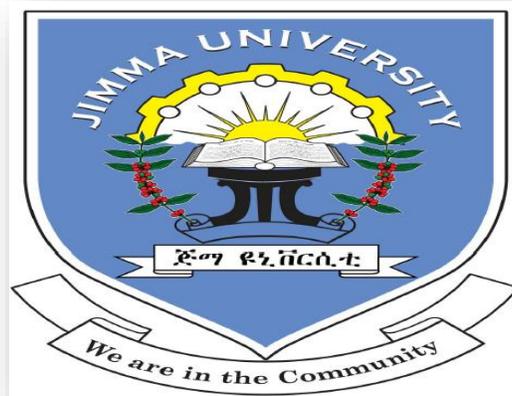


**Jimma University
College of Social Science and Humanities
Department of Sociology MA program in Sociology
and Social Policy**



**Assessment of Child Trafficking to Jimma Town,
Boche Boere Kebele
By: Rahel Ayansa**

**Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology
and Social Policy**

**Principal Advisor: Gudina Abashula (Ass. professor)
Co-Advisor: Nega Jibat (Ass. professor)**

**May, 2016
Jimma, Ethiopia**

**ASSESSMENT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING TO JIMMA TOWN,
BOCHE BOERE KEBELE**

**THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTERS OF ARTS DEGREE IN
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY**

**BY
RAHEL AYANSA**

Approved by the Board of Examiners

Adviser

Adviser

Examiner

Examiner

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements -----	iv
Acronym -----	v
Abstract -----	vi
Chapter One -----	1
1. Introduction -----	1
1.1 Background of the study -----	1
1.2 Statement of the problem -----	4
1.3 Objectives of the study -----	5
1.4 Significance of the study -----	6
1.5 Scope of the Study-----	6
1.6 Limitation of the Study-----	6
Chapter Two -----	7
2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework-----	7
2.1 Conceptual Review-----	7
2.1.1 Child -----	7
2.1.2 Child Trafficking -----	7
2.1.3 Is Child Trafficking something new?-----	9
2.1.4 Child trafficking in Ethiopia -----	9
2.1.5 Factors contributed to child trafficking -----	9
2.1.6 Migrant, prostitution and trafficking-----	11
2.1.7 Consequences of child trafficking-----	12
2.2 Theoretical Framework-----	14
Chapter Three -----	17
3. Research methods-----	17
3.1 Area of the study -----	17
3.2 Study Design -----	17
3.3 Data collection methods-----	17
3.4 Data Sources -----	18
3.5 Sampling -----	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.6 Tools of data collection-----	18
3.7 Techniques of data analysis -----	19

Chapter Four -----	20
4. Research Result and Analysis-----	20
4.1 The process of human trafficking -----	20
Factors for child trafficking -----	22
4.2 Attempts made to overcome the problem -----	25
Chapter Five -----	27
5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation -----	27
5.1 Discussion -----	27
5.2 Conclusion-----	28
5.3 Recommendation-----	29
Reference -----	31

Acknowledgements

It is my deepest wish to express my gratitude towards Ato Gudina Abasula, my thesis advisor, for his valuable time and constructive comments. He has been supporting me all the way through inception to the point where it reached now. I would not have you ignore the fact that your support is quit magnificent and it is honored and privileged to have you my thesis advisor.

I don't forget also to give recognition and heartfelt gratitude to Ato Nega Jibat, my thesis co-advisor. Above all, I would like to thank God the author and beginner of my life for He has been with me with all my vicissitude and success. Also don't forget to thank my beloved family for all the support and encouragement.

Acronym

ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
UN	United Nation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ILOIPEC	ILO Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
OPCJDO	Oromia Police Commission Jimma District Office
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Abstract

The UN Palermo Protocol, Article 3(a) defines trafficking in persons as: "...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

The concern of child trafficking has been growing both at global and national level. It also has become a major social problem in Jimma town, South West Ethiopia. The Problem is widespread in the town. The objective of this study is to understand the factors, processes and consequence of child trafficking in Jimma town Bocho Bore Kebele. A qualitative research method was used to answer the research questions. An in-depth interview and key informant interview was conducted in Boche Bore Kebele Jimma Town between April and March 2016 to assess the main factors/causes, consequences, the process or mechanism, and people's awareness of human trafficking to fill knowledge gap on the area thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. The findings of the study showed that people were aware of the existence of child trafficking. Even some people believe it's legal to exploit children as a house maid. They stated that deceiving and motivating people to migrate specifically to Jimma town is widely practiced by brokers in hidden ways. Divorce, early marriage, peer pressure, are the main problems. There are other latent socioeconomic problems like limited land for farming, population growth, poverty, families'/relatives' and friends' influence, brokers' initiation, success history of some returnees. Traffickers use initially persuasive mechanisms and then force immediately after the victims left their home. Child trafficking and illegal migration is a widely practiced by brokers in the studied area and almost all people are aware of the phenomenon. Despite government restriction, it remains challenging since many children have still the intention to move.

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Trafficking refers to an illicit trade, usually taking goods across a frontier. Traditionally, it is used to refer to an illicit trade, usually an illegal transfer of weapons (gun running) and more recently to drug smuggling. However, since 1990 it has also been used in reference to an increase in number of ‘trafficking in people’, ‘human trafficking’ and ‘trafficking in women and children’, as well as specific references to ‘child trafficking’(ILO,2005).

The phrase ‘child trafficking’ emphasizes the reasons behind and ways through which children are moved for various exploitative purposes. Through human trafficking, children are used for exploitation in different ways based on their age and gender. Older children, aged 15 to 17, are exploited in the same ways as young adults and the degrees of coercion required to keep them under control are similar. The most notorious ways in which adults exploit trafficked children are mainly through forcing them to engage in sexual affairs with adults, and confining them in situations similar to captivity, such as in workshops and people’s homes secretly, however, some times it also involves exploitation in public, for instance, begging on the streets (Terre des Hommes, 2004).

There is difference and overlapping in human trafficking and smuggling. As far as their similarities are concerned, both smuggling and human trafficking are parts of illegal movement of persons and are crime. In addition, both involve recruitment, movement, and delivery of migrants from origin to destination. The difference between the two lies on the relationship between victims and brokers/traffickers. Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person across an international border, in violation of one or more countries’ laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents (Iselin November 2013). Unlike smuggling that is illegal commercial transaction between two willing parties who go their separate ways once their business is complete, human trafficking specifically targets the trafficked person as an object of criminal exploitation. Smuggling is consensual while

trafficking is by force. The purpose of human trafficking from the beginning is to get profit from the exploitation of the victim according to DOS, 2006 cited in (Jermy and Erin, 2007).

It is possible that the smuggled migrants become trafficked. In principle, the relationship between smuggler and migrant ends once the individual arrives in the new country. However, there is evidence that people smugglers continue to exploit illegal migrants, through threats and demands for additional fees. In some cases, smugglers force migrants to work for years in the illegal labour market to pay off the debts incurred as a result of their transportation (IPEC, 2008).

The patterns of child trafficking and exploitation has become increased and more complicated today than it was in the past due to various reasons. Firstly, the transport infrastructure has improved, with children as well as adults being moved long distances easily. Secondly, various factors such as demand for child labor and sexual exploitation has been increasing due to increase in illegal profit making organizations in general and the pedophiles which specifically interested in children for sex. The ease with which the citizens of wealthy countries can travel from one place to the other particularly gave opportunity for sex tourists to fly to other continents and easily buy sex. Thirdly, computer technology and the Internet have also revolutionized access to information. This allowed sex tourists to view easily potential market places and choose the destination countries they prefer for purchasing sex from local people, including girls and boys. Fourthly, demand for ever cheaper products on the global market fuels demand for cheap labor which in turn result in sucking child labor not only because they are cheap, but also because they are obedient (ILO, 2011)

Children are trafficked into jobs that are particularly hazardous, sometimes because employers specifically want malleable youngsters to do such work and sometimes because, once trafficked into a country where they have no legal status or are not entitled to work, the children can only work in jobs where they have no legal protection, a dangerous occupation into which young children have been trafficked for many years (ILO, 1999).

It is hard to know the exact number of children trafficked into or out of a particular country or region due to the secrete nature of the phenomena., Hence, some available statsitics on this issue usually refer exclusively to children who have been trafficked across borders, rather than also counting children trafficked within their own countries. In ILO (2002) Program for the Elimination

of Child Labor (ILO/PEC) tried to gather enough evidence to make an estimate of the global dimensions of child trafficking. It estimated that out of a total of 8.4 million boys and girls engaged in what were called the ‘unconditional worst forms of child labour’, 1.2 million had been trafficked.

According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports 600,000 to 800,000 women, children and men bought and sold across international borders every year and exploited for forced labor or commercial sex. When internal trafficking victims are added to the estimates, the number of victims annually is in the range of 2 to 4 million. 50% of those victims are estimated to be children. There are 20.9 Million victims of Trafficking Worldwide as of 2012 (UNODC, 2012).

In Africa only 200,000 children trafficked every year. According to IOM (2012) in Ethiopia, children are being sold for as little as US \$1.20 to work as domestic workers or prostitutes. Up to 20,000 children, some 10 years old, are sold each year by their parents and trafficked by unscrupulous brokers to work in cities across Ethiopia, the IOM added. The figures were announced as the Ethiopian government, the UN and the IOM launched a campaign to highlight the suffering endured by vulnerable children in this Horn of Africa nation. According to IOM, Internal trafficking of children in Ethiopia was one of the highest in the world. Majority of boys and girls ended up as domestic laborers, commercial sex workers, weavers or professional beggars. The parents are often deceived with promises of money or that the child will be educated. Traffickers pay around \$1.20 to \$2.40 for each child. The specific numbers were almost impossible to calculate due to the clandestine nature of the trade, but estimated that it could be up to 20,000 each year.

<http://www.irinnews.org/report/56772/ethiopia-campaign-launched-against-child-trafficking>

Child trafficking is a crime according to international law and a violation of children’s rights. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), Trafficking is a serious violation of children’s rights, including specifically their rights to be protected from exploitation, to remain with their family, to go to school, to be protected from sexual violence and to have time to play. Child trafficking violates many other rights promised to children in international law. In addition to the special rights guaranteed to children, of course, all children should also enjoy all the rights accorded to all human beings. The constitution of Ethiopia has ratified the Protocol to Prevent,

Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children adopted by the United Nations General Assembly pursuant to its Resolution No. 55/25 of 15 on November 2000. It is fair to say that a community in a country is vulnerable to child trafficking due to the existence of deep-rooted poverty and lack of knowledge about the issue of child trafficking itself. The exacerbated poverty especially among women and children and the lack of social and economic stability is always mentioned as a push factor for many Ethiopians (ILO, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Child trafficking has become an immense problem in Ethiopia. As a result of poverty, large numbers of Ethiopians are voluntarily trafficked, through illegal routes. They are mainly trafficked for household labour purposes. The challenge these migrants face during the journey is not the end but the beginning of the trauma. Even in the case they succeed to reach their destination and get a job, they are subjected to abuses such as long working hours, unbearable workload, restricted movement and isolation, inability to change employers, lack of leisure, denial of wages, and irregular payment of wages. (IOM, 2008)

There are two major migration routes in Ethiopia, according to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The first route is mainly taken by migrants coming from Jimma, Addis Ababa, Gojam, Gondar, Wello, Aresi, Welegga, and Nekimt. The second route is via the Moyale boarder that is travelled by migrants going to South Africa via Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana. Most of the migrants that choose this route are men from the southern region, which are the most densely populated areas of Ethiopia. Up to 30,000 birr is required for travel on this route.

Domestic child trafficking is also prevalent in the country. According to the preliminary interview conducted with one of the experts in Jimma town child and woman affairs office (children & woman affair before the preparation of the proposal for this study, child trafficking is prevalent mainly in two kebeles of Jimma town, which are Boche Bore and Hermata Merkato Kebeles. These two kebeles are the hub of business centers and hence, attract most of the labor migrants to the town including child labor. However, it is more sever in Bocho Bore kebele.

It is difficult to find data on domestic child trafficking in Jimma town and no prior study had been conducted. Tariku and Gudina (2014) conducted a research in Jimma Zone and tried to explore

human trafficking in four selected woredas which brought in to perspective the causes of human trafficking and tried to fill the information gap. In their study they mentioned human trafficking is prevalent in Jimma Zone than any other regions. Even if their research aspired to investigate human trafficking in the zone it entirely focus on adults (age >18). Elias also conducted a research on trafficking of Ethiopian women and girls to the Middle East which primarily focused on the main features and causes of trafficking of Ethiopian women and girls to the Middle East (Elias 2013). He discussed the extent of human rights violations that victims of trafficking encounter in the Middle East, the extent of anti-trafficking initiatives that had been made in Ethiopia. But his study focused on comprehensive assessment of the trafficking problem in Ethiopia with the attention placed on woman trafficked to Middle East for domestic purpose. A similar study was conducted by Selamawit on assessing the conditions that make Ethiopian rural woman and girls vulnerable at home and rural county in the Gulf Countries as domestic works focusing on factors that make them vulnerable to trafficking (Selamawit 2013). All of these studies have focused on international aspects of trafficking and have not provided information on domestic aspects of child trafficking. Thus, the aim of this research is to assess the effect, nature, underlying causes and consequences of child trafficking to Jimma town Bocho Bore Kebele in order to fill the information gap with respect to the study area.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective:

The general objective of this study is to understand the factors, process and consequences of Child Trafficking in Jimma town Bocho Bore Kebele.

1.3.2 Specific objectives:

- To investigate the process/mechanisms of child trafficking;
- To identify the socio-economic factors that make people to become vulnerable to child trafficking;
- To identify the consequences of child trafficking on the victims;
- To assess the attempts made by governmental and non-governmental organizations to overcome the problem of child trafficking;

1.4 Significance of the study

Due to the illegal nature of child trafficking it is hard to find sufficient data on the subject area and difficult to predict what the community's perception is about child trafficking at grass root level. Therefore, this research adds to the existing knowledge and provides a fair understanding of child trafficking to Jimma town Boche Bore kebele.

1.5 Scope of the Study

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), “a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. The focus of this study was on age group below 18 years. In addition, this study emphasized on Jimma town Boche Bore kebele. Thus the study had a limited scope in terms of its thematic focus and geographic coverage. This study focused on children trafficked in terms of the topic and it focused on Bocho Bore kebele in terms of its geographic coverage.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Victims of trafficking are a ‘hidden group’ that are difficult to access due to different factors such as cultural unacceptability of migration, Ethical issues to make interview directly with the child, clandestine and sensitive nature of trafficking in persons, and negative attitudes towards failed trafficking experiences. This is true not only for victims still living in exploitative conditions but also for returnees who were victims of trafficking. This fact put limitations in employing reliable sampling methods and involving only those who were accessed. In addition, Traffickers are not easily accessible and willing to provide information, since they resort to clandestine operation and due to fear of being reported to the police. Key informants on the operations of traffickers are also difficult to find. There will be thus only limited insider information regarding the operations of brokers and other traffickers.

Chapter Two

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Child

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), “a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. Although in reality most child protection workers consider that 18 should still be considered as the ‘ideal’ age for demarcating the end of childhood, the way this definition is written in the CRC is important, because in practice many countries have chosen to set the age of majority lower than 18.

This has important ramifications in relation to national legislation (for example in relation to migration or prostitution), although if a country is a State Party to ILO Convention No.182 and/or the Palermo Protocol then, in relation to trafficking specifically, they should be considering a child as anyone below the age of 18. These two international instruments do not allow any variance in the definition:

According to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999), No.182, “the term child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18”; According to the 2000 United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (known as the Palermo Protocol), “child shall mean any person under eighteen years of age” (ILO, 1999).

2.1.2 Child Trafficking

The UN Palermo Protocol, Article 3(a) defines trafficking in persons as: “...the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual

exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”. Article 3(b) explains that ‘consent’ – for example to take up work in prostitution – is irrelevant where any of the means set forth in 3(a) have been used; Article 3(c) explains that “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation” is considered to be trafficking even if none of the means set forth in 3(a) have been used. So, in short, the broadly agreed, concise definition of CHILD trafficking is the: *Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring for receipt of child for the purpose of exploitation* (UN, 2000).

So trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another – within a country or across a border – and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited. This exploitation can take many different forms but usually involves dirty, dangerous work for little or no pay, with inadequate rest time, no safety nets like health insurance or social assistance, and often with a degree of force or violence (IPEC, 2010).

Human trafficking, whether of children or of adults, is a gross violation of human rights. In the case of people who have not yet attained the age of majority, it additionally violates their rights as children, in particular their right to be protected from exploitation. On these points, there is universal agreement. As we explore the detail of child trafficking, however, it becomes clear that there is some variation in the way common concepts are interpreted or understood and that there are a number of different approaches to combat child trafficking. It is important to stress that these variations do not constitute disagreement. Rather they reflect differences in the mandates of agencies that combat trafficking or reinforce child protection, different legal and policy frameworks, and different developments and facets of child trafficking across and within countries and regions (ILO, 2005).

Child trafficking happens when a child is moved from one place to another – within a country or across a border — into a situation in which they are exploited, and this exploitation can take many different forms. The movement part of the trafficking ‘event’ accompanied by the action of someone who intends to exploit the child for profit is essential to the difference between child trafficking and migration into child labour. The movement away from home, local community, support and safety mechanisms into an environment where the child is isolated and manipulated

by others greatly increases the child's vulnerability and makes child trafficking a particularly despicable crime and a violation of their rights. Where legal migration channels are closed, difficult to take or not known to people who want to migrate for work, then illegal migration, people smuggling and child trafficking are more likely to happen. Exploitation is the other essential part of child trafficking. Trafficking is always made up of both movement and (the intention of) exploitation. If there is only movement and no (intent of) exploitation, then this is not trafficking. If there is exploitation but no movement, then this is not trafficking either. (ILO, 1999).

2.1.3 Is Child Trafficking something new?

As recently as the 1920s, selling or loaning children was regarded as an acceptable survival technique for poor families in many countries, from China - where boys and girls known as *mui tsai* were bought by rich families, nominally for adoption, but in practice to act as domestic servants. to Ethiopia , where the rural poor routinely sent their children off to the capital to work as unpaid or with little payment domestic servants for households slightly better off than themselves (this continues today; the child servants are known as *serategna*).

2.1.4 Child trafficking in Ethiopia

According to IOM, in Ethiopia children are being sold for as little as US \$1.20 to work as domestic workers or prostitutes. Up to 20,000 children, some 10 years old, are migrated each year by their parents and trafficked by unscrupulous brokers to work in cities across Ethiopia, the IOM added. The figures were announced as the Ethiopian government, the UN and the IOM launched a campaign to highlight the suffering endured by vulnerable children in this Horn of Africa nation. According to IOM, Internal trafficking of children in Ethiopia was one of the highest in the world. Majority of boys and girls ended up as domestic laborers, commercial sex workers, weavers or professional beggars. The parents are often deceived with promises of money or that the child will be educated. Traffickers pay around 10 to 20 Ethiopian birr (\$1.20 to \$2.40) for each child. We are talking about thousands of children each year. The specific numbers were almost impossible to calculate due to the clandestine nature of the trade, but estimated that it could be up to 20,000 each year (IOM, 2013).

2.1.5 Factors contributed to child trafficking

The patterns of child trafficking seen over the past two decades and the ways children are exploited today differ from the past in important ways. Firstly, the transport infrastructure has improved, with children as well as adults being moved long distances easily. Adults pretending to be their parents take children to the country where there is a demand for children (Iselin, 2013)

Secondly, various factors have increased the demand for children for sexual exploitation, both as young prostitutes and, even younger, for secret exploitation by pedophiles. The ease with which the citizens of wealthy countries can travel means that sex tourists fly to other continents to buy sex. However, they account for a relatively small proportion of the men who look for child partners when paying for sex. Along with the long-standing male interest in some cultures with ‘deflowering a virgin’, since the 1980s fear of HIV/AIDS has resulted in men in different continents preferring to pay for commercial sex with girls aged 15 or younger on the assumption that they are less likely to have caught HIV/AIDS than older women. In some cultures, there is even a mistaken belief that sex with a virgin will somehow cure HIV/AIDS (IOM, 2008).

Thirdly, computer technology and the Internet have revolutionized access to information. This allows would-be holiday-makers to view potential resorts; it also helps sex tourists choose the destination they prefer for purchasing sex with local people, including girls and boys. The Internet has precipitated a booming pornography, including child pornography, and has encouraged phenomenon that was already, in pre-Internet days, referred to as ‘mail order brides’. It has helped break down the barriers between nations, but in so doing it has facilitated exploitation and trafficking (US Department of State, 2004).

Fourthly, demand for ever cheaper products on the domestic and global market fuels a downward spiral in wages, sucking in child workers not only because they are cheap, but also because they are obedient. Children trafficked away from home often represent the cheapest and most malleable work force available. In addition to these new factors, the very meaning of the term ‘child trafficking’ has recently been redefined by the United Nations, with the result that cases which were known to be exploitative but not previously regarded as trafficking are now being relabeled, fueling concern that the number of children being trafficked is growing exponentially. Whatever the rate of growth, the situation around the world is extremely serious. It is aggravated by a

completely inadequate level of response by law enforcement agencies to the exploitation of children in their countries (both those who have been trafficked and others) (Iselin, 2013).

2.1.6 Migrant, prostitution and trafficking

At the beginning of the 20th Century, the concern of European governments about the recruitment of women and girls into prostitution in foreign countries resulted in a series of international treaties to end what was initially called the ‘White Slave Trade’ and later the ‘White Slave Traffic’. By the 1930s, treaties aimed at ending the recruitment of women and girls into prostitution used the word ‘traffic’ in English, while in French, Spanish and other languages they referred to ‘trade’, resulting in a confusion over terminology that continues today. From the end of the 1940s until the 1980s, the term ‘trafficking’, whether applied to adults or children, generally referred to their recruitment into prostitution, nowadays also referred to as ‘sex work’ and ‘commercial sexual exploitation’. They were considered to be victims of trafficking whether they were recruited into prostitution with their consent or against their will. Exploitation in the commercial sex business continues to be associated with many cases of child trafficking, especially of teenage girls, but in the course of the 1990s there came a creeping realization that girls, boys, and adults of both sexes were all being moved in large numbers, between countries and within their own countries, in order to be exploited in a range of ways, usually so that others could make money out of them (Hommes, 2004).

A recent report published by the United Nations (UN), *Abolishing Slavery and its Contemporary Forms* (2002), suggests that “The trafficking of persons today can be viewed as the modern equivalent of the slave trade of the nineteenth century.”

In the late 1990s the UN began discussing a new international treaty aimed at fighting cross border crime, including human trafficking. In November 2000 the UN General Assembly adopted the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* (the Trafficking Protocol), linked to the UN *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* which was adopted at the same time. The UN also adopted a *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*, trying to establish a distinction between migrants who are helped to cross frontiers illegally (‘smuggled’), and others trapped in some form of exploitation after being moved, usually after being coerced or tricked (‘trafficked’). The distinction was not helped by the

translators' decision to use the word meaning 'traffic' in French and Spanish to refer to 'smuggling of migrants' rather than to child trafficking.

In the definitions adopted by the UN in 2000, a distinction was made between the criteria for determining whether an adult had been trafficked and those for assessing the cases of children, who were defined by international law to include both adolescents and younger children. In the case of everyone under 18, the Trafficking Protocol asserts that any forms of recruitment amount to trafficking if the children or young people are subsequently subjected to various forms of exploitation judged to be abusive, whether the child involved is a helpless five-year old or a mature teenager.

2.1.7 Consequences of child trafficking

a. Trafficking as a violation of the rights of the child

All children should enjoy all the rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Trafficking is a serious violation of children's rights, including specifically their rights to be protected from exploitation, to remain with their family, to go to school, to be protected from sexual violence and to have time to play. When children are trafficked, they almost always end up in work that is dangerous to their health, safety and sometimes morals. They are not able to go to school and so lose the opportunity to improve their lives in the future. They are often cut off from their families and at risk of sexual abuse and other forms of violence. Apart from the dangers that a child faces while being trafficked and then being exploited, child trafficking violates many other rights promised to children in international law. In addition to the special rights guaranteed to children, of course, all children should also enjoy all the rights accorded to all human beings. Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) reminds us that "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude" and Article 1 is clear that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". By its very nature, child trafficking threatens these rights (UN, 2000).

b. Trafficking as a worst form of child labour

When children take up a job but have not yet reached the legal minimum age for work, this is considered to be 'child labour'. When they are employed in hazardous or other exploitative circumstances, such as slavery and slavery-like situations, in commercial sexual exploitation or illicit activities, they are in a worst form of child labour. Hazardous work - according to the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) - is "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children". Hazardous work is defined by each country, with government, workers' and employers' organizations in consultation developing a list of sectors (for example 'underground mining') or tasks (for example 'handling loads over 10 kilos') that constitute hazardous work. No child under 18 should be in a worst form of child labour. Children under 15 (or 14 in some countries) should not be in regular work, and children under (13 or 12 in some countries) should not even do light work according to ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age of employment (ILO 1999).

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

c. Trafficking as a criminal act and issue of national security

In international law and in most countries' national laws, trafficking is a criminal offence. It disrupts families and communities, earns profits for criminals and criminal networks. In relation to the exploitation of trafficked children, it also undermines financial structures and the national economy, since goods and services produced with trafficked labour are often from enterprises

working outside regulated markets. It destabilizes the workings of the regular labour market, under-cutting prices and wages and encouraging corruption and unfair practices.

In some parts of the world, there are insidious links between the trafficking of children and the drug trade. Children are trafficked into exploitation as drug couriers and dealers, and are often 'paid' in drugs in order that they become addicted and so entrapped. Such children are at high risk of other forms of violence and even murder. Because of the illicit nature of drug dealing and trafficking, children who are caught are more often than not treated as serious criminals whereas they are, in fact, in need of specialized help. (ILO 1930).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study is guided by integrating various sociological theories—Conflict perspective, structural functionalism and symbolic interactionism. Since the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, sociologists have vigorously developed a body of empirical studies that spurred the structural application of theories of crime. The intellectual crystallization of the novel theoretical perspectives of theories of crime is very complex. However, the general consensus is that none of these approaches is sufficient enough to singularly explain the totality of the phenomenon of crime. This is because where one theory explains the cause or origin of crime; others may be explaining the prevalence of crime. An important fact necessary to consider is the long tradition of sociological analyses of functionalist, interactionism and Marxist perspectives

2.2.1 The Functionalist Perspective

The functionalist perspective analysis of crime (child trafficking) emphasizes the acceptance that shared norms and values of the society form the basis of social order, and that when these norms and values are broken, the individual has committed a crime and so, a deviant. Such deviant is considered a threat to social order and should therefore be seen as a threat to the larger society. The social control mechanism, such as the police and the court are necessary to keep crime at check and protect social order. Finally, crime is an inevitable part of society and it has a positive function essentially because it suggests that something has gone wrong with the society. Emily Durkheim (Durkheim, 1964), a prominent member of this school of thought argues the presence and inevitability of crime in all aspects of social life. That crime is an integral part of all healthy

societies. It is inevitable because not every member of the society can be equally committed to the norms and values of the society. This is because individuals are exposed to different influences and circumstances. As such, they may not all be equally committed to conforming to the norms and values of society. Durkheim argues further that the function of punishment is not to stop crime but rather to maintain the strength in the collective sentiments expressed in the shared norms and values of society. This view was taken up and developed by Robert K. Merton, another notable member of the school (Merton, 1940)

Merton's social structure and anomie theory argues that society creates crime by identifying cultural goals and institutionalized means of achieving these goals. This is a value consensus meaning that all members of the society share this value system. By this, the society ends up creating five modes of behavior namely: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion. Conformity occurs when people accepts both the cultural goals and institutionalized means of achieving the goals. Such behavior forms the bedrock of social order. At the other extreme, rebellion rejects both the cultural goals and the institutionalized means of achieving the goals. Like Durkheim, Merton concludes that society itself creates the phenomenon of crime because since people are placed at different position in the social structure (for example, they differ in terms of social class) and different life chances to realize the shared value, there is the propensity for some people to reject the rules of the game and strive for success by other alternative means of crime. When the rules defining the means of achieving success are thus broken, the result is a situation which Merton calls anomie (Merton, 1940).

2.2.2 The Interactions Perspective

It explains the aspect of crime which has been largely ignored by the functionalist school. The interactionist perspective focuses on the interaction between the potential criminal and the agencies of social control which define him or her as criminal. The interactionist perspective also examines the importance of the meaning which the various actors bring into how and why certain individuals are defined as criminals and the effects of such definition upon their future actions. That the definition of crime is negotiated and formed in the interactions between the actors involved. Thus, the criminality of an act is not necessarily derived from the content of the act but the way people define and react to it. This view was further developed by Howard Becker's

labeling theory (Becker, 1963). Becker argues that the society is the creator of crime and it does so by identifying certain act as crime and thus creating a situation for the act to be committed. Then the society turns round to label those who commit these acts as criminals. The labeled individuals typically find themselves rejected and isolated by law abiding people. Rejection and isolation push stigmatized individuals toward people who share similar or some fate. Then they participate in a criminal sub- culture as a way of gaining emotional support and personal acceptance (Becker, 1963).

2.2.3 The Marxist Perspective

It sees the prevalence of crime from the materials basis of society. That capitalism is characterized notably by inequality in wealth and power between individuals and this inequality is the root cause of crime. The Marxist sees power as largely being held by those who own and control the means of production (the Bourgeoisie who are themselves the ruling class). That the capitalist society reflects the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and the definition of crime in general reflects and serve the interests of the ruling class. According to the Marxists, laws are not expressions of value consensus but rather a reflection of ruling class ideology and the general commitment to law on the part of the members of the society as a whole is an aspect of false class consciousness (Max, 1888).

A sociologist like Livingston worked on this ideological framework and adopted the concept of underclass. According to him, the underclass is similar to Marx's concept of proletariat. That the underclass experience material deprivation, Inequality, marginalization and social exclusion. His argument is that under class criminality is a consequence of materials deprivation, inequality, marginalization and social exclusion. That is to say, because of material deprivation, unequal access to opportunities, marginalization and social exclusion, there is a greater pressure on the underclass within the social structure to deviate and commit crime. So far, the theory of crime is not a single and all restricted theory. It has several ideological perspectives that allow wide application, relevance and acceptance of the act of trafficking in persons as a crime, immoral and as something strongly disapproved or which the society finds impossible to tolerate (Livingston, 1960)

Chapter Three

3. Research methods

3.1 Area of the study

The study was conducted in Jimma town Bocho Bore Kebele. The Kebele is surrounded by Ginjo Guduru, Aweitu Mendera, Bore and Hermata Merkato kebeles. It is known for its business activities, business like coffee house “*Jebena bete*”, small traditional liquor shops, grocery, restaurants, a number of retail and whole sale business. It is estimated that there are 46,000 population in Bocho Bore Kebele out of which male comprise 23,933 and female 22,067. Prior to this study I had interviewed Jimma town Children and Women’s Affairs Office. Becho Bore kebele is the hub of major transport center, small scale business activities and the demand for low cost labour is high. Children trafficked from neighboring towns such as Mizan, Ameya, Tercha, Waka, Wara, Welaita, Dedo, Seka and Sigo to Jimma Town. Most of the children are engaged in exploitative labor (Jimma town Children and Women’s Affairs Office).

3.2 Study Design

Qualitative method is used. In-depth interview and key informant interview were used to collect the mechanism and consequence of child trafficking and opinions about child trafficking. In-depth interview and key informant interview is also used to explore the phenomena of child trafficking from the perspective of local populations Using this method made it possible to gather data concerning the contextual factors contributed to child trafficking and their experience of the phenomena by exploring the opinion and perception of the children involved in the process and their families.

3.3 Data collection methods

The researcher employed in-depth interview and key informant interview. Key Informant/In-depth interview helped to obtain data in detail. In-depth interviews were held with the elders and victims. While key informant interview was held with Police Officers, Jimma Town Women and Children Affairs Office and Kebele Chairman, Jimma Town Social and Labour Affair Interview guides was used to collect the data.

3.4 Data Sources

The researcher collected both primary and secondary data to obtain full information about child trafficking. Primary data was collected directly from respondents such as victims, elders, police officers, experts and the community using in-depth interviews with the elders while key informant interview with Police Officers, Jimma Town Women and Children Affairs Office, Jimma Town Social and Labour Affairs and Kebele Chairman. Secondary data was collected from concerned relevant documents such as IOM, government reports, police records, other international organizations reports, journals and books.

3.5 Target Population

People involved in trafficking were not known or they were hidden populations. They perform all their activities in illegal and hidden way. This is because trafficking is criminal both at national and international level. This research targeted this hidden population and organizations that work to combat the problem. The target population was purposively selected to capture all the information.

According to Jimma town Children's and Women's Affairs Office, Bocho Bore and Hermata Merkato are the two kebeles where child trafficking is prevalent. These two kebeles are the hub of business and the place to where child trafficking mainly occurs.

Generally, the targeted populations of the study were elders, the community, the governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in combating child trafficking. The researcher conducted 5 in-depth interviews with elders and more than 10 victims. On top of that, key informant interview with Jimma Town Children and Women's Affairs Office & Jimma Town Social and Labour Affairs, 1 key informant interview with Bocho Bore kebele, 1 key informant interview with Compassion international Ethiopia, 1 interview with Child Sponsorship Project and 1 key informant with Oromiya Police Commission Jimma District Office.

3.6 Tools of data collection

The researcher used interview guide as a data collection instruments to obtain data required to meet the objectives of the research. Key Informant/In-depth interview was held with non-

governmental and governmental organization, police officers, victim and the elders. Interview guides was used to collect the data. The interview guide was prepared in English and translated to Amharic and Afaan Oromo the official and vernacular languages of the people's in the study sites.

3.7 Techniques of data analysis

The data collected using key informant and in-depth interviews was analyzed and presented, using thematic analysis. Primary and secondary data sources of information was used. One of the biggest challenges in the study of child trafficking is lack of reliable data. Although it has become a growing political priority internationally, it still remains true that only relatively few studies are based on extensive research. Often, it is based on anecdotal information. The problem is even more serious in many developing countries in general and Ethiopia in particular. Therefore, the result was analyzed by taking the data from in-depth interview and key informant interview coupled with literatures and documents from international organization such as IOM & ILO.

Chapter Four

4. Research Result and Analysis

4.1 The process of human trafficking

Under this section of the study, the routes and the strategies or mechanisms used by the brokers and the traffickers is analyzed. Key informant interview and other discussions with stakeholders who fight child trafficking portrays the existence and complex phenomena of child trafficking in the study area. Respondents claimed that the brokers use various strategies that influence people to decide to move. They stated that deceiving, motivating, indirect forcing and facilitating conditions for children to move to other places are widely practiced in hidden ways by brokers. Chains of brokers from Jimma having linkages at the places mentioned below facilitate the process by accepting broking fees. The majority of children were moved by brokers crossing from Mizan, Ameya, Tercha, Waka, Wara, Welaita, Dedo, Seka, Sigo Dawro and Keffa.

“My name is momina, I am 13 years old. I used to live with my parents and 6 of my siblings before my father passed away, who was a source of income. After the death of my father I quit school and my mom start a retailing business which cannot sustain us. It was at this critical moment this man/ broker show up and start to beguile me. I finally agree to pursue his counsel agreeing with a payment of 500ETB per month with a promise to continue my education. I went all the way Dedo to Seka to Jimma.

As it is clearly depicted in the above case, death of parent is one of the causes of child trafficking. Dedo, Seka and Jimma are the routes traffickers/ brokers use to transport these children.

Interview made with Jimma town Women’s and Children’s Affairs, Labor and Social Affairs Office revealed that the strategies the brokers use are very complex and change over time. The main strategies used are telling about good opportunities available in Jimma town, telling success stories of some friends or individuals went to Jimma and the thriving coffee business in Jimma and neighboring woredas. The persuasion and discussion are made at schools and different social or friendship gatherings. Peers and same sex groups play a pivotal role in persuading the children. The discussion continues for long and repeatedly until the group or individuals from the group decides to migrate. The discussion involves the purpose for travel, how to travel, and employment condition and sometimes the amount of money required to get a job in the town.

Brokers influence poor families and made them to dream about city life. According to the in-depth interview with elder, the family members, particularly the children, always discuss how to reach Jimma or Addis Ababa and enjoy the economic opportunities found there. Moreover, brokers make influence on children by deceiving and presenting false promises that their lives will become better in a short period of time if they migrate rather than staying in miserable situation.

According to the response from elders, brokers deceive children using enticing words like *“you would be hired to rich family they would raise you like their own children, pay your school fee, dress fancy cloths, and eat nice foods. You only work for few hours and when you complete school you buy your own house, marry and give birth to a child and you would have your own life.”* The elders also confessed children are not the only one who entangled by the treachery words of brokers. Brokers beguile poor farmers saying *“immediately when they land to Jimma your children would be employed in restaurant with good wage and they would start to send you money now and then, you would buy oxen and start rearing animals and you would no longer be poor.*

Another widely used recruitment technique is false promises as understood from the key informants. These include helping them to reach places of destination and getting employment in a short period of time, changing employers if they would not be happy with the working conditions. It is also vital to understand there are cases in which the victims or their families, in this case very poor, contact the brokers to get their children employed. After these victims employed, they are required most of the time to give their first salary to the brokers then starting from the second month the victims are forced by their families to send their wage.

As one of key informant explained, Oromia Police Commission Jimma District Office, Traffickers orient them to be careful in their entire process since there is possibility to be detained by police for questions and investigations in case suspected. This suspicion is common especially for people travelling with children.

According to Jimma town Women’s and Children Affair, Trafficking can take place on the entire month/ season but winter is a special time for trafficking especially after the month November because this time is a coffee season. So many people come to Jimma from the country side with children in this time, some adults may be backed to their home town to after the season is passed but children are deceived by what they see in the town and remain in this area.

Most of the children are engaged in petty trade, daily labour grocery begging. Male children are engaged in daily labour & petty trade.

4.2 Factors for child trafficking

As the key informant and in depth interview portray, child trafficking is seen as a socio-economic issue because women and children are characteristically dependent. More importantly, children are dependent in so many ways. Women and children are trafficked mainly for economic reasons.

The law of Ethiopia gives people the freedom to move either within or out of the country (FDRE, 1995). Despite this, many citizens of the country especially the children become victims of trafficking as information obtained from various sources cited in the background part of this study. The in-depth interviews and key informant interviews reveal that there are many reasons for the widespread of child trafficking in the study areas. These include parents' divorce, peer pressure, population growth, poverty/low living conditions, slow growth of income in the family and slow improvement of living conditions, family/relatives and friends influence, brokers' initiation, rumors about the improvement of life of those who arrived at Jimma.

Divorce: The collapse of family is the major cause. Parents argue over the issue of custody or guardianship. In the meantime, the child will run away from home. One of the key informant stated that when child's parents divorced most of the time the wife leave the house with their children and the husband bring his new wife to home. In rural areas women either don't know their right of ownership or the law is not strong enough, usually corrupted, to give the right justice. As a result, women and their children suffer injustice and are obliged to leave the house and temporarily stay with their relative. It is at this time of gloomy vicissitude, when there seems no hope, this brokers step in with their luring mouth and fill the wife and children with false promise and dire hope. Considering their situation, wife and children, no food to eat, no cloth to wear, no house to stay in so they will easily entrap by brokers snare.

According to community elders, peer pressure is one of the exacerbating factor for child trafficking. Friends who have left their families to city life sometimes came back to visit their families. If they observed any change in them, they assume the city life would be better than sticking around. Moreover, even those people who had come to visit their family mostly came with enticing invitation. They allure the country side children with the prospect of the city life and opportunities of work. They drift them to the cities in bribing them these ways. Oromiya Police Commission Jimma District Office stated that both licensed and unlicensed brokers migrate

children illegally. When they did this, most of the time they change the name and religion of children. This makes finding the child difficult for the family. Inspector from Oromiya Police Commission Jimma District Office reported *“I had been handling 2 children (1 male child age 18 and 1 female child age 15) missing cases named Mude and Tariku. These children were reported to us they had been missing for one year. I had been following their cases for the past 8 months and looking for these missing children from neighboring woredas. Finally, someone from kebele security office reported they had been working as a servant and carry boy in Jimma Town Bocho Bore Kebele. By the time the police found them her name was changed to Semira and her religion was changed from Christian to Muslim.”* The inspector reported the police encounter similar predicament more frequently in Jimma town in general and in Bocho Bore Kebele in particular.

Even if people usually observe different forms of harassments done to children, they fail to report those abuses because they do not want to be spotted with their neighbors. Sometimes, they overcome that reluctance and report the cases to the police. However, when they summon them to be witnesses, they usually refuse to do so. They choose to remain silent. In common sense, bringing a certain child from countryside for the expressed purpose of making her housemaid is considered to be legal. The community accepted that unanimously said the inspector from Oromiya Police Commission Jimma District Office.

Death of family/ spouse both or one of them and miscommunication with step-father or mother and early marriage is another reason. Brokers deceive them to come to town and work in different sectors especially as house maid or servants. They deceive them as they can get a good wage. The in depth interview I had with Alemitu, whose mother was dead, confirmed this.

“My name is Alemitu Kebede, I am 15 years old and I am from Mizan. I got lured by a woman neighbor during the funeral preparations of my mother. I was to escape and to be taken to Jimma where I was to be linked to another woman in Bocho Bore Kebele, Jimma as a domestic servant. I disappeared immediately after the burial. The woman said I would be paid 800ETB per month, continue my education at night session and I would be treated like a family. Paradoxically, I was engaged in hard labour that included; washing dishes, axing woods and domestic chores just to mention a few with no pay. To make matters worse the man of the house made sexual advances with me but I remained adamant. My attempts to ask for my money so that I could go back to school were met with death threats from my employer.

Another key informant interview disclosed, Jimma Town Social and Labour Affairs, Family poverty and cultural values as a cause of child trafficking. Family poverty: which resulted from large family size, small production farm land, very low asset base, land degradation, illiteracy, drought all these factors contribute to family poverty. The other main cause of child trafficking is cultural values. The target area culture encourages children to work to develop skills. Children are considered as assets to generate income in time of poverty. Children should, therefore, be given work at home early in life and be obliged to assist parents. Other reasons include educational problems, like distance from school, poor quality of education, over-crowding, inability to support schooling (food, uniforms, exercise books, school fees, etc.); the consequence of child trafficking.

Jimma Town Children and Women's Affairs Office spokesman stated Child trafficking and illegal migration have various consequences on the families and the victims. Female children are more vulnerable than male children. Their burden is twofold. Even if they both face exploitation, females are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and pregnancy and no one wants to employ them with their pregnancy as a result, they are pushed to live on the street with their child. Even if they want to return to their family they are ashamed of their pregnancy and remain on the street. Recently, Jimma Town and Women's Affairs Office had attempted to restore street children to their home. Out of the 135 children summoned and counseled 74 of them were female children. Also the 6 month police report in 2008 showed out of the 11 rape cases only 3 of them had settled and the rest is pending.

Rural girls are routinely exploited as domestic servants while many are sold off as prostitutes at ages as young as eight years old. Boys are also forced into labor in daily laborer, herding, petty trade, and street vending

Sexual exploitation is another consequence of child trafficking. The in-depth interview with Jimma Town Children and Women's Affairs depicts that sexual exploitation is not only from their employer but also from brokers. Not only female children are affected by sexual exploitation, male children also suffer the atrocious acts of homosexuality either from gangs, brokers or employers. On top of this both female and male children face labor exploitation, working on risky environment for health for example cleaning ditches, working on risky environment prohibited on labour proclamation, they are also exploited by gangs especially males. From age wise, children above 11 are very vulnerable to trafficking because they are physically stronger than children under the age 11.

Inspector from Oromiya Police Commission Jimma District, discuss the consequence of child trafficking including general child injuries and abuses like cuts, burns and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares. Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, drugs and alcoholism. Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks. Emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness and hopelessness. Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment. Lack of schooling results in missing educational qualifications and higher skills thus perpetuating their life in poverty.

4.3 Attempts made to overcome the problem

According to Oromia Police Commission Jimma District Office (OPCJDO), trafficked children in the study area are abused physically, mentally and emotionally. To curb the problem OPCJDO has been creating awareness at community level for parents through media, school and other social gathering in jimma town and woredas.

Two years ago, OPCJDO and child and women affairs office had attempted to restore the street children displaced due to child trafficking and other reason into their families. OPCJDO held a meeting for three days to counsel the victim. In addition, OPCJDO assign police to hand the victim to their respective parents. Among the 190 victim children, only nine of them were from the city of Jimma. The rest were from outside of the city. Instead of preventing the cause from the source the government has been treating the consequence which makes the problem to persist.

Despite all these efforts, the government does not fully uphold the minimum standards for the eradication of child trafficking. While the government has maintained anti trafficking law enforcement, it has mainly focused on transnational labor trafficking, neglecting local child trafficking for sex and labor exploitation. Rural Ethiopian girls are routinely exploited as domestic servants while many are sold off as prostitutes at ages as young as eight years old. Boys are also forced into labor in traditional weaving, herding, guarding, and street vending.(IOM,2008)

The government did not prosecute sex traffickers, including those responsible for subjecting children to prostitution. The government also did not demonstrate adequate efforts to investigate

and prosecute internal trafficking crimes nor did it support and empower regional authorities to effectively do so. There is lack of capacity to properly carry out investigations, effectively document cases, as well as collect and organize relevant data. The government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of public officials allegedly complicit in child trafficking offenses; however, corruption and official complicity in trafficking crimes remained a significant concern, inhibiting law enforcement action. (IOM, 2008).

Chapter Five

5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Discussion

Child movement from neighboring areas to Jimma, especially Bocho Bore kebele is related with a number of factors. The result of the study showed that the socioeconomic problems, divorce, early marriage, and peer pressure force children trafficked in large numbers from neighboring areas to Jimma town. This created fertile ground for traffickers and brokers to operate widely in the study areas and made children susceptible to traffickers and trafficking.

The findings of the study showed that the factors contributed to child trafficking range from personal factors to structural factors. The causes are many and interrelated. Divorce, socio economic hardship, family/ relatives and peer influence, success stories of some children reached Jimma Town and gained some benefits. Traffickers use the opportunity created by these factors and even initiate children to decide to migrate. The traffickers and brokers engage in such activities by integrating themselves with the community in hidden ways and hence it is difficult to detect and get information to detain them. Their persuasion strategies are deep rooted and complex. The facilitators include a number of groups—families, peers, brokers and various categories of the population. This made trafficking in the area very complicated.

The strategies traffickers use in influencing people decision to move and start travel varies and complex. They use persuasive mechanisms to initiate people to decide for migration. They made children to discuss the issue at school and at household level, use peer pressure as an instrument to persuade people and propagate about lucrative living conditions at city/ town. Persuasive instruments will replace by force after they left their area and worsened when they came to Jimma. Exploitation, rape and longtime working are victims suffer. They change their strategies from time to time and the changing strategies made people to see victims as they rationally decided to go and hide the activities of traffickers.

Traffickers also know the group they easily persuade. They mainly target children whose parents are poor and can be easily convinced due their poverty and vulnerability. As researches and UN

reports revealed, children and women, the poor and the youths are more targeted by traffickers (UNODO 2012; ILO 2006; IOM 2012). For instance, IOM offered assistance to 5498 trafficked persons worldwide in 2011 of which females and males constitute 62%) and 37% respectively (IOM, 2012). The findings of this research similar with that of these organizations mentioned above. Traffickers target poor, women and children more than other categories of the population. This is to avoid the probability of detention and reduce efforts to persuade them. Traffickers use complex methods to camouflage their trail like changing the name and religion of children, frequently changing their address, approaching victims through other person, changing their identity and other methods which make detention hard for police.

The other issue that is seen is measures taken to combat child trafficking. The result reveals that government has been taking measures that range from awareness rising to returning the victim to their parents. However, there is question on sustainability of measures and inability of government to change strategies with the changing strategies of traffickers. Lack of a place to temporally keep the victims in custody is another challenge. In addition, although the constitution and criminal code of the country criminalizes human traffickers, specific polices are lacked to deal with the problem. It is clear to see that instead of drying the cause from the root government had been treating the consequence which exacerbate and perpetuate the problem.

5.2 Conclusion

From the study it is concluded that child trafficking is widely practiced in the study area and people are aware of the fact that many children have become victims. It is the major challenging social problem of the study area, as many people have also the intention to move in this way despite its negative consequences and government's attempts to stop it.

Children, females and the poor are the major targets and more vulnerable to the problem than anybody else. The majority of the people are moved by brokers and some of them are traveled themselves.

Divorce, peer pressure, death of family, family poverty, cultural values, educational problem, distance from school, large family size, poverty/low living conditions, hopelessness to work and be improved in place of origin, family's/relatives' and friends' influence, brokers' initiation,

rumors about the success histories of those arrived at the place of destination are the major factors identified to force many people especially children to become victims of child trafficking and illegal migration.

Even if there is a proclamation to fight trafficking and smuggling, the Ethiopian government does not fully uphold minimum standards for the eradication of child trafficking despite making significant efforts to do so. While the government has maintained anti trafficking law enforcement, it has mainly focused on transnational labor trafficking, neglecting local sex and labor trafficking. In the study area, girls are routinely exploited as domestic servants while many are sold off as prostitutes at ages as young as eight years old. Boys are also forced into labor in petty trade, herding, carry boy, and street vending. The government did not prosecute sex traffickers, including those responsible for subjecting children to prostitution. The government also did not demonstrate adequate efforts to investigate and prosecute internal trafficking crimes nor did it support and empower regional authorities to effectively do so. There is lack of capacity to properly carry out investigations, effectively document cases, as well as collect and organize relevant data.

5.3 Recommendation

The ministry of justice issues a proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants, is prepared in consideration of the problems related to human trafficking especially, women and children's trafficking, and smuggling of migrants as it is becoming a very serious crime and increasing from time to time, resulting in grave violation of human rights, grief and suffering of citizens. In terms of sentencing, the proclamation further proposes that any person using fraudulent means to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person is punishable by imprisonment extending from 15 years to 25 years and a fine ranging from 150,000 Br to 300,000 Br. Similarly assisting and facilitating trafficking in persons will be punishable by 15 to 25 years imprisonment and a fine of 150,000 Br to 300,000 Br.

Strengthening penalties for sex trafficking and explicitly defining trafficking, including the trafficking of children victims, surface as major suggestions. It also called for nationwide improvement of the investigative capacity of law enforcement in order to ensure more prosecutions of internal child trafficking offenses.

Divorce, early marriage, peer pressure, cultural values, and lack of confidence to work and improve their socioeconomic status are the major reasons for many people particularly the youths to become victims of child trafficking. Therefore, it is important to focus on empowering women and provision of marketable skill trainings on off-farm activities and facilitating conditions so that they can get access to credits and saving facilities. Availability of credit service by itself is not sufficient. Accessibility to women and poor with entrepreneurial skill is necessary to enable poor families to engage in economically gainful activities and become able to fulfill the basic needs for their children as this is one of the major contributing factors to child trafficking as understood from the study.

Reference

- Elias, Ashene. 2013. "Trafficking of Women and Girls to Middle East." MSC Thesis, Public Policy, Central European University, Hungary.
- Enalke, M.E. and A.O. Olutayo. 2011. "Human trafficking in Nigeria: Implication for human immune deficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome pandemic." *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology* 3(11):416-422.
- ILO. 1930. "Forced Labour Convention." Geneva.
- ILO. 1999. "Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention." Geneva.
- ILO. 2005. "Child Trafficking Essentials." Geneva.
- ILO. 2009. "Operational indicators of trafficking in human beings." Geneva.
- ILO. 2011. Addis Ababa.
- IOM. 2008. "Assessment of Trafficking in Women and Children in and from Ethiopia." Addis Ababa.
- IPEC. 2008. *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy makers and practitioners*. Geneva: ILO.
- Iselin, B. November 2013. "Trafficking in Human Beings: New patterns for an Old phenomenon (Paper Presented to "Trafficking in Persons: Theory and Practice in Regional and International Cooperation")." Colombia.
- Jermey M., Willson and Dalton Erin. 2007. *Human Trafficking in Ohio: Markets, Responses, and Considerations*. RAND Corporation.
- Selamawit, Bekele. 2013. "The Vulnerability of Ethiopian Rural Women and Girls." MSC Thesis, Humanities and Social Science, Uppsala University.
- Tariku, Ayele and Abashula Gudina. 2014. "Exploring Human Trafficking in Four Selected Woredas of Jimma." *Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE & CULTURE*.
- Terre des Hommes, International F. May 2004. "Kids as Commodities? Child Trafficking and What to do about it." Germany.
- UN. 2000. "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children."

UN. 2000. “UN protocol to prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in person, especially Women and Childeren, Supplementing the United Nations convention Against Transactional Organized Crime.”.

US Department of State. 2004. “Trafficking in Persons.”.

Yoseph, Endeshawe, Gebeyehu Meberatu, and Reta Belete. n.d. “ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN AND FROM.” Addis Ababa.

Annexes

Annex I. Data collection tools Annex I (a). Check list for interview with community leaders, Kebele administration and different social, religious and community groups.

How do you describe/explain child trafficking in the area?

Are people aware of the social problem of child trafficking?

Who are the victims/risk and vulnerable children in terms of gender, ethnicity, living area and situation, etc.?

What factors contribute to child trafficking?

Who are the persons involved in trafficking? Profile of persons involved in trafficking.

Who is involved in the recruitment and transportation process?

What methods are used to recruit?

What routes and transportation are used?

Which are the most common destination points?

If there are any factors related to culture and social obligation behind the recruiting and trafficking of children?

Who benefits from the process? Trafficked children? Their parents and relatives agencies and brokers? What are the benefits?

Whose decision matters on trafficking? (That of agencies, parents, trafficked persons, relatives...?)

What are the consequences of child trafficking?

Living and working conditions of children trafficked to destination places? If there is a difference in their treatment, economic gain, etc... from place to place?

Whether or not there is public awareness about the situation of trafficked persons at the place of origin, transit and destination.

If traffickers and the community know about the illegal nature of child trafficking and labour exploitation? If they are aware, justifications given for its continuity.

If the practice slowed down recently and factors for its decrease or increase?

Solutions proposed to address the problem at the place of origin and destination?

Possible contribution of the community at place of destination and origin to address the problem?

Annex I (b). Interview guide for key informants

1. Introduction

The overall objective of this research is to provide information on child trafficking for labour purposes, focusing on labour trafficking with particular emphasis on domestic workers going out and coming to Jimma. This questionnaire is designed to solicit key information from institutional stakeholders engaged in the prevention of trafficking in women and children, provision of protection and assistance to victims, as well as networking and coordination.

2. Informant profile

2.1. Personal information

2.1.1. Name of Respondent [Optional]

2.1.2. Sex: Male ___ Female ___

2.1.3. Age: _____

2.1.4. Educational Background:

2.1.5. Official capacity/title within the represented institution: _____

2.1.6. Duration of engagement with the institution represented: _____

2.2. Institutional information [Please attach institutional brochure or similar document if available]

2.2.1. Name of institution: _____

2.2.2. Sector/Status: Governmental: ___ Local NGO: ___ Inter-Governmental: ___

International NGO: ___ Mass-Based Organization: ___ Other [please specify]:

2.2.3. Level of operation: International ___ National [more than one national regional state] ___ Regional [more than one locality within one regional state] ___ Local ___

2.2.4. Thematic focus/mandate: [may be more than one] Trafficking ___ Women ___ Children ___ Other [please specify]:

2.2.5. Strategic focus/mandate Prevention: ___ Protection: ___ Rehabilitation: ___ Coordination: ___ Monitoring/regulatory: ___

3. Information on trafficking children

3.1. Awareness, Prevalence and magnitude

3.1.1. Do you believe there is awareness of the existence of child trafficking as a social problem?

Yes: _____ No: _____ If yes, how is it manifested

3.1.1. Do you consider trafficking in children a major socio-economic issue in your area/level of operation? Yes: ___ No: ___ If yes, why? If not, why not?

3.1.2. How would you rate the prevalence of trafficking in children in your area/level of operation in relation to recurrence of the problem, number of affected groups/persons, and impact? Very high: ___ High: ___ Medium: ___ Low: ___ Very low: ___

3.1.3. What type of trafficking in children do you believe is most prevalent in your area/level of operation? Rural-urban within the same region: ___ In-country trafficking across two or more regions: ___

3.1.4. Which purpose of trafficking in children do you believe is most prevalent in your area/level of operation? Household employment: ___ Agricultural labor: ___ Traditional weaving: ___ Commercial sex work: ___ Begging: Other [please specify]:

3.1.5. Do you know of localities especially identifiable as places of origin, routes, or destinations for trafficking in children? If so, please enumerate [please provide available details as to the role of localities as places of origin, routes, or destinations for trafficking in children as well as the possible reasons]:

3.2. Profile of victims and perpetrators

3.2.1. Does your institution collect data on the incidence of trafficking in children in your area/level of operation? Yes: ___ No: ___ [Please attach available information]

3.2.2. If yes, does the data include time-series and disaggregated information on victims and perpetrators? Time-series [collected/organized periodically, e.g., annual]: ___ Disaggregated by age: ___ Disaggregated by sex: ___ Information on victims: ___ Information on perpetrators: _____

3.2.3. Do you have any information on the number and situation of children repatriated from Jimma or other destination points? Yes: ___ No: ___

3.2.4. If yes, please provide details [including information from sources other than your institution]:

3.2.5. How would you describe a typical victim of trafficking in children in terms of age, sex and place of residence? Age: ___ Sex: ___ Educational level: ___ Place of residence: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.2.6. What do you think are the factors enhancing the vulnerability children for trafficking for labor exploitation? [please rank and identify most vulnerable groups across selected factors] Age: ___ Sex: ___ Educational level: ___ Place of residence: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.2.7. How would you describe a typical perpetrator of trafficking in children in terms of relationship with the victim? Family member or relative: ___ Friend or acquaintance: ___ Neighbor or community member known to the victim: ___ Stranger to the victim: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.2.8. How would you describe a typical perpetrator of trafficking in children in terms of role?

a. Recruitment:

b. Transportation:

c. Exploitation:

d. Other [please specify]:

3.2.8. What are the strategies used by traffickers/ perpetrators to traffic children?

3.2.9. What are the trafficking routes used by trafficker/ broker?

3.3. Causes

3.3.1. What are the major push factors making children vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [please rank if more than one] Poverty: ___ HIV/AIDS: ___ Early marriage/abduction/other harmful traditional practices: ___ Lack of information: ___ Lack of/inaccessible social services [e.g. education, health]: ___ Lack of/inaccessible/weak legal institutions: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.3.2. What are the major pull factors making children vulnerable to trafficking in your area/level of operation? [please rank if more than one]

a. Demand for cheap household help in towns/cities:

b. Demand for cheap labor in agriculture:

c. Demand for cheap labor in manufacturing/services:

d. Other [please specify]:

3.3.3. Do you see any discernable trends in push and pull factors making children more or less vulnerable to trafficking? Yes or No If yes, please describe: Push factors and pull factors:

3.3.4. Have you surmised any trend or pattern in terms of timing of trafficking, methods/techniques used by traffickers and identity of victims? Yes: ___ No: ___ If yes, please describe:

3.3.5. How do you think is trafficking in children for labour exploitation perceived in communities? Encouraged: ___ Discouraged: ___ Tolerated: ___ Reported as a crime: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.4. Exploitation

3.4.1. What are the recognized types of labor exploitation that victims face /forced into nationally and Jimma? [please enumerate]:

3.4.2. Which type of abuse and exploitation is most prevalent among victims of trafficking in children for labor exploitation? [please rank if more than one] Physical abuse: ___ Economic exploitation: ___ Isolation: ___ Emotional abuse/threat: ___ Sexual abuse: ___ Confiscation of documents: ___ Other [please specify]:

3.4.3. Which group of victims of trafficking in children are most vulnerable to the identified forms of abuse and exploitation? [Please indicate the most vulnerable groups in terms of age, sex, and types of exploitative labor, e.g. household, agricultural, etc...]

a. Physical abuse:

b. Economic exploitation:

c. Emotional abuse/threat:

d. Isolation:

e. Sexual abuse:

f. Confiscation of documents:

g. Other [please specify]:

4. Responses to trafficking in children

4.1. Prevention of trafficking in children

4.1.1. Does your institution undertake interventions/programs/projects directed at preventing trafficking in children for purposes of labor exploitation? Yes: ___ No: ___

4.1.2. If yes, please describe [please attach brochure or other documents on intervention profile]:

a. Core objectives:

b. Targeted children:

c. Profile of beneficiaries [please disaggregate by year, age, sex, etc...]:

d. Strategies:

4.1.3. Are there any other governmental or non-governmental institutions engaged in similar activities in your area/level of operation? Yes or No If so, please enumerate [please indicate name, type/status, and strategies]:

4.1.4. What are the challenges and gaps in the prevention of trafficking in child in your area/level of intervention? [please enumerate]:

4.1.5. Recommended measures to address gaps and challenges]:

4.2. Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in children

4.2.1. Does your institution undertake interventions/programs/projects directed at protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in children for purposes of labour exploitation? Yes: ___ No:

4.2.2. If yes, please describe [please attach brochure or other documents on intervention profile]:

a. Core objectives:

b. Targeted women and children:

c. Strategies:

d. Services made available to victims:

e. Profile of beneficiaries who have accessed the available services [please disaggregate by year, age, sex, etc...]:

f. How are victims of trafficking identified? [please describe process]:

4.2.3. Are there any other governmental or non-governmental institutions engaged in similar activities in your area/level of operation? Yes or No. If so, please enumerate [please indicate name, type/status, and strategies]:

4.2.4. What are the challenges and gaps in the provision of protection and assistance to victims of trafficking in children in your area/level of intervention? [please enumerate]:

4.2.5. Recommended measures to address gaps and challenges]:

4.3. Coordination and networking

4.3.1. Do you have government, non-government and community partners?

4.3.2. If yes, please enumerate [specify role]:

a. Government partners:

b. Non-government partners:

c. Community partners:

4.3.3. Are there coordination and networking mechanisms organized around trafficking in children in your area/level of operation? Yes or no.

4.3.4. If yes, are there any:

a. Sector level consultation arrangements/forums: ____

b. Jointly undertaken interventions: ____

c. Referral arrangements for the provision of integrated services: ____

d. Regular experience sharing forums/mechanisms: ____

e. Other [please specify]:

4.3.5. If yes, what, if any, is the role of your institution in the coordination of preventive and protection services made available to victims of trafficking in children? Please describe briefly:

4.3.6. What are the challenges and gaps in coordination and networking in the response to trafficking in children in your area/level of intervention? [Please enumerate]:

4.3.7. Recommended measures to address gaps and challenges]: