

Assessment of Causes and Consequences of Child Labour Trafficking, The Case of Wolaita Sodo Town, SNNPRS, Ethiopia

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Abstract

Even if child labour trafficking Labour is illegal, now a days, it is becoming the structural part of many economies both in formal and informal sectors and also it has been received a little attention by different scholars. This is what motivated the researchers to conduct research on assessment of causes and consequences of Child labour Trafficking, the case of Wolaita Sodo Town. The researchers were employed mixed type of researcher design to achieve planned objective and both primary and secondary sources of data were used to gather sufficient data. The primary data was collected by schedules questionnaires and semi-structured interview method of data collection used because they helps the research to react to and report subtle aspects of events and behavior as they occur and collected data were analyzed and summarized by use of frequency, percentage and presented by using table. In addition, to test significance of collected data Chi square and t-Test were employed. The finding of study shows that poverty, family breakdown, looking, searching for job and ill treatment of guardians were identified as a major causes of child labour trafficking has significant value at ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the study shows that children who lost either of their parents by death highly exposed to child labour trafficking and the children after they took to other places they engaged in various activities which expose them to various abuses include hotel waiter, shoe shining, lottery selling, wood working and garage. Furthermore, the finding of the study indicates that child labour trafficking resulted to unwanted pregnancy, drugs and alcoholism, rape and prostitution, deprivation of family love and affection, and lack of school. In order to minimize the child labour trafficking the government should pay attention to child migrants and create awareness among parents and community about impacts of child labour trafficking on children particular and on the world as a whole.

Keywords: Child Labour, Causes, Consequences, Wolaita sodo

Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Child labor trafficking around the world is becoming a structural part of many economies in both formal and informal sectors. Trafficking is a crime that violates the universal rights of all persons to life, liberty, and freedom from slavery in all its forms. Trafficking undermines the basic need of a child to grow up in a protective environment and the right of children to be free from sexual abuse and exploitation (ILO, 2002).

Child labor remains a globally widespread, complex and multi-faceted phenomenon. A recent estimate of the International Labour Organization is that worldwide over 350 million children work (ILO, 2004). That means that over one fifth of the world's children aged 5-17 years are exploited in child labour of different forms. Of these 218 million child laborers, 126 millions are engaged in hazardous work. The Asian-Pacific region continues to have the largest number of child workers, 122 million in total. It is followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (49.3 million) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5.7 million). Due to data gaps there are no new estimates for the Middle East and North Africa and the group of industrialized countries (ILO, 2004). Still large numbers of children toil in appalling conditions and are ruthlessly exploited to perform dangerous jobs with little or no pay, and as a result of these conditions, oftentimes suffer severe physical and emotional abuse (Weston, 2005).

In Africa, there are no clear estimates of the number children's trafficked. But, according to UNICEF report (2004), it is estimated that 2,000-6,000 young girls aged 14-18 years are trafficked to Italy annually. GTZ report (2003), indicates that the trafficking in east Africa occurs at two levels. Firstly, there is internal trafficking of children and young women from rural to urban areas for domestic work and prostitution. Secondly, on an external (international) level, there is trafficking of women to other countries include Middle East and Europe for prostitution and labor.

Child labour refers situations where children are actually doing work either in industries or occupations where the child is below the established minimum age which contravenes the ILO Conventions No. 138 on Minimum age of employment and Convention No. 182 on the worst of child labour. It also includes, Children who try to earn their living either paid employment or engage in small business activities opened by the children themselves or working for the benefit of adults who exploit them. These include those children working in hazardous work environment, in exploitative, work for long hours or work in activities that require intense physical effort, and work in servitude. Thus, the main concern is not on child work as such, but rather the concern is on those activities that are detrimental to children's physical and mental development. Heavy work at an early age has a direct deterring effect on children's physical and mental development. Physical, children are not fit to long hours of strenuous and monotonous work (ILO, 1999).

Ethiopia has ratified the UN Convention on the right of the child and included provisions in her constitution on the basic rights and privileges of children's. Ethiopia also has signed the ILO Convention on required minimum age (No. 138) in 1999. The labour proclamation of Ethiopia (No., 42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years is also subject to certain conditions such as maximum of seven working hours per day, prohibition of overtime work, night work and provision of weekly rest and public days (Negara Gazeta, 1993).

Even if Ethiopia ratified UN Convention, child labor trafficking problem is common in Ethiopia. According to Ethiopia Child labour survey report (2001), children are engage in economic activities and non-economic activities not compatible with their age in both the urban and rural areas. In rural areas, child work is perceived as an unavoidable or even necessary part of children's socialization process. Children are commonly involved in domestic chores and are supposed to assist in manual labor in the agricultural sector such as attending domestic animals, weeding and harvesting. In the urban areas, children often forced into labor due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family member to contribute to household income..

The studies conducted by MOLSA (2006), stated the lure of prosperity and financial security for young girls established a fertile ground for trafficking of women, children and several young girls have fallen in prey to the vice of those who have authority over them. The Children's who are the victims of trafficking were under the hazardous forms of labor include commercial sex, domestic labor, commercial agriculture, drug trafficking and urban informal sectors activities including street children and other forms of exploitation including child sacrifice and early arranged marriages. In turn, this form of labor has an adverse effect on children's physical, mental, psychological, health and the overall welfare of society.

Moreover, the growing number of trafficked children also affects the overall social and economic activity of society. So, the society can only get the expected benefits, if their children are properly grown otherwise society will not gain future substantial benefit. This ongoing problem leads the country to endless chain of economic and social problems. However, the study conducted by the various organizations and individual researchers illustrate only the working condition of trafficked children at work place and the payment made to them at work instead of identifying root causes and consequences of child labor trafficking.

Thus, this research was intended to fill these gaps and identified different causes and consequences of child labor trafficking in Sodo Town and forwarded some recommendation on how to overcome these problems.

2. Review Related Literature

2.1.1. The Concept of Child Labour trafficking

There is no single universally accepted way to define 'child labor'. Concepts and definitions are varied and sometimes vague. It is argued that child labor is complex phenomenon that a single definition that captures all its faces is simply not possible (Basu, 1998). There are differences in concepts and definitions even between key organizations working on the issue of child labor (Chaubey et al, 2007). For instance, the World Bank describes child labor as a serious threat from the point of view of harm it can do in long term national investment. The ILO relates the phenomenon to the harm done to children by their current engagement in certain types of economic activity (ILO, 2004). UNICEF (2005) defined as the issue goes beyond the concerns of investment or its relation to economic activity, and includes several aspects of domestic work which conflicts with the best interests of the child.

The term child labor is also defined as work that deprives their childhood, their potential and dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. Moreover, it interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school and by obliging them to leave school prematurely or by requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work (ILO, 2004).

2.2. Causes of Child labor Trafficking

A long list of factors can made regarding reason why children in Ethiopia have been trafficked. The outstanding causes that forces children's into labor market includes poverty, HIV/AIDS, family disintegration, migration, high fertility and lack of opportunity for schooling, and contact and wears (UNICEF ,2004).

2.2.1. Poverty

Ethiopia as one of the poorest country in the world which suffers from socio-economic and political problems that primarily embedded with the extreme poverty in which it has been trapped in its long history. The need to supplement family to be self-reliant, to pay school fees and homelessness have contributed to push children into trafficking that is characterized by exploitation and denial of basic rights of the children. Trafficking of children in the cities to work as domestic servants early stems from the long history of African tradition of parents from poor rural families sending the children to go live and work in urban centers. This was considered as a form fostering arrangement, but the practice has been exploited by traffickers leading to an increase in the number of children engaged in child domestic labor. It is the normalization of this cultural tradition of child domestic labor

target barriers to ending this form of trafficking (WHO, 2004 and ILO, 2002.P 61-63).

2.2.2. Impact OF HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a significant problem in each of the East African countries and is closely related to trafficking, as many trafficked women and girls suffer rape and forced unprotected sex and thus are vulnerable to HIV. Generally, sex workers in East Africa are already very well informed about risks of HIV infection due to information provided by NGOs (Gawaya, 2002). The inference here is that children will continue to be orphaned in the future unless further cautions are made in reducing the HIV prevalence. The traditional extended family system that had absorbed the brunt of this impact is slowly losing meaning, given the fact the majority of who care for orphans are old and live below the poverty line making children far worse off and more vulnerable to trafficking by exploiters (UNAIDS, 2004)

2.2.3. Family problems and /or disintegration

The family disintegration in form of separation, divorce, death or absence of either parents live and different other reason make children the victim of the problem (Habitamu, 1996).

2.2.4. Migration

Difficulty to the pressure on the farm land within rural areas caused by rapid growth of population and lack of basic social services especially education enforce large number of children and pull factors which are interrelated that exacerbate the migration of child rent from rural to urban centers were they exposed to exploitative working conditions (UNICEF, 1996).

2.2.5. High fertility

High fertility rate facilitates child labor restacking. Many rural females have more children beyond the available resources to support. As a result, parents simply give their Childs to traffickers to work at the agreed monthly wages (UNICEF, 1996).

2.2.6. Conflict and War

Increased conflicts and wars led to sizable number of children trafficked and on involved in combat (UNICEF 2014).

2.2.7. Inadequate information

The Parents and children's have no adequate knowledge about the child trafficking. Because of this children are simply send away from their parent were the traffickers migrate them to place want the children to work. Others factors that facilitate child trafficking include attraction of higher standards of living elsewhere, lack perceived of employment opportunities, organized crime, political instability and armed conflicts are cause that exacerbate child labor trafficking (UNICEF, 2004).

2.3. Consequences of Child labour trafficking

The different literature has revealed that children who are trafficked go through horrible conditions at the prance of exploitation. It also shaves that various jobs expose children's premature body wide of complaints.

2.3.1. Physical and health effects

The majorities of jobs that children's do are harm to their physical development and even cause physical deformities after they trafficked from home place. In this regard children engaged in housed holds fen cants, garages, woods, daily labors and others without protective wears which in turn results in physical and psychological effect on children's (WHO, 2004).

2.3.2. Sexual exploitation

The study on trafficked children for the purpose of sexual exploitation indicated that variety of result of sexual exploitation include long term emotional, behavioral, social and sexual problem. Children involved in commercial sexual exploitation experience physical harm that means rape, beating and assault by client's partners and HIV/AIDS (ILO, 2004).

2.3.3. Children domestic labor

As indicated, trafficked girls are far more affected than boys both in terms of rehabbers as well as security of conditions they undergo. As the study conducted by ILO (2004: 37) indicated children involved in domestic labor perform physical tasks including washing, looking, fetching water, gate keeping, looking after animals, taking and collecting children from school, laundry work, collecting fire wood, cultivating garden and others.

2.3.4. Fishing and Agriculture

ILO IPEC (2005) cited that a number of health hazards including drowning, promiscuity and vulgar language risks of armed robbery and working during dully nights all the lake. In the agricultural sector children work without protective gear and working in the morning in very cold conditions. In additional to this children risk of sexual have harassment, defilement, STDs, early pregnancy.

2.3.5. Early marriage, slavery and servitude

Early Child marriage is most prevalent form of child sexual abuse and exploitation. Its harmful consequence includes separation of children's from family at early age, denies freedom to interact with peers and participation in community activities, and it can jeopardize the opportunity to education. Child also result in bounded labor or

involvement, commercial sexual exploitation flow and violence against the virtues (UNICEF, 2000)

3. Material and Methods

3.1. Research Design

In order to achieve purpose of the study the researcher was employed mixed type of research design. Because, the mixed type of research design help the investigators to deal with making specific predication by narrating facts and characteristics of individuals, groups, or situations. Mixed research design has complementary strength and non-overlapping weakness. As note by Greene et al (1989) there are five major rationales for conducting mixed research design: triangulation, complementarities, initiation, development and expansion. Thus, As the researcher went to deal with situations which cause child labor trafficking, the researcher was used the mixed type of research design to make the research open to respondents and enable the researcher to learn about the knowledge, attitudes and experience of respondents regarding child labour trafficking.

3.2. Sources of Data

The study was used both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data are the data that collected from respondents through questionnaires and interviews, while secondary data was collect from texts, reports, publications, written documents, internets and others.

3.3. Target population, sampling technique and sample size

The target populations of the study were the children in Sodo Town employed in different activities that expose them to child labor trafficking. But, the area under the study was broad difficult to cover in such limited time. So, by using cluster sampling the researcher divided the town in to three sub-cities. Then, the researcher randomly selecting one kebele's from each sub-city. In these three selected kebeles there were 426 children's. From selected Kebeles researcher selected sample by using convenience sample because it is difficult to obtain child by using other sampling technique.

3.3.1. Sample Size determination

Prior to the determination of sampling method and sampling techniques, the researcher has conducted an investigation on three sub-cities that are found in Wolaita Sodo town. There are 11 kebeles in these three sub-cities. After several observations or visits to the sites, the researcher has come to know the sample for the purpose of the study. During the investigation, the researcher found that there are 1560 working children that are engaged in different types of activities in Wolaita Sodo town (S/N/N/P/R/Wolaita Zone Women, Child and Youth affairs department, 2015). From those 11 kebeles the researcher was selected randomly three kebeles from three sub-cities and there were 426 child labors in those selected kebeles. The researchers were selected 84 children out of 426 by using the following formula and convenience sampling technique was also used to collect data from child and around 2 officials were selected purposively for key informant interview (*Zonal* office of Child, Youth and Women).

These includes child who works for pay in public gathering places (in market places, bus stations, etc); private organizations (hotels, garages, restaurants, wood works, shops, shoeshine boy etc); and in the homes of individuals (cooking food, taking care of children, etc).

The researchers were determined sample size by using Yemane (1967), sample determination formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} = \frac{426}{1+426(0.1)^2} \approx 84$$

as follows:

| S.No. | Sub- city | Selected kebele's | No. of children | Selected sample | % |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| 1 | Mehal sub-city | Wadu | 120 | 24 | 28.6 |
| 2 | Merkato sub-city | Kera | 164 | 33 | 38.1 |
| 3 | Arede sub-city | Selam | 142 | 28 | 33.3 |
| | | Total | 426 | 84 | 100 |

3.4. Data collection tools and procedures

The primary data was collected by schedules questionnaires and semi-structured interview method of data collection used because they helps the research to react to and report subtle aspects of events and behavior as they occur. To collect the sufficient data, four enumerators were trained and collected data from the respondents. The secondary data were collected from both published and unpublished sources.

3.5. Data processing, Analysis and presentation.

The collected data were presented through the using of both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Because, both of them were helps the researcher to put data in formal, understandable and precise manner. The data

collected from primary sources using variety of methods and techniques were organized, tabulated, and analyzed in sub-sections based on their similarities. In addition, to determine significance of data Chi-square test and t-Test was employed

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Demographic Analysis

In this section an attempt was made to overview the demographic characteristic of the children who are trafficked and as well as those who were under child labor.

Table 1: General characteristics of the respondents

| No | Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % |
|----|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Age | 7-13 | 52 | 62.5 |
| | | 14-18 | 32 | 37.5 |
| | | Total | 84 | 100 |
| 2 | Sex | Male | 54 | 65 |
| | | Female | 30 | 35 |
| | | Total | 84 | 100 |
| 3 | Educational status | 0-4 | 31 | 37.5 |
| | | 4-8 | 42 | 50 |
| | | 9-12 | 11 | 12.5 |
| | | Total | 84 | 100 |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

The age of respondents ranges from 7-18 years with a high proportion (62.5%) of sample children in the age group of 7-13 and followed by 14-18 age group 37.5%(32). The data on age of respondents shows that the overwhelming majorities who have exposed to child labor was found 7-13 age groups. This is agreeing with reports of Ethiopia Central Statistics Authority that in Ethiopia many children are put to work at a very early age (CSA, 2001). The data on gender of respondents reveals that the majority children who participate in the study are male (65%) while female constituted a small proportion of the total (35%) respondents. Table 1

The data collected on educational status respondents depicts that the most of children exposed to child labor trafficking were those who have dropped their school from grade 4-8 with high proportion(50%) followed by 0-4 grade (37.5%). The result of interview with Wolaita Zone Women, child and Youth affairs department also shows that most of the children exposed to labor trafficking victim are those who dropped their primary and second cycle school due to different factors like lack of essential materials to attend school and death of parents and poverty were major factors enforce children to labor trafficking.

4.2. Place of their Born

Table 2: Place of born of the sample respondents

| Place of born | Frequency | % |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|
| In Sodo town | 22 | 25 |
| Out of Sodo town in the zone | 62 | 75 |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

Source: survey questionnaire, 2015

As it is depicted on table 4.2, the majority 68.75% (57) of children those exposed to child labor were came from outside of Sodo town and rest 25% (22) were born in the town. This implies that the most of children highly exposed to child labor trafficking are those who came from outside Sodo town.

4.3. Causes of Child labor trafficking

As depicted on table below most of children exposed to child labor trafficking because of poverty (78.6%), family breakdown (83.3 %), to escape ill-treatment of guardians (69.1%), looking for Education (64.5%) and remaining (66.7%) replied searching for jobs. The chi-square analysis also confirmed poverty ($X^2=27.429$, $p < 0.05$), family breakdown ($X^2=34.714$, $p < 0.05$), ill-treatment of guardians ($X^2=12.190$, $p < 0.05$), looking for educations ($X^2=6.857$, $p < 0.05$) and searching for jobs ($X^2=9.333$, $p < 0.05$) were the major factors that push child to labor trafficking. The finding is concurs with study on situation Analysis of Child Labour in Ethiopia (2009), poverty and aspiring for getting better chances of education are the prominent factor for exposing children for extreme forms of labor exploitations regardless of their sex and age.

Table 3: Causes of child labor trafficking in Wolaita Sodo town

| Causes | Alternatives | Frequency | % | X ² | P-value |
|---|--------------|-----------|------|----------------|----------|
| Poverty | Yes | 66 | 78.6 | 27.429 | .000* |
| | No | 18 | 21.4 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| Family breakdown | Yes | 70 | 83.3 | 34.714 | 0.000* |
| | No | 14 | 16.7 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| Rural urban migration | Yes | 50 | 59.5 | 3.048 | 0.081*** |
| | No | 34 | 40.5 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| To escape ill treatment of the parents/guardian | Yes | 26 | 30.9 | 12.190 | 0.000* |
| | No | 58 | 69.1 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| Conflict and wars | Yes | 44 | 52.4 | 0.190 | 0.663 |
| | No | 40 | 47.6 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| Looking for Education | Yes | 30 | 35.7 | 6.857 | .009* |
| | No | 54 | 64.3 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |
| Looking for the Job | Yes | 56 | 66.7 | 9.333 | 0.002* |
| | No | 28 | 33.3 | | |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | | |

Notes: * & *** Significant at 1% and 10 % respectively.

4.4. Existence of their family

Table 4: The life existence of their parents

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % | X ² | P-value |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|------|----------------|---------|
| Are your parents alive? | Yes | 31 | 37.5 | 5.762 | .016 |
| | No | 53 | 62.5 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

The result of this study shows that significant size of respondents are exposed to child labor trafficking due to lost either of their parents (62.5%) and remaining (37.5%) stated as other factors. The chi-square analysis also confirms death of either parent is critical factor that expose children to labor trafficking has significant difference ($X^2=6.857, p < 0.05$).

4.5. Time children work per day

Table 5: How many hours do you work per day?

| Item | Frequency | % |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| How many hours do you work daily? | | |
| Less than 5 hours | 16 | 19.1 |
| 6-8 hours | 18 | 21.42 |
| 9-12 hours | 5 | 5.95 |
| More than 12 hours | 45 | 53.57 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

As it is depicted on the above table, the results of this study reveals that (53.75%) of the children's works for more than 12 hours per day followed by (21.42%) of respondents were worked about 6-8 hours per day and the remaining (19.1%) of respondents were worked about less than 5 hours per day. This proves that majorities of the respondents were working more than 12 hours per day. This finding is disagree with proclamation of Ethiopia (No.42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years is also subject to certain condition such as maximum of seven working hours per day, prohibition of overtime work, night work and provision of weekly rest and public days (Negaret Gazeta, 1993).

4.6. Daily income of Respondents

Table 6: Distribution of the Respondents by their Daily Income

| Item | Category | Frequency | % |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Daily income of the respondents | < 5 birr | 49 | 58.33 |
| | 6-11 birr | 23 | 27.38 |
| | 12-15 birr | 7 | 8.33 |
| | 15-20 birr | 5 | 5.95 |
| | >20 birr | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 84 | 100 |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

The analysis of data shows that significant number (58.33 %) of respondents earn less than 5 birr per day, 16.25% of them were earn 6-11 birr per day, 8.33% and 5.95% of respondents stated as they earn 12-15 birr and 15-20 birr per day respectively. This portrays that majorities of the Childs earn very low income which cannot adequate to covers their minimum cost of meals and clothes.

4.7. Payment versus contribution of the children's

Table 7: The distribution of respondents by the payment made to them

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % | X ² | P-value |
|--|--------------|-----------|------------|----------------|---------|
| Is the payment made for you is equal to the contribution you make? | Yes | 6 | 6.25 | 61.7 | .000 |
| | No | 78 | 93.75 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

As it is revealed in the table 7, out of the total respondents (93%) respondents replied 'no' and the rest 6(6.25%) of respondents said 'yes'. The chi-square analysis and p-value also confirms that the payment made to the children is not equal to their contribution has significant difference ($X^2=61.7$, $P < 0.05$). The result of interview with Wolaita Zone Women, child and Youth affairs department also reveals the employer undermine the child's even if they do as equal as other matured people, lack of follower to ask employer for minimum payment, and children themselves agree to work at minimum wage because they had nothing to eat and they had no other alternative to earn income for survival.

4.8. Livelihood strategies of trafficked children

The result of this study shows that the significant numbers of children's were involved in hotel waiter (26.19%), home servant (19.04%), lottery selling (11.90%), shoe shining (13.09%), wood working (11.9%), street vendor (10.71%) and the remaining (7.14) were employed in garage. Table 8. The interview result also reveals the most of children after they are taken to the town they are engaged in various activities like hotel waiter, home serving, and wood working and so on. This finding is in line with survey by Ethiopia Child labor report indicates that the majorities of country children engaged in productive include small scale manufacturing industries wood, metal works, shoe factories and housekeeping activity (Situation Analysis of Child Labour in Ethiopia, 2009, CSA, 2001).

Table 8: the means used by the Child's to earn their daily income

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| What are the ways that you used to earn daily income? | Home servant | 16 | 19.04 |
| | Lottery selling | 10 | 11.90 |
| | Shoeshine boy | 11 | 13.09 |
| | Hotel waiter | 22 | 26.19 |
| | Street vendor | 9 | 10.71 |
| | Wood works | 10 | 11.90 |
| | Garage | 6 | 7.14 |
| | Total | 84 | 100 |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

4.9. The consequences of child labor trafficking

Under this portion different consequences of child labor trafficking were discussed including physical abuse, sexual abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect and lack of schooling.

4.9.1. Physical abuses of children

Table 9: Physical abuse

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % | t-Test | p-value |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----|---------|---------|
| How do you rate physical abuse of child labor trafficking? | High | 63 | 75 | -15.780 | 0.000 |
| | Medium | 21 | 25 | | |
| | Low | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

The result of this study reveals that the majorities of respondents replied physical abuse was high (75%), medium (25%), and no respondents said low. The result of one sample t-test with test value (t-test=-15.780, p<0.05) reveals that the respondents have statistically significance difference regarding physical abuse child labor trafficking. The finding is consistent with study conducted by Ethiopia Central Statistics Authority reports child labor trafficking highly affect the physical and psychological development of children (CSA, 2001).

4.9.2. Sexual Abuse

As it is shown in table 9.2, regarding sexual abuse of child labor trafficking significant size of respondents exposed to unwanted pregnancy (35.71%), Abortion and sexually transmitted diseases (28.57%), rape and prostitution (23.8 %) and the rest replied drugs and alcoholism (11.9%). This indicates that child labor trafficking highly exposes children to unwanted pregnancy, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases especially those children engaged in hotel waiter. This finding is similar with ILO reports that commercial sex work carries its own particular risks, including unprotected sex that results in STD (including HIV) infection, unwanted pregnancy or reproductive illnesses (ILO, 2009). The trafficked children may also be given drugs to keep them quiet and exploitable or to ensure that they become dependent on their supplier and therefore less likely to try to run away. The girls involved in child labor usually exposed to sexual abuse by their employers especially when they are working as maid servants in households. The girls are often raped by adult men and they usually suffer from fistula (situation Analysis of Child Labour in Ethiopia, 2009).

Table 9.2: Sexual abuse of children

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % |
|---------------|--|-----------|-------|
| Sexual abuses | Unwanted pregnancy | 30 | 35.71 |
| | Abortion & Sexually transmitted diseases | 24 | 28.57 |
| | Drugs and alcoholism | 10 | 11.90 |
| | Rape and prostitution | 20 | 23.80 |
| | Total | 84 | 100 |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

4.9.3. Other abuses

As it is depicted from Table 9.3, trafficked children are badly fed (21.43 %), lack of medical treatment (23.8 %), deprivation of family love and affection (16.66 %) and lack of schooling (38.1%). This is consistent with reports on situation Analysis of Child Labour in Ethiopia (2009), “violations of rights committed against working children include the denial of the rights of the working child to access to education, to get basic health care services, the right to play, the right to remain in his/her place of origin and the likes.”

Table 9.3: Other abuses

| | Alternatives | Frequency | % |
|--------------|--|-----------|-------|
| Other abuses | Lack of adequate provision of food and shelter | 18 | 21.43 |
| | Lack of adequate provision medical treatment | 20 | 23.80 |
| | Deprivation of family love and affection | 14 | 16.66 |
| | Lack of schooling | 32 | 38.1 |
| | Total | 84 | 100 |

4.9.4. Awareness of society toward child labor trafficking

Table 9.4: Distribution of the respondents in relation to the society awareness towards child labor trafficking

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % | t-test | p-value |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
| How do you rate awareness society toward child labor trafficking and its effects? | High | 10 | 11.90 | 7.323 | 0.000 |
| | Medium | 17 | 20.24 | | |
| | Low | 57 | 67.85 | | |
| | Total | 84 | 100 | | |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

The result of this analysis from Table 9.4: reveals that the society has low awareness toward child labor trafficking and its effects (67.85 %), medium (20.24 %) and high (11.9 %). The one sample t-Test with test value (t-Test =7.323, p<0.05) shows that respondents have statistically significance difference toward society awareness toward child labor trafficking and its effects. The result of interview shows that backward attitude of

societies that the working in town are not damage the children even they think children got more protection than rural, poverty and family inability to fulfill the need of the children were key factors that influence or increase child labor trafficking. They assumed that children need to learn skills that can be good for their future. The finding concurs with what identified by Tauson (2009) in rural Guatemala; parents prefer their children to work because they consider it beneficial for them as they learn work skills. The finding also similar with Obinna E and Osita-Oleribe (2007) assume that many families in Africa want their children to help in contributing towards family income.

4.9.5. Government measures toward stopping child labor trafficking

Table 9.5, regarding government action toward stopping child labor trafficking majorities(61.9%) of the respondents said ‘no’ and the rest (38.1%) replied ‘yes’. The chi-square analysis also affirms that there is no adequate measure on side of government to stop child labor trafficking has significant difference ($X^2=3.951, p<0.05$). The result of interview shows the government was taking different actions by creating awareness and taking some measures to handle and reduce its effects, but it was not adequate to stop child labor trafficking.

Table 9.5: Distribution of sample respondents on the action of the government toward stop child labor trafficking and rehabilitating those who already become the victim

| Item | Alternatives | Frequency | % | X^2 | P-value |
|---|--------------|-----------|------|-------|---------|
| Is there any action on the side of the government to stop the trafficking and rehabilitating you? | Yes | 32 | 38.1 | 3.951 | 0.047 |
| | No | 52 | 61.9 | | |
| Total | | 84 | 100 | | |

Source: Own Survey, 2015

5. Conclusion

The study was conducted on assessment of causes and consequences of child labour trafficking in Sodo town. Based on finding of the study the following factors were identified as major causes of child labour trafficking: poverty (78.6%), family breakdown (83.3 %), escaping from ill-treatment of guardians (69.1%), looking for Education (64.5%) and (66.7%) of respondents responded as searching for jobs. The Chi –Square analysis also confirms the poverty, family breakdown escaping from ill-treatment of guardians, looking for Education and searching for jobs were identified as main causes of child labour trafficking has significant value at ($P<0.05$). In addition, the finding of the study shows that societies have no adequate knowledge toward child labour trafficking and its effects. The finding also shows that child labour resulted to serious adverse effect like physical abuses, unwanted pregnancy, deprivation of family love and affection, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases especially those children engaged in hotel waiter.

5.1. Recommendations

Based on the finding of the study, the following recommendations were forwarded to minimize child labour trafficking in the town:

Firstly, poverty was identified as major cause of child labour trafficking, and thus raising family incomes is suggested as the core of the antipoverty effort to reduce child labour trafficking.

Secondly, since looking for education is determined as cause of child labour trafficking and so, providing children with the knowledge and skills they need to realize their full potential as well as building new schools and breaking down barriers that prevent many children from school recommended to reduce child labour trafficking.

Thirdly, searching for the job is identified as one factor of child labour trafficking and thereby, the government should create job or source of income that have no adverse impact on children schooling and life as a whole.

Fourthly, the government responsible to create awareness among parents and community on the adverse impact of child labour on children particular and on society as a whole.

Fifthly, the government must set policy that prohibits child participating in labour trafficking.

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