



JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

DEPARTEMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF SOS COMMUNITY BASED
CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION IN BEDELLE TOWN, BUNO
BEDELLE ZONE, OROMIA REGION.**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
JIMMA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ART IN
SOCIOLOGY (GENDER AND FAMILY STREAM)**

BY

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Declaration

This is to certify that this MA thesis research prepared by Amanuel Tabikew intituled: An Exploratory of SOS Community Based Child Care and Protection in Bedele Town, and submitted to Jimma University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology (Family and Gender) complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

Objective: *the purpose of this study was to explore and identify the type of care and protection provided for the neediest children, to describe the relevance of the care and protection services provided in relation to the needs of the children, to identify the segments of the community which participate in the SOS children's village and their contribution SOS community based child care and protection in Bedele town.*

Methods: *The study participants were purposively selected from the project beneficiary children, their parents/guardians, community associations, relevant government offices and the project implementers. Accordingly, five project beneficiary children, five parents/guardians, five key informants from relevant government offices and from the project implementers were purposively selected and interviewed. Data collection methods such as focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth and key informant interviews were used to collect the data required. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data.*

Finding: *findings of the study revealed that medical treatments, supply of education materials, paying school fees are the major types of care and protection provided by SOS children village for clients of the project. Similarly, the care and protection provided by SOS children's village was relevant to the needs of the beneficiary children. Thus, clients of the project are to some extent satisfied with the supports/services provided by the project although there are some reservations regarding the amount of assistance provided to them. Moreover, the study found out that there is community participation in the efforts to provide child care and protection services. The office of women, children and youth, office of labour and social affairs and community associations are the segments which work in collaboration with SOS children's village Bedele branch.*

Conclusion: *It is concluded that the care and protection services provided to neediest clients are very essential to tackle their socio-economic challenges. Finally, it is recommended that Parents or clients of the SOS children's village Bedele branch should do their best to generate their own income rather than waiting for handouts from donors.*

KeyWords: *Child, orphans, vulnerable children, community based child care and protection Bedele town*

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Acronyms

CBO	Community based organizations
CCC:	Community care coalition
DRC	Declaration of the Rights of the Child
FDP	Family development plan
FGD	Focus group discussion
FGM	Female Genital Maculation
HIV/AIDS Syndrome	Human Immune Vireos/Acquire Immune Deficiency
NGO:	Non- governmental organizations
SOS	societas socialis/society for society/
SPSS:	statistical package for social science
U.N.	United Nations
UNCRC child	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the
UNICEF	United Nations international children's fund
WHO	world health organizations
WV	World Vision

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the study

Child protection refers to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage (UNICEF, 2006). Despite this, reality on the ground shows that children suffer relentless assaults on their rights. Children suffer from poverty, homelessness, abuse, neglect and other social ills. It would appear that the more vulnerable the children, the greater the likelihood of abuse perpetration against them.

Children are referred to as vulnerable if they are under the age of 18 years and are at high risk of lacking adequate care and protection from their parents or care givers (World Bank. Toolkit, 2005). (UNICEF (2013) stated that, violence, abuse and neglect of young children are not limited by geography, ethnicity, or status; it is a global phenomenon. For too many children, home is far from a safe haven. Every year, hundreds of millions of children are exposed to and are victims of domestic violence. It remains a largely hidden problem that few countries, communities or families openly confront (Laura et.al 2016; UNICEF) and it happens all around the world, in all countries and societies and has a profound impact on a child's well-being

The African Child Policy Forum (2014) reports on violence against children indicating that despite the important achievements that had been accomplished since 2006, progress has been too slow, too uneven and too fragmented to effectively eliminate violence against children (ACPF 2014). Every day, millions of children throughout the world are subjected to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence in different settings, including in their homes, schools, communities and work environments. As a result, children experience impacts on their physical and mental health, their education and their overall quality of life. Violence remains a pervasive phenomenon that affects the life of millions of children around the world (ACPF 2014).

SOS Children's Villages focuses on the child's development into a self-supporting and contributing member of society. A child's development to his or her full potential is best realized in a caring family environment. Recognizing the role of the child in his/her own development, as well as the role of his/her family, community, state and other service providers,

SOS work together with all relevant stakeholders to find the most appropriate response to the situation of children at risk of losing parental care and those without parental care (Lukaš, M., & Lenard, I. 2014). SOS children's Village is one of the non-governmental organizations that has been engaging in community based child care provision in our country. SOS Children's village was born from recognition of the plight of these children and from a desire to respond to their situation in a relevant and meaningful way. The organization pioneered family-based child care for children who have already lost the care of their own family, through development of the SOS family childcare model. More recently, it has been able to build on the strong foundation of experience gained in child and family development, in finding ways to address the situation of those children who are at risk of losing the care of their biological family. This prevention work has taken shape in the development of the family strengthening programmes, which aim to prevent children from losing the care of their family (SOS, 2007).

There are different non-governmental organizations working on the care and protection of children. SOS is one among those non-governmental organizations. SOS Children's Villages is an independent, non-governmental, social development organisation that provides care and support for children and disadvantaged families in 135 countries and territories and that advocates the concerns, rights and needs of children (Goparaj, H., & Sharma, R. R. (2008). Community volunteers regularly visiting children and their families offer counselling and other support and implement individual family development plans (FDPs). In some cases, intense capacity building is provided to prepare community based organizations (CBO) partners for greater community responsibility with high CBO demand for training on organizational development, proposal writing, financial management and monitoring. Training is also provided in child protection, on children's rights and in Family Development Plan (FDP). At the same time, Moreover, it provides CBOs with knowledge sharing opportunities and mentoring support to boost their motivation and confidence (Richard Pichier, 2014).

1.2. Statement of the problem

SOS has paramount contribution for the care and protection child in different parts of Ethiopia. Child protection is an important to protect children (under 18 years of age) by responding to their specific needs and the risks they face (Cavallo, A., & Ireland, V. 2012; Dumaret, A. C., Donati, P., & Crost, M. (2011). There are different challenges facing the vulnerable parents and children's such as their health, education materials, construction of housing, awareness creation trainings and other their basic needs which cannot solve buy the government and the communities. Every failure to protect children has negative effects that continue into their adult life and also holds back a country's national development. By contrast, where children are protected, their health, education, and their ability shoulder responsibilities and contribute to their country will be improved (Save the Children, 2013). One of the mechanisms to achieve this is through community based child care and protection. Children are surrounded by community members like parents, siblings, neighbours, community leaders, school, government and non-government organizations, children themselves, teachers, peers, and the like who have legal and moral responsibilities for their protection (Tizita, 2015). These actors make up an environment which is protective of children and is conducive to fulfilling her/his rights and to achieve the maximum of her/his capacities or to develop as a human being. However, the mere presence of these actors is not a sufficient condition to ensure child protection. Rather, their awareness and engagement in addressing child protection concerns, the type of care and protection they provide, the relevance of the supports to the needs of the children, the extent to which they involve the relevant to the beneficiary community and to what extent the community satisfied with the supports/services provided are equally important. Despite the fact that these issues are very important, there are scanty of information. To carry out the study, the researcher tried to consult available studies conducted in the area. For instance, a study conducted by Binega (2013) in Mekele town on community care coalitions has found out the fact that psychosocial supports were being provided for children affected by HIV/AIDS. Abebe similarly (2016) conducted a study on the role of Community Care Coalitions for child protection and the effectiveness of such programs in Assosa town. In the same manner, Hermela (2018) has identified child vulnerability, the major services provided by community care coalitions for children affected by HIV/AIDS and the outcome of community care and coalitions with particular emphasis on, HIV positive individuals and on child vulnerability issues Gullele Sub-City woreda 3, Addis Ababa..

Moreover, a study done by Abebe (2016) investigated the role of Community Care Coalitions on child protection. However, the studies ever conducted did not pay attention to the extent of supports provided by community based child care and protection are relevant to the needs of the beneficiary, engage the beneficiary, the acceptance of the supports by the beneficiary community and their satisfactions. Society for Society (SOS) is one of the non-governmental organizations which has been engaging in community based child care and protection. SOS has several branches in our country to carry out community based child care and protection. One of its branches has been operating in Bedele town. Therefore, this study intended to explore the relevance, beneficiary community engagement, the acceptance and satisfaction of the child care and protection supports provided by SOS Bedele branch.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to explore SOS community based child care and protection; in the case of Bedele town, Buno Bedele zone, Oromia region.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

- ✓ To identify the type of care and protection provided for the children.
- ✓ To describe the relevance of the care and protection supports provided in relation to the needs of the children
- ✓ To describe the beneficiary community engagement and satisfaction with the supports/services provided by the community based child care and protection
- ✓ To identify the segments of the community which participate in the project and their contribution.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study was confined to exploring SOS's community based child care and protection in Bedele Town, Buno Bedele Zone, Oromia Region. The study has methodological and geographical delimitation too. Methodologically it employed qualitative research approach where nonnumeric data was collected from participants of the study. The study was delimited to explore and describe the care and protection services provided by SOS community based child care and protection to the clients of the project in Bedele town.

1.5. Significance of the Study

First and foremost this study is important for acquiring degree of masters in sociology of family and gender studies from Jimma University. And also, this study was serve as a source of information or as a reference for other researchers who want to conduct research on the same issues for further studies. It could give an insight about SOS community based child care and protection for others those who want to read. In addition to these, it could also help fill the knowledge gap about SOS community based child care and protection in academic debates. Furthermore, this study could be significant in describing and exploring the SOS community based child care and protection in favor of more strengthening the relationship between the governments, NGOs and other stake holders to work for better in child care and protection. Above all, this research may important in offering some suggestions informs of recommendation on how to increase SOS community based child care and protection in Bedele town.

1.6. Limitation of the study

While conducting the research from the beginning, the researcher encountered lack of enough prior research studies on the topic at the specified study area. Covid-19 pandemic disease was also another challenge to collect the required data since people believe that those who come from other areas are infected with the virus. In addition to this employees of government organizations and SOS employees were busy with other tasks. Since in the study employed qualitative research approach, the data obtained from the study participants cannot enable to generalize about the total study population.

1.7. Organization of the study

This research is composed from five chapters. The first chapter is about introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance, limitation and organization of the study. Chapter two is about review literature that included about theoretical framework, empirical literature and the works of others on this area of the study. Chapter three constituted approach, design, sources data, sampling technique and sample size, data collection tools, methods of data analysis, and ethical consideration of the study .Chapter four is about data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The last chapter is about the major finding, conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of literature for this study starts with defining concepts and explaining what community and community based organization. It focuses on theoretical framework, empirical literature and the works of others on this area of the study.

Community: Community' is a social unit (a group of living things) with commonality such as norms, values, customs, or identify. Communities may share a sense of place situated in a given geographical area or in virtual space through communication platforms. Durable relations that extend beyond immediate genealogical ties also define a sense of community, important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions such as family, home, work, government, society, or humanity at large. Although communities are usually small relative to personal social ties, "community" may also refer to large group affiliations such as national community, international communities and virtual communities.

Community-Based organizations

Community based organizations, are local non-profit groups that work to generate improvements within a community on the local level. They are basically the community development process in the form of a formal organization. They are usually locally formed, locally staffed, and their actions are specific to the location they operate in. Most CBOs are mainly volunteer organizations, with few paid positions as most of their funding is delegated towards completing the group's objectives. Their local status also means that they may be limited in what resources they have access to, depending on the geographical location of the CBO and the community it serves (Imran Hossain Bhuiyan, 2016).

2.2 Theoretical frameworks

2.2.1. Ecological system theory

The child development as a complex system relationships affected by multiple levels of the surrounding environment, from immediate settings of family and school to broad cultural values, laws, and customs. To study a child's development we must look not only at the child and her immediate environment, but also at the interaction of the larger environment as well. Bronfenbrenner divided the person's environments in to five different systems; the Micro system, the Meso system, the Exo system, the Macro system and Chrono system.

2.2.1. Micro system

The microsystem is a pattern of activities, roles, and interpersonal relations experienced by developing person in a given face-to-face setting with particular physical and material features, and containing other persons with distinctive characteristics of temperament, personality, and systems of belief. Bronfenbrenner says that the microsystem is closest environment for a child and includes the structures with which the child maintains direct contacts. On the other hand Bronfenbrenner maintains that at this level the relations between persons are happen in two ways from the child and towards the child. Bronfenbrenner calls this bi-directional influence and he points out how such relationships exist on the levels of all environments. The interaction within the layers of the structures and the interaction of the structures between the layers is the key to this theory. In a microsystem the bi-directional interactions are at their strongest and they have a most powerful influence on the child. Still, the interactions on the outer levels can nevertheless have an influence on inner structures. At first the child's relation to other people is dyadic and later on the child can handle several simultaneous interaction relationships. The nature of the relationships of the 'third parties' and their systems influence the child's development in their turn.

According to the microsystem definition, all environments, in which the developing person is an active participant, are his/her microenvironments. Bronfenbrenner theory basis made up a classroom system model where the child is the target. In all microsystems an articulated picture is given reciprocal relations between the persons in interaction. The Bronfenbrenner theory based models are mostly circles or ovals one inside another, equipped with names or arrows. Microsystem is the human body, inside which there is an emotional system, a cognitive system and biology.

2.2.2. The Meso system

The meso system, comprises the linkages and processes taking place between two or more settings containing the developing person (e.g., the relations between home and school, school and workplace etc.). In other words, a meso system is a system of microsystems. Meso system is a layer which produces the connections between the child microsystems. Connections between the child's teacher and the parents or the child's church and the neighborhood. The most important are the relation between home and mother and child clinic, home and kindergarten, as well as home and school interaction. It is important to see if the influencing factors of socialization have coinciding or opposing directions, in other words, do the different Microsystems support each other or does the developing person perceive them as clashing pressures. According to Bronfenbrenner, the analysis of inter-microsystems relations has been very much one sided. There has been an analysis of how day care and school separately influence child development but it has been overlooked to study the joint influence of them and home. This opens up new vistas of research for the students, even if it is worthwhile to correspondingly limit the number of joint influencing factors, otherwise a student paper will grow out of control.

2.2.3. The Exo system

The exo system, is the linkage and processes taking place between two or more settings, at least one of which does not ordinarily contain the developing person, but in which events occur that influence processes within the immediate settings that does contain that person The definition leads to an observation that numerous environments where the person is a participant but not a member in at least one or even more environments, may be under study simultaneously.

Finally, the question is whether the definition can mean that while the person is not a member of any environment but the relations between the environments would still form his/her exo system. It is useful to think it over because they are significant in the way that they and their events influence the environment where the person grows and develops. Especially the parents' work (working hours, nature of work and work environment) as well as the day care and school arrangements create the conditions for the child's and a young person's activities within their microsystems.

2.2.4. The Macro system

The corrected definition of Macro system (Bronfenbrenner 1989) the macro system consists of the overarching pattern of micro-, meso-, and exo systems characteristic of a given culture, subculture, or other broader social context, with particular reference to the developmentally-investigative belief systems, resources, hazards, life styles, opportunity structures, life course options, and patterns of social interchange that are embedded in each of these systems.

The macro system can be thought of as a societal blueprint for a particular culture, subculture, or other broader social context. Bronfenbrenner (2002) reiterates that the behavioral and conceptual models that are characteristic of the macro system are transferred from one generation to another by the means of different cultural institutions like family, school, congregation, workplace and administration that intermediate the processes of socialization

The influence of the macro system penetrates through all other layers. For example, if in a culture it is believed that bringing up children is the parents' task then evidently this culture will not offer much help to the parents in their educational efforts. Bronfenbrenner (1974) has pointed out the influence of macro systems by comparing children's socialization in the Soviet Union and the USA. It must be noted that the social and the culture aspects of the macro system are well evident in Bronfenbrenner's new definition.

2.2.5. The Chrono system

Even if Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory refers to human development and even if his chart of development features the development flow time period so the time system as related to the systems was not included in the original theory. It came about only later. The **chrono system** is a description of the evolution, development or stream of development of the external systems in time. The chrono system models can cover either a short or long period of time (Bronfenbrenner, 1989). The time change has been shown in the models by using the terms like change, development, history, time and course of one's life.

2.3. Types of child Violence

Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers. Violence against children—"encompassing physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse"—is prevalent in

all societies (UN CRC, Gilbert, 2009). Violence against children can have profound and damaging consequences in childhood, adolescence and throughout adulthood. Lifelong adverse health, social, and economic consequences exist for those affected by violence, including mental and physical health conditions; increased health and other risk behaviours; exposure to further violence; disability from physical injury; reduced health-related quality of life; lower educational attainment; and lower levels of adult economic well-being (Gilbert,2009).

2.3.1. Sexual Child sexual abuse

The involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or abuse she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violate the laws or social taboos of society. Around 1 million children are forced into commercial sexual exploitation every year (UNICEF, 2010). It is involvement of child in sexual activity, also includes involving children in pornography in anyway, making sexually provocative suggestions and gestures. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a Relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person.

2.3.2. Physical abuse against Children

Physical abuse results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction or abuse lack of an interaction, which is reasonably within the control of a parent or person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. There may be single or repeated incidents.). It includes actual or potential physical harm (e.g. hitting, slapping, Car accident, shaking, throwing, FGM/Cutting, suffocating, pushing, pulling and the like

2.3.3. Emotional violence against Children

Emotional abuse involves the failure to provide a developmentally abuse appropriate, supportive environment, including the availability of a primary attachment figure, so that the child can develop a stable and full range of emotional and social competencies commensurate with her or his personal potentials and in the context of the society in which the child dwells. There may also be acts towards the child that cause or have a high probability of causing harm to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. These acts must be reasonably within the control of the parent or person in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. Acts

include restriction of movement, patterns of belittling, and denigrating, scapegoating, threatening, scaring, discriminating, ridiculing or other non-physical forms of hostile or rejecting treatment.

2.3.4. Negligence

Negligence implies that inadequate care as the absence of care that promotes children's healthy physical, emotional and cognitive development and ensures their safety and protection from harm. Lack of competent care increases children's risk of accidental injury, and is associated with worse educational and behavioral outcomes (Marcus, 2014). It is chronic inattention to needs (unconcerned, abandoned, persistent failure to basic needs, unloved) when the choice is made by the child's caregiver not to provide for the child when they do have the resources. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to; provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

2.4. Actors responsible for child protection

Child protection is the relevance to people from all levels of society and can include children, their parents, other community members, NGOs officers, policy-makers, lawmakers and government authorities. Because child protection is a complex issue, it is important for all sections of society to actively contribute towards the protection of children from harm and abuse and helping to ensure that their rights are respected and promoted. Child protection is relevant to all groups in society and is a responsibility of all.

Children have an important role in child protection, especially by becoming more aware of how they can protect themselves from risky and harmful situations. It is also important for children to have access to information about services to help them report and recover from any negative or abusive situation. Children also have a unique understanding of their own situation and can advocate on child protection issues and contribute to the design and practice of child protection programs. This action involves encouraging and supporting children to recognize their rights and their ability to act. Individual or collective support enables children to acquire and develop competencies to better protect themselves, protect others and contribute to civic life (citizenship).

This accompaniment occurs in psychosocial or educational activities in schools, reception centres, informal settings in villages, neighbourhoods, markets and the like.

These activities support children's expression, accountability and systems through alternative initiatives that reflect their actual living conditions. They address children's thirst for knowledge and open up new prospects. The activities contribute to their well-being while building their ability to manage difficult situations before, during or after distress. They also place children in an innovative position with regard to adults (families, community) and the services they are entitled to. Parents and families form the first and most effective system of support for children especially very young children. Even in times of crisis such as during armed conflict, forced displacement or natural disaster) parents will develop coping strategies or ways to protect their children. Unfortunately, the events or situation might overwhelm parents and limit their ability to protect their children.

The media can make an important contribution in terms of reporting on the situation of Children, especially on the positive and negative influences affecting them. The media can help to ensure that issues relating to children, including any violations of their rights, are not ignored and are placed on the public agenda. It plays prominent role in insuring about child development and child protection awareness. Government also influences the laws and policies that other service providers will follow, such as setting procedures concerning employment, the education system or how the justice system should handle children in contact with the law. It seeks to coordinate and encourage the development of the formal child protection system. In addition, government helps to establish local protection networks, which needs equipment and training. This contributes to reducing the perception gaps between institutional and community stakeholders concerning children's needs and issues. They also work to enhance the enforcement of laws that protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence across the country.

2.5. Child protection at community level

Community-based child protection systems are a vitally important part of an effective national response. Communities are where children live and where abuse happens. A systems approach to child protection requires a considerable conceptual shift from the traditional stand-alone programming focus on particular groups of children in need of protection, to the achievement of more sustainable, comprehensive and long-term responses to child protection issues. A systems approach addresses child protection more holistically, brings greater focus on prevention, and

strengthens the critical roles. Communities contain structures including families, local authorities, caregivers, parents, schools, health centers, police, and civil society members that can be mobilized to keep children safe. Which together provide formal and informal child protection mechanisms and services. Children should always be a part of the mobilization process.

2.6 Child protection system in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian child protection system is managed by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, and The Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office. According to the African child forum (2013) the Ethiopian government has taken various actions to strengthen the child protection system in a country level. With this, the government has embarked on policy reforms and put legal instruments and developed guidelines for the protection of women and children .Among the various measures taken, the National Coordinating Body for Multi-Sectorial and Integrated Response to Violence against Women and Children was launched in 2009. Besides, the Ministry of Justice has set up units in Justice Offices to investigate and prosecute crimes committed against children and women in Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa. In Addis Ababa and states capital, special benches within the courts have been established to deal with offenses committed against children and women. Federal First Instance Court has also introduced closed-circuit television monitors to protect child victims from facing the perpetrator and public at the time of testimony .The status of child protection, in the past few years, is getting improved though remained as one of the unfinished businesses. According to the National Plan of Action for Children, 2003-2010 and beyond, a large number of children have suffered from the ills of poverty, illiteracy, sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition to other measures, the government has put in place an ombudsman for children along with other ombudsmen.” (The African Child Forum, 2013) The Ethiopian government has taken the child protection issue up to the lower level of government sectorial office, *Woredas*’ by giving the responsibility to Women, Children, and Youth Affairs office and it also included child protection issues in its millennium development goal. Those measures that have taken by the government initiated various local NGOs to revise their strategies and allow them to incorporate a system based child protection system. For this action, FSEC can takes as a good example. The formation of community based multi stakeholders” council and creating a

link and giving the responsibility of chairperson to the *Woredas*' women, children and youth office has facilitated both the work of the office and the council

2.7. International Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959

The U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child (DRC) builds upon rights that had been set forth in a League of Nations Declaration of 1924. The Preamble notes that children need “special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,” reiterates the 1924 Declaration’s pledge that “mankind owes to the child the best it has to give,” and specifically calls upon voluntary organizations and local authorities to strive for the observance of children’s rights. “One of the key principles in the DRC is that a child is to enjoy “special protection” as well as “opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means,” for healthy and normal physical, mental, moral, spiritual, and social development “in conditions of freedom and dignity.” The “paramount consideration” in enacting laws for this purpose is “the best interests of the child, “a standard echoed throughout legal instruments on children’s rights. Among other DRC principles, a child is entitled to a name and nationality; to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services; to an education; and, for the handicapped, to “special treatment, education and care. “Other principles are on protection against neglect, cruelty and exploitation, trafficking, underage labour and discrimination.

2.8. The purpose of community based child care and protection

The main purpose of community based child care and protection is to create conducive environment for children by preventing child abuse and exploitation. Communities can provide significant ways of preventing and responding to child protection risks;- when there is a lack of awareness at community level about strategies for keeping children safe, when existing child protection services and provision is not adequately keeping children safe. Making referrals or helping children and families to access support services (e.g. health care, education, psychosocial support and family tracing). By integrating community based protection approach, the action of humanitarian agencies aim to empower communities to increase their safety. This is achieved through actions aimed at reducing threats, vulnerability and increasing capacity

2.9. The importance of community engagement in community based child care and protection

Humanitarian professionals work first to guarantee the physical safety of people, then to meet their basic needs sustainably (food and shelter), and finally to create an environment in which the full range of human rights is protected. However, a refugee, stateless community may rank the urgency of protection issues differently, and in fact members of the community may not be fully aware of the legal status underlying their predicament, as is often the case with stateless persons. They may give an equal or higher priority to cultural or spiritual concerns relative to personal safety or material needs. In addition, the community may not even recognize some threats that external professionals consider to be urgent, such as sexual and gender based violence. Groups within a community (men and women, children and adults) may also prioritize protection challenges differently. To create a successful protection environment, all perceived threats should be considered, as discussed above, it is also vital to give less visible, less powerful and marginalized community member's opportunities to participate, because they may have specific needs and concerns. Where an agency differs from the community in its perception of threats, the community's priorities may need to be tackled first in order to alleviate anxiety, build trust and show results in areas that matter to them. An exception should be made, nevertheless when there is a threat of imminent physical harm or other acute protection challenge. This must be given priority, and the community must be persuaded to accept that. Where a community proposes action that violates international human rights standards, the community should be encouraged to take a different approach.

Displaced communities can frequently be open to new ways of handling issues that agencies sometimes incorrectly assume are cultural or social norms. Overall, priorities that the community identifies need to be balanced against organizational capacity and the judgment of protection professionals. Too often, community engagement is fulfilled by brief meetings with community groups that generate lists of needs and complaints, whereas it needs to be a jointly developed programme of action that enhances protection. A community-based approach is meaningful community engagement. It is the foundation for a community-based approach, and can itself improve protection as the community comes together and people gain awareness of their rights, develop responses, and learn where and how to seek assistance.

2.10. Supports/services provided under community based child care and protection

Community based services mean a system of care builds not only on the strengths of the child and family but also on the strengths of community where families live providing community based service means having high quality of service accessible to families in the least relative setting possible. A community based service of care requires systems to see the home, school and neighbourhood of family from an asset perspective, and to identify the natural supports in these familiar surroundings as part of strengths based approach. The community based services are important for keeping children in their homes, neighbourhood, schools and local communities has a positive on child and family wellbeing. Moving in many cases generates unnecessary stress for an already traumatized child by remaining in the community, the child is able to retain critical bonds with friends, family and school personal when services are community based, the work done with the child and families is in the context of where the child lives. The community (faith based organizations, non-profit agencies neighbours, and other institutions) can offer additional positive, informal supports to the child and family. Community based child care and protection not only deals with the prevention of child abuse and exploitation. Rather, it also concerned with the provision of felt needs based curative supports for those children became vulnerable to various types of abuses and exploitations.

A child protection ‘service’ or ‘service provider’ is any entity or organisation which provides prevention or response interventions or acts to support the care and protection of children and caregivers. Both formal and informal, community based service providers offer child protection services (prevention and response) to children and caregivers in some form. However, the standards which we would expect a government-run service to meet might vary from those we would expect a community group to meet.

2.11. Legal Framework for the Protection of Children in Ethiopia

The legal framework for the protection of children in Ethiopia consists of international and regional human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia, the FDRE Constitution and subsidiary laws. This section of the article provides an overview of these legal frameworks.

2.11.1. The 1995 FDRE Constitution

The FDRE Constitution has devoted one third of its total provisions, starting from Article 13 to 44, to a subject dealing with “Fundamental Rights and Freedoms”. This Constitutional Bill of Rights provides the fundamental legal framework for the protection of human rights in Ethiopia. Children, as human beings, benefit from the protections of all the human rights provisions of the FDRE Constitution. Besides, the FDRE Constitution devoted its Article 36 to exclusively deal with the rights of children. The language of Article 36 (2) of the FDRE Constitution stipulates that primary consideration should be given to the rights of the child.

The FDRE Constitution also stipulates that juvenile offenders⁹ admitted to corrective or rehabilitative institutions, and juveniles who become wards of the State or who are placed in public or private orphanages, shall be kept separately from adults (FDRE Constitution, 1995: Article 36 (3)). This obligation is imposed so as to protect children from being unfairly manipulated by adults.

The other important issue addressed under the FDRE Constitution concerning children is the right to equality. The FDRE Constitution under Article 25 provides that:

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.

This general equality and non-discrimination clause provides equal protection to everyone including children. However, to address the specific needs of children, the Constitution under Article 36 (4) provides that children born out of wedlock and children born of wedlock are equal. The last provision of the FDRE Constitution concerning children talks about orphans. The Constitution obliges the State to accord special protection to orphans.

2.11.2. Transnational Human Rights Instruments

Child rights are an essential part of the transnational human rights systems. The rights of the child have been incorporated in various international and regional human rights instruments including: the 1924 League of Nations declaration on the rights of the child; the 1959 UNs declaration on the rights of the child; the

According to Article 9 (4) of the FDRE Constitution, “all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land”. This means that the provisions of human rights treaties, which Ethiopia has ratified, are part and parcel of the law of the land. By making international human rights instrument an integral part of the law of the land, Article 9 (4) extends

the protection of child rights in Ethiopia. Consequently, we can say that, the rights of children protected in the FDRE Constitution are not limited only to the text of the Constitution but also to relevant provisions of international and regional instruments ratified by Ethiopia. Therefore, every child is not only entitled to the protections provided for in the Constitution, but also in those ratified international and regional human rights instruments. This would thus provide the beneficiaries or right-holders with an opportunity to choice of an instrument that offers a higher protection to their rights and invoke the same before court of law.

2.11.3. Subsidiary Legislations

The legal framework for the protection of children's rights in Ethiopia is not limited to the provisions of the FDRE Constitution and international and regional human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia. These provisions are supplemented by and given expression in the subsidiary laws of the country. These laws, which are promulgated by the law making body, provide for more detailed substantive and procedural protections for children.

The most important pieces of legislation for the protection of child rights include Labor Proclamation No. 377/2003; the Federal Civil Servants Proclamation No. 515/2007; Federal Revised Family Code and Regional Family Codes, and the Criminal Code. While there are a wide range of laws that are relevant to the protection of children, this article focuses on those laws that are directly relevant to the critical analysis of the statutory rape provisions of the Criminal Code.

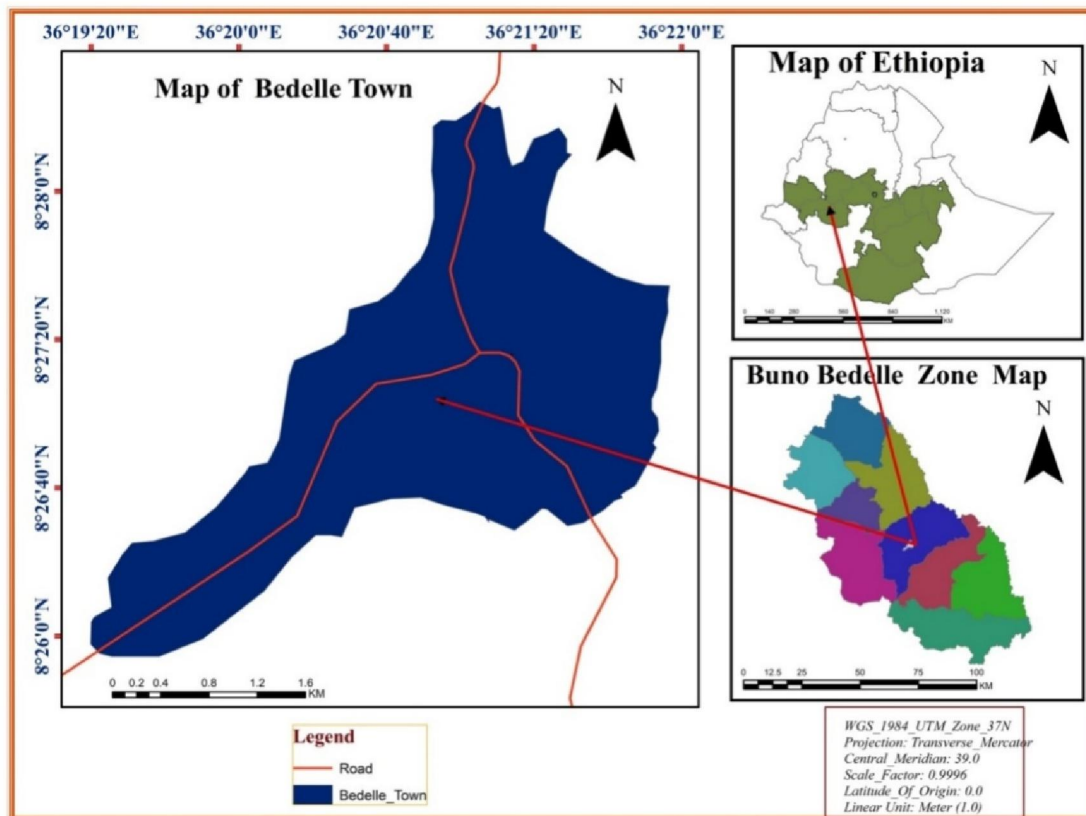
CHAPTER THREE

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Description of the Study Area

The research was conducted in Buno Bedele Zone, Bedele town. Bedele town has a total population of (33,381), among these (16825) are male and the rest (16556) are female . The town serves as abridge for three zonal towns that are Jimma, Mattu and Nekemt. (Sources: Bedele town administration, 2021). Bedele town is 145kms from Jimma and 120 kms from Mattu and 96kms from Nekemt. It also characterized with moderate climate condition (Statistical survey of Bedele Town (Administration Office, 2011). Bedele is the capital of Buno Bedele Zones in the oromia Regional state and it is located at 483 Kms away from Addis Ababa.

Figure 3.1.1. Map of Bedele Town



3.2 Research Approach

Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Research approaches are plans and procedures for research that span from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation (Creswell, 2014). This study employed qualitative research approach in which nonnumeric data was collected from primary sources with a purpose of exploring and describing SOS children's village's community based child care and protection, specifically in term of its relevance to the needs of the beneficiary, beneficiary engagement, its acceptance and the supports/service satisfactions in the study area.

As it is explained by (Creswell,2014), exploration requires going deep into people's day to day life, interactions and expression of past experiences that can better captured through gathering qualitative information. In qualitative research methods a research problems are explored through gathering and analyzing the views or perspectives of individuals to develop detailed understanding of a central phenomenon so as to introduce theory (Creswell, 2014). The study also employed qualitative research approach since data generated from this approach presents the real situations of the issue which may not be captured through experimental or survey research. Therefore, this study used pure qualitative research approach so as to explore the *SOS* child care and protection in Bedele town.

3.3. Study Design

The research employed qualitative design with the purpose of describing the issue under investigation from the perspective of the participants of the research.

3.3. Source of Data

The study also used both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary sources of data were parents and children those who are beneficiary from the *SOS* project. The other primary sources of data for this study were experts from labour and social affairs office, from women, children and youth office and from *SOS* children's village. The secondary source of data were published and unpublished documents like articles, books and previously conducted researches on these same or related issues.

3.4. Population of the Study

The target population of this study are beneficiary children, their parents/guardians benefited from the community based child care and protection projects undertaken by SOS in Bedele town.

3.5. Sampling Techniques

To conduct this study non- probability purposive sampling technique was employed. Accordingly, the samples were purposively selected based on the prior knowledge of the participants that the samples to be selected have good knowledge about the issue under study so that they can provide adequate data for the study. And also the study considered children and parents those who have benefited from SOS project and those who have lived experience based on criteria such as the ability to provide rich information. According to (Padgett, 2008) purposive sampling technique in qualitative research is made to deliberately select participants based on their natural ability to give the required information.

3.6. Methods of Data Collection

In this study data was collected through qualitative method of data collection In-depth interview such as interviews with selected children and parents those who are benefited from the SOS project at Bedele, key informant interview was conducted with people having expertise knowledge on the child care and protection. FGD was employed as method to collect a reliable data in this study. Therefore, here are the further elaborations of methods of data collection tools of this study.

3.6.1. In depth interview

The data required for the study was collected through in-depth interview. I had conducted an in-depth interview with two groups. The first was conducted with the parents those who are benefited from the SOS community-based child care and protection project while the second were held with beneficiary children who are expected to get support from this project.

Therefore, in-depth interview was held with five interviewees from the parents and five interviewees from children who are beneficiaries from the project. The reason is that, data gathered through such interview was used to support the data that collected through other methods.

3.6.2. Key informant interview

Key informant interview was also employed to generate qualitative data. Key informant interview is one of the methods of data collection about how people in a group or as an individual perceive their surroundings.

In this regard, some experts in relevant government bodies women children and youth affairs bureau ,social and labor affairs office, who can best explain the issue under the study was purposively selected through purposive sampling techniques to generate data concerning the SOS child care and community-based project's support on the children's and communities' basic needs.

For the purpose of this study five key informants those who are experts and have lived experience on the issue under investigation and are capable to provide detail information about the issue under study were selected purposively. The key informants were from SOS children's village Bedele branch, experts from the women, children and youth affairs office and experts from labour and social affairs office.

3.6.3 Focus group discussion

To undertake this study Focus group discussion was held to obtain a qualitative data from the participants. The participants of Focus Group Discussion were selected purposively based on the assumption of the researcher based on criteria such as those who can provide an adequate data on the issue under study. And hence, parents and elderly people, leaders of Edirs those who have not involved in interviews were selected for discussion. Two FGDs were made, each FGD containing eight members.

3.7. Instruments of data collection

Non numeric data were generated using in-depth interview, key informant interview, guide lines and focus group discussion checklists. Preparing interview guide lines and focus group discussion checklist helped properly utilize the time of participants and not to overlook very important issues and keep the consistency of the data collection process. Unstructured interview enabled participants to express their views, and experiences on each question with relative freedom. The moderator of the focus group discussion shaped the discussants therefore the discussion didn't go beyond the agenda.

3.8. Method of Data Analysis

The study applied qualitative method of data analysis. Hence, qualitative data was analyzed by a method of thematic analysis used based on the objectives of the research. The qualitative data obtained through interview and note taking was categorized and organized into different categories, based on the review of related literature and objectives of the study.

3.9. Data Quality Assurance

To address the issue of data quality assurance the study employed different mechanisms. Within method triangulation in depth interview, Key informants, and focus group discussion and were employed to assure the validity of the data collected from participants. On the other hand, in depth interview, key informant guides and focus group discussion schedule were prepared in English and then translated to the local languages, Afan Oromo. Participants were briefed on the purpose of the study and on issue of confidentiality which helped them express their opinion.

3.10. Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance was received from the department of Sociology, College of Social Sciences and Humanities of Jimma University. Informed consent is one of the most important procedures insuring respect for participants of the study. During the data collection, each participants were informed about the purpose, scope and expect outcome of the research. Anyone who was not willing to participate were thought to be excluded from the study; and during the interview, informants who are interested to avoid specific questions or discontinue the interview allowed to do so. In order to keep confidentiality, only the codes, not the names of the participants were registered on the questionnaire. Participants of the study were briefed on the basic purpose of conducting the research which is only for academic purpose and the information they provide was be kept confidential. Therefore, participants have confidence on the researcher and had provided genuine information.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the analysis and discussions of the findings. To this end, the data collected from the FGDs, in-depth and key informant interviews were categorized based on the objective of the study and analyzed thematically. The socio-demographic background of the study participants are presented as follows.

4.1. Socio-demographic backgrounds of participants

Of the thirty one of the study participants sixteen people were focus group participants, five people were key informant participants and ten participants were in-depth interviewee. When it comes to the sex of participants seventeen of them were female while the remaining fourteen participants were men. On the other hand five of the study participants were from the age of twelve to twenty, two participants were two, nine Participants were from the ages of thirty one to forty, nine participants were from the ages of forty one to fifty, one participant was from the ages of fifty one to seventy and finally five participants were from sixty one to seventy years. With regard to participants' level of education, one participants was MA degree holder, five Participants were holders of BA degree, four participants were graduate of diploma, two participants were still attending their high school, sixteen participants were elementary school students, three participants did not go to school at all. In terms of religion of participants eleven participants were orthodox Christians, nine participants were from protestant and eleven participants were Muslims.

4.2.1. The types of care and protection provided for the children.

Child protection considers all aspects of humanitarian action, helps to maximize the child protection impacts of all humanitarians' work. It also helps to minimize the instances in which the risks to children are decreased by designing programmes with proper consideration of children's safety or wellbeing. Children in the study area face different risks and challenges. Regarding the risks and challenges neglected children encounter in the study area one of the participants of the study said that:

Children are facing different forms of challenges as they are completely dependent on their caregivers for their education, health, nutrition, personal hygiene, shelter

and all other basic needs. However, most parents and care givers are not in a position to provide the necessary care and protection for children due to various reasons such as poverty and sickness. Some children have even no parents. Thus, a number of children in the community have no proper care and protection. Failure of care givers, parents or guardians to provide the required care and protection will lead to disruptions in the lives of children. To mitigate the problem, some government and non-government agencies are working to alleviate the challenges vulnerable children face in our community SOS Child care and Protection in Bedele is one among the non-government organizations (Key informant participant Male, Age 35)

4.2.1.1. Material support

Parents who participated in the interview indicated that the SOS Children's village has been making efforts to provide different materials such as educational assistance for their children, school uniforms exercise books, pens and for the parents' edible oil, flour, medical treatments, and construction of houses in order to address the various needs of destitute children in the community With regard to the material support the SOS children's village provide the material supports to the actual needy children identified and selected by the community members concerning this , one of the participants of the study said the following:

SOS children village helped many homeless and destitute children to have their own house. SOS does not cover all the costs which are needed to construct a house. It constructed houses for a number of children. In doing so, Clients and the community are also expected to bring construction woods and contribute in the finishing of the process. The government provides with a construction sites and SOS children's villages provides its clients with iron sheet, nails and pays for the constructor (a 48 year old man, in-depth interviewee)

According to the information obtained from some participants of key informant interview, the contribution of SOS children's village Bedele branch in providing material assistance to the neediest section of the community is very important.

4.2.1.2. Awareness creation trainings

The data obtained from some participants of the study show that the SOS children's village Bedele branch emphasized on psycho social needs of children. The program is working to raise the awareness of parents on the psycho social requirements of their children. To this end, parents are trained to provide their children with love, care and protective support, avoid using degrading words while they communicate with their children. They are also encouraged to build the confidence of their children, to participate in various family and social events.

Concerning this, one of the girls interviewed stated that the SOS children's village Bedele branch organizes participatory trainings and workshops to enable them aware of the possible risks and also on how they can protect themselves. This study participants described her training experience at the SOS children's village as follows:

SOS children's village Bedele is providing us with valuable trainings and material supports which are very crucial to pursue our formal education, protect ourselves from possible challenges such HIV, unwanted pregnancies and other problems (a 17 year old girl, participant of in-depth interview).

According to the in-depth interview conducted with parents they clearly stated that SOS children's village is working to provide multifaceted support for children. However, as some of the parents mentioned, the support was not well organized and also SOS couldn't reach all needy children.

Overall, SOS through its child care and protection program does an exceptional and very good job of protecting the neediest children. However, there is a distinct gap in working across multiple sectors, which is extremely useful in ensuring that essential services such as health, education, and livelihoods are available to the neediest children. The aforementioned points are significant gaps that impede the SOS response's completeness.

The organization works to strengthen the capacity of girls to combat all forms of abuse. As for child care and safety, those people who provide trainings did an outstanding job in raising the awareness of their clients' which contributing to reduce all physical punishments and other cruel or degrading punishments immediately, as well as quickly creating temporary learning spaces

Temporary training services are absolutely necessary for children who are in an emergency situation and do not want to drop out of school and this is great achievements by the organization in enhancing capacity of girls to demand their rights.

Raising the awareness of parents on health related knowledge is a central part of an overall approach in response to major child protection and reducing risks in emergencies. Health related risks can include those posed to child violence, abuse and exploitation, and children who are born mentally and physically disabled. Including health message is community-based child protection activities is a good means to minimize health related risks which is happening on children due to lack of awareness and knowledge. The researcher assessed SOS performance on disseminating health messages and found it promising. According one of the participants of the study:

Most people used to believe that the problems of giving birth to children with mental or physical disabilities are from either inherited from parents and grandparents or the result of curse. As a result of this most of the time people used to segregate physically disabled children and consider that they cannot be functional. However, after we started to take trainings through the SOS children's village on how to raise disabled children those parents who have such children began sending them to school (a 45 year old woman, focus group discussant).

The key informant Interviewees as well as in-depth interviewees added that, children are particularly vulnerable to all forms of under-nutrition in times of instability and crisis, as they are dependent on others, and are often physically fragile, and it is important to make sure that children's growth is not compromised during times of stress. Hence, giving serious attention for child nutrition is one way of protecting a child from malnutrition and from diseases caused by lack of balanced diet, according to this study.

The information obtained from some of the key informants also indicated that the organization works on advocacy of basic rights of children in collaboration with woman, children and youth affairs of Bedele town. The organization also works to strengthen the existing child safe guarding team (committee) at kebele and school levels on how to report and respond to cases related to child abuses. Finally, they also noted that the SOS Bedele project take action on rehabilitation services such as counseling and medical services.

4.2.1.3. Arranging loans

The third major strategy\support of child care and protection of SOS is increasing the economic capacity of parents and care givers. To achieve this goal, SOS children’s village Bedele branch arranges loan services to its clients from credit and savings institution. Clients are encouraged to start their own small business using the loan they obtained from Oromiya credit and savings institution. On the advantages of loans obtained from creditors one of the participants of the study indicated that:

Thanks to the SOS children’s village and Bedele town’s women, children and youth office who arranged loan services from the Oromiya credit and savings institution I managed to cover the costs of schooling for my children, feed my children and contribute the remaining amount for my Iqub. Before I obtained loan I used to sit at home and expect my husband to fulfil all the required expenses (women in-depth interviewee, age 40).

Data obtained from focus group discussion also indicated that due to the services of loan being arranged by SOS children’s village for women who are interested to start their own small business is greatly contributing in alleviating the economic challenges of some parents. One of the FGD discussant said that:

Since my women didn’t get any trainings on how to manage and use the available household resources, she used to mishandle her money and ask me for another one. However, since she got trainings and loan from the SOS children’s village and Oromiya savings and credit institution respectively she became self-sufficient in terms of her house hold expenses and began using her money wisely (47 year old man).

4.2.2. The relevance of the care and protection supports provided in relation to the needs of the children

4.2.2.1. Improvements in health of the community

The study tried to explore what SOS children’s village Bedele branch is doing in terms of provision of clean water and sanitation in relation to child care and protection. According to the interviewees, the SOS Bedele project's sanitation and hygiene sector is designed with the goal of providing potable water and promoting sanitary and hygiene practices among the target group. The data obtained from some participants indicated that even though there are gaps in the

efficiency of implementation, there are encouraging improvements in providing clean and standardized washrooms, providing garbage cans and other instruments which are important to accomplish sanitation activities.

According to one of the key informants:

SOS children's village is contributing its part by helping its clients to have their own clean toilets, and tap water. The project encourages clients to contribute as much as they can in realizing these activities. For example those who are physically capable are expected to provide labour contribution (a 41 year old woman).

The information obtained from participants of focus group discussion also indicated that the health related services provided by SOS children's village Bedele branch has an immense relevance in alleviating the challenges of some of its clients who need medical cares and disabled children. Some of the participants said that:

SOS children's village Bedele branch has significant contributions in providing wheelchair to disabled children and medical treatments to those who require it. Therefore, these assistances are important in reducing the challenges of the clients and enable them to contribute their part in the effort being made to bring economic and social developments of Ethiopia. (Discussant, 67 year old man)

As some of the key informants said, the contributions of the SOS children's village in child care and protection can be sub grouped in two broader terms: preventive and rehabilitation. However, it gives more emphasis on preventive actions, measures taken before problems happen. The organization believes that protecting and safe guarding children are more effective the attempting to cure ones problems happened to children.

4.2.2.2. Solving housing problems

One of the core areas in which SOS helps its clients to make intervention is constructing houses by mobilizing community resources and funds to the poor and needy families so that children and their family members will get the opportunity to live in safe houses. This has positively transformed the lives of the poor. One of the project beneficiaries stated the situation of her life before SOS helped her construct her own house:

My children and I used to live in tough circumstances. We used to live in sub-standardized house which exposed us for different types of diseases on so many occasions. We couldn't afford to rent a better house since we didn't have income. After three years of struggle, thanks to SOS, Bedele town administration, and my community, my children and I are a home owners now. I have no words to express my gratitude to those who took the initiative and assisted us to get our own house (Discussant 48 year old woman).

According to key informants, the SOS project attempted to implement a child protection and participation project model in its intervention, as well as link its activities with Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Kebele administration, Town administration, Women, Children and youth Office, and other stakeholders.

One of the key informants stated her view as follows:

SOS children's village is contributing significantly in terms of co-ordinating community resources to construct a modest houses to those clients who are not in a position to buy, build their own houses. The organization's work ensures sustainability and plays a significant role in reducing the challenges affecting parents and their children (Key informant interviewee a 28 year old man).

4.2.2.3. Improving Access to Education

The project has also immensely contributed in improving the participation of the clients' children in school. Most of the clients of the project were not in a position to buy school uniforms, exercise books, pen and pay schooling fees. Therefore their school age children were forced to drop out of school and engage in labour jobs which are dangerous for their safety and health. However, the assistance from the SOS children's village helped its clients to provide their children with the above mentioned materials. In addition to this the program is also contributes in raising the awareness of clients on the importance of making sure that children are attending schools properly, SOS uses different mechanisms to raise awareness of the public on the aforementioned issues including teaching parents and public at large through child sponsorship program, school clubs, home visits, teaching at health institutions and public gatherings.

According to the data obtained from children in-depth interviewee:

Since my parents were registered and began to get assistance from the SOS children village, they started to buy me all the necessary schooling materials. It were not for the valuable assistance of the above organization, I would not be able to pursue my education. In addition to this my parents are also trained on how to make sure that I am attending my education properly (a 16 year old boy).

Another participant of the in-depth interview indicated that if SOS children's village didn't provide assistance to her parents, she was at the verge of dropping out school. She also said that if it were not for the SOS support, she would have started looking for any type of work which will bring some money to help out her mother. According to this girl, there are girls and boys who dropped out of schools and exposed to unwanted pregnancies, chewing chat, and other dangerous activities, due largely to the failure of their parents to fulfil their school materials.

According to some participants of the study while parents are not in position to pay for the schooling fees of their children, school directors sometimes allow children to return to school but in most cases they refuse to let them return until the fees are fully paid. As a result of this some children are forced to quit their education. *One participant of the FGD indicated that:*

We are lived witness that there are a lot of children who quit schooling as a result of failure on part of parents to fulfil all the necessary school materials for their children. Particularly there are serious problems in female headed households and households in which the husbands are alcoholic. Children from these households are usually forced to drop out of school, look for any available jobs and boys engage in casual labor jobs such as transporting bricks (discussant, a 61 year old man).

4.2.3. To describe the beneficiary community engagement and satisfaction with the supports/services provided by the community based child care and protection.

4.2.3.1. Beneficiary community engagement in the child care and protection.

One of the basic objectives of this study was to describe the beneficiary community engagement in the child care and protection activities. Beneficiary community engagement in the context of

this study refers to the involvement of the beneficiary community such as children, their parents/guardians. Beneficiary community engagement is important for several reasons. For instance, it is important to develop trust among the clients on the services provided to them and to correctly identify the felt needs of the beneficiaries. For the project to be successful clients are expected to participate from the inception to the end of the project. This lays foundation for the project transparency, acceptance among the beneficiary community, resource mobilization, the development of sense of ownership among the community which in turn contribute to the future sustainability of the program.

4.2.3.1.1. Engagement with activities of planning

To alleviate the socio-economic challenges of the clients, SOS children's village and other stake holders work with the beneficiary community on different activities. According to some in-depth interviewees of the study child care and protection of SOS project Bedele branch workings with beneficiary communities in the planning activities so as to provide an indispensable support and protecting children from physical, psychological and emotional abuse.

The data obtained from the study participants indicated that child care and protection will never be fruitful if it does not involve all beneficiary communities. On this issue one of the key informants said that:

The activities of protecting children from different abuses and helping them grow in families who are capable to provide the basic needs of their children requires an organized and coordinated efforts of the SOS children's village and beneficiary communities. For example, beneficiaries of the project are given the opportunity to participate in planning and identifying the most pressing problems which require urgent actions. (a 24 year old woman).

Concerning this, one of the beneficiary of the project states his experience as follows.

The SOS Bedele community based child care protection staffs have conducted an interview with me before I was selected to be client. They told me to participate in the meeting which was held to discuss on planning how the projects will be implemented so that the challenges of clients will be tackled (Discussant, 37 year old women)

On the other hand one participant of the focus group discussion said that:

Before the beginning of the project the SOS Bedele Child care and Protection staffs together with a person from Bedele town Labor and Social Affairs Office interviewed me about the number of family members, my source of income, the fulfillment of basic needs and educational materials for my children. Then they invited me to participate in the planning activities on how the project should be implemented to solve our challenges and to identify my pressing economic problems. (42 year old women).

Similarly one of the participants of in-depth interview participants said that SOS Bedele Community-based Child Care and Protection project implementing organization is one of the stakeholders. According to the in-depth interview participants the organization is playing a significant role in ensuring the involvement of beneficiary communities in planning, identifying, implementing and assessment of the project's success. The interviewee also indicated that the office of labour and social affairs conducts an extensive need assessment with beneficiary community members and other stakeholders who have knowledge on the economic challenges of individuals.

4.2.3.1.2. Engagement/participation in providing Labour

The beneficiary communities are given the opportunity to contribute their part in the efforts being made to solve the challenges of clients of SOS children's village Bedele branch. They are required to provide free labor in the process of constructing houses to the neediest section of the community, construction of toilets and cleanings of their environments. The clients also work with other stakeholders such as the volunteer youth association of the town to facilitate the construction of houses for neediest clients.

One of the participants of focus group discussion indicated that:

During the construction of houses for the neediest member of the clients, all clients of the SOS children's village are required to support one another. They contribute in collecting construction materials, such as woods, iron sheets, and preparing the construction ground. In addition to this

they collaborate with the volunteer youth association to make the construction of the houses successful. (63 year old man).

On the other hand, one participant from the key informant interview indicated that:

Clients of the SOS children village contribute their part in the efforts being made to provide children with the appropriate care and protection. In addition to this they also play their own roles in the activities of cleaning their environments using the awareness they get from the trainings of the SOS children's village. (Key informant participant Male, Age 35)

4.2.3.2. The beneficiary community satisfaction with the supports/services provided by the community based child care and protection

The above sub-section of chapter four discussed the beneficiary community engagement among different government and non-government agencies and community organization to tackle the challenges of their clients in Bedele town. Satisfaction of beneficiaries of the project which is being provided by SOS children's village in collaboration with different agencies is discussed as follows.

4.2.3.2.1. Quality of service

Quality of services provided by SOS children villages for the beneficiary of the projects there are different types of assistance the SOS children village provide to its clients. Such as provision of educational materials, provision of basic needs, medical treatments, provision of awareness creation trainings, arrangement of loans and construction of houses. On this services the clients who receive these services are happy on the qualities of services provided by SOS children village of Bedele town in collaboration with other stakeholders.

According to the information obtained from some participants of the study they are happy with the quality of assistance and awareness creation trainings they are getting from SOS children's village. However, some participants indicated that they have reservations on the amount of assistance they are being provided compared to their needs and the transparency of screening procedures and criterion.

One participant of the focus group discussion noted that:

The assistance we are receiving from the SOS children's village have good quality so that I am satisfied with them. However, there is a huge gap between the amount of aid they provide us and the extent of our challenges. They won't provide us with aid we need every month. Assistances will be available when very serious shortages of foods stuffs are occurred and when the SOS children's village get donation (36 year old women).

The information obtained from participants of in-depth interview also indicated that some beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of assistance they receive from the SOS children villages and other stakeholders. However, they have reservation on the amount and frequency of aid they get from SOS children's village. In addition to that this participant said that this doesn't mean that it is not important to solve our problem temporarily. Also according to this participant thanks to the SOS children's village Bedele branch they managed to send their children to school with the necessary school materials including uniforms and exercise books.

Finally, one of the participants of the focus group discussion said the following on the quality of the assistance they receive from the SOS children's village.

We are grateful to SOS children's village for the quality assistances they are providing us with. If it were not for their help, hundreds of school aged children whose parents cannot send them with all required school materials would not be in school today. Some of them would inevitably drop out of school and take other alternatives including risky jobs such as daily labor jobs and domestic servant. Some people complain that the amount of help they get is not enough. But the quality of assistance compared to our problems is satisfactory therefore, we are happy with the quality of the assistance we are getting from the SOS children's village and other stakeholders. I believe that we have to thank them for what they are doing for us and we have to try our best to create our own income generating mechanisms (43year old women).

4.2.5. The segments of the community which participate in the project and their contribution.

As indicated in the above sub-section of this thesis report, different stake holders of the community take part in the coordinated efforts to protect vulnerable children from any types of

abuses and provide parents, with support, who are not in a position to fulfill the basic needs of their children. The segments of the different members of the community which contribute their part to alleviate and tackle the challenges of vulnerable children are discussed in this part of the thesis report.

4.2.5.1. Volunteer Youth

The volunteer youth association of Bedele town works with the SOS children's village to construct houses for clients of the organization. According to FGD participants, the volunteer youth of the town provide labor, knowledge, money and their time to realize the construction of houses for destitute clients of the organization.

Similarly one of the participants of in-depth interview indicated that:

To provide effective child protection service it is essential to support families who are destitute and unable to provide their children with basic needs. However, it will not be sufficient to conduct independent efforts to strengthen families' economic situation and to protect children from abuse and neglect. Instead, there should be integrated efforts to change the life of clients. Therefore, in addition to the financial support of the SOS children's village, members of the youth association of the town assist clients by accomplishing different tasks (a 36 year old man).

However, According to the information obtained from some participants of the study the contribution of the youth association is limited and seasonal. For example members of the youth association only take part in the above mentioned activities only in summer seasons and at holidays. This is due to the fact that most members of the association return from Universities and colleges during summer seasons. There is also a problem of coordinating the available youth labour who sit idle and chew chat on every corner of the town's buildings.

With the above mentioned challenge on the effort to organize and utilize the available youth power, the youth of the town contribute in the effort to bring economic development interventions and help vulnerable families increase their household income and improve their financial assets. As a result, families and their children may be more resilient to economic shocks.

Some participants of the study noted that parents who got assistance encouraged their children to stay in school, helped them pay their school fees, and advised children who miss school. Youth groups of the town give free tutorial classes to children whose parents cannot afford to pay. They also encourage them to attend classes regularly and not to engage in some addictive behaviors such as chewing chat and drinking.

Despite these efforts, however, significant numbers of children were out of school. To some extent, this may have been due to abject poverty there were not enough loans or scholarships to go around. Also, some families, particularly very poor ones, wanted their children to work in order to help support the family. Some children preferred to be out of school, often out of a desire to earn money

4.2.5.2. Community Associations, Idir

Idir, one of the indigenous associations is the other stakeholder which contributes its part in the coordinated effort to reduce the challenges vulnerable children and their parents face. These associations have their own income generating social businesses. The income obtained from these social businesses are used to support the neediest members of the community. In addition to running their own social businesses, the Idirs in Bedele town collect resources such as iron sheets, nails, construction woods, clothes and sometimes cash. The materials collected from different sources will be handed over to the most destitute clients of SOS children's village.

One of the participants of the study said the following on the two idirs which are working with SOS children's village Bedele branch:

There are a number of idirs in Bedele town. However, only two of them, Feyine and Gemta managed to fulfill the criteria set by SOS to work with it. These associations have their own income generating social businesses.

Some of their income generating businesses are bakery, flour mills and kindergartens. The profit made from these sources are used to support vulnerable children and their parents. These idirs also have executive committee who are responsible to control and direct their project coordinators.

One of the participants of focus group discussion said the following on the role contributed by idirs to help vulnerable children and their parents:

The two idirs of Bedele town which were selected to work with SOS children's village are providing valuable contributions in assisting vulnerable children in the town. However, some clients complain that the amount of support provided by these idirs is not enough to fully tackle their problems. However, the assistance is important to solve some of the basic needs of the clients such as providing some constructing materials and renovation of demolished houses of clients (a 38 year old woman).

As some of the key informants participants the two idirs in Bedele town are working in collaboration with SOS children's village to provide different kinds of supports to their clients. They provide destitute parents with school uniforms, exercise books, pen and money for registration. The project creates an environment where child care and protection works are integrated and prioritized in the local gov't structures, schools and community centers.

4.2.5.3. Labour and Social affairs office and Women, children and Youth office

The offices of labor and social affairs and women, children and youth office are also the other stake holders which work in collaboration with the SOS children's village. They are responsible in identifying individuals who have serious problems and connect them with the SOS for further screening jobs. The above two offices work in collaboration with community organizations and kebele leaders to identify families who need urgent assistance from SOS children's village Bedele branch. These offices also provide trainings on how to deal with child victims, identify and respond to incidences of sexual and physical abuse among children, and other vulnerable groups and how to refer any kinds of abuses to social and legal services

One of the participants of the focus group discussion indicated that:

The offices of women, children and youth office and labor and social affairs office work in collaboration with SOS children's village to promote the awareness of the youth on adolescent reproductive health services available in Bedele town and how to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies. The awareness creation trainings are given by volunteers on health and hygiene during emergencies

which are important to ensure that clients are aware of the available health services for them. (Discussant, a 65year old man).

In addition to these contributions the above offices also work with community organizations such as Idirs, kebele leaders, association of disabled people, association of elderly people and youth association of Bedele town to locate disabled and vulnerable children, elderly people and divorced women who are unable to take care of their children and need assistance from the SOS children's office.

According to the information obtained from some participants of in-depth interview and FGD discussants the involvement of the above two offices in the effort to protect vulnerable children from any kinds of abuses and provide them with modest assistance have an indispensable contribution. In addition to the above contribution, these offices also work to reduce violence against women.

4.3. Discussion

The objective of the study was to explore the SOS community based child care and protection in Bedele town.

The study was aimed at identifying the types of care and protection provided for the children. Accordingly the findings indicated that SOS children's village provide various social services and protections for their clients in Bedele town. The most important services are the following: providing needy children with school materials, medical treatments and construction of houses for selected clients. The other support provided is awareness creation trainings and arranging loans for individuals who are interested to start their own small business.

The other objective of the study was to describe the relevance of the care and protection supports provided in relation to the needs of the children. According to the findings of this study the assistance provided to the clients of the project has several advantages to the recipient. It alleviates the housing problems of some of the clients who are not in apposition to build their own houses. The project also contributed a lot in improving access to education to hundreds of needy children who would not have been in school if it had not been for the assistance of SOS children's village.

The other objectives of the study was to describe the beneficiary communities' engagement in the child care and protection. Accordingly the finding of the study indicated that beneficiary communities are working in collaboration with the SOS children village and other stakeholders to tackle their own challenge. Clients are invited to participate in meetings which are held to determine the most pressing needs of the clients. Moreover, beneficiary communities also contribute their parts in process of constructing houses for the neediest member's beneficiaries.

The study was also conducted to describe the beneficiary community satisfaction with the supports/services provided by the community based child care and protection. In this regard the finding showed that the beneficiary communities are somewhat satisfied on the child care and protection qualities of services provided to them by SOS children's village Bedele branch. This due to the fact that even though there is a discrepancy between the needs of the community and the services provided to them, the assistance they are receiving from the SOS children's village is alleviating their problems temporarily.

The study was also conducted to describe the segments of the community which participate in the project and their contribution. The study indicated that volunteer youth association, community association such as Idir, government offices such as labor and social affairs office and women, children and youth office are the segments of the community which work in collaboration with the SOS children's village Bedele branch.

According to the findings of this study the protection and services provided by the SOS children's villages Bedele branch has indispensable advantages to at least temporarily tackle the economic challenges of vulnerable children and their parents. A similar study conducted by Abebe (2016) showed that the identified packages of services have brought changes to the lives of selected venerable children and families at three different levels as high, medium and low. Another study conducted by Hermela (2018) with the purpose to identify the effectiveness of assistance provided by non-government agencies brought positive effects on the lives of beneficiaries. In addition to this a study conducted by Binega (2013) in Mekele town on community care coalitions has found out the fact that psychosocial supports were being provided for children affected by HIV/AIDS and noted that the provision of these support to clients of the project has brought a paramount positive results among the lives of clients. Therefore, even if there are some limitations on the effectiveness of implementation of the project activities, the

supports being provided by non-government agencies such as the SOS children's village to the neediest sections of our community has positive contribution of alleviating their socio-economic challenges.

On the other hand, the findings of this study identified the importance of collaboration among the different stakeholders of the community to bring remarkable changes in their effort to tackle the challenges of vulnerable children and their parents. However, the culture of working together among the various stakeholders requires improvements in the future to better address the challenges of needy children and their parents. A study mentioned above conducted by Abebe (2016) found out that the fact that different stakeholders work together enabled them bring the desired outputs in solving the problems of their clients. Hermela's study (2018) which was done in Gulele Sub City of Addis Ababa found out a similar finding with this study. Her finding indicated that as different non-government agencies pooled their available resources in their efforts to reduce the challenges of their clients, better outcomes will be registered than they work on separate approaches.

The findings of this study also indicated the importance of trainings to raise the awareness of clients on how to take care of their children, start their own small business and generate income and how to manage their household resources. Similarly Binega (2013) found out that awareness raising trainings enabled clients of the project who were children and parents affected by HIV/AIDS to believe that they can live longer as long as they adjust their life styles accordingly.

This study has attempted to identify whether the care and protection provided for needy children and their parents by SOS children's village in collaboration with other stakeholders is in line with the ecological system theory. According to the ecological system theory child development as a complex system relationships is affected by multiple levels of the surrounding environment, from immediate settings of family and school to broad cultural values, laws, and customs. To study a child's development we must look not only at the child and her immediate environment, but also at the interaction of the larger environment as well. If the culture of a given society doesn't encourage the provision of any support and care to needy children and their parents, care and support will not be provided for children whose parents are not in a position of fulfil their basic needs. The SOS children's village takes in to consideration the fact that its clients (the microsystem) are not in a position to fulfil the basic needs of their children. The agency also

provide the required care and protection according to the rules and regulations designed by the federal government (the macro system) in collaboration with different stakeholders (the meso system). Therefore, the care and support clients of SOS children's village receiving is in line with the ecological system theory.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

The basic objective of the study was to explore SOS community based child care and protection in Bedele town. Accordingly the findings indicated that the SOS children's village Bedele branch is contributing its part of providing care and support for the neediest section of the community. The agency works in collaboration with the various stake holders in the town to provide the care and protection to its clients. This doesn't mean that there is no challenges and weakness in the culture of collaboration among the SOS children's village and the other stake holders. One basic example of lack of coordination among the different stake holders and the SOS children is that the participation of volunteer youth in the construction of houses of clients is limited only in summer season when University students are off school. In addition to this the findings of the study also indicated that the care and protection provided by the SOS children's village Bedele branch for the clients of the project is in line with the theory of ecological systems theory.

Based on the data obtained from participants of the study which were taken from parents who are beneficiary from the project, beneficiary children, elderly people, experts from the SOS Bedele project, as well as experts from the office of women, children and youth affairs and labor and social affairs of Bedele town the following conclusion are drawn: To some extent there are coordinated and organized efforts among different government, non-government agencies and community organizations to reduce the challenges posed against vulnerable children. However, there is also limitations including lack of trained social workers, budget limitation and screening problems. Some beneficiary of the project indicated that the amount of help provided to them is not enough compared to their needs. In addition to tackling the economic challenges of the beneficiaries, the assistance provided by the above organization seems developing a sense of relying on handouts among beneficiaries of the project rather than attempting to create their own income generating mechanisms.

The SOS children's village Bedele branch is contributing its part in awareness creation activities among the youth, providing material support and construction of houses to its neediest clients. Since it started providing trainings to selected members of the youth associations of the town

there is an encouraging initiatives among the youth to contribute their part in the effort to assist the neediest members of their communities. Even though there are some challenges such as limitations of budgets and lack of transparency in screening processes, SOS children's village Bedele branch is also contributing its part in poverty reduction activities.

This is due to the fact that all challenges and problems of our society cannot be alleviated by only the efforts of the government. One of the most important contributions of SOS children's village Bedele branch is the construction of houses for clients who are not capable to make it by themselves. SOS children's village doesn't cover all the costs required to construct each house. But it mobilizes different locally available resources such as free labor from volunteer youth of the town, and contribution of construction materials from some individuals of the town. It is understood that if it were not for the contribution of this SOS hundreds of children from destitute parents wouldn't attend their education. The SOS children's village provides them with essential school materials.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the major finding and conclusion of this study, the following recommendation was forwarded:

- The SOS children's village Bedele project should continue to strengthen its implementation capacities, hire trained professionals who are capable to coordinate, organize, supervise and monitor the implementation of each project activities.
- There should be an organized efforts among the different stakeholders of the community to protect vulnerable children and their parents. Therefore, local governments, women and youth affairs and social and labor affairs has to interactively work with the SOS children's village to achieve the target of meeting the needs of vulnerable children.
- In order to avoid the habits of waiting for readymade handouts among the beneficiaries of the project it is better to give more emphasis on the activities of providing trainings on how to start their own small business and arranging loans from savings and credit organizations.
- Parents or clients of the SOS children's village Bedele branch should do their best to generate their own income rather than waiting for handouts from donors.
- The SOS children's village Bedele branch in collaboration with the local government and other stakeholders should work on the minds of the youth of the town. Hundreds of young individuals spend all their days chewing chat and drinking local alcohols which are extremely addictive. Therefore, in order to reduce the number of young people who could work but rely on their destitute parents there must be an organized effort among the different stakeholders in the community.
- There should be an organized advocacy activities aimed at promoting the importance of child care and protection in the community, promoting the capacity of child care institutions so that they can provide services which will be competent with the demands of vulnerable children and their parents.

4.1. Socio-demographic backgrounds of participants of in-depth interview

Table 4.1. Children in-depth interviewee

S/N	Participant code	Sex	Age	Level of education	Religious background
1	01	F	13	Grade 5	Protestant
2	02	F	12	Grade4	Muslim
3	03	M	14	Grade7	Muslim
4	04	F	17	Grade8	Orthodox
5	05	M	16	Grade7	Orthodox

Source: My own data, 2021. As shown in the table above, children in-depth interviewee participants

Table 4.2. Parents' in-depth interviewee

S/N	Participant code	Sex	Age	Level of education	Religious Background
1	01	M	38	Grade 5	Protestant
2	02	F	40	Grade4	Protestant
3	03	M	36	Grade1	Muslim
4	04	M	48	Grade2	Muslim
5	05	F	42	Grade9	Orthodox

Source: My own data, 2021. As shown in the table above, the parents in-depth interviewee participants

Table 4.3.: Socio –demographic backgrounds of key informants

S/N	Participant code	Sex	Age	Level of education	Religious Background
1	01	M	28	BA	Muslim
2	02	F	24	Diploma	Orthodox
3	03	M	35	MA	Protestant
4	04	F	30	BA	Orthodox
5	05	F	41	BA	Protestant

Source: My own data, 2021. As shown in the table above, the key informant interview participants

Table 4.4.1.: Socio –demographic backgrounds of participants of FGD (Group one)

No.	Discussant Code	Sex	Age	Level of education	Religious background
1	01	M	65	BA	Muslim
2	02	F	45	Grade 3	Protestant
3	03	F	48	Grade 5	Protestant
4	04	M	61	Diploma	Orthodox
5	05	M	47	Grade 8	Orthodox
6	06	F	38	NO education	Muslim
7	07	F	44	NO education	Orthodox
8	08	M	67	Grade 9	Muslim

Source: My own data, 2021. As shown in the table above, FGD participants (Group one)

Table 4.4.2.: Socio –demographic backgrounds of participants of FGD (Group two)

No.	Discussant Code	Sex	Age	Level of education	Religious background
1	01	F	36	Grade 2	Muslim
2	02	F	39	NO education	Orthodox
3	03	M	63	Diploma	Orthodox
4	04	F	37	Grade 7	Muslim
5	05	M	60	Diploma	Protestant
6	06	F	42	Grade 4	Muslim
7	07	M	68	BA	Orthodox
8	08	F	43	Grade 6	Protestant

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Appendix
Instruments of data collection

Jimma University
College of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of Sociology

The main purpose of the study is to explore SOS community-based child care and protection in Bedele town. Therefore, your willingness to provide genuine and relevant information is very crucial for the finding of the research. The researcher would like to assure you that all information obtained from you would be kept in confidential and used only for the research purpose. Thank you for your cooperation.

In-depth interview guide to collect data from the beneficiary parents, children and guardians

Part I. Socio-demographic characteristics

1. Age _____
2. Gender A. Male B. Female
3. Marital status A. Single B. Married C. Widowed D. Divorced
4. Do you have children? A. Yes B. No
5. Religion A. Protestant B. Orthodox C. Muslim D. Catholic
 E. Waqefata F. Adventist
6. Ethnicity A. Oromo B. Amhara C. Gurage D. Tigire
 E. Others specify: _____
7. Level of education A. Can't write and read
 B. Primary education C. Secondary education
 D. College diploma E. Bachelor degree and above
8. Occupation A. Govt. employee B. Merchant C. Daily Labourer
 D. Farmer E. NGO employee F. Church/mosque employee

Part II. SOS child care and protection related interview questions?

1. To what extent you engaged in SOS child care and protection? Probing: engagement in need/problem identification, proposing supports needed for the needs identified, planning activities related to supports provided and evaluation of the outcome of the supports...etc
2. What types of child care and protection supports are provided by SOS?
3. How do you describe the relevance of the supports and services provided to your need?
4. To what extent you accepted the supports and services provided? Probing: partially accepted, fully accepted...etc
5. How do you describe your satisfaction of the child care and protection provided by SOS?
6. To what extent SOS child care and protection contribute to fulfill basic needs, education, and health, psychological and social needs of children?
7. How do you describe the contribution of SOS child care and protection to address child abuse and exploitation? Probing: Mitigation of child corporal punishment, child physical injury, child labor exploitation, child sexual abuse ...etc
8. Anything you want add? _____

Key informant interview guide to collect data from the relevant government organization

1. Age_____
2. Sex_____
3. Level of education_____
4. Name of organization_____
5. Position in the organization_____
6. What do you know about the child care and protection provided SOS?
7. How do you describe your involvement/engagement in SOS community based child care and protection?
8. What type of supports and services are provided by SOS?
9. How do you describe the relevance of SOS community based child care and protection to the needs of the beneficiary community?
10. To what extent the community accepted the supports and services provided by SOS community based child care and protection?

11. How do you describe the beneficiary community satisfaction of the child care and protection supports provided by SOS?
12. In what ways the SOS child care and protection contributed to the basic needs, education, and health, psychological and social needs of children?
13. How do you describe the contribution of SOS child care and protection to address child abuse and exploitation? Probing: Mitigation of child corporal punishment, child physical injury, child labour exploitation, child sexual abuse ...etc
14. Any important information you want add?

FGD guideline to collect data from the community (parents, guardians, iddirs.....)

1. Age_____
2. Sex_____
3. Level of education_____
4. What do you know about the child care and protection provided SOS
5. How do you describe your involvement/engagement in SOS community based child care and protection
6. What type of supports and services are provided by SOS
7. How do you describe the relevance of SOS community based child care and protection to the needs of the beneficiary community
8. To what extent the community accepted the supports and services provided by SOS community based child care and protection
9. How do you describe the beneficiary community satisfaction of the child care and protection supports provided by SOS
10. In what ways the SOS child care and protection contributed to the basic needs, education, and health, psychological and social needs of children
11. How do you describe the contribution of SOS child care and protection to address child abuse and exploitation Probing: Mitigation of child corporal punishment, child physical injury, child labor exploitation, child sexual abuse ...etc
12. Any important information you want add

Gaaffiiwwaan Qorannoo

Kaayyoon qorannoo kanaa xiinxala eegumsaa fi kunuunsa daa'immanii hawaasaan godhamu qorachuudhaafi. Bu'aan qorannoo kanaas sababa barnootaaf kan barbaadamu malee kaayyoo biraa kan hin qabneef qaama biraatiif kan saaxilamu miti. Yoo qorannoo kana keessaatti hirmaachuuf fedhii qabaattan odeeffannoon isin nuuf kennitan murteessadhaafi bu'aan qorannoo kanaa sirrii ta'uusaa, akkasumas odeeffannoon kennitan Kun iccitiidhaan kan qabamu ta'a. Atooma keessaniif galatoomaa.

Gartuu Iffaa Odeeffannoo hawaasummaa adda addaa

1. Umurii _____
2. Saalaa A. Dhiraa B. dhalaa
3. Haala gaa'elaa A. Kan hin fuune B. Kan fuudhe/heerumte C. Kan abbaan manaa/ haadhi manaa irraa duute D. Kan hike/hiikte
4. Ijoollee ni qabdaa? A. Eeyyee B. Lakkii
5. Amantaa A. Prooteestaantii B. Ortodoxii C. Musliima D. kaatolikii
E. Waaqeffataa F. Adveentistii
6. sabummaa A. Oromoo B. Amaara C. Guraagee D. Tigiree
E. kan biroo: _____
7. sadarkaa barnootaa A. Dubbisuuf barreessuu kan hin dandeenye
B. Sadarkaa tokkoffaa
C. Sadarkaa lammaffaa 4. Diplooma kolleejjii
D. Bachelor degree fi sanaa ol
8. Haala hojii A. Hojjetaa mootummaa B. Daldalaa C. Hojii guyyaa
D. Qonnaan bulaa E. Hojjetaa mit mootummaa F. Hojjetaa mana amantaa

Gartuu 2ffaa Kununsa daa'ima SOS fi af- gaaffii eegumsa isaati wajjiin walitti dhufu.

1. Sadarkaa hammamitti ofii kee gartuu dhaabbata kunuunsa daa'immaan SOS fi eegumsa isaa keessatti ofii kee dabalteetta? Fakkeenyaaf: rakkoo adda baasuun, gargaassa barbaachisu adda baasuun qopheessuun, karoora gochaalee gargarsaaf barbaachisaan karoorsuu dhaafi bu'a argame adda baasuun qorachuu.
2. Kununsa akkamiifi eegumsa akkamiitu dhaabbata SOSn daa'immaniif laatama?
3. Bu'a qabeessummaa gargaassichaa fi gargaassa eegumsa dhaabbatichaa akkamiin ibsita?

4. Sadarkaa hamamiitti dhaabbaticha gargaarsaa isaa fi tajaajila isaa fudhatta? Fakkeenyaafi hamma tokko nan fudhadha, guutummaa isaa nan fudhadhaa, tasumaa itti walii hin galu.... Kkf
5. Hammam itti quufta eegumsaa fi kunuunsa dhaabbata SOS irratti?
6. Itti qufinsaa fi eegumsa dhaabbata SOS daa'immaan wantoota barbaachisoo dha jedhamaan kanneen akka barnoota fi fayyaa, xin sammuufi wantoota hawaasaaf barbaachisan irratti maal fakkaata?
7. Gumaacha SOSn kunuunsa daa'immaan irraatti qabuufi eegumsa daa'immanii fakkeenyaaf kanneen akka ijoolleen xin sammu fi miidhaan qaama isaani beeksisuu fi isaa irraatti yaada maal qabda? Fakkeenyaaf adabamuu daa'immanii irratti, qaama miidhamu ijoollee irraatti humna daa'immaan humna isaani ol hojjechisamuu irraatti, miidha daa'imman umurii isaani malee rakkoo walqunnamtii saalaa irraatti raawwachuu irraatti
8. Yaada dabaluu barbaaddu yoo jiratee?

Gartuu Gaffiiwwaan Ogeessootaa Filaatamaniif ka'an

1. Umurii
2. Salaa
3. Sadarkaa barnoota
4. Maqaa dhaabbaticha
5. Gahee dhaabbaticha keessaati qabdu
6. Waa'ee Kununsaafi eegumsa dhaabbata SOS daa'iimmaniif taasiisuu maal beektaa?
7. Hirmannaa kee dhaabbata SOS keessaatti akkamiin ibsita?
8. Gargarsaa fi tajaajila akkamiitu dhaabbata SOSn daa'iimmaniif taasifama?
9. Barbaachiisummaa hawaasummaa SOSn daa'iimman irratti xiyyeeffateefi barbaachiisummaa dhaabbatichi eegumsa daa'iimaniifi taasiisu akkamiin ibsita?
10. Sadarkaa akkamiin hawaasni dhaabbatichi gargaarsaa fi tajaajila hawaasummaa irratti xiyyeeffate daa'iimmaniif taasisa?
11. Fayyadamtootni itti qufinsi isaan dhaabbata SOS kan hawaasummaa irratti kan xiyyeeffate fi eegumsa inni taasiisu akkamiin ibsita?

12. Karaa kamiin dhaabbati SOS gumaacha daa'iimmaniif taasisa? Fakkeenyaafi bu'uraalee jireenyaa, barnoota, fayyaa fi xin sammuu daa'iimmaan eeguuf kunuunsu irraatti
13. Miidhaa daa'iimmani irraa gahu beeksisu irratti gumaachi SOS maal fakkaata ykn akkamiin ibsita? Fakkeenyaafi qaamni daa'iimmani miidhaaf yeroo ta'u, humnisaani ol yeroo hojii hojjechifamuu, rakkoo wal qunnamtii saalaa fedhii malee yeroo irraa gahu

Yoo waan ittii dabaltuu qabatee?

Gaaffiiwwaan marii xiyyeeffannoon garee irraatti maryaatamuu

1. Umurii
2. Salaa
3. Sadarkaa barnoota
4. Maqaa dhaabbaticha
5. Gahee dhaabbaticha keessaati qabdu
6. Waa'ee Kununsaafi eegumsa dhaabbata SOS daa'iimmaniif taasiisuu maal beektaa?
7. Hirmannaa kee dhaabbata SOS keessaatti akkamiin ibsita?
8. Gargarsaa fi tajaajila akkamiitu dhaabbata SOSn daa'iimmaniif taasifama?
9. Barbaachiisummaa hawaasummaa SOSn daa'iimman irratti xiyyeeffateefi barbaachiisummaa dhaabbatichi eegumsa daa'iimaniifi taasiisu akkamiin ibsita?
10. Sadarkaa akkamiin hawaasni dhaabbatichi gargaassaa fi tajaajila hawaasummaa irratti xiyyeeffate daa'iimmaniif taasisa?
11. Fayyadamtootni itti qufinsi isaan dhaabbata SOS kan hawaasummaa irratti kan xiyyeeffate fi eegumsa inni taasiisu akkamiin ibsita?
12. Karaa kamiin dhaabbati SOS gumaacha daa'iimmaniif taasisa? Fakkeenyaafi bu'uraalee jireenyaa, barnoota, fayyaa fi xin sammuu daa'iimmaan eeguuf kunuunsu irraatti
13. Miidhaa daa'iimmani irraa gahu beeksisu irratti gumaachi SOS maal fakkaata ykn akkamiin ibsita? Fakkeenyaafi qaamni daa'iimmani miidhaaf yeroo ta'u, humnisaani ol yeroo hojii hojjechifamuu, rakkoo wal qunnamtii saalaa fedhii malee yeroo irraa gahu
14. Yoo waan ittii dabaltuu qabatee?