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COLLEGE OF OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

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**A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE
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GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**TITTLE; EXPLORING CHILD TRAFFICKING AND LABOUR
ABUSE, IN ETHIOPIA**

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Abstract

Child labour is a very common global problem. There are anestimated over 250 million in the world, and about 7.5 million child labourers in Ethiopia. Labor trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force or fraud for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude or slavery. This study conducted to explore child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia so as to achieve this objective; the researchers used secondary sources of data from written materials having recognition from various institutions and research conducted by individual researchers. The gathered data were analyzed, and presented and qualitatively way of analyzing data techniques. .

Child labor in Ethiopia may also suffer from a variety of mental health, physical and psychological disorders, such as anxiety disorders, depression, eating disorders, servitude or the removal of organs and drug abuse. An integrated effort from all sectors to alleviate such a problem should be put in place to tackle child trafficking.

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ACRONYMS

CRC	Convention on Rights of Child
CCT	Conditional cash transfer
CSA	Central static agency
EC	European Communities
CSR	Corporate social responsibilities
EHRC	Ethiopian human right commission
ENCLS	Ethiopian national child labour survey
EPRDF	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front
MOLSA	Minister of labor and social affairs
NAP	National action plan
SNNP	south nation nationalities people state
UN	United nation
UK	United Kingdom
US	United State
NGOs	Non –governmental organization
UNICEF	United nation international children’s emergency fund
UNCRC	United nation convention on rights of child
UDHR	Universal declaration of human right
ILO	International labor organization
WHO	World health organization

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground 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).

According to the latest report of the International Labor Organization (ILO), 246 million children between the ages of 5-17 engage in child labor. The majority of the world's 211 million working children between the ages of 5-14 are found in Asia (127.3 million or 60%), Africa (48 million or 23%), Latin America and the Caribbean (17.4 million or 8%), and the Middle East and North Africa (13.4 million or 6%). The rest can be found in both transitional and developed economies. Asia has the highest number of child workers, but Sub-Saharan Africa has the *highest proportion* of working children relative to population. There are an estimated over 250 million in the world, and about 7.5 million child laborers in Ethiopia (Daniel, 2008).

Africa is characterized by frequent natural disasters, armed conflicts, famine and hunger, all of which are fertile grounds for child labor. Child labor may have diverse causes originated from cultural, historical, social and economic circumstances. Child labor is particularly exploitative and of a hazardous nature in Sub Saharan Africa due to the region's unique socio economic, cultural, and developmental circumstances. Child labor is sometimes perceived as unavoidable and a necessary part of the child's socialization process in many developing countries. Cultural and societal considerations commonly require children to participate in domestic work or in manual work on the fields in these countries (Admassie, 2000).

The World Bank assumes that child labor can do serious threat to long-term national investment. Furthermore, according to UNICEF the problem of child labor can have more bad consequences besides all the concerns of investment or its relation to economic activity (Lana, 2014; ILO, 2013; Weston, 2005).

Labor trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force or fraud or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, debt bondage, or slavery. Child labor trafficking is the trafficking of individuals who are under age 18 or younger. Child labor is a serious problem especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90 percent of total child employment. Child labor is especially prevalent in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking (Faraaz and Harry).

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According to the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is a person under 18 years of age. The 1999 ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labor (C182) indicates that the term “child” apply to all persons under 18 years. Child labor refers to work that impairs children’s wellbeing or hinders their education, development and future livelihoods. Such work is damaging to a child’s physical, social, mental, psychological or spiritual livelihoods because it is performed too early an age or otherwise unsuitable for children (Adeborna, 2015).

Child labor also poses an enormous challenge in Ethiopia just as in many other developing countries. Hundreds of under age children are engaged in work activities, often deprived of any form of education and other ingredients necessary for their proper growth. A large proportion of the Ethiopian children find themselves as victims of famine, disease, poverty, civil war, family displacement and social instability, all of which are contributing factors for a high incidence of child labor (Assefa, 2000).

Child labor in Ethiopia may also suffer from a variety of mental health, physical and psychological disorders, such as anxiety disorders, depression, eating disorders, servitude or the removal of organs and drug abuse. Children collect firewood and water, which may require them to walk long distances with heavy loads (Abebe, 2009). Therefore this study paper includes the general cause and consequence of child trafficking in general and particularly in Ethiopia in a precise way and try to include recent and relevant data on the child labor trafficking .

1.2. Statement of the problem

Ethiopia has ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention which set the minimum age of employment at 15 years. The revised labor law proclamation No.377/2003 provides important provisions to protect children younger than 14 years of age not to engage in employment and defines working conditions for young workers who are between 14-18 years of age. Article 89(3) of the Labor Proclamation prohibits employment of young persons in occupations which may endanger the life, or health of the young worker (Zerihun, 2015)

Ethiopia also has signed the ILO Convention on required minimum age (No. 138) in 1999. The labor proclamation of Ethiopia (No., 42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 -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 (Negarit Gazeta, 1993).

According to Ethiopia Child labor survey report (2001), children are engage in economic activities and noneconomic 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

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urban areas, children often forced into labor due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family member to contribute to household income.(Temam and Alemu , 2016

Due to the backwardness of the majority people of Ethiopia, mainly in rural areas their opinion and outlook to child care is very limited and as a result they prefer the child to work more than their capacities and also what surprising is that they need them as a means of sources of income generation due to lack of awareness about child right, which in turn leads to child labor abuse. There have been several factors which contributed for the expansion of such backward practices against child labor abuse.

The social, economic, cultural, religious, family breakdown and related believes, customs and values of the people leads with coordinating with other negative factors to child trafficking. The child are suffering to physical, psychological and other consequences. Therefore, this research attempts to address these and other issues with their alternative policy matters to minimize child labor trafficking in Ethiopia.

1.3. Objective of the study

This research has both general and specific objectives.

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this research is exploring child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia

1.3.2. Specific objective

The specific objective of the study are:

- ▶ to identify the root causes of child trafficking
- ▶ to explore the consequences of child trafficking and labor abuse
- ▶ to examine the responsible bodies and alternative solution to address child trafficking.

1.4. Research question

1.4.1. Main research question

The main research question of this study was exploring child trafficking and labor abuse, in Ethiopia.

1.4.2. Specific research question

- What are the root causes of child trafficking in Ethiopia?
- What are the consequences of child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia?
- who are the responsible bodies and alternative solutions to address child trafficking in Ethiopia?

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1.5. Significance of the study

The result of this research have much significance for the communities as a general and to the researcher as particular and have the following significances. To create awareness to the communities about the immoral practice of child labor abuse ,to facilitate mechanism through which the way how to minimize the burden that the child face in collaboration with various stakeholders, the outcome of this study helps other researcher to have access of information and to conduct better study on the issue, it helps the government body on the way how the illegally trafficked child will be return back to their family without any damage of any body part peacefully, and to fill the source of data required by researchers, NGOs, donor agencies who prefer to assists child and the government also for the implementation of alternative policy and strategy toward child labor abuse and trafficking. This study also give a clue about alternative action that the government should take to minimize the burden and recommended to use policy's properly and this study also fill the existing gaps in child trafficking in general and particular in Ethiopia .

1.6. Limitation of the study

The limitation of this study which may affect the quality of the finding including: - lack of enough experience to prepare the study and shortage of time as well as the wide spread of coved - 19 highly influenced the researchers to be free and to use the full potentials effectively due to psychological demoralization. This study also limited on exploring child trafficking and labor abuse in general and specifically in Ethiopia

1.7 Organization of the paper

The study would have organized in to four chapters; according to the following; chapter one would have deal with introductions such as: - back ground, statement problem, objectives of the study research questions, significant of the study, limitation of the study ,and research methodology . Chapter two would have deal with the literature review of the study; such as the general trends of child labor generally, its cause, consequence as well as its characteristics are orderly explained. As well as chapters three deals with the empirical research in child labor trafficking in Ethiopia particularly. Finally, Chapter four deal with the conclusions and recommendation of the study in general.

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1.8 Research methodology

1.8.1 Research design

Research design is a plan on how the study would be undertaken (Berg, 1995). To conduct this study the researchers used qualitative research design method. As we are using secondary sources of data to conduct this study, the collected information and data are analyzed by the thematic analysis system because it is flexible and used to emphasize and identify analysis interpreting patterns of meaning within qualitative data and interpreted by qualitative method.

1.8.2 Sources of data

To conduct this study, we have employed secondary sources of data only because the study is mainly or almost depends on written documents. These secondary sources of data are gathered from written materials which got recognition from higher educational institutions and directly made by the international institutions reports and the commonly agreed convention like UNCRC, at the case of Ethiopia we use the constitution and other subsidiary laws having relation with child labor like books, reports, articles, journals and previously conducted studies by individual researchers or by the government institution that have related with child labor trafficking as general and particular studies in Ethiopia.

1.8.3 Methods of Data analysis

To manage this study effectively and together adequate and reliable information the researchers would have used Qualitative data analysis techniques would be used in this study. This method refers to the review of existing information from different written materials in relation with the concepts.

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CHAPTER TWO

2. Review Related Literature

This chapter of this study presents an overview of research and data on child trafficking and child labor abuse that are gathered through reviewing different works and studies done by individual scholars on child trafficking as well as child labor. In the course of reviewing the related literatures a thorough consideration is given to show the research gaps which is not addressed by previous works and researches done on the issue. While reviewing the literatures an effort is made to relate the contents of this part of the study with the objectives and the research questions of this particular study, for it create an opportunity to show the thematic areas which are not covered by the previous studies.

2.1. Definition of key concepts

2.1.1. Child

A child, according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989 refers to a person under the age of eighteen (Lana, 2014).

2.1.2. Child trafficking

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2000) defines child trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic and other personal gains. Child trafficking (Howard, 2012) is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the biological age of 18 (designated as a protective, economically inactive period) (Aden, 2017).

2.1.3. Child labor

There is no universally accepted definition of "child labor". Varying definitions of the term are used by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other interest groups. For instance, International Conventions adopted by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization define "child" as anyone below the age of 18, and "child labor" as some types of work performed by children below age 18. And yet ILO conventions variously define the appropriate minimum age of work as age 15 or under 14 in developing nations; while, in another convention, the definition of the "worst" forms of work applies to all children under age 18 (Abiy and et al,2005).

According to Emebet and et al (2000) stated from the convention on rights of Children (CRC) defines child labor as children that;

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- ⊗ work too young
- ⊗ work for too long hours
- ⊗ work in hazardous conditions
- ⊗ work under slave like arrangements
- ⊗ do work that interferes with their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and/or social development.

ILO Conventions 138 and 182 set the international framework for defining child labor. The term ‘child labor’ reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and national legislation (**Hanni**).

2.1.4. Human trafficking

Human trafficking is “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, of 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 labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

Human trafficking, or trafficking in persons, is a form of modern-day slavery and millions of people around the world, including children are victims of this crime (Stephanie, 2013; Destefano, 2007).

Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other means of the abuse of power 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 (UN, 2000.P2 Asefach, 2012)

2.2 History of child labor

It is a well-recognized historic and cultural fact that children helped parents and family by working in the farm, market and around their home as soon as they were able to understand simple commands (Bequele & Boyden, 1988). The use of child labor was not regarded as a major social problem until the introduction of the factory system. At that time, orphans and children of poor

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parents as young as five years of age toiled for more than 13 hours a day in cotton mills and mines. In the US, a third of the factory force was children.

Children were also captured in war, or seized by raiders, and were then sold as slaves. Pankhurst gives a harrowing account of the precaution families took from the kidnappers..."children were often made to sleep on beams across the upper part of their houses or had thick sticks placed over them"...if (the raiders) were unable to break into a house...they would set fire to the building by night, having first dug a pit around it...the children would be seized amid the general confusion" (Pankhurst, 1990).

However many children are able to work as newspaper deliverers, shopkeepers, cashiers, sales personnel, part-time workers at home, or even as actors and performers on the media, and entertainment business (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2006).

Child labor reformers fought for legal prohibition as early as 1802 in the UK although the first legislation was not enacted until 1878. Earlier legislations appeared in South Asia in 1850's but became distinct in the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 (Mhatre, 1995). All present-day legislations address illiteracy among child laborers, establishing minimum working age, maximum allowed working hours, and restricting child labor in hazardous industries.

The early global efforts worth noting were the first International Labor Conference held in Berlin in 1890 that attempted to formulate standards of child employment, and the International Association for Labor founded in Basel in 1900 that worked on statutes on child labor, and pressed for their incorporation into international labor legislation.

Modern laws on child labor in the developed world are usually tied to educational legislation on school attendance, and prohibit fulltime employment of children in industries and businesses. The most important endeavors to eliminate child labor throughout the world come from ILO that was founded in 1919 which become a special UN agency.

Children have been necessary in the economic and social history of Ethiopia. Around the age of seven or earlier, it was not unusual for young boys to leave their family in order to bring some support by tending other people's livestock, while very young girls carried out the menial work of fetching water and firewood from a considerable distance, or taking the task of grinding grain. There is an abundant record of a slave trade in Ethiopia where many children were sold by parents who were destitute, or unable to pay taxes.

Emperor Menelik II is renowned for officially abolishing the slave trade and breaking down its complex system across the country in 1924 (Zewde, 1991). Ironically, for many years to come, the nobility and most feudal landlords continued to own slaves, often with their extended families, until the dramatic demise of the monarchy in Ethiopia 1974.

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2.3. Characteristics of child labor trafficking victims

Child labor trafficking victims have diverse socio demographic backgrounds, and there is no standard typology; however, certain populations are more vulnerable to becoming victims. Some research suggests that women and children are more likely to be victims of labor trafficking because of their “relative lack of power, social marginalization, and their overall status as compared to men”. Other populations that are likely to experience labor trafficking are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, and asexual youth runaways; homeless youths; and child welfare populations (Clawson et al.2009).

The most common industries in which child labor trafficking occurs are agriculture, domestic work, restaurants/small businesses, gang-involved drug sales and gun carrying, traveling sales crews (e.g., magazine sales), and peddling/begging rings. This can make identifying victims of labor trafficking difficult, especially if a child does not appear to be experiencing any type of physical force, psychological pressure, or other form of coercion. Other populations that comprise child labor trafficking victims are unaccompanied and/or undocumented migrant youths and children of foreigners (Buckley 2008).

The other characteristics of child labor trafficking victims, according to ILO, agricultural sector accounts the largest share of child labor in the world and accounts 71% of other sectors and the sector is hazardous in its nature. Most child labor takes place within the family unit. More than two-thirds of all children in child labor work as contributing family laborers, while paid employment and own-account workers make up 27 % and 4 %, respectively, of those in child labor. These numbers underscore an important broader point concerning the nature of child labor in the world today.

Most children in child labor are not *in* an employment relationship with a third-party employer, but rather work on family farms and in family enterprises; understanding and addressing family reliance on children’s labor will therefore be critical to broader progress towards ending child labor (ILO, 2017).

2.4. Typology of Child Labor

The forms in which child labor manifests itself are complex and differ from place to place and from time to time. The range of different employment relations may vary from wage laborers in the formal sector to self-employment and unpaid family workers. Child work could also be classified on the basis of whether children are working on a part time or full time basis. Some receive part of their wage in kind while others are paid on piece rate basis.

According to Lana ,(2014) cited from ILO (2012), the vast majority of child labor involved in hazardous occupations such as agriculture, mining, manufacture, construction bonded child labor, domestic work and fishing

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According to Adimassie, (2000) the most common types of child labor are discussed below

1. Wage earners and unpaid work on the basis of remuneration.
2. The basis of the economic activity or sectors as formal and informal.
3. The level of openness or its transparency (visible or invisible) could also be another basis for classifying child labor.

2.4.1 Typologies of child trafficking by purpose

As Alexander Cancedba (2015), cited from the report of European Communities, EC child trafficking can be categorized in to six d category by purpose.

1. Sexual exploitation

The most common and frequently happening .Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children include child pornography and child prostitution. Sexual exploitation of children includes the use of girls and boys in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind (child prostitution); trafficking of girls and boys and adolescents for sexual exploitation; child sex tourism; the use of children in sex shows (public or private); and the production of pornographic material with children

2. Forced labor

Is the second most often reported purpose of child trafficking? Forced child labor refers in particular to children used for labor who are under the stipulated minimum age, usually 14 at the lowest (ILO, Minimum Age Convention, 1973). This includes, for example, domestic servitude, work in restaurants, factories, domestic labor, and seasonal labor in restaurants.

3. Participation in criminal activities

Participation in criminal activities has been mentioned often as a trafficking purpose. Children are often trafficked to participate in the trade of illegal drugs, and are forced to act as drugs couriers (drug mules) or as decoys for adult drug traffickers or drug dealers (and often they get paid in drugs). Children are also involved in petty crime that may include pickpocketing, bag-snatching, ATM thief, counterfeit DVD selling, and shoplifting

4. Child begging

Is a type of begging in which boys and girls under the age of 18 are forced to beg through psychological and physical coercion it includes dancing, singing, washing windshields and selling flowers The children are aged between 0 and 7 years old. Usually, the younger the child, the better, as it is thought to evoke more compassion and thus generate more income. Any skills and talents such as singing, playing an instrument, being charming and outspoken or an ability to learn a language can also play a role.

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5. Child marriage;

Girls are the main victims of trafficking for child marriages. This type of trafficking is reported to happen for several reasons. This includes, for example, marriage with non-nationals to obtain a residence permit or sexual exploitation under the pretext of marriage. Girls forced into marriage at young age (about 14) often escape after a few years and easily become victims of other types of trafficking.

6. Illegal adoption

It can under some circumstances be labelled as child tracking. Children can be trafficked for adoption purposes, especially if all safeguards are not in place and if the rights of the child are not respected or adoption procedures are not clearly regulated.

2.5 The worst form of child labor

As discussed by William (2017) and Winrock international, (2006) ILO defines the worst forms of child labor as follows (article 3 of ILO NO.182);

1. All forms of practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
3. The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
4. 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.

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CHAPTER THREE

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3. Empirical Research finding on child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia

3.1. Background of child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia

As report shows, with an estimated population of more than 110 million inhabitants, Ethiopia is the world's most populous country and the second most populous African country next to Nigeria. A study on child population indicates that child population in Ethiopia make up half of the total population of the country. Of that total number of children the majority are live in rural areas in which the economic activities are dominated by agriculture.

The studies conducted by minister of labor and social affairs, 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.

Minister of labor and social affairs concludes that 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.

Children have been necessary in the economic and social history of Ethiopia. Around the age of seven or earlier, it was not unusual for young boys to leave their family in order to bring some support by tending other people's livestock, while very young girls carried out the menial work of fetching water and firewood from a considerable distance, or taking the task of grinding grain. There is an abundant record of a slave trade in Ethiopia where many children were sold by parents who were destitute, or unable to pay taxes in the past.

According to Bangkok, (2018) explained that children do not only migrate 'voluntarily' seduced by promises of a better life, but some children are also forced to migrate. Children, especially girls, are sent away by their families who cannot support them. They are often placed under the custody of some family relative or neighbor's relative, or sometime even of a stranger, who agreed to take care of the child and provide him or her with employment. Many children end up in forced labor situations or sexual exploitation in prostitution to cover the expenses. Children are also directly sold by their parents for the same reasons. This would concern around 20,000 children per year.

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As Eshetu and Tizta (2013), conducted a study on the regional distribution of child labor, there are regional variations. Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples State (SNNPS) having the highest number of children per family with Tigray and Amhara regions having fewer children. The vulnerability of children to work is the highest in rural areas where 70.7% of the children were working. Different from this, only about half (52.7%) of the children were working in urban areas. Highest rate of children's working (74.6%) was observed in Oromia region, followed by Dire Dawa (73.6%) and Amhara (72.9%) regions whilst the lowest prevalence of work among children was observed in Addis Ababa City Administration (26.2%) ,and Gambella region (46.0%).

3.2 The definition, and legal issues related with child and child labor under Ethiopian law

3.3 Definition of child

Under Ethiopian law, the term child is not specifically defined. But Ethiopian laws make use of such terms as “minors”, “infant”, “Young workers” or “young persons”. Chapter twelve of the revised family Code deals with minors and defines child as a “minor” as a person of either sex who has not attained the full age of eighteen years old. Based on the Revised Family Code and Family Codes adopted by other Regional States in Ethiopia, it is possible to assert that the general age of majority in the country is 18 years old (Girmachew and Yonas) .

The following are the definition of child in Amharic which translated from English from the United Nation Convention of Rights of Child, UNCRC (1989).

የተባበሩት መንግስታት የህጻናት መብቶች ስምምነት አንቀጽ 1 “ህጻን ማለት በሀገሩ ህግ መሰረት ከዚህ ባነሰ ዕድሜ ለአካለ መጠን ካልደረሰ በቀር ዕድሜው ከ18 ዓመት በታች የሆነ ማንኛውም ሰው ነው።” በማለት ያስቀምጣል። ኢትዮጵያም ተፈጻሚነት ያለው የእድሜ ጣሪያ በቤተሰብ ህግ አዋጅ ቁጥር 213/92 አንቀጽ 215 መሰረት “ለአካለ መጠን ያልደረሰ ሰው ማለት ጾታ ሳይለይ ዕድሜው አስራ ስምንት ዓመት ያልሞላው ልጅ ነው።” ሲል በስምምነቱ የተቀመጠውን የዕድሜ ጣሪያ ይቀበላል።

3.4 Legal issues related with child labor in Ethiopia

There are legal documents that prohibits child labor that Ethiopia adopted in her domestic laws, and also implemented under the constitution of the EPRDF, 1995 in which the international communities agreed upon them which bind to implement.

As the Ethiopian Nation Child Labor Survey, ENCLS (2015), states that Ethiopia has ratified the various UN conventions for rights of children and included articles in its Constitution regarding children's basic rights and privileges. Ethiopia ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention in 1999; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 2002 and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention in 2003. At the national level, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

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(MOLSA) has been spearheading the efforts of the government. A National Action Plan (NAP) was adopted to improve the situation of children in the country and its major components include:

- a) Providing quality education;
- b) Providing amenities and nutrition delivery;
- c) Combating HIV/AIDS;
- d) Protecting children against exploitation, abuse and violence;
- e) Providing assistance to children in especially difficult situations; and
- f) Reducing child labor.

The labor proclamation of Ethiopia (No., 42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 -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 (Negarit Gazeta, 1993).

Under the 1995 EPRDF constitution article 36(d) clearly states about child labor as not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-beings.

3.5 Causes of child labor trafficking in Ethiopia

As previously conducted studies find out, there are several reasons that causes child labor trafficking like the economic standards of the family, the social instability and other socio political issues accelerate the causes.

A long list of factors can be 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 with weapons (UNICEF,2004 ;Daniel ,2008).Economic stagnation and civil war, which characterize the recent Ethiopian history also contribute to the rise in child labour.

3.5.1. Poverty

Poverty is among the root cause that led to child abuse and trafficking in Ethiopia from rural to urban area and in other place .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 (Temamu and Alemu, 2016).

Often time's parents are not able to provide for their families and consequentially exploit their children for financial reasons. These influencers lead to children being more inclined to take riskier jobs in order to sustain life for themselves and their families. The decision for parents to expose their children for child trafficking, due to poverty, is not always for money incentives, but also

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because a lack of education causes them to believe that migration elsewhere will provide their children with more opportunities, which will help them escape chronic poverty. Sometimes children are orphaned as a result of poverty, leaving them in the hands of child traffickers. Ethiopia is one of the least developed and poorest countries on earth with a per capita income of less than US\$ 1. About two thirds of the Ethiopian population live on an income below that required to meet the minimum basic needs.

3.5.2 Family condition

A growing number of children who have either lost one or both the parents and those impacted by HIV/AIDS in the family, are forced to work in order to support themselves and their siblings. This condition is common in both rural and urban area but mostly in urban in cities. The numbers of orphaned children are increasing particularly in sub Saharan Africa, many whom become street children, and live in very different circumstances (Aden, 2017; Vandenberg, 2007).

3.5.3 Impact of HIV/AIDS

Ethiopia ranks among the countries significantly affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic with an official adult prevalence rate of 3.5% in 2005.³² In terms of trends over time, the national prevalence rate has reportedly peaked between 1998 and 2000 and stabilized since then. This trend reflects a stabilization of the epidemic between 1996 and 2000 in urban areas and between 1999 and 2001 in rural areas with urban prevalence showing signs of gradual decline since 2001. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has fueled a rise in the number of orphaned and vulnerable children. In 2002, the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health estimated that around 1.2 million children in Ethiopia have lost their mother or both parents to HIV/AIDS (Getnet, 2010).

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. The inference here is that children will continue to be orphaned in the future unless further cautions are made in reducing HIV prevalence.

3.5.4 Social or cultural factor

Culture is another factor which is driving children into labor market. Different cultures of many societies make children start work at very young age which are related to traditions and cultural factors. They assumed that children need to learn skills that can be good for their future. (Aden, 2017).The oppression of women and children within patriarchal family and social structures, in which women are subordinated to men, is of the main reasons why they fall prey to traffickers. It is also a major factor in the demand for sexual and other services, without which human trafficking could not prosper.

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Not only do women and girls rarely enjoy the same opportunities as men and boys, they are the objects of discriminating attitudes and treatment. They are often regarded as a burden to the family and far less time and resources are invested in them. Girls are frequently prevented from going to school. Women have less say in family matters than men and in many cases cannot own or rent land. Other factors that tend to make people dependent and vulnerable are ethnic or social discrimination (Gabriel).

3.5.5 Family problems and or disintegration

The problem mainly raised from the disagreement among the family members. 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). In the case of situations of family breakdown, a network of agencies at local level, including schools, should cooperate to identify and report risk situations and offer support (family counsellors, social workers specialized in trafficking, dedicated family shelters) to families/parents in order to maintain as much as possible at least one family tie for the child.

3.5.6 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 . When families migrate across borders without legal documents, they are referred to as migrants in an irregular situation. Upon arrival at destination, their children are often excluded from basic social services, such as education, and health care, thus increasing the risk of child labour

3.5.7 High fertility

Ethiopia is the second largest country in Sub Saharan Africa with an estimated population of over 60 million. The annual growth rate of the population is estimated to be around three percent. More than 50 percent of the total population is reported to be below the age of 14 years (CSA, 1994). The economically active population is growing at a rate of three percent per annum. Due to this rapid increase in population a growing proportion of the population including children are entering into the labor force at a faster rate and at an early age.

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; Daniel, 2008).

3.5.8 Conflict and war

Increased conflicts and wars led to sizable number of children trafficked and on involved in combat. The best example that we have observing in Tigray region that how war is so bad and

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make the future life unexpected. A particular risk category is children (mainly girls) whose risk-taking behaviors put them at a heightened risk of grooming. There are often profound psychological reasons why children engage in risky activities and seek attention in this way. For girls, in particular, media-related and social expectations regarding likeability and attractiveness were thought by stakeholders to play a role. Weakened emotional states were also thought to be a risk factor in this respect, rather than necessarily a lack of cognitive abilities

3.5.9 Family size and family conditions

Indeed, large poor households usually have more children involved in child labor than children from smaller households, which demonstrates family size have an effect on child labor. Parents oblige their children to work because they are not able to manage the demands of a large size family. There is also gender differences among household size. Not everyone and of all age in the family are working as child labor, which depends on the child's age and gender, for example boys are more likely to attended to school than girls than girls(Aden,2017). Family-related factors emerged as the key group of both risk and resilience factors related to the trafficking of children. Family-related factors emerge as the key group of risk factors related to trafficking of children. Also, they are often greatly intertwined, thus producing an amalgamation of circumstances that may severely affect the vulnerability of children, also through impacting on individual characteristics, such as emotional state and awareness of risks.

Among those, a stable structure of the family unit paired with a good, trust-based relationship between a parent and a child, which includes a healthy level of parental monitoring, was found to be the most powerful resilience factor. Importantly, while a household's economic status was considered very significant in terms of risks, many practitioners seemed hesitant to assign it a strong weight with regard to resilience. It was commonly observed that many trafficked children come from materially secure families. As regards risk factors related to the family situation, a situation of family breakdown was considered especially important as it often manifested itself in neglect, abuse, or abandonment of children.

3.5.10 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 ;Getnet ,2010).

Lack of perceived returns to education that leads parents not to believe their children will benefit from schooling in terms of personal development and future opportunities in the labour market, then the perceived opportunity cost of sending them to work will be lower.⁷⁹ Research shows that quality of education, as well as accessibility, is essential.⁸⁰ There is increasing evidence that

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parents who themselves received some education will be more motivated to send their children to school.⁸¹ Research suggests that for girls, their mother's education is perhaps most important.⁸² Additionally, a lack of employment opportunities for youth and adults, particularly in skilled sectors, can increase child labour by lowering returns to education(Elizabeth ,2016)

3.5.11 Poor implementation of law and weak institutions

The written law and policy toward child labor are not working properly than being symbolic on paper and the institutions which organized to implement the drafted law from the federal level are not as capable as their institutional mission stated. The person who assigned to implement and enforce the law and regulation at all level are not effective.

Under Ethiopian laws, procuring children for prostitution and engaging in sexual activities with minors is illegal and criminalized by the Criminal Code (Bangkok, 2018).

3.5.12 Low mass media coverage

In the present modern day the media act as a channels of information in very fast way. But the Ethiopian mass medias are not good professional to presence how child labor are inhuman activity in the modern world ,particularly in Ethiopia .The mass-media, either the private or the public are not as active to address the problem that child face and not address the problem or create awareness about the issues than using it as political matters.

Generally, such causes that make a child labor abuse and child trafficking in Ethiopia are highly influenced by the social, cultural norms and values and the economic factors .Basically, the rural communities engaged in domestic activities like agriculture play the major factor in labor abuse. The traditional cultural norms and believes also, like child as an asset and discrimination based on sex accelerate the issues to be expanded.

Based on the side of the government, the weakness is seen clearly in the strong enforcement of the laws which prohibited the practice that harms the well- being and the future hope of child and also are not as good in taking proactive measurement action in creating awareness about the issues at the gross root level than concentrating in the urban centers like the formation of open discussion about the impacts of labor abuse on the educational .health, mental and emotional status of child.

3.6 .Effects of child labor trafficking in Ethiopia

According to the recent reports and studies of varies institution work on child indicates that child labor became the activities in which demoralize the child in several socio –economic life of the victims. The different literature has indicated that children who are trafficked go through horrible conditions at the prance of exploitation. It also shows that various jobs expose children's premature body wide of complains. Base on the studies conducted on child labor trafficking, the following are the common consequences or negative impacts that the children faces

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3.6.1 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).

As conducted study shows, often the nature of the work and hazardous working conditions negatively impact upon the physical and mental health of the children. Higher levels of physical injuries, eyesight impairment, hearing impairment, and psychological stress are reported among children working in agriculture, mining, domestic weaving establishments, construction sites, auto repair garages and street work. These children are also subjected to recurrent emotional, physical and sexual abuse and exploitation with devastating consequences on their health. Some occupations like domestic work, street vending and child prostitution additionally expose the children to drugs, violence, criminal activities, reproductive health problems, and HIV/AIDS thereby seriously damage to their physical, emotional and social development. Malnutrition is another major health problem among most working children resulting in poor health, blindness, stunted growth, mental retardation, learning disabilities, and low working capacity.

3.6.2 Addictive

Children also reportedly harvest and sell *khat*, a stimulant to which they may become addicted

due to bodily contact with the plants' excretions during harvest. Many children are involved in the harmful use of psychoactive substances, like chewing 'chat'. This habit can lead to excessive intake; increase the chance of misbehaving, violence, unwanted pregnancy and unprotected sex. Over time, the continued use of substances can lead to complications such as brain and liver damage (WHO 2000).

3.6.3 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). Children are also trafficked from rural to urban areas for commercial sexual exploitation and street vending.

According to the report of Federal minister of labor and social affairs, MOLSA (2005), magnitude of sexual violence on children are indications that sexual violence is among the commonest forms of violence faced by children in Ethiopia. In a study undertaken in one public hospital (Yekatit Hospital), sexual abuse constituted for 74% of the 214 allegedly abused children enrolled.

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3.6.4 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) indicated children involved in domestic labor perform physical tasks including washing, looking baby, fetching water, gate keeping, looking after animals, taking and collecting children from school, laundry work, collecting fire wood, cultivating garden and others. They also, the trafficked child, work in hotel and perform tasks like washing dishes, cleaning toilet, fetching water and carrying wood. Further, children are trafficked from rural areas to Addis Ababa to work in the weaving industry. Some reports indicate that children in the weaving industry in Addis Ababa face starvation, confinement, physical violence, and long hours of work (Getnet, 2010).

3.6.5 Fishing and agriculture

ILO (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.

3.6.6 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) .As UNICEF reported from 2010 to 2016 verified that 40% of Ethiopian women aged between 20 and 24 years were married for the first time or in some forms of union before they were 18 years old, and 15% before their fifteenth birthday.

Marriages are arranged between the families of the girl and the groom. The parents of the boy pay a money dowry to the parents of the girl, the amount of which depends on her personal characteristics. Appearance, skills and status of the family all play a role. However, there are cases in which the family of the girl is indebted, and thus gives the girl for marriage in order for their debt to be waived

3.6.7 Emotional Well-Being

The experiences associated with trafficking can lead to lasting psychological challenges. Children experience physical and emotional trauma associated with removal from their families, homes, and communities; their subsequent encounters involve substantial harm through physical, emotional, and sexual abuse (Yvonne, 2008; Mitchels, 2004). Girl victims of trafficking are more frequently

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reported to suffer from an emotional disorder than boys, and can also be specifically targeted if they have a learning or developmental disability. Emotional disorders are more commonly cited than cognitive ones, but are also often the result, rather than the cause of, trafficking. They are linked to a prior history of abuse or neglect and may trigger stronger risk-taking behavior.

The consequences of child labor trafficking are very dynamic from time to time and are increasing through changing their features from the rural area to urban and are on the way of modern slavery. The activities that child perform in urban areas like construction cause a serious physical as well as mental well-being if not actions are taken recently, the country may lack its productive labor forces. Because they work beyond their capacities and work for more hours a day.

The most sensitive issues in child labor trafficking in recent time is sexual exploitation of child and requires urgent response unless the spread of homosexuality, lesbian, gay, bisexual and other new western cultures can be easily penetrated in the country through the use of such child as channel and can spread at short time if the people, private group, the government not work cooperatively. It is real that we observed in the main developed cities of Ethiopia like Addis Ababa, Bahr Dar, Hawassa and others.

3.7 Characteristics of child labor trafficking in Ethiopia

Several studies have been conducted on child labor trafficking and the result indicates that child labor trafficking has its features through the country. But these characters have no standard types and classification rather they are diversified.

Those who come from impoverished backgrounds, and those who have been abused are vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking and children who experience child labor violations or labor exploitation are at risk for labor trafficking.

Some research suggests that women and children are more likely to be victims of labor trafficking because of their “relative lack of power, social marginalization, and their overall status as compared to men”.

Other populations that are likely to experience labor trafficking are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, and asexual which became common in mostly growing cities like Addis Ababa which make them to be low self-esteem minimal social support

The most common industries in which child labor trafficking occurs are agriculture, domestic work, restaurants/small businesses, shoe shine and traveling sales crews (e.g., magazine sales). This can make identifying victims of labor trafficking difficult, especially if a child does not appear to be experiencing any type of physical force, psychological pressure, or other form of coercion.

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There are several factors that leads to child labor like Cultures, for various reasons, that tolerate child labor, Broken families, Death of parents, Large family size and as a result, inability to support the family ,Early marriage, especially in the cases of female domestics and prostitutes. The children are working in various activities. Based on the reports made by UNICEF (2000), majority of trafficked child located in urban areas especially in urban area the following are the common activities performed by child.

- Shoe shinning
- Street vending/peddling
- Washing and watching cars
- Petty trading
- Providing changes to taxi drivers
- Porters
- Working as assistants to fishermen
- Porters
- Selling bread and other snacks
- Mechanics
- Cashier on taxi vans
- Housemaids or boys
- Working in warehouses sorting export items
- Cleaning fishes on lake shores
- Prostitution

3.8. Responsible bodies to combat child labor trafficking

Children are an integral part of the society. Therefore, they deserve the childhood rights as it is their in-born human right. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has ensured that every child in the world has right to survival, development, protection and participation. This ensures the right to protection from every sort of exploitation and harm. Children are regarded as a source of hope and inspiration for future (Gertrud, et al, 2004).

To combat the highly growing child labor trafficking, it is not the responsibilities of a single bodies, rather requires the commitment of all peoples and government bodies. Starting from the grass root level to the higher hierarchy of the government bodies should work cooperatively and the reorganization of institutions are necessary. Governments have an oversight function and the ultimate responsibility over the child protection system, which involves coordination and engagement of multiple actors, including civil society.

An Ombudsman's office and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission EHRC, are functioning and civil society is active, but the law significantly restricts the latter's work, including in the areas of child sexual abuse and harmful practices. Both the Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Code provide protections for children in care, including those in contact with the law, but there is no mandatory reporting of child abuse or neglect cases

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mechanisms in the elimination of exploitative child labor is also important. There is a clear need to bring the private sector and NGOs into this field in a more systemic, coordinated manner. An increasingly large proportion of the funding for child labor

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eradication initiatives comes from private sector organizations interested in maintaining clean supply chains.

3.9 Alternative solutions to address the problem of child labor

To minimize the rapidly expanding problem of child labor trafficking in Ethiopia, there are several assumptions that given by several scholars conducted studies on the issues , experts , humanitarians and the international organizations those work on child like UNICEF, UN and other non-governmental organization (NGO) put their own alternative ideas and supports the government in financial as well as technical assistance .Like NGOs which mostly work at the grass root level to address and create awareness to the rural communities.

They all commonly argued that education could be one of the best and probably most effective instruments for combating child labor. Parents often think that children could learn a skill (for example agriculture) through work and at the same time supplement family income. As the majority of the Ethiopian population are illiterate they may not be able to visualize the long term benefits of education and invest in their children's schooling.

Based on the ideas of International Labor Organization, ILO to combat the spread of child labor the intervention in policy and program are necessary and should be implemented including awareness raising, improving access to quality education, and social protection programs (De Hoop and Rosati, 2013). Based on the above assumption, policy should be inclusive and the scope should be wide to remote areas.

One well-known social protections tool used to combat child labor is conditional cash transfers (CCTs), a program aim to reduce poverty by making welfare programs conditional upon the receiver action to enroll children into public schools ,receiving vaccinations and others which financially incentivize (via vouchers, scholarships, etc.) the family unit to send children to school.

The ratified policy and strategies on child labor on the national level should be on the ground and implemented properly. That's why the Universal Declaration on Human Right, UDHR clearly stated that human rights abuses did not end when the Universal Declaration was adopted. But since then, countless people have gained greater freedom. Violations have been prevented; independence and autonomy have been attained (UDHR, 2015).The labor affairs office who assigned to protect the conditions of labor worker have a role to attend who work where, what types of job they are doing, the amount of money paid, the work and age of workers relation and other related issues should be mandatory to take the institutional responsibilities in the country.

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Above all, UNICEF has come up with ways to help children from child exploitation and the risk factors that need to be addressed .These include:

- Helping parents provide a living wage, so the children won't have to support the family
- Lobbying governments and others to develop laws and strengthen child protection systems to prevent violence and abuse
- Supporting the training of professionals working with children, and police and border officials to help stop trafficking.
- Working with communities and organizations to change societal norms that make children more vulnerable to exploitation

As a researcher, we also argue and recommend that this child labor trafficking needs a cooperation and integration work than leaving to somebody alone among the people, the government, private groups and institutions should work together and address alternatives. The as the sole and prior role is citizens security must facilitate a smooth surface and must implement rules. There are several agents who trafficking child known as brokers, from different area to the urban or outside the country illegally. So, the government must penalize these agents and the communities should expose them to security bodies.

We also agree with the majority scholars believe on the education, which play a significant role in addressing the child labor trafficking than doing other before .Education in its nature work on the mind of people that changes the thinking and outlook of all people. At all, in Ethiopia the people have great respect to their religion and to their religious leaders , so working with the religion's leader make more effective to minimize the trends of child labor trafficking .

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CHAPTER FOUR

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Conclusion

Child labor poses an enormous challenge in Ethiopia just as in many other developing countries. Hundreds of under age children are engaged in work activities, often deprived of any form of education and other ingredients necessary for their proper growth. A large proportion of the Ethiopian children find themselves as victims of famine, disease, poverty, civil war, family displacement and social instability, all of which are contributing factors for a high incidence of child labor

Under Ethiopian law, the term child is not specifically defined. But Ethiopian laws make use of such terms as “minors”, “infant”“. “Young workers” or “young persons”. Chapter twelve of the revised family Code deals with minors and defines child as a “minor” as a person of either sex who has not attained the full age of eighteen years old. There are several legally binding law in Ethiopia which prohibited the child labor abuse, but these laws and regulations are not as effective to address the problem effectively as being a symbol on paper.

Verities of factors can be raised by different scholars and international as well as national institutions on the root cause of child labor in Ethiopia. All of them argued that the main causes are social, cultural and economic factors which made a child labor to be a major problem in all parts of the country. These factors in tern leads a child to became marginalized and make them to be involve in hazardous work which is beyond their capacity

Finally, to minimize the rapidly increasing child labor trafficking it needs the efforts of all individual, groups, public as well as governmental bodies and must work cooperatively. The most and effective means, education, should and must addressed properly by special experts at the grass root levels. The authorized government bodies to implement and execute labor and related laws must work and influence the government to put it in action than using for other political purpose unless the future labor force of the country are in danger.

4.2 Recommendation

In the study of exploring child trafficking and labor abuse in Ethiopia, the researchers propose the following suggestion and recommendation from the finding of the study.

♣ The government should facilitate the educational sector to expand and create awareness about the anti –human activities which the majority of the people see it as a custom. These education should be evidence base and must be done through cooperatively with various voluntary groups and institutions.

♣ The majority of our society see child as sources of an asset by using their child’s labor without the capacity they have to do the work , so a properly implemented law should be put in action which penalize the doer of the action .

♣The authorized government body to follow up the labor situation should be free from any external influence and should act independently like the Ombudsman’s office and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Ethiopia social affairs office.

♣ All the people of the country should be aware that the future Ethiopia is on the hand of the present child as a result each and every person should give priorities to the wellbeing of children’s

♣

Increasing awareness of trafficking in child and the violations of human rights involved and its negative side to all through the use of various means of communication channels .

♣Agents who trafficking child known as brokers, from different area to the urban or outside the country should must have to get proper penalties by raising strict policies through working together with the people at all.

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