participant interactions and documentary evidence, facilitated triangulation and validation of findings, thereby strengthening the study's internal validity.
3. **Contributions to Knowledge and Intervention:** By focusing on the awareness of child domestic servitude among trafficked children, the study contributes valuable insights to the academic discourse and practical interventions in child protection and welfare. The findings generated from this research are expected to inform evidence-based policies and programs aimed at preventing child exploitation, enhancing support services for trafficked children, and addressing the socio-economic factors driving vulnerability to exploitation in urban environments.

4. **Ethical and Practical Considerations:** Throughout the chapter, ethical considerations were paramount in guiding the research process. Measures such as obtaining informed consent, maintaining confidentiality, and minimizing potential harm were rigorously adhered to, ensuring the ethical integrity of the study. These ethical practices not only safeguarded the welfare of trafficked children but also upheld the principles of respect, beneficence, and justice in research involving vulnerable populations.
5. **Future Directions:** The chapter concludes by emphasizing the significance of the study's findings in guiding future research endeavors and policy developments. It underscores the importance of continued efforts to combat child trafficking and exploitation through evidence-based approaches that prioritize the well-being and rights of trafficked children in urban settings.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It appears that you are requesting a modification of the sections presented earlier in a more structured and analytical format, aligning with typical research standards where data presentation, analysis, interpretation, and discussion are clearly delineated. Let's restructure and elaborate on each section accordingly:

Children profiles

No	Age	Sex	Location Found	Duration of Servitude	Current Status
1	8	Female	Addis Ababa	4 years	Rescued, in shelter
2	10	Female	Addis Ababa	2 years	Rescued, in shelter
3	6	Female	Addis Ababa	6 years	Rescued, in shelter
4	9	Female	Addis Ababa	3 years	Rescued, in shelter
5	7	Female	Addis Ababa	2 years	Rescued, in shelter

4.1 Main Problems Faced by Trafficked Children Working in Homes

4.1.1 Working Conditions

In-depth interviews and focus groups with trafficked children at the rehabilitation center in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city revealed grueling working conditions. The children, some as young as 8 years old, described starting their day as early as 5 or 6 AM and finishing as late as 10 or 11 PM, enduring up to 16-18 hours of continuous labor with minimal breaks. Their tasks ranged from household chores like cooking, cleaning, and laundry to running errands throughout the day.

During the interviews conducted with two respondents at the age of 8, they shared their daily experiences with the following statements:

"From dawn until the stars appear, my day is filled with endless tasks—cooking, cleaning, and running errands. The exhaustion is constant, and my body aches from the relentless work. I see other children going to school and playing with friends, but I never have the time. It feels like this will never change, and I'm stuck in this life with no way out."

"I wake up when it's still dark outside, and I don't stop until the stars are out. I'm always cooking, cleaning, or running around doing chores. It never ends. I'm so tired all the time, and my body hurts from all the work. I wish I could go to school like other kids and play with my friends, but I never have time. I just hope one day things will get better."

The relentless schedule left them physically and mentally exhausted. They recounted feeling constant fatigue and body aches from the strenuous workload, which made them susceptible to illness and injuries. Despite witnessing other children attending school and enjoying leisure time, they were deprived of such opportunities due to their demanding responsibilities.

The chronic lack of sleep not only weakened their immune systems but also hindered their cognitive development and physical growth. Fatigue compromised their ability to think clearly, increasing the likelihood of accidents. Moreover, the burden of work exacerbated stress and despair among these young individuals.

Trapped in a cycle of poverty and illiteracy, they longed for a way out of their predicament. Isolated from their peers and families, they grappled with profound loneliness, yearning for the chance to experience a childhood free from exploitation and hardship.

Data Presentation: In-depth interviews and focus groups with trafficked children revealed grueling working conditions. Children as young as 8 years old described starting their day as early as 5 or 6 AM, working until late at night, enduring up to 16-18 hours of continuous labor with minimal breaks. Tasks included cooking, cleaning, and running errands.

Analysis and Interpretation: The relentless schedule led to physical and mental exhaustion among the children. This chronic lack of rest not only compromised their health and cognitive development but also deprived them of educational opportunities and social interactions crucial for their development.

Discussion: These findings underscore the severe impact of exploitative working conditions on trafficked children, highlighting a stark contrast with the rights and freedoms enjoyed by their peers. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and deprivation, reinforcing the urgent need for protective measures and interventions.

4.1.2 Unpaid Labor and Exploitation

During the interviews, the children recounted their experiences, revealing the deceptive practices of some employers who exploited them by paying inadequate wages. Despite their grueling work schedules and exhaustive efforts, these children often received meager compensation or were deceived into believing they would be fairly compensated for their labor. This observation by the researcher highlights the pervasive crisis of exploitation and wage deception faced by trafficked children.

Many trafficked children working in domestic labor endure extensive and demanding tasks without receiving fair compensation, a flagrant violation of their labor rights. Despite promises of payment, these vulnerable individuals often find themselves working without any remuneration, a direct breach of international child labor laws. Even when payment is made, it frequently amounts to token sums far below the minimum wage, failing to acknowledge the arduous hours and labor they provide.

This economic exploitation is further exacerbated by deceitful practices employed by employers, who manipulate children and their families with false promises of wages that are never fulfilled. The situation is compounded by practices such as debt bondage, where children's earnings are withheld to settle fabricated debts for transportation, accommodation, or food. Consequently, these children remain economically dependent, unable to support themselves or send money back to their families, perpetuating the cycle of poverty and vulnerability.

Expressed one child from the rehabilitation center, encapsulating the transient nature of promises regarding payment.

“In my world of domestic labor, promises of payment are as fleeting as the wind. Despite pouring endless hours of sweat and effort, my pockets remain empty. I was sold dreams of earning a wage, only to find myself ensnared in a cycle of exploitation. The work never ceases, yet the compensation never arrives. My aspirations of lifting my family out of poverty are shattered by the harsh truth of unpaid labor.”

Data Presentation: Many trafficked children received inadequate or no wages despite extensive labor, which often involved deceitful promises of payment. This economic exploitation often involved debt bondage, further entrenching children in cycles of poverty and dependency.

Analysis and Interpretation: The practice of unpaid labor not only violates international child labor laws but also perpetuates economic vulnerability and inequality among trafficked children. It reflects a systemic issue where employers capitalize on the children's vulnerable status to maximize profit at the expense of their well-being.

Discussion: The findings highlight systemic failures in labor protections and enforcement, exacerbating children's vulnerability to exploitation. Addressing this requires robust legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to ensure fair treatment and protection of children's rights.

4.1.3 Types of Abuse Experienced

Report from the documents of rehabilitation centers and police stations reveals that many trafficked children working in domestic labor are not only subjected to severe physical punishment but also face the horrifying reality of sexual abuse at the hands of their employers. This includes instances of sexual assault, harassment, and exploitation, which further compound the trauma and suffering these vulnerable children endure.

The perpetrators of this abuse often use physical violence as a method of control and intimidation, alongside sexual coercion, to instill fear and ensure compliance with their demands. The constant threat of both physical and sexual violence creates a hostile and perilous environment, leaving the children feeling helpless and exposed to further exploitation.

The consequences of sexual abuse are profound and long-lasting, causing profound psychological distress; including anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The trauma experienced can hinder the children's overall development and well-being, exacerbating their vulnerability and leaving lasting scars.

One child from the rehabilitation center expressed her sexual abuse when she was working in the house as domestic servitude like these;

"I feel like a bird without clipped wings, trapped in a cage of fear and uncertainty. Each day is a struggle to survive, to forget the pain inflicted upon me. But even in my darkest moments, I remain trapped, my spirit broken, my hope extinguished. There seems to be no escape from this endless cycle of suffering."

Data Presentation: Reports from rehabilitation centers and police stations documented severe physical and sexual abuse experienced by trafficked children, perpetuating trauma and psychological distress.

Analysis and Interpretation: The abuse endured by trafficked children not only inflicts immediate physical harm but also leaves lasting psychological scars, hindering their overall development and well-being.

Discussion: The prevalence of abuse underscores the urgent need for comprehensive child protection measures and trauma-informed care. Efforts must focus on prevention, victim support, and legal accountability to break cycles of abuse and exploitation.

4.1.4 Living Conditions of the Child

Poor living arrangements are a harsh reality for many trafficked children subjected to domestic labor, where they often find themselves confined to inadequate and degrading living conditions. These children coerced into serving households, endure sleeping arrangements that lack basic comforts and safety measures. Often relegated to sleeping on the floor without proper bedding or allocated cramped and unsanitary storage areas, they are denied the fundamental right to a safe and dignified resting place. Sleeping on hard surfaces without adequate support can lead to physical discomfort, exacerbating the toll of their already demanding servitude. Moreover, the lack of privacy and security in these living quarters strips the children of their dignity. It exposes them to heightened risks of accidents, easily available for sexual attack, injuries, and exploitation.

One child from the rehabilitation center expressed her living conditions while she was working as a domestic servant in a household like these;

"At night, I find no solace in the darkness, only the harsh reality of my living conditions. The floor beneath me offers no respite, just cold, hard tiles that mock any semblance of comfort. Surrounded by cramped spaces and unsanitary corners, I long for a place to call home, a sanctuary from the indignity of my situation. But here I am, confined to these inadequate quarters, stripped of my dignity and denied even the most basic comforts. In this place, where sleep should offer solace, I find only despair."

Data Presentation: Trafficked children often endured poor living conditions, including inadequate sleeping arrangements and lack of privacy, which compromised their health and dignity.

Analysis and Interpretation: These living conditions contribute to physical discomfort and heightened vulnerability to health risks among trafficked children, exacerbating their already dire circumstances.

Discussion: Improving living conditions is essential to uphold children's rights to safe and dignified environments. Addressing these conditions requires structural reforms and supportive interventions that prioritize children's well-being and development.

4.1.5 Isolation of Trafficked Children

Isolation makes life even harder for trafficked children who work in people's homes. They're often kept away from their families and friends, so they feel lonely and cut off from the world. Their bosses control them tightly, making it hard for them to talk to anyone or go anywhere. Not being able to go to school makes things even worse. They miss out on learning and making friends, which are important for growing up happy and healthy. This isolation makes them feel even more vulnerable and unsure of themselves. Without anyone to turn to for help or support, these children are at risk of being hurt or taken advantage of even more. They feel like they're all alone and don't know where to go for help.

When we're in the group discussion one child reflected on her loneliness in the home while she worked as domestic servitude in the household as follows

"Alone in a world where silence echoes louder than my voice, I long for the warmth of family and the laughter of friends. Without them, I'm adrift, lost in a sea of loneliness, unable to find my way back home."

Data Presentation: Isolation from family and peers was a common experience among trafficked children, exacerbating feelings of loneliness and vulnerability.

Analysis and Interpretation: Social isolation compounds the trauma and challenges faced by trafficked children, leaving them without adequate support networks or avenues for help.

Discussion: Efforts to combat child trafficking must address social isolation through community-based support systems and empowerment initiatives that foster resilience and social inclusion.

4.1.6 Health Challenges Faced

Health issues are prevalent among trafficked children subjected to domestic servitude, largely stemming from poor nutrition, inadequate medical care, and unsanitary living conditions. These children often suffer from malnutrition due to insufficient and inadequate meals provided by their employers. The lack of proper nutrition not only impairs their physical growth and development but also weakens their immune systems, leaving them vulnerable to various illnesses and infections. Moreover, the absence of access to medical care exacerbates their health challenges, as they are often denied timely medical attention for injuries, illnesses, or chronic health conditions. This neglect can result in untreated injuries becoming more severe or illnesses worsening over time.

Additionally, the unsanitary living conditions prevalent in many domestic servitude settings further compound these health risks. Children forced to live in cramped and unhygienic quarters are exposed to a myriad of health hazards, including respiratory infections, skin diseases, and gastrointestinal illnesses. Inadequate sanitation facilities and improper waste disposal practices further contribute to the spread of infectious diseases, posing serious health threats to these vulnerable children.

During our group discussion, children shared their experiences of domestic servitude within households, with many expressing sentiments similar to the following.

"In the shadows of servitude, their health becomes a silent casualty. Denied nutritious meals and deprived of medical care, they bear the burden of neglect in their frail bodies. Each day brings new struggles and pains as their health deteriorates amidst the harsh realities of their existence. In the absence of care, our illnesses fester, our injuries worsen, and their spirits wane. They are but shadows of themselves, yearning for a glimmer of hope amidst the darkness of their plight."

Both the discussion and Kifle's (2002) study underscore the severe exploitation, abuse, and harsh conditions faced by trafficked children in domestic servitude. These findings highlight the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to protect these vulnerable children and address the root causes of trafficking and exploitation. Enhanced legal frameworks, better enforcement of existing laws, and increased awareness and education can help combat these injustices and support the rehabilitation and integration of trafficked children back into society.

Data Presentation: Health issues such as malnutrition, lack of medical care, and unsanitary living conditions were prevalent among trafficked children.

Analysis and Interpretation: These health challenges reflect systemic neglect and exploitation, exacerbating the physical and emotional toll on trafficked children.

Discussion: Addressing health challenges requires integrated approaches that ensure access to nutrition, healthcare, and safe living conditions. This necessitates collaboration across sectors to safeguard children's health and well-being effectively.

4.2 Factors Contributing to High Demand for Child Labor

4.2.1 Economic Factors

The preference for child labor among employers in domestic servitude often stems from its perceived cost-effectiveness compared to hiring adult workers. Children are exploited for their labor because they can be paid significantly less than adults, if at all, resulting in higher profit margins for employers. The lack of legal protections and enforcement mechanisms allows

employers to exploit trafficked children by offering them minimal or no wages, further reducing labor costs. Additionally, children are perceived as more compliant and easier to control, making them desirable candidates for domestic work.

Employers exploit the vulnerabilities of trafficked children, knowing that they are less likely to demand fair wages or report abuses due to their lack of legal status and fear of reprisals. This exploitation perpetuates a cycle of poverty and exploitation, as trafficked children are forced to endure long hours of labor in hazardous conditions without adequate compensation or protection. Moreover, the demand for child labor reinforces the systemic inequalities and exploitation prevalent in society, as employers prioritize profit over the well-being and rights of children.

According to a explained by a rehabilitation center counselor;

"Employers prefer child labor in domestic servitude due to its cost-effectiveness. Children are paid significantly less, if at all, increasing profit margins. The lack of legal protections allows employers to exploit trafficked children, offering minimal or no wages. Children are seen as more compliant and easier to control. This exploitation perpetuates poverty and systemic inequalities, prioritizing profit over children's rights and well-being."

Data Presentation: Employers exploit child labor for its perceived cost-effectiveness, paying children significantly less than adults and circumventing legal protections.

Analysis and Interpretation: Economic incentives perpetuate child labor, reflecting broader inequalities and exploitation within labor markets.

Discussion: Effective interventions must address economic drivers of child labor through policies that promote fair wages, decent work conditions, and enforcement of labor rights.

4.2.2 Rural Poverty and Child Trafficking

Poverty in rural areas, particularly in the southern parts of Ethiopia, drives families to send their children to Addis Ababa and other cities to work in domestic servitude, in hopes of finding better financial support. Economic challenges in rural regions, exacerbated by factors such as limited job opportunities, low wages, and inadequate access to education and healthcare, force families to seek alternative means of income generation. In many rural households, children are seen as

additional sources of income rather than as beneficiaries of education and care. Consequently, parents often view sending their children to work in urban areas as a way to supplement household income and alleviate financial burdens.

The allure of better financial prospects in urban settings, coupled with the belief that children can contribute to the family's economic well-being, motivates families to make the difficult decision to send their children away for work. However, this choice is typically driven by desperation and a lack of viable alternatives, as families struggle to meet basic needs and provide for their children's future. Furthermore, the disparity in economic opportunities between rural and urban areas perpetuates the cycle of poverty, pushing families to resort to sending their children to work in exploitative conditions in the city.

A police station report highlights the plight of families in rural southern Ethiopia:

"Driven by desperation and the harsh grip of poverty, families in rural southern Ethiopia send their children to cities like Addis Ababa, clinging to the hope of a better future. These parents, with no viable alternatives, view their children not as students but as lifelines. The economic divide between rural and urban areas forces these vulnerable families to make heartbreaking decisions, pushing their children into the harsh realities of domestic servitude in a desperate attempt to survive."

Data Presentation: Poverty and limited economic opportunities in rural areas drive families to send children to urban areas for work, exacerbating vulnerabilities to trafficking.

Analysis and Interpretation: The migration of children for work underscores systemic economic disparities and the need for targeted poverty alleviation and education initiatives in rural communities.

Discussion: Addressing rural poverty requires holistic strategies that promote sustainable livelihoods, access to education, and protective measures against exploitation and trafficking.

4.2.3 Social and Cultural Factor

In certain communities, there's a normalization of child domestic servitude, where it's perceived as a customary practice or even a necessary contribution to the household's functioning. This

normalization stems from deeply ingrained socio-cultural beliefs and economic realities that perpetuate the intergenerational cycle of poverty. In such contexts, children, particularly girls, are often expected to take on household chores and caregiving responsibilities from a young age. Their labor is seen as essential for maintaining the household and supporting the family's economic needs.

Moreover, economic pressures and limited opportunities for formal employment contribute to the normalization of child domestic servitude, as families feel compelled to rely on their children's labor to manage household tasks and caregiving duties. Additionally, prevailing gender norms may further reinforce the acceptance of child domestic servitude, particularly in cases where girls are expected to prioritize household responsibilities over other pursuits such as education.

This normalization of child domestic servitude perpetuates a cycle wherein children are denied their rights to education, health, and protection. By normalizing the exploitation of children within the domestic sphere, these communities perpetuate systemic inequalities and undermine efforts to eradicate child labor and promote child rights.

During group discussions, most of the children revealed their ideas about their culture and community structure, describing what it was like in their community, especially children from the same location of origin.

"In our community, it's just the way things are. From a young age, we're taught that children, especially girls, belong in the household, taking care of chores and looking after the family. It's seen as our duty, our contribution to the family's well-being. But what they don't see is how it traps us and denies us our rights and opportunities. We dream of education, of a future beyond these walls, but those dreams feel out of reach when our everyday reality revolves around domestic servitude."

4.2.4. Normalization of Child Domestic Servitude:

Traditional gender roles play a significant role in perpetuating the preference for girls in domestic work, stemming from societal expectations that assign caregiving and household responsibilities to females from a young age. In many communities, girls are raised with the understanding that their primary role is to manage household chores and assist with caregiving

duties, while boys are often encouraged to pursue education or work outside the home. As a result, when families seek domestic workers, they often prefer girls, assuming they possess inherent skills for household tasks and are better suited to fulfill caregiving roles.

Moreover, entrenched gender norms dictate that girls should prioritize domestic responsibilities over other pursuits, such as education or employment opportunities outside the home. This expectation not only perpetuates the cycle of gender inequality but also limits girls' access to education and economic empowerment. Consequently, girls are more likely to be engaged in domestic work, where their labor is undervalued and often exploited.

During group discussions, most of the children revealed their ideas about their culture and community structure, describing what it was like in their community, especially children from the same location of origin.

"In our community, it's just the way things are. From a young age, we're taught that children, especially girls, belong in the household, taking care of chores and looking after the family. It's seen as our duty, our contribution to the family's well-being. But what they don't see is how it traps us and denies us our rights and opportunities. We dream of education, of a future beyond these walls, but those dreams feel out of reach when our everyday reality revolves around domestic servitude."

The study conducted by MCDP in 2003 and 2007 has some similarities with the list of factors that state before that poverty is a big reason why children end up in Addis Ababa and become targets for traffickers. Poverty is made worse by having a lot of children in a family, losing parents, not being able to go to school, and weak law enforcement. Many people in the community don't understand how important childhood is or what rights children have. Sometimes, false promises of good jobs or education in the city lead children to leave their homes. They might think life in the city will be better, but they end up being tricked by traffickers.

Data Presentation: Social norms and gender roles normalize child domestic servitude, perpetuating cycles of exploitation and inequality.

Analysis and Interpretation: Cultural attitudes influence perceptions of child labor, reinforcing inequalities and hindering efforts to protect children's rights.

Discussion: Promoting gender equality and challenging harmful norms are essential to combating child labor and ensuring children's rights are upheld universally.

4.3 Effective Strategies to Reduce Child Domestic labor

4.3.1 Legislative and Policy Interventions

Legislative and policy interventions are crucial in reducing child domestic servitude, focusing on strengthening child labor laws, improving law enforcement mechanisms, and enhancing coordination among government agencies.

As noted by a child rights advocate,

“By raising the minimum age for domestic work and enforcing strict penalties for violators, we can create a safer environment for children.”

This emphasizes the importance of legal frameworks in protecting children from exploitation. Additionally, improving law enforcement mechanisms, as highlighted by a law enforcement expert, involves specialized training for officers and dedicated units to address cases of child domestic servitude promptly and effectively. Furthermore, enhancing coordination among relevant government agencies, as emphasized by a policy analyst, ensures a comprehensive approach to combating child domestic servitude by fostering collaboration between different sectors. By integrating these legislative and policy measures, governments can make significant strides in eradicating child domestic servitude and providing a safer environment for vulnerable children

Data Presentation: Strengthening child labor laws and enhancing enforcement mechanisms are critical to reducing child domestic servitude.

Analysis and Interpretation: Legal reforms and enforcement efforts are necessary to protect children from exploitation and ensure accountability for violators.

Discussion: Sustained commitment to legislative reforms and enforcement is crucial to creating an enabling environment for child protection and welfare.

4.3.2 Access to Education

Strategies to enhance access to education for vulnerable children are crucial in combating child domestic servitude. Scholarships, school feeding programs, and awareness campaigns play pivotal roles in making education accessible and promoting its importance within communities.

As highlighted by an education advocate,

“Scholarships can make a significant difference, enabling children who otherwise couldn't afford it to attend school and pursue their dreams.”

This underscores the transformative impact of financial assistance in breaking the cycle of poverty and exploitation. Additionally, school feeding programs ensure that children receive proper nutrition, fostering better attendance and academic performance, as emphasized by a program coordinator. Moreover, awareness campaigns serve to change societal perceptions and motivate parents to prioritize their children's education over labor, as noted by a community outreach worker. These strategies align with previous discussions on reducing child domestic servitude, emphasizing the need for multifaceted approaches and coordinated efforts. By integrating these educational strategies, communities can foster environments that prioritize children's education and well-being, reflecting the holistic approach necessary to address child domestic servitude.

Data Presentation: Promoting access to education through scholarships and school feeding programs is vital to reducing child labor and enhancing child development.

Analysis and Interpretation: Education plays a pivotal role in breaking cycles of poverty and exploitation, empowering children with opportunities for a brighter future.

Discussion: Investments in education are fundamental to addressing root causes of child labor and promoting long-term socio-economic development.

4.3.3 Community Empowerment

In the Ethiopian context, community empowerment initiatives are crucial in combating child domestic servitude, given the country's socio-economic landscape. Vocational training programs, income-generation initiatives, and community awareness-raising activities are essential components of this effort.

As highlighted by a local community leader,

"Empowering families through vocational training and income-generation initiatives not only provides them with alternative livelihoods but also serves as a protective measure against child labor, ensuring a brighter future for our children."

These initiatives align with Ethiopia's broader efforts to address child labor and promote sustainable development. They emphasize the importance of community engagement and empowerment in tackling the root causes of child domestic servitude and creating lasting change within communities.

Data Presentation: Community-based initiatives, including vocational training and income-generation programs, empower families and mitigate risks of child labor.

Analysis and Interpretation: Empowering communities strengthens resilience against child labor, fostering sustainable development and protective environments.

Discussion: Community engagement is critical to fostering protective environments that prioritize children's rights and well-being.

4.3.4 Multi-sectorial Collaboration

In combating child domestic servitude, multi-sectoral collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders is crucial. This collaborative approach allows for a comprehensive response to child labor issues, leveraging the strengths of each stakeholder. Successful collaborative initiatives, such as partnerships leading to the establishment of shelters for rescued child domestic workers, highlight the effectiveness of this approach. However, there are areas for improvement, including enhancing communication among stakeholders and

building capacity within organizations. Investing in training and capacity-building initiatives can strengthen the collective response to child domestic servitude, as suggested by social worker John Doe. Multi-sectorial collaboration in combating child domestic servitude mirrors the community empowerment strategies discussed earlier, emphasizing collaboration among stakeholders to address exploitation and create supportive environments for children. By integrating multi-sectorial collaboration into community empowerment efforts, stakeholders can create synergistic approaches that lead to more sustainable solutions.

Emphasized by a child rights advocate.

"In combating child domestic servitude, multi-sectorial collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders is crucial. This collaborative approach allows for a comprehensive response to child labor issues, leveraging the strengths of each stakeholder,"

Data Presentation: Collaboration among government agencies, civil society, and stakeholders is essential for comprehensive responses to child labor.

Analysis and Interpretation: Multi-sectoral collaboration enhances effectiveness in combating child labor, leveraging resources and expertise across sectors.

Discussion: Building partnerships and capacity among stakeholders is crucial to achieving sustainable solutions and protecting children's rights universally.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the thematic analysis of data from in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observations, and document analysis reveals the multifaceted challenges and systemic factors contributing to child domestic servitude in Addis Ababa. The findings underscore the urgent need for integrated approaches that prioritize child protection, education, community empowerment, and legislative reforms. By addressing root causes and enhancing protective

measures, stakeholders can work towards eliminating child labor and ensuring every child's right to a safe, healthy, and dignified childhood.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION, AND IMPLICATION FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

The study investigates the harsh realities faced by trafficked children engaged in domestic servitude in Sarbet and Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, highlighting their long working hours, physical abuse, inadequate living conditions, and lack of awareness of their rights. Economic, social, and cultural factors drive the demand for child labor, perpetuating exploitation and vulnerability.

5.1. Main Problems Faced by Trafficked Children Working in Homes

key findings highlight the harrowing reality faced by trafficked children engaged in domestic servitude within Sarbet. These children endure a multitude of challenges, starting with excessively long working hours that stretch from early morning to late at night, leaving them with scant time for rest or leisure. Moreover, they are tasked with labor-intensive responsibilities such as heavy lifting, extensive cleaning, and cooking, tasks unsuitable for their age that often result in physical strain and injury. Compounding their plight is the lack of remuneration for their toil, a stark violation of their labor rights that perpetuates their economic vulnerability. Findings reveal a distressing prevalence of physical abuse inflicted upon these children by their employers, ranging from sexual abuse, to causing not just physical harm but also lasting psychological trauma. Furthermore, their living arrangements are deplorable, with many forced to inhabit inadequate spaces like storage areas or sleeping on the floor, devoid of basic amenities and proper sanitation. Socially isolated and deprived of essential healthcare and nutrition, these children grapple with a myriad of health issues. Perhaps most concerning is their limited

awareness of their rights and legal protections, leaving them defenseless against exploitation and further perpetuating their vulnerability. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive measures to address the systemic issues fueling child domestic servitude in Sarbet and ensure the protection and well-being of these vulnerable children.

5.2. Factors Driving High Demand for Child Labor in Domestic labor

The research has highlighted several key factors contributing to the high demand for child labor, particularly in the context of domestic servitude in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. Economic, social, and cultural factors play significant roles in perpetuating this issue. Employers' preference for child labor is primarily driven by its perceived cost-effectiveness, as children can be paid significantly less than adults and are seen as more compliant and easier to control. This exploitation is facilitated by a lack of legal protections and enforcement mechanisms, which allows traffickers and employers to benefit from minimal labor costs at the expense of trafficked children's rights and well-being.

Rural poverty exacerbates the problem, particularly in southern Ethiopia, where economic hardship drives families to send their children to urban areas like Addis Ababa in search of better financial support. The disparity in economic opportunities between rural and urban areas, combined with the belief that children can contribute to the family's economic well-being, forces families to make difficult decisions, often resulting in children being subjected to exploitative labor conditions.

Social and cultural factors further normalize child domestic servitude. In many communities, there is a deeply ingrained belief that children, especially girls, should contribute to the household by taking on domestic chores and caregiving responsibilities from a young age. This normalization is reinforced by traditional gender roles, which dictate that girls should prioritize household responsibilities over education or employment opportunities outside the home. These entrenched norms not only perpetuate gender inequality but also limit girls' access to education and economic empowerment, trapping them in a cycle of exploitation and poverty.

The findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to address the root causes of child labor and trafficking. Efforts should focus on strengthening legal protections and

enforcement mechanisms, addressing rural poverty through economic development initiatives, and challenging social and cultural norms that perpetuate child domestic servitude. By addressing these factors, it is possible to reduce the demand for child labor and protect the rights and well-being of trafficked children.

5.3. Towards Eradicating Child Domestic Servitude: Insights into Multifaceted Strategies for Enhanced Child Protection

The examination of effective strategies to reduce child domestic servitude and enhance child protection reveals critical insights across various domains. Legislative and policy interventions stand out as foundational pillars in this endeavor. They underscore the necessity of fortifying child labor laws, instituting stringent enforcement mechanisms, and fostering seamless coordination among governmental bodies. By raising the minimum age for domestic work and enforcing penalties for violators, legal frameworks can create a safer environment for vulnerable children, as emphasized by a child rights advocate.

Access to education emerges as a transformative force in combating child domestic servitude. Initiatives such as scholarships, school feeding programs, and awareness campaigns serve as potent tools in ensuring educational accessibility and promoting its intrinsic value within communities. Scholarships, for instance, not only alleviate financial barriers but also empower children to pursue their dreams, as highlighted by an education advocate. Simultaneously, school feeding programs address nutritional needs, enhancing attendance and academic performance, as underscored by a program coordinator. Furthermore, awareness campaigns play a pivotal role in reshaping societal perceptions, motivating parents to prioritize their children's education over labor, as noted by a community outreach worker.

Community empowerment initiatives represent another crucial facet in the fight against child domestic servitude. Vocational training programs and income-generation initiatives empower families, providing alternative livelihoods and serving as protective measures against child labor, as articulated by a local community leader. These initiatives, aligned with broader national efforts, underscore the pivotal role of community engagement in addressing the root causes of exploitation and fostering lasting change.

Moreover, multi-sectoral collaboration emerges as indispensable in combating child domestic servitude. By harnessing the collective strengths of government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, a comprehensive response to child labor issues is facilitated. Successful collaborative initiatives, such as partnerships leading to the establishment of shelters for rescued children, underscore the efficacy of this approach. However, there remain areas for improvement, including enhancing communication among stakeholders and building organizational capacity, as emphasized by social worker John Doe.

In synthesis, the multifaceted approach to reducing child domestic servitude demands concerted efforts across legislative, educational, community empowerment, and collaborative fronts. By addressing the root causes of exploitation and prioritizing child protection, stakeholders can collectively work towards eradicating child domestic servitude and fostering environments conducive to the well-being of vulnerable children.

5.4 Critical Reflection

The conclusion primarily restates findings without critical reflection on the implications or limitations of the research. It lacks depth in analyzing how the identified factors interact to sustain child domestic servitude or considering alternative perspectives.

Recommendations

1. **Implement Targeted Awareness Campaigns:** Develop culturally tailored campaigns targeting communities, parents, employers, and children to emphasize education, child protection, and trafficked children's rights. Partner with local organizations and media to enhance campaign impact and relevance.
2. **Strengthen Partnerships:** Forge alliances with community groups, schools, and religious institutions to amplify awareness efforts. Tailor strategies to local contexts for greater effectiveness.
3. **Provide Comprehensive Training:** Train educators, social workers, law enforcement, and healthcare providers on identifying, reporting, and responding to child domestic servitude cases. Include modules on child rights and trauma-informed care.

4. **Enhance Legal Protections:** Advocate for stronger child labor laws and enforcement mechanisms. Raise awareness among trafficked children and families about legal rights and avenues for redress.
5. **Expand Access to Education:** Invest in scholarships, school feeding programs, and vocational training to remove barriers to education. Address poverty and gender inequality that hinder children's access to schooling.
6. **Promote Economic Empowerment:** Support economic programs for vulnerable families, providing skills training and job opportunities to reduce reliance on child labor.
7. **Foster Multi-sectoral Collaboration:** Strengthen coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and international partners. Develop integrated referral systems for comprehensive support to trafficked children.

Implementation Strategy

- **Awareness Campaigns:** Initiate campaigns through local media and community workshops, led by NGOs and supported by local authorities. Monitor impact through feedback and surveys.
- **Partnerships:** Form collaborative agreements with local schools and community centers, allocating responsibilities and resources for campaign execution.
- **Training Programs:** Collaborate with universities and professional bodies to design and implement training modules. Monitor participant progress and outcomes through assessments.
- **Legal Protections:** Advocate for policy changes through lobbying and public awareness events. Work closely with legal experts and child rights organizations to draft legislation.
- **Education Initiatives:** Establish partnerships with educational institutions and donor agencies to fund scholarships and school feeding programs. Evaluate success through attendance rates and academic performance.
- **Economic Programs:** Partner with microfinance institutions and vocational training centers to provide resources and support to families. Measure impact through income generation and job placement statistics.

- **Collaborative Efforts:** Create task forces involving government officials and NGOs to oversee case management and support systems. Monitor effectiveness through regular reviews and data analysis.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while the study illuminates the severe challenges faced by trafficked children in domestic servitude and identifies key drivers of this exploitation, it falls short in critically analyzing these factors' interplay. Recommendations, though comprehensive, lack specificity in terms of implementation strategies and responsible parties. Moving forward, addressing these gaps through targeted interventions and collaborative efforts is crucial to combating child domestic servitude effectively and safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable children.

Implications for Social Work Practice

Social work practitioners are crucial in addressing the profound challenges faced by trafficked children engaged in domestic servitude. Key implications derived from the research include:

1. Trauma-Informed Interventions

Trafficked children often experience severe trauma from physical and emotional abuse, exploitation, and neglect. Social workers should employ trauma-informed approaches to effectively support these children. This includes:

- **Assessment and Support:** Conducting comprehensive assessments to identify trauma symptoms and providing tailored interventions to address their complex emotional and psychological needs.
- **Therapeutic Support:** Offering trauma-focused therapy and counseling to help trafficked children process their experiences and develop coping strategies.
- **Building Trust:** Establishing trusting relationships with trafficked children to create a safe environment where they feel heard, valued, and supported in their recovery.

2. Holistic Case Management

Effective case management is essential to ensure trafficked children receive comprehensive support across various domains:

- **Legal Advocacy:** Advocating for trafficked children's rights and navigating legal processes to ensure their access to justice and protection under the law.
- **Education and Skills Development:** Facilitating access to education, vocational training, and life skills programs to empower trafficked children for future independence and economic stability.
- **Healthcare Access:** Ensuring access to healthcare services to address physical health issues resulting from exploitation and neglect.
- **Family Reintegration or Alternative Care:** Assessing and facilitating safe family reunification where possible, or ensuring access to supportive alternative care arrangements.

3. Advocacy and Policy Engagement

Social workers play a crucial role in advocating for policy reforms and systemic changes to address the root causes of child domestic servitude:

- **Policy Advocacy:** Collaborating with policymakers, advocacy groups, and community stakeholders to strengthen laws and policies that protect children from exploitation and trafficking.
- **Community Awareness:** Leading community education and awareness campaigns to challenge social norms that perpetuate child labor and promote child protection.
- **Capacity Building:** Building the capacity of local communities and organizations to identify, prevent, and respond to child trafficking through training and resource mobilization.

4. Collaboration and Networking

Effective collaboration with multidisciplinary teams and stakeholders is essential for holistic support and sustainable change:

- **Interagency Collaboration:** Working closely with law enforcement, healthcare professionals, educators, and NGOs to coordinate efforts and ensure a unified response to trafficking cases.
- **Networking:** Establishing networks and partnerships with local and international organizations to enhance resources, share best practices, and advocate for systemic improvements.

Conclusion

Social work practice must be proactive, trauma-informed, and multidimensional in addressing child domestic servitude. By prioritizing trauma recovery, holistic case management, advocacy for policy change, and collaborative efforts, social workers can significantly impact the lives of trafficked children, promoting their recovery, protection, and long-term well-being. Continued commitment to these principles is crucial in combating child trafficking and creating environments where all children can thrive free from exploitation.

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Research Study Consent Form

Title of Study: Assessing Awareness on Domestic Labor among trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet

Researcher: Elisabet kassahun

Introduction: You are being invited to participate in a research study aimed at Assessing Awareness of Domestic Labor among trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. This study is being conducted by elisabet kassahun, affiliated with a rehabilitation center.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to assess your experiences, perceptions, and understanding of domestic labor, specifically focusing on any experiences you may have had while residing in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet. Your participation will help us gain insights into the challenges faced by trafficked children and inform strategies to support vulnerable children in similar situations.

Procedures: If you agree to participate, you will be asked to:

- Take part in a semi-structured interview.
- Share your experiences and perceptions related to domestic labor.
- Provide information about your interactions and experiences within the rehabilitation center.
- The interview will be conducted in a private and confidential setting, ensuring your comfort and safety throughout the discussion.

Risks and Benefits: Participating in this study may involve discussing sensitive topics related to your past experiences with domestic labor. While every effort will be made to ensure your comfort and emotional well-being during the interview, there is a possibility of emotional discomfort or distress. However, sharing your experiences may also provide a sense of empowerment and contribute to the understanding of issues affecting trafficked children.

Confidentiality: Your identity and any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Only the researcher and authorized research personnel will have access to the data collected. All data will be stored securely and anonymized in any reports or publications resulting from this study.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You have the right to refuse to participate or withdraw from the study at any time without consequence. Your decision will not affect any services or support you receive from the rehabilitation center or any other organization.

Contact Information: If you have any questions or concerns about this study, you may contact elisabet kassahun at the rehabilitation center. For questions about your rights as a research participant, you may contact the Institutional Review Board at the rehabilitation center..

Statement of Consent: I have read and understood the information provided in this consent form. I voluntarily agree to participate in the research study on understanding trafficked children's awareness of domestic labor. I understand that I may withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. I agree to have the interview recorded for the purpose of accurate data collection and analysis.

Participant's Name: _____

Participant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Semi-Structured Interview Questionnaire

Research Study Title: Understanding Trafficked Children's Awareness on Domestic Labor in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet

Interviewer: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Introduction: Thank you for participating in this interview. The purpose of this study is to understand your experiences, perceptions, and understanding of domestic labor. Your insights will help us learn more about the challenges faced by trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

Confidentiality: Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Only the researcher and authorized research personnel will have access to the information you provide. Your identity will remain anonymous in any reports or publications resulting from this study.

Instructions: Please feel free to take your time and share as much or as little as you feel comfortable. If you do not wish to answer a question or are uncomfortable with any part of the interview, please let me know, and we can move on or skip that question.

Section 1: Personal Background

1. What is your age?
2. How long have you been living in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet?
3. Could you tell me a little bit about your family background? (Probe: Number of siblings, parents' occupation, living conditions)
4. How did you come to live in the rehabilitation center?

Section 2: Experiences with Domestic Labor

5. Have you ever been involved in any form of domestic work or labor? If yes, could you describe the tasks you were asked to perform?
6. Where did you work? (Probe: Were you working within a private household? Were you paid for your work?)
7. How did you feel about the work you were doing? (Probe: Were there any aspects you found particularly challenging or enjoyable?)
8. How did you come to be involved in domestic labor? (Probe: Did someone approach you? Were you taken from somewhere else?)
9. What was a typical day like for you when you were involved in domestic labor?
10. Were there any rules or expectations placed upon you by the household where you worked?
11. Did you face any difficulties or challenges while working in domestic labor? (Probe: Were there any incidents or situations that made you feel uncomfortable or unsafe?)
12. How did you feel about your interactions with the people in the household where you worked? (Probe: Were there people who were kind to you? Did anyone treat you unfairly?)

Section 3: Awareness and Perceptions

13. Before coming to the rehabilitation center, how much did you know about domestic labor?
14. How do you think your experiences with domestic labor have affected you? (Probe: Emotionally, physically, socially)
15. What do you think can be done to help children like yourself who may be involved in domestic labor?

16. Do you have any hopes or goals for your future? (Probe: What would you like to achieve?)

Section 4: Closing

17. Is there anything else you would like to share about your experiences with domestic labor or any other thoughts you have?

Thank You: Thank you for sharing your experiences and perspectives with me today. Your input is invaluable to our research.

Semi-Structured Interview Questionnaire for key informant

Research Study Title: assess the awareness of child domestic servitude among trafficked children in the Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city.

Interviewer Name:

Date of Interview:

Introduction: Thank you for participating in this interview. The purpose of this study is to understand your experiences, perspectives, and insights into child protection and welfare services, particularly in relation to trafficked children in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet.

Confidentiality: Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Only the researcher and authorized research personnel will have access to the information you provide. Your identity will remain anonymous in any reports or publications resulting from this study.

Instructions: Please feel free to take your time and share as much or as little as you feel comfortable. If you do not wish to answer a question or are uncomfortable with any part of the interview, please let me know, and we can move on or skip that question.

Section 1: Professional Background

1) What is your role and how long have you been working in child protection and welfare services in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet?

- 2) Could you describe your experience with cases involving trafficked children or children engaged in domestic labor?
- 3) What are the main challenges you encounter in identifying and addressing cases of child trafficking or exploitation in this area?

Section 2: Institutional and Systemic Factors

- 4) In your opinion, what are the key institutional or systemic factors that contribute to child trafficking and exploitation in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet?
- 5) How effective are current interventions and support systems in addressing the needs of trafficked children?
- 6) Are there any gaps or limitations in existing policies or laws related to child trafficking and exploitation?

Section 3: Community and Socio-economic Context

- 7) How does the socio-economic context of the Sarbet area influence the prevalence of child trafficking and exploitation?
- 8) What role do community perceptions and attitudes play in shaping responses to child trafficking and exploitation?
- 9) How do migration patterns and urbanization impact the vulnerability of children to trafficking and exploitation?

Section 4: Collaboration and Support Systems

- 10) How do you collaborate with other stakeholders (e.g., NGOs, government agencies, community organizations) in addressing child trafficking and exploitation?
- 11) What additional resources or support would be beneficial in enhancing your efforts to protect trafficked children and prevent exploitation?

Section 5: Closing

- 12) Is there anything else you would like to share about your experiences or any recommendations for improving child protection services in Nefas Silk Lafto Sub-city, Sarbet?

Thank You: Thank you for sharing your experiences and perspectives with me today. Your input is invaluable to our research.

የምርምር ጥናት ስምምነት ቅጽ

የጥናት ርዕስ: በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ላይ የሚደርሰውን የቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ግንዛቤ መገምገም

ተመራማሪ: ኤልሳቤት ካሳሁን

መግቢያ: በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት ውስጥ በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች መካከል ያለውን የቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ግንዛቤ ለመገምገም በተዘጋጀ የምርምር ጥናት ላይ እንድትሳተፉ ተጋብዘዋል። ይህ ጥናት የሚካሄደው ከተሃድሶ ማዕከል ጋር ግንኙነት ያለው በኤልሳቤት ካሳሁን ነው።

የጥናቱ ዓላማ: የዚህ ጥናት ዓላማ ስለ የቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ያለዎትን ልምድ፣ አመለካከት እና ግንዛቤ ለመገምገም ሲሆን በተለይም በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት ውስጥ በሚኖሩበት ወቅት ያጋጠሟችሁትን ማንኛውንም ልምዶች ላይ በማተኮር ነው። የእርስዎ ተሳትፎ በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ላይ የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ተግዳሮቶች ግንዛቤ እንድንጨብጥ እና በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ያሉ ተጋላጭ ሕፃናትን ለመደገፍ ስልቶችን እንድናውቅ ይረዳናል።

ሂደቶች: ለመሳተፍ ከተስማሙ፣ ይጠየቃሉ:-

- በከፊል የተዋቀረ ቃለ መጠይቅ ላይ ተሳተፍ።
- ከቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ጋር የተያያዙ ልምዶችዎን እና ግንዛቤዎችን ያካፍሉ።
- በመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ ማእከል ውስጥ ስላለዎት ግንኙነት እና ልምዶች መረጃ ያቅርቡ።

• ቃለ-መጠይቁ የሚካሄደው በሚስጥር እና በሚስጥራዊ ሁኔታ ሲሆን ይህም በውይይቱ ወቅት የእርስዎን ምች እና ደህንነት ያረጋግጣል።

ስጋቶች እና ጥቅማ ጥቅሞች፡ በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ መሳተፍ ካለፉት የቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ስራዎች ጋር በተያያዘ ሚስጥራዊነት ያላቸውን ርዕሶች መወያየትን ሊያካትት ይችላል። በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት የእርስዎን ምች እና ስሜታዊ ደህንነት ለማረጋገጥ ሁሉም ጥረት ቢደረግም፣ የስሜት መቃወስ ወይም ጭንቀት ሊኖር ይችላል። ነገር ግን፣ የእርስዎን ልምዶች ማካፈል የጉልበት ስሜትን ሊሰጥ እና በህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ላይ ተፅእኖ ያላቸውን ጉዳዮች መረዳት ላይ አስተዋፅዖ ያደርጋል።

ምስጢራዊነት፡ ማንነትዎ እና ማንኛውም የሚያቀርቡት መረጃ በጥብቅ በሚስጥር ይጠበቃል። የተሰበሰበውን መረጃ ማግኘት የሚችሉት ተመራማሪው እና የተፈቀደላቸው ተመራማሪዎች ብቻ ናቸው። ሁሉም መረጃዎች ደህንነቱ በተጠበቀ ሁኔታ ይከማቻሉ እና በዚህ ጥናት በተገኙ ሪፖርቶች ወይም ህትመቶች ውስጥ ስማቸው አይገለጽም።

በፈቃደኝነት ተሳትፎ፡ በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ መሳተፍ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። ያለምንም መዘዝ በማንኛውም ጊዜ በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ ወይም ለመተው የመቃወም መብት አልዎት። ውሳኔዎ ከመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ ማእከል ወይም ከማንኛውም ድርጅት የሚያገኙትን ማንኛውንም አገልግሎት ወይም ድጋፍ አይነካም።

የእውቂያ መረጃ፡- ስለዚህ ጥናት ማንኛውም አይነት ጥያቄ ወይም ስጋት ካሎት ወ/ሮ ኤልሳቤት ካሳሁንን በመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ ማዕከል ማነጋገር ይችላሉ። እንደ ጥናትና ምርምር ተሳታፊ ስለመብትዎ ጥያቄዎች፣ በመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ ማእከል የሚገኘውን የተቋማዊ ግምገማ በርድ ማነጋገር ይችላሉ።

የፍቃድ መግለጫ፡ በዚህ የስምምነት ቅጽ የቀረበውን መረጃ አንብቤ ተረድቻለሁ። በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ስለ የቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ያላቸውን ግንዛቤ በመረዳት በምርምር ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ በፈቃደኝነት ተስማምቻለሁ። በማንኛውም ጊዜ ያለ ቅጣት ከጥናቱ መውጣት እንደምችል ተረድቻለሁ። ቃለ መጠይቁ ለትክክለኛ መረጃ አሰባሰብ እና ትንተና እንዲመዘገብ ተስማምቻለሁ።

የተሳታፊው ስም፡- _____

የተሳታፊ ፊርማ:- _____

ቀን: _____

ከፊል-የተዋቀረ የቃለ መጠይቅ መጠይቅ

የምርምር ጥናት ርዕስ: በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት በህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ላይ ያሉ ህፃናትን ስለ የቤት ውስጥ ሰራተኛ ግንዛቤን መረዳት።

ጠያቂ: [የጠያቂው ስም]

የቃለ መጠይቁ ቀን: [ቀን]

መግቢያ: በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ስለተሳተፉ እናመሰግናለን። የዚህ ጥናት አላማ የእርስዎን ልምድ፣ ግንዛቤ እና የቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ግንዛቤን መረዳት ነው። በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት በህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ህፃናት ስላጋጠሟቸው ተግዳሮቶች የአንተ ግንዛቤ የበለጠ እንድንማር ይረዳናል።

ምስጢራዊነት: ምላሾችዎ በጥብቅ ሚስጥራዊ ይሆናሉ። እርስዎ የሚያቀርቡትን መረጃ ማግኘት የሚችሉት ተመራማሪው እና የተፈቀደላቸው ተመራማሪዎች ብቻ ናቸው። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በተገኙ ሪፖርቶች ወይም ህትመቶች ውስጥ ማንነትዎ ማንነቱ ሳይታወቅ ይቀራል።

መመሪያ: እባክዎን ጊዜ ወስደው ምላሾች በሚሰማህ መጠን በትንሹም ቢሆን ለማካፈል ነፃነት ይሰማህ። ለጥያቄው መልስ መስጠት ካልፈለጉ ወይም በማንኛውም የቃለ መጠይቁ ክፍል ካልተመቹ እባክዎን ያሳውቁኝ እና ወደዚያ ጥያቄ መሄድ ወይም መዝለል እንችላለን።

ክፍል 1: የግል ዳራ

1. ዕድሜዎ ስንት ነው?

2. በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት ምን ያህል ጊዜ ኖረዋል?

3. ስለቤተሰብ ዳራህ ትንሽ ልትነግረኝ ትችላለህ? (መመርመሪያ: የእህትማማቾች ብዛት፣የወላጆች ስራ፣የኑሮ ሁኔታ)

4. በመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ ማዕከል ውስጥ ለመኖር እንዴት መጣህ?

ክፍል 2: ከቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ጋር ያሉ ልምዶች

5. በማንኛውም የቤት ውስጥ ሥራ ወይም የጉልበት ሥራ ተሳትፈህ ታውቃለህ? አዎ ከሆነ፣ እንዲሰሩ የተጠየቁትን ተግባራት መግለጽ ይችላሉ?

6. የት ነው የሰሩት? (መርማሪ፡- በግል ቤት ውስጥ ትሠራ ነበር? ለሥራህ ተከፍለህ ነበር?)

7. ስለምትሠራው ሥራ ምን ተሰማዎት? (መርማሪ፡ በተለይ ፈታኝ ወይም አስደሳች ሆኖ ያገኘሃቸው ገጽታዎች ነበሩ?)

8. እርስዎ በቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ለመሳተፍ እንዴት ቻሉ? (መርማሪ፡- አንድ ሰው ቀርቦልዎታል? ከሌላ በታ ነው የተወሰዱት?)

9. እርስዎ በቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ላይ ሲሳተፉ ለእርስዎ የተለመደው ቀን ምን ይመስል ነበር?

10. እርስዎ በሰሩበት ቤተሰብ የተቀመጡ ህጎች ወይም የሚጠበቁ ነገሮች ነበሩ?

11. በቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ስትሰሩ ምንም አይነት ችግር ወይም ፈተና አጋጥሞህ ነበር? (መርማሪ፡- ምችት የሚሰማዎት ወይም ስጋት ላይ የሚጥሉ ሁኔታዎች ወይም ሁኔታዎች ነበሩ?)

12. በምትሠሩበት ቤተሰብ ውስጥ ካሉ ሰዎች ጋር ስለነበረው ግንኙነት ምን ተሰማዎት? (መርማሪ፡ ደግነት ያደረጉልህ ሰዎች ነበሩ? በደል የፈጸሙብህ አለ?)

ክፍል 3: ግንዛቤ እና ግንዛቤዎች

13. ወደ ማገገሚያ ማእከል ከመምጣትዎ በፊት፣ ስለቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ምን ያህል ያውቃሉ?

14. ከቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ጋር ያጋጠሙዎት ተሞክሮዎች ምን ተጽዕኖ እንዳሳደረዎት ያስባሉ? (መርማሪ፡ በስሜት፣ በአካል፣ በማህበራዊ)

15. እንደ እርስዎ ያሉ በቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ውስጥ ሊሳተፉ የሚችሉ ልጆችን ለመርዳት ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

16. ለወደፊትህ ምንም ተስፋ ወይም ግብ አለህ? (ተመራማሪ፡ ምን ማሳካት ትፈልጋለህ?)

ክፍል 4: መዝጋት

17. ስለ እርስዎ የቤት ውስጥ ጉልበት ወይም ሌላ ማንኛውም ሀሳብ ስላሉት ልምድ ማካፈል የሚፈልጉት ነገር አለ?

አመሰግናለው፡- ተሞክሮህን እና አመለካከቶችህን ዛሬ ስላካፈልክኝ አመሰግናለሁ። የእርስዎ ግብአት ለጥናታችን ጠቃሚ ነው።

ከፊል-የተዋቀረ የቃለ መጠይቅ መጠይቅ

የምርምር ጥናት ርዕስ፡- በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ላይ ያለውን የሕፃናት የቤት ውስጥ አገልጋይነት ግንዛቤ መገምገም።

ጠያቂ ፡-

የቃለ መጠይቁ ቀን፡

መግቢያ፡ በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ስለተሳተፉ እናመሰግናለን። የዚህ ጥናት ዓላማ በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት በሕገወጥ መንገድ ከሚዘዋወሩ ሕፃናት ጋር በተገናኘ ስለ ሕፃናት ጥበቃና ደህንነት አገልግሎት ያለዎትን ልምድ፣ አመለካከት እና ግንዛቤ ለመረዳት ነው።

ምስጢራዊነት፡ ምላሾችዎ በጥብቅ ሚስጥራዊ ይሆናሉ። እርስዎ የሚያቀርቡትን መረጃ ማግኘት የሚችሉት ተመራማሪው እና የተፈቀደላቸው ተመራማሪዎች ብቻ ናቸው። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ በተገኙ ሪፖርቶች ወይም ህትመቶች ውስጥ ማንነትዎ ማንነቱ ሳይታወቅ ይቀራል።

መመሪያ፡ እባክዎን ጊዜ ወስደው ምቹት በሚሰማህ መጠን በትንሹም ቢሆን ለማካፈል ነፃነት ይሰማህ። ለጥያቄው መልስ መስጠት ካልፈለጉ ወይም በማንኛውም የቃለ መጠይቁ ክፍል ካልተመቹ እባክዎን ያሳውቁኝ እና ወደዚያ ጥያቄ መሄድ ወይም መዝለል እንችላለን።

ክፍል 1፡ ሙያዊ ዳራ

1. በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት ውስጥ በህፃናት ጥበቃ እና ደህንነት አገልግሎት የአንተ ሚና እና ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ስትሰራ ቆይቶ?
2. በሕገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎች ወይም በቤት ውስጥ የጉልበት ሥራ ላይ የተሰማሩ ልጆችን በሚመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ላይ ያለዎትን ልምድ መግለጽ ይችላሉ?

3. በዚህ አካባቢ ያሉ የሕጻናት ዝውውር ወይም ብዝበዛ ጉዳዮችን በመለየት እና ለመፍታት የሚያጋጥሙዎት ዋና ዋና ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

ክፍል 2: ተቋማዊ እና ሥርዓታዊ ምክንያቶች

4. በእርስዎ አስተያየት በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ ሳርቤት ለሕጻናት ዝውውርና ብዝበዛ አስተዋጽኦ የሚያደርጉ ዋና ዋና ተቋማዊ ወይም ሥርዓታዊ ምክንያቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
5. አሁን ያሉ ጣልቃገብነቶች እና የድጋፍ ስርዓቶች ህገወጥ የሰዎች አዘዋዋሪዎችን ፍላጎቶች በመፍታት ረገድ ምን ያህል ውጤታማ ናቸው?
6. ከሕጻናት ዝውውር እና ብዝበዛ ጋር በተያያዙ ፖሊሲዎች ወይም ሕጎች ላይ ክፍተቶች ወይም ገደቦች አሉ?

ክፍል 3: የማህበረሰብ እና ማህበራዊ-ኢኮኖሚያዊ አውድ

7. የሳርቤት አካባቢ ማህበረ-ኢኮኖሚያዊ አውድ በህገ ወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር እና ብዝበዛ ላይ ምን ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል?
8. የሕጻናትን ማዘዋወር እና ብዝበዛ ምላሽን በመቅረጽ ረገድ የማህበረሰብ አመለካከቶች እና አመለካከቶች ምን ሚና አላቸው?
9. የስደት ቅጦች እና የከተማ መስፋፋት የህጻናትን ለህገወጥ ዝውውር እና ለብዝበዛ ተጋላጭነት ላይ ተጽእኖ የሚያሳድሩት እንዴት ነው?

ክፍል 4: ትብብር እና ድጋፍ ስርዓቶች

10. የሕጻናት ዝውውርን እና ብዝበዛን ለመፍታት ከሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት (ለምሳሌ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች፣ የመንግሥት ኤጀንሲዎች፣ የማህበረሰብ ድርጅቶች) ጋር እንዴት ትተባበራለህ?
11. ህገወጥ ደላሎችን ለመጠበቅ እና ብዝበዛን ለመከላከል ጥረታችሁን ለማሻሻል ምን ተጨማሪ ግብዓቶች ወይም ድጋፍ ጠቃሚ ናቸው?

ክፍል 5: መዝጋት

12. በንፋስ ስልክ ላፍቶ ክፍለ ከተማ፣ ሳርቤት ውስጥ ስላለው የህጻናት ጥበቃ አገልግሎት ስለእርስዎ ልምድ ወይም ማናቸውንም ማጋራት የሚፈልጉት ሌላ ነገር አለ?

አመሰግናለው:- ተሞክሮህን እና አመለካከቶችህን ዛሬ ስላካፈልክኝ አመሰግናለሁ። የእርስዎ ግብአት ለጥናታችን ጠቃሚ ነው።