



**ASSESSING FAMILIES PERCEPTION AND LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON CHILD
TRAFFICKING IN DAMOT WOYDE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE,**

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ABSTRACT

The title of the study was assessing families' perception and level of awareness on child trafficking in Damot woyde woreda, Wolaita zone. The problem of trafficked children becomes the recent issue since the challenges of children was increased risk. Many of children in the geographical areas were easily vulnerable to child abuses and exploitation. The design employed both qualitative and quantitative method was used with descriptive cross-sectional type of design. The qualitative data was organized, analyzed and processed by using thematic analyses and the quantitative data was analyzed by cross tabulation with table, frequency and percentage. To collect the data through using questionnaires, in depth interviews; FGD and documentary reviews were employed by the researcher. The researcher used purposive and snowball sampling technique to determine the sample size. The researcher used 203 sample respondents of household heads from three study kebeles through simple random sampling technique, 9 participants for in-depth interview, 6 participants of key informants from community elders and 14 children for FGD. The children were formed in two groups; both groups contain seven children with independent of male children group and the female children group. The data were analyzed and interpreted by using percentage and frequency distribution table. The finding shows that families' level of awareness on child trafficking becomes very low. Parents were pressurized their children to be the survivors of trafficking and they perceived their children as source of income for their poverty survival when children victimized in trafficking; as resulted; children were being exposed to psychological abuse, physical abuse, mental abuses and sexual abuses. Many of children were didn't clearly differentiate various forms of child abuses. The victims of trafficking were also exposed to street prostitution, forced sex, contracting sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy, inadequate housing, fistula, traumatic mental

problems, eating and sleeping disorder, behavioral problems, health problems, educational problems, fear as well as shame that they usually exhibit.

Key words: *Human Trafficking, Child Trafficking, Human smuggling, Child exploitation*

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

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 (Anti Trafficking Monitoring Group, 2012). It is the exploitation of human beings, especially vulnerable populations, and is recognized as one of the most severe abuses of human rights today. Violations of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of human trafficking (Robinson, 2002).The major forms of human trafficking include forced labor, sex trafficking and child sex trafficking, debt bondage, involuntary domestic servitude, forced child labor, and child soldiers (U.S.Department of State, 2011).

Trafficking is a serious crime and an appalling violation of human rights. Almost every country is affected by human trafficking as a source, transit point or destination of victims (DeStefano, 2007).Despite its prevalence, the seriousness of the crime and the considerable investment in tackling it, there is a lack of technical solutions that can protect children from further abuse related to child victim initiatives(NLC, 2016,paragraph21)

Trafficking for forced labor or sexual exploitation is believed to be one of the fastest growing areas of criminal activity. The subject of human trafficking, or the use of force, fraud or coercion to transport persons across international borders or within countries to exploit them for labor or sex, has received renewed attention within the last two decades. A study on human trafficking by the UN.GIFT (2008) estimates that the criminal profits of human trafficking could exceed \$31 billion dollars, which would make it the second largest source of illegal income worldwide after drug trafficking. Combating trafficking has become an increasingly important priority for many governments around the world (ATMG) 2012).

Trafficking is one of the largest profitable businesses for organized crime offenders in Africa. Millions of children are still trapped in this modern-day slave trade. A widely used figure regarding the prevalence of this practice is provided by the International Labour Organization, which estimates that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year; this estimate includes cross-border and internal trafficking. Many humans especially children in Africa are moved between relatives for various reasons ranging from cultural practices of traditional fostering in times of need like not having children or orphan-hood or providing children with opportunities and protecting them from all forms of dangers(IOM, 2004, Afrique Avenir, 2010). However, these traditional fostering practices have sometimes led to abuse of fostered children, who are then trafficked. Further still, when parents are economically challenged, they used their children as a property and become susceptible to tricksters who take their children for forced labour and sexual exploitation (Lillie M, 2013, Breuil, 2008: 231).

According to the World Bank report2009,due to political factors, child forced begging is most commonly found in the Middle East and countries of West Africa, mainly in Nigeria where laws prohibiting begging are scarce and heavy regulation of trafficking absent. In Zimbabwe, where child begging is especially prominent, the report has indicated many contradictions between the Labor Act of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The exact numbers of children trafficked is not known everywhere. This because most of the time trafficking is no reported, especially in agriculture, home services and in the informal sectors of cities. There are many children trafficked but there is a lack of well documented information. With its substantial population pressure, socio-cultural practices and the large parts living below the poverty line (Adesina etal 2014).

Child trafficking is one of the most horrifying crimes in Ethiopia. Indirectly, children are bought and traded; sold into a life of servitude and abuse. Both boys and girls are vulnerable to recruitment by traffickers. Boys are mostly trafficked from southern parts of the county for the people of labor exploitation in the cottage industry, herding, and street vending while girls are trafficked for involuntary domestic servitude and prostitution (Atsedewoine Tekle, Tsehay Belaynehe 2000.)

Most child trafficking victims come from poor neighborhoods and have little to no educations. Kidnapped or lured by the prospects of a job, these children are forced to work as domestic

laborers, sex slaves, and miners. Their captors subject them to a violent environment, and they do not provide sufficient amounts of food and water (UNICEF, 2014).

According to Alem Brook (2005), a legal expert with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) counter-trafficking unit in Addis Ababa as said, internal trafficking of children in Ethiopia was one of the highest in the world.

Child trafficking is a serious problem in Wolaita zone. Traffickers use various means and routes to transport children to different places, especially to urban areas. Based on the 2007 census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), 2,473,190; of total population living in Wolaita zone, almost half of population estimated around 812,096 comprises children under 18 years old age. Among them about 87,350 children were living with either no or single parents. These children are easily vulnerable or exposed to trafficking. In 2012 the local government of the zone in Sodo Town controlled about 1256 trafficked children who were transported from rural to urban areas. In the same year the local authority returned these children to their parent's home (Wolaita zone women's and children office report, 2016).

In the study area, victims of trafficking are commonly transported far from their familiar surroundings, and they arrive in regions where they do not speak the language. Anxiety, fear, guilt and shame make it difficult for children to build new social relationships based upon trust (yisak Gecho, Asrat worku, 2018). Children are stigmatized for the rest of their lives; many may not wish to return home – even if they could.

Thus, the main objective of this study was assessing the perception of the family and their level of awareness on child trafficking in the case of Damot Woyde Woreda, Wolaita zone.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Human trafficking is a compound societal problem that involves the exploitation of humans for monetary gain or benefit. Trafficking in children, or child trafficking, is human trafficking, but refers to persons under the age of 18. Children are trafficked globally and domestically for both labor and sex. Child sex trafficking is a particularly intolerable form of human trafficking due to the natural and inherent vulnerability of children and represents a severe form of child maltreatment (Estes & Weiner, 2009). Furthermore, according to the U.S. Department of Justice (n.d.), it is illegal to lure, transport, or obtain a child for the purposes of exploitation or any other

illegal sexual activity under federal law. Perpetrators of these acts are considered traffickers or smugglers and they benefit in some manner from the sale of a child, resulting in a profit or gain of something of value (Adelson, 2008).

In trafficking or smuggling process, poverty and the aspiration for the better life are by far the most 'push factors' and principal reasons for explaining why women and children become at risk of trafficking process. Due to poverty, the demand for cheap labor and for prostituted women, girls and boys drives trafficking (Adesina. et al 2014).

Human trafficking often begins with fraudulent recruitment methods, such as promises of employment, marriage, education or a better life. It starts out as recruitment or movement coercion, transportation, deception, or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, ends with exploitation; he/she becomes a human trafficking victim (United Nations, 2000).

The majorities of children were enticed or forced by a parent into trafficking situations (Breuil 2008: 231); members of family can play a significant role in children's migration across borders and movement inside borders. Family members enforces children to be victimized, (unwillingly) drive into an exploitative trafficking situation, or the family itself can be the locus of abuse and exploitation' (Breuil 2008: 231). Where family members have been party to the decision-making in children's migration or have themselves been abusive at home, children may be very silent in implicating family members when questioned by authorities. Furthermore, power differences in adult-child relationships, low self-esteem, trauma, taboos, shame and fear of repercussions are all likely to affect children among other conditions (Salomon, A., & Goldblatt Grace, L. (2008).

In the study area, the nature and complexity of the phenomenon through the perception of families and their level of awareness on child trafficking were not studied. However, the little was known about child trafficking, the labor practice and socio-economic characteristics of trafficked children as well as its negative consequences were viewed (yisak Gecho; Asrat worku, 2018). The previous studies were not identified how parents perceived and defined the meaning of child trafficking. The researcher interested to explore the rooted causes of child trafficking beyond poverty.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study was assessing families' perception and level of awareness on child trafficking in Damot Woyde Woreda, Wolaita zone.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To investigate the perception of families and level of awareness on child trafficking
- To describe the way families defined the meaning of child trafficking
- To find out the root causes of children in trafficking
- To identify the challenges associated with children in trafficking

1.4. Definition of Key Terms

According to the Modern Slavery Act 2015, human trafficking is synonymous with modern-day slavery, trafficking in human beings, and trafficking in persons. Under the umbrella terms, human trafficking, child trafficking, human smuggling, and child exploitation.

(1) *Human trafficking*

(2) *Child trafficking*

(3) *Human smuggling*

(4) *Child exploitation*

For the purpose of this study, the following definitions were to be used:

Human trafficking (trafficking in persons): The exploitation of human beings (persons over the age of 18) for labor, sex or other gain through threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power, vulnerability through weakness and susceptibility to abuse through forced coercion (U.S. Department of State, 2011, p. 8).

Child trafficking (trafficking in children): The exploitation of minors (under the age of 18) for labor, sex acts, or other gain through the threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power (Crawley 2007; Bovarnick 2010).

Human smuggling: is a crime against a border, commonly unauthorized border crossing and/or facilitation of illegal entry through violation of the law (Walts & French, 2011, p. 28).

Child exploitation: is seen as the hazardous forms of child labor (ILO, 2010).

1.5. Significance of Study

The findings of the study would contribute benefit for the different organizations with women's and children affairs offices. The findings may take as the source of information for those who

interested to support child protection with caseworkers and stakeholders in the governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, policy makers, parents and children. This could be designed to develop effective childcare practices and strategies for various implications for protection, prosecution, and treatment. The study may also serve as baseline or reference for other researchers who would want to explore the further study on child trafficking and its related issues. The study also adds additional information for those who interested to know the problem and minimize the impact in their geographical area.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was geographically delimited in the Damot Woyde Woreda due to the relatively large existence of the problem. The objective of the study was the assessment of the attitude of families on child trafficking in the Mundaja sake, Galch sake and Dawe sake kebeles in the Damot Woyde Woreda. The study was focuses on assessing the survivors of children in trafficking because children are an extremely vulnerable group of population. Due to the case, any child can fall into victim to being trafficked and domestically trafficked minors are diverse in terms of age and sex (Zhang, 2009). Still, traffickers recognize certain life characteristics and attributes that make some children easier targets than others.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

The study was faced with the several challenges. Limitation of available information and some of respondents were not willful to give information on the study. Another potential limitation was related to the research subject and its difficulties to determine the sample size regarding children. It was difficult to got children really victimized in trafficking due to the hidden nature of trafficking as well as the misunderstandings or undocumented cases. Then, the researcher was managed and succeeded the study by obtaining the willingness of individuals to conduct questionnaires and interviews. In addition to this, the researcher was obtained the survivors of children in trafficking through connections by the network of researcher and children. This was succeeded by getting one children need to generate additional children in trafficking.

Summary

This chapter introduced the problem and the purpose of the study and provided evidence of the problem and need for the study. This chapter briefly presented research on the problem; the research questions and definitions of the key terms; scope; the significance of the study; and the

limitations of the study. The following chapter will review the literature related to human trafficking as well as the concepts and definitions related to child trafficking with the perception of families' and their environments presented with the theoretical framework, critical theory, which informs this study.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methods and Materials

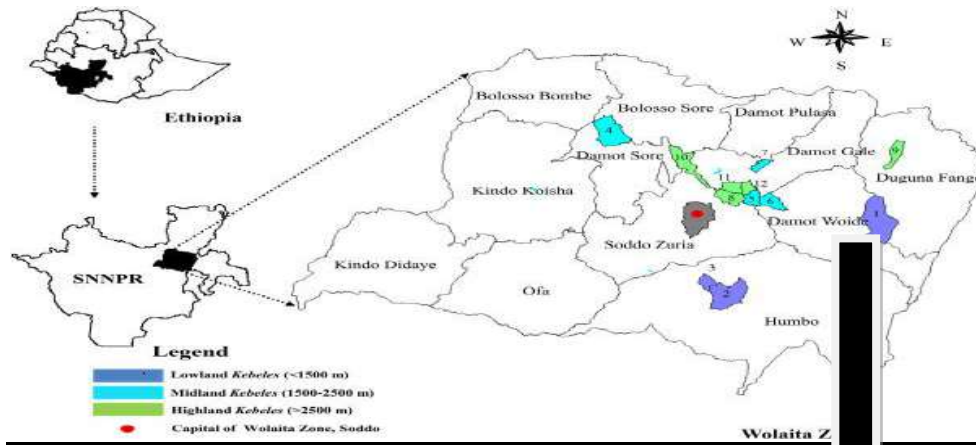
3.1. Introduction

Chapters One and Two established the study's problem statement, reviewed the related empirical and theoretical literature. This chapter comprises of study design, description of study area, sources of data, ethical considerations, qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, instruments of data collection, sampling techniques and sample size, sampling procedures, pilot test, criteria for sample selection and the data presentation and analysis.

3.2. Description of Study Area

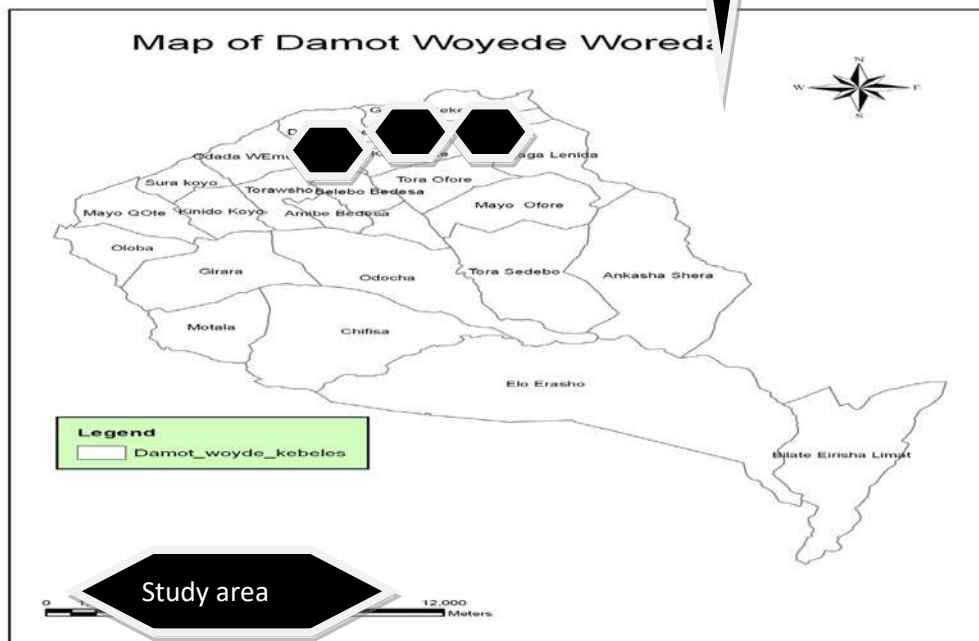
The study was conducted in the Damot woyde woreda in the Wolaita Zone. Damot woyde woreda, is 26 km far from Wolaita Soddo city and 90 km from Hawassa through Morcho, Dimtu, Bitena asphalt road. The geographical direction of the Woreda is located at south east direction of Wolaita Soddo city and the geographical direction of the study area is located at North direction of the Woreda. Bedessa is the center of the woreda. In the woreda, there are 23 rural kebeles and 4 small urban towns. Among 23 rural kebeles 3 kebeles, the researcher was purposively selected three kebeles to conduct the study on child trafficking; due to relatively the large existence of the problems of children in trafficking in the study kebeles. Among these kebeles, the study was conducted in the three kebeles of Damot woyde woreda. They were Mundaja Sake, Galcha Sake and Dawe Sake kebeles. The weather condition of the study area is characterized by Woyna Dega.

Figure 2: Administrative Map of Wolata Zone



Source: GIS-Data CSA, 2007

Figure 3: Administrative Map of Damot Woyde Woreda



Source: Damot woyde woreda finance and economic development office

3.3. Sources of the Data

Data for this study was taken from two sources. These were primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data were directly collected from participants of child based caseworkers in the Damot woyde woreda women's and children affair office, prosecutor/attorney, experts, children on focus group discussion and respondents of household heads. The secondary data was collected from various related literature and documentary resources including different data documents and statistical data books, magazines, journal, articles and other published materials related to the problem under the study on child trafficking.

3.4. Ethical Considerations

First, the permission letter was obtained from Wolaita Soddo University to accomplish as well as to get the necessary information on the study undertaken from the responsible bodies of Damot woyde woreda. The willingness and verbal consent was obtained from each experts/professionals to conduct an interview. The data collector was informed for an interviewee about the confidentiality of the information and told that to be free for their information on any time during an interview. The confidentiality of the information was be assured by omitting the names of subject from the questionnaire guide/interview guide. Up to the end of the guide, any forms of emotions were tolerated. The similar approach was shared to get respondents of family household heads for the questionnaires.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

In this study, the methods of data collection were bringing together with mixed methods, both qualitative and quantitative. The data were obtained through by conducting in depth interview, focus group discussion, administering survey questionnaire. Survey questionnaires were needed to investigate the perceptions of family household heads on issues related with child trafficking in the study area. These methods of data collection were very important to get well suited and rich information under study in the geographical area.

3.6. Instruments of Data Collection

3.6.1. Qualitative Study

Qualitative data collection follows the tradition of qualitative inquiry that was applied through by face to face interviews with participants under the study. Qualitative data collection instruments were functional to acquire comprehensive data in relation to the context of experiences, actions, interactions, and behaviors (Gearon 2016).

3.6.1.1. Qualitative Data Collection Instruments

3.6.1.1.1. In-Depth Interview

In-depth interviews sometimes called interview. An interview was conducted to the selected individuals of professionals to understand the issues under study on child trafficking in the study area. In-depth interview was an instrument used by researcher to collect data from participants through oral communication at a time.

In essence, in-depth interviews involve not only providing and asking questions, but the systematic recording and documenting of responses coupled with intense probing for deeper meaning and understanding of the responses (Merriam, 2002 p. 12). Thus, in-depth interviewing often requires continual interview sessions with the target point under the study. Then, the style of an interview depends on the interviewer. Successful in-depth interviewers listen rather than talk. They have a clear line of questioning and use body language to build rapport (Berg, B.L. (2001). This form of interviews was assigned to gather wide-range of information about the subject matter of the study. The researcher interested in in-depth interview because it provides a free-exchange of ideas, and lends itself to asking more complex questions and getting more detailed responses from interviewee under the study.

3.6.1.1.2. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions were particularly important in getting access to collective representations and governing interaction between groups. The researcher was used these data collection instrument; because it is proved to be very easy to understand the variety of the problem and its origin in the study area. Focus group discussion was centered with the group of children victimized in trafficking that brought together for a discussion and it is guided to get intensive and holistic information on the study undertaken (Merriam (2001). The main purpose of focus group discussion; in this study was to gather the collective form of information on child trafficking from the discussion with both male and female group of the children.

Focus groups discussions are particularly useful to identify the degree of attitude from the different corners of the phenomenon on a given topic (Creswell, J.W 2013). For the reasons, it is

important to make sure that how the participants of children can rise out the deep rooted problems about the study. It is a way of understand the level of awareness and how children provide a meaning for the word child trafficking from their day to day interaction. Thus, FGD is selected in order to discuss on the child trafficking in the geographical area. In order to administer the discussion, the researcher was prepared two FGDs independently; one group were male children and the second group were female children to get consistent and rich information under the study on child trafficking.

3.6.1.1.3. Key Informant interviews

Key informant interviews were assigned to gather comprehensive information about the subject matter of the study. They are people who are well informed, knowledgeable and they know what is going on in the community. They were relevant sections of the study undertaken and they have firsthand knowledge and understanding about the nature of problems in the community. It was conducted through face to face interview format. The researcher was interested in this format of an interview because it provides free-exchange of ideas, and lends itself to asking more complex and getting more detailed responses (Creswell, J.W. 2013).

3.6.1.2. Research Design

The design of this study was oriented by qualitative approach with a descriptive cross sectional design, with a single study construct. The qualitative approaches of the study design provide a widespread understanding of the context in which the under study undertaken (Creswell, 2007; Merriam, 2002). In this regard, there is opportunity to explore and clarify phenomenon otherwise cannot be fully covered and explained the data. So, based on this design, the qualitative data was taken from experts/professionals of child protection caseworkers and from children victimized in trafficking to analyze the experiences of children and how they interact with others in the geographical area.

3.6.1.3. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

3.6.1.3.1. Purposive Sample

The researcher was intentionally selected purposive sampling technique for the qualitative data; there was a high interest to identify the purpose of the children that why children was involved in trafficking; Creswell (2003) states, “the idea behind qualitative research is to purposefully select participants that will best help the researcher to understand the research question” (p. 185). Merriam (2002) offers the following advice for qualitative research; to begin with, since you are not interested in ‘how much’ or ‘how often,’ random sampling makes little sense. Instead, since

qualitative inquiry seeks to understand the meaning of a phenomenon from the perspectives of the participants, it is important to select a sample from which most can be learned.

3.6.1.3.2. Snowball Sampling Techniques

The researcher was used snowball sampling techniques due to the nature and characteristics of study for samples techniques on children in trafficking becomes difficult and rare to find really victimized children. In this technique the researcher have been used that the ability to get victim of trafficked children through by snowball sampling technique. Other ways, children were not easily accessible to conduct the study with victimized children in trafficking.

The snowball method was implemented by a network of researchers and children. Meeting the one victimized children was leads to the next; thus, the study sample grows like a rolling snowball. In other words, snowball sampling technique is based on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects. Therefore, when the researcher uses this sampling technique, the samples of victimized children were recruited via chain referral.

3.6.1.4. Sample Size

Qualitative data, for in-depth interview,⁹ participants was selected to conduct interview with experts/professionals of child protection caseworkers from Damot woyde woreda; among nine of participants two were from women's and children affaire office, three participants from police department, one from public prosecutor, and three of them were from kebele leaders. Similarly, **6** key informants were selected from community elders. In the qualitative studies Vogt et al (2012) propose the researcher can select a smaller sample from which the populations were determined. For FGD, children victimized in trafficking were chosen to participate. Thus, **14** children were selected based on snowball techniques then, the researcher divided children into two groups; one group was male children and the second group was female children; each group contains **7** children. These survivors of trafficked children were obtained based on the chain or the network of one another because there was no list of name with their amount and/or there was an undocumented case.

3.6.1.5. Participant Selection Criteria

Potential participants for a research study represent the population of interest, with the sampling frame containing the participants from which the sample is selected (Neuman, 2010). The population is based upon potential to provide valuable information on the concept of child trafficking. The study was based on selection criteria with those who are willing to participate in

this study. The actual sample was represented by those participants who have expected to complete the interview process.

Inclusion criteria, The inclusion criteria of the study was included with the professionals of child protection caseworkers, children who have been victimized in trafficking, the children less than 18 years of age and families of household heads. These criteria for data collection, to ensure breadth and depth, entailed a range of age, sex, educational status. The selection was limited to its sample size, sampling technique within the division of children and families, who responded to the recruitment circular.

Exclusion criteria, The exclusion criteria of this study was excluded with professionals of child caseworkers outside from the study areas, children who have not been experienced in trafficking, excluded children with age above 18 years old, and also excluded the families outside the study limited kebeles.

3.6.1.6. Qualitative Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected from participants were organized, analyzed and interpreted by using qualitative data analysis method. The interviews were recorded using a digital audio recorder. Once each interview was completed, the researcher uploaded the file and began the transcription process, word for word. The goal of data analysis in this study was to describe the level of awareness of child trafficking and related phenomena. Based on this premise, the researcher began the data analysis by reading and rereading all of the records, line by line, and taking notes as the researcher engaged in this process, highlighting meaningful quotes that captured a profound thought. Besides the qualitative data that was organized, analyzed and processed by thematic analysis of the data (Mabry, 2014). Data collected from the interviews were analyzed for categories and themes to reflect the overarching research questions. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), a theme is something that captures an important aspect of the data in relation to the research question. Descriptive texts, utilizing thick, rich description as well as specific quotes, including interpretation and meaning-making, were also included.

3.6.2. Quantitative Study

3.6.2.1. Quantitative Data Collection Instrument

The researcher was interested to use quantitative data collection methods to take part a large number of respondents to determine/infer the representativeness of parents in the study identified

areas. In this data collection instruments the researcher was used a descriptive type of the argument with quantitative approach that was designed by means of study subject.

3.6.2.2. Questionnaires

The survey questionnaires were prepared for family household heads and information collected by using interviewer administered and self administered questionnaires with close ended and open ended questions. The questionnaires were designed and oriented with survey design questionnaires to know the family level of awareness and its meaning and the root causes on child trafficking in the study areas. The questionnaires were directly distributed to the population who are able to read and write. An individual with unable to read and write were administered by interviewer. The questionnaires was first prepared in English and then translated to Amharic language and also translated into “Wolaitagna language” to check consistency and each questionnaire was checked for complete and accuracy. Each of the questionnaires was read aloud and the person being interviewee was given a chance to answer each questions dialog. This was aimed to provide for rich information based on the respondent’s opinions, attitudes and perceptions regarding the question and for the multitude of recommendations; of what role and abilities was needed to in the attitudinal improvements for the attitude of the household heads in the geographical area.

3.6.2.3. Research Design

In this design, the researcher employed with quantitative approaches to describe the characteristics of representative population and define the problem effectively. The approach of this study design was to assess the attitudes and perceptions of family household heads on the child trafficking in the study area. When the focus of the study on the contemporary social phenomenon with some form of real life context (Yin, 2003). The researcher has to investigate guardian’s level of awareness on child trafficking in the study area and how they were perceived the word child trafficking between/among the parents in their neighbor. Thus, the study was employed to describe the situation and events with a single study construct.

3.6.2.4. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

Simple random sampling technique applied for quantitative study to represent the whole families of household heads. The data of representative population was compiled based on the researcher’s inquiry bounded by the geographic area, and with the purpose of the study to describe the problem under the study; and the sampling technique was constituted according to the availability of subjects rather than on the basis of representativeness (Leedy, 1993). To apply this, the representativeness of the study sample was obtained randomly or by chance.

The sample size determination was based on total number of population lived/settled in the study area. In this case, 1, 964 of total household heads, the researcher was selected **203** samples of respondents. Regarding to, as Alreck and Settle (2004) wrote that a sample size larger than 10% of the target population is necessary, because as sample size increases, sampling error decreases. The determined sample size was intended to yield some information from respondents especially making predictions based on statistical inferences.

3.6.2.5. Sampling Procedure

The sampling strategies or a technique was conducted to select the respondents. Respondents of household heads in the study area have equal chance and probability. Those techniques focus on respondents of family household heads that was identified by using simple random sampling technique. Individuals of household heads have not been affected by the preceding or succeeding one. After already determined the size of the sample, household heads proportionality of respondents were either male or female category or both and they were taken by simple random sampling technique.

3.6.2.6. Quantitative Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data was organized, analyzed and interpreted by using quantitative data analysis method. This method of studies was analyzed and processed by using statistical numerical analysis by providing with tables, frequency and percentage. The method of data analysis comprises both descriptive and quantitative statistical analysis. The descriptive statistics was presented in terms of tables and percentages. The analysis was inductive.

3.6.2.7. Pilot Test Study

It is the data collection procedure. Some benefits of administering a pilot test include providing advance checking related to potential failures of the research protocol as well as whether the proposed instrument and/or methods are inappropriate or too complex. Pilot studies may also serve to identify possible practical issues in following the research procedure (Teijlingen & Hundley, 2001).

In addition, the questionnaire guide was piloted with respondents of family household heads who have children within the identified study region. The main objectives for the pilot study or pre-test study was to identify any questions that were not easily understood upon research objectives. In this case, 15 respondents of household heads were selected to check unclear items, the identified sample based upon their background, familiarity, and their willingness needed to be check questionnaires in pre-test study. These pilot testing individuals were recruited personally

through nomination and were individuals whom I knew through informal, personal connections around neighbor kebeles. However, these individuals were not having been appropriate subjects for the research study because they did not be a part study in the identified geographic region. Similarly, interview guide were supported by pilot study or pre tested to manage the approximate length of the interviews and time commitment for participants.

Summary

This chapter described the methods and materials for the study, including the research design; description of study area, data collection, instruments of data collection, sampling technique and sample size, participant selection and data analysis and sources and limitations of the study. The following chapter will present the findings from the four research questions as well as conclusions and recommendations based gathered from the study participants

Chapter Four

4. Data Presentation, Interpretation and Discussion

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the study in terms of its four research objectives and the major categories and themes identified. This chapter first describes the participant demographics and also discusses the findings and conclusions related to each research questions.

4.2. Demographics characteristics of informants

The demographic data collected about the study's participants of child caseworkers/professionals to conduct in-depth interview. Nine participants were obtained, two of nine were from the women and children's affair soffice, one of nine participants were from office of attorney, three of participants were from police department and three of nine were from representative kebele leaders. As demonstrated by the participants, two of the nine participants were female, seven of the participants identified as male. All nine of the participants hold bachelor degrees and one of the nine also have a master degree.

The demographic profile of the interviewee of key-informants from community elders, six informants were obtained, two informants were from each of study kebeles. The sex of all informants was male. The age range of intervals between each informant from 41-46.

The demographic profile about the study participants of children, fourteen children were obtained, the seven of fourteen were male and also seven of fourteen were female, the age of the children was the interval of fourteen up to eighteen, and the educational level of the children was between the interval of grade six up to grade eight.

4.3. Demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 1:-Demographic Profiles of respondents

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	%
1	Sex	Male	108	53.2
		Female	95	46.7
		Total	203	100
2	Age	20-29	48	23.6
		30-39	62	30.5
		40-49	78	38.4
		50-59	15	7.3
		Total	203	100
3	Education level	Unable to read and write	58	28.6
		Primary school	76	37.4
		Secondary school	42	20.6
		Diploma	27	13.3
		Total	203	100
4	Marital status	Married	146	71.9
		Divorced	8	3.9
		Widowed	49	24.1
		Total	203	100
5	Place of origin	Wolaita	203	100
		Out of Wolaita	0	0
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

Table 1 displays the demographic data (survey questionnaires) collected from the study's 203 respondents of household heads. As demonstrated by the table, 108 (53.2%) of the respondents

were male, 95(46.7%) were identified as female. For the age range, 48 (23.6%) of respondents were age of 20-29, 62 (30.5%) were restricted under age range of 30-39, 78(38.4%) were age category of 40-49, 15 (7.3%) 50-59 years old. The educational background of the respondents 58 (28.6%) were unable to read and write, 76 (37.4%) were primary school, 42 (20.6%) were secondary school, and 27(13.3%) of respondents have (hold) diploma. Marital status of the respondents, 146 (71.9 %) of respondents were married or living with their wife, 8 (3.9%) were divorced and 49 (24.1%) were categorized under widowed. The places of origin of all respondents of household heads were the residents in the Wolaita.

As based on the objectives of the study; the researcher interested to know the socio-economic characteristics or demographic profile of respondents that were necessary to investigate the family's level of awareness on child trafficking.

In relation to this, as respondents background information based on sex was necessarily shows that the majority 108 (53.2%) respondents male dominated households; this illustrates in the study area, the ultimate power to administer all aspect in their home is mainly resides on the male household heads. By chance the researcher got majority of respondents were male household heads to investigate how parents perceived the word child trafficking or to scrutinize their level of awareness on child trafficking in the geographical area.

The age of respondents were needed to know how family household heads distinguish that their level of awareness on child trafficking through in their life time. With this evidence as indicated in the table 1, the majority 78 (38.4%) of respondents life range interval were from 40-49.

The researcher was also interested to identify the educational level of respondents' to investigate their level of awareness on child trafficking. Respondents background information on educational level indicates that; the wide range of guardians 76 (37.4%) were covered with primary school. If household heads were better educated means they were more take care for their children as well as there may be unlikely or less chance to be victimized in child trafficking situation.

Likewise, the researcher intended to know the marital status of the family house hold heads; they were either married/living with their wife with children or they were separated/divorced or also needed to know widowed of one of the parents in their life. This was targeted to identify its causes in what extent the child trafficking becomes prevalent; the size of children living in each particular house has the impact on trafficking or not. As indicated on the above table, all of respondents of family household heads were lived in the Wolaita as the place of origin.

4.4. Families perception and Level of Awareness on Child Trafficking

The first objective of the study was based on the questions related to investigate the family’s level of awareness on child trafficking in the studies area. For this particular research objective, the researcher prepared four specific sub-questions that were needed to investigate the attitude of parents on child trafficking among family members.

Table 2: Who is the beneficiary from child trafficking?

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	%
1.	The beneficiaries from child trafficking	Parents	141	69.4
		Traffickers	24	11.8
		Children	38	18.7
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

The questions related to know the level of awareness on child trafficking among family members, based on the responses of the question on who gets benefit from the child trafficking in the study area, the majority 141 (69.4%) were pointed as family members/parents, 24 (11.8%) were traffickers and 38 (18.7%) were pointed that children were the beneficiaries from children in trafficking.

When the researcher conducted an interview with a woman from attorney/legal court office of prosecutor; she mentioned that, children are innocent and trafficking in children is illegal to lure, transport, or obtain a child. Traffickers or other third party transported children for the purposes of prostitution or any other illegal sexual activity under federal law. “Perpetrators of these acts are considered traffickers or pimps and they benefited in some manners from the sale or transport of the children, resulting in a profit or gain of something of value. In Ethiopia, a person commits trafficking in children if he or she:

Sells, exchanges, or leases a child and receives any money or other consideration or thing of value for the child as a result of such transaction; the traffickers must have receive prison for their punishment up to not more than twenty year with fifty thousand birr”. **(IDI, prosecutor, a woman, 38 years old)**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted an interview with professionals of child caseworker from woman and children's affairs office he described that;

“I think not only poverty but also lack of understanding on child trafficking, parents created a pertinent conditions for children to be the victim of trafficking; and traffickers were the ultimate beneficiaries because traffickers/pimps in any condition they want to gain or profit by using it as a business driver or a money-driven business” **(IDI, 36 years old, Male participant from women and children affairs office).**

In this regard, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from community elders, he indicated that:

“My perceptions and beliefs are that child trafficking is happening at a higher rate in our local area due to more or less forces on children to escape to the other places. Because of poverty or other means parents were mainly looks some benefits when children victimized in trafficking; where people are taking kids to make a profit off of them and many of parents consider that both children and families are beneficiaries and for me it's exploitation based relationships between the children and traffickers or others and it seems to me is that it would be a long term embarrassment of families” **(KII, Male, Galcha sake community elder, 45 years old).**

In addition to this, when the researcher conducted discussion with children focus on group discussion, one of male children stated that:

“The attitude before the victim of trafficking and after the victim of trafficking was completely different; at the beginning children thought trafficking as a means of reduction for their poverty and they think it as a way of seeking better life. Then, totally children were not beneficiaries from trafficking and they also become easily vulnerable to any form of assault”. **(FGD, participant of 15 year male children, grade7 student)**

Finally, the researcher investigated that the attitude of parents on the beneficiaries of children in trafficking parents were understood themselves as the ultimate beneficiaries next to the children. In this case the attitude of parents on child trafficking was accepted as an important aspect to experience. In reality, the data obtained from participants or informants and from the discussion, children are not beneficiaries from the trafficking. The families' attitude of the beneficiaries from child trafficking was very restricted based on the common beliefs in the geographical area. But, the beneficiaries were traffickers/brokers and pimps or other persons. This shows that the attitude

of families' on child trafficking was taken as the positive for the phenomenon of child trafficking.

Table 3: What are the factors that can increase or decrease families level of awareness on child trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Factors increase or decrease family level of awareness on child trafficking	Poverty	76	37.4
		Level of education	57	28.0
		Family size	60	29.5
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

Questionnaires identified to know the factors that can increase or decrease the families level of awareness on child trafficking, among the total of 203 respondents of the household heads 76 (37.4%) were pointed on the poverty, 57 (28.0%) were level of education, and 60 (29.5%) were family size in which the members of family experience.

When the researcher conducted an interview one of participants, child caseworker from the office woman and children's affairs stated that:

“Family size and poverty and the low of education this factors has the power to increase or decrease the families level of awareness on child trafficking; especially, poverty has a direct relation to the to the level of awareness. Children from this families were easily vulnerable to trafficking, exploitation, mainly, commercial sexual exploitation; as I used to think, those commercials on the TV, the majority of children were suffered from the poverty, they might be from poor families and even they didn't have no clothes, or they were deprived from food items as well as for the life or growth and development of children”. **(IDI, 36 years old, male participant from women and children office)**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“..... like local proverbs associated with children is a main factor that can increase or decrease the families' level of awareness on child trafficking. Most commonly guardians associate the growth of children with the fate of chance which is locally translated as “*Naati bari qaani*”

diccees”. This is the common conservation among families; this makes guardians to be careless on the children and the word by itself pushes children to be the survivor of trafficking. In addition to this, poverty, family size and educational attainment have been taken as the greater factor to increase or decrease families level of awareness or they are inversely related each other.” (KII, one of male community elder from Dawe sake, 41 years old).

In relation to this, one of participants from the police department indicated that:

“I think, large and extended family can increase or decrease the attitude of families on child trafficking. When family size increases, many children were more likely to experience child exploitation even within their family system, this kind almost sets the path for them to be such a huge risk factor for later entering into the victim of trafficking, sex trafficking, because often times a family member may become continued impoverishment and extreme abuses that I thought it was really, really shame and/or scary that that’s such a huge risk factor for the raged form of child exploitation”. (IDI, Inspector police, police department, 39 years old).

Consequently, when discussion conducted with children in FGD, children strongly believe that poverty as a greater factor, which might increase or decrease the attitude of family on child trafficking. One of male participant stated that

“For me, poverty definitely reduced the families level of awareness on child trafficking; poverty the size of family and the economy were largely unbalanced, the situation force children into trafficking and uncovered to the different forms of child abuse in this condition, children didn’t feel secure and there was absence of guarantee even if when we were sick after exposed to the survivors of trafficking” (FGD, 15 years old, Male children, grade 6).

Finally, categories of variables like poverty and family size was taken as the determinant factor to increase or decrease the families’ level of awareness. The relationship between the attitude of families on child trafficking and poverty or family size is antagonistic to one another, because increase in family size or poverty is directly correlated with decrease in the families level of awareness on child trafficking and it has the sever effect on the children or it is exposed the survivors of trafficking into the exploitation and increased risk of abuses. This shows poverty and family size was taken as the significant factor that causes child trafficking and it’s the margin of error is > 0.05 , the range of the relationships was very high, which indicates there they are negatively correlated . In the analysis of variables on the factors that can increase or decrease families level of awareness was directly associated with child trafficking or vice versa.

Table 4: How you can raise your families’ level of awareness on child trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Your ways of raising awareness on child trafficking by	taking discussion with children on trafficking	65	32.0
		through educating children	58	28.6
		protecting children from migrating to urban areas	51	25.1
		Others	29	14.2
		Total	203	100

Survey source,2019

Questions prepared to identify the ways of in which; how parents expected to raise and show their level of awareness to protect child trafficking; among the total of 203 respondents, 65 (32.0%) were stated taking discussing with children on trafficking, 58 (28.6%) were educating children and 51 (25.1%) were protecting children from migrating to urban areas and 29 (14.2%) of household heads were ticked on others that they were didn’t said that no matter for children either living with their family or living in urban areas; their life formed and determined by fate of chance.

When the researcher conducted in-depth interview with participants from one police department, he stated that:

“Family members’ especially household heads didn’t see child trafficking as an illegal activity. I thought awareness is the first part and it needs more education, training and collaboration with different bodies of child protection caseworkers as well as local service providers like religious leaders; these creates a good condition for families to discuss with their children to address the issue but I thought from there like, we partially neglected the issue in this community”.

He also added:

“..... in order to raise awareness, it must need the real collaboration but I don’t know why our collaboration with different stakeholders was hilarious. I have thought we could do like case reviews and look back on what’s worked and what hasn’t and we have provide all sorts of consultation processes though training or other means to control/prevent trafficking; and I thought there’s a lot that we were did without really changing a lot, like I think we could do a lot to improve our work in this area without

working too hard to do it” (IDI, one of 40 year constable police from police department).

Similarly, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“The significant proportion of household heads were do not give a credible value for children, they associate child development with fate of chance, there is no means of discussion with the families and children, I think discussion shows the level of awareness not only limited by educational status, some of parents are inherently conservative and they take discussion to control their children or educating their children on the whole issues based on their general knowledge” (KII, male residence from Mundaja sake kebele, 46 years old).

When the researcher conducted the discussion with children focus on group discussion, one of the male participants from children stated that;

“..... it is good but parents level of awareness on the children is very poor, because our families were never experienced with discussion it is also something new for me. I think if families were usually forming discussion, it possible to minimize the challenges of children and if they are developing more genuineness idea to the children and providing or fulfilling educational facilities, I’m ready to attend school as I may hear more information but at the origin families were unable to provide the necessities as well as discussion on the whole issues”(FGD, A child with 16 years old, male, grade 7 student).

The researcher concludes that, the parents/guardians level of awareness on child trafficking becomes very low and the issue was minimally be addressed if parents educating their children with providing educational facilities, rejecting some traditional proverbs like the growth of children based the fate of chance and regularly discuss about the problems related with children in trafficking, the probability of children being exposure to trafficking becomes surprisingly stopped.

Table 5: Measuring family Level of awareness on child trafficking based on Likert scale

No.	Variables	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Measuring family Level of awareness on child	Agree	58	28.5
		Strongly Agree	42	20.7

trafficking based on ten items of Likert scale	Disagree	63	31.0
	Strongly Disagree	40	19.7
	Total	n=203	100

Survey source: 2019

Table 5 displayed to measure the family’s level of awareness on child trafficking, as reported by the respondents of household heads; their responses ranged from (agree) to (strongly disagree), on the four-point Likert scale. 1=agree 2=strongly agree 3=disagree 4=strongly disagree their level of awareness measured based on 10 items that are located at the appendix to the data based on the (table 5), shows that, parents lack comprehensive understanding on child trafficking.

when the researcher conducted an in-depth interview with experts of participants from police department he stated that “I think, it need to conduct further discussion with parents to raise the families level of awareness on child trafficking but due to lack of awareness, it is intensely existing problem in our local areas; people don’t know about it here but I think it’s just as bad, yes, absolutely; and what I understood or what I supposed from child trafficking is that, child were forced to do the work beyond their capacity; this is illegal criminal activity; it is good if families were regularly discuss on the any issues around them that can develops their experience of discussion on trafficking especially child trafficking.” **(IDI, Traffic Police, 39 year old).**

In addition to this, when the researcher conducted in depth interview with participants of child caseworker from woman and children’s affairs office, he stated that ‘the beliefs and perceptions on child trafficking in our geographical area, there is very low level of parents awareness towards to the children. I thought that child trafficking has the connection between child sexual abuse and child labor exploitation; I hope it creates modern slavery. But, parents are not aware of it and they don’t think they’re doing it what they’re doing; or they do not think in where, or in what condition they were living.

He also shared/commented that

“Based on the families low level of awareness on their children, traffickers targeted to handle the children for their need or profit gain through by deception or agreement through other means either within the country or to the outside of the country, the traffickers may want to transported children either by the container or such like means and they could abuse or exploit the children up to the removal of the organs like, kidney; but our families of children especially

living in rural areas were do not aware about it/they have low level of awareness”(IDI, 36 year old male participant from women and children’s office) .

Similarly, when the researcher conducted in-depth interview with one of key-informants from the community leaders, he indicated that:

“Obviously, parents don’t consider child trafficking has the intimacy with deprivation of children from school, exposes children to the labor exploitation or extreme form of child violence even as I think children in exposed in this condition have a high risk of security in their life but parents were lack the special consideration as well as awareness upon trafficking in children because factors like poverty is by itself makes it to be challenging on the other the way the level of awareness on the trafficking is very poor. Know I’m talking about the attitude of families on child trafficking, I think it needs brainwashing” **(KII, Male, 43years old, from Dawe sake kebele).**

Correspondingly, when the researcher conducted discussion with children in FGD, one of female participants stated that “our level of awareness on child trafficking becomes the determined by the conditions of our parents; because, our parents didn’t understand what child trafficking associated with, and it is mistakenly accepted, as the result of weak our family economic background as well as our parents were failed to understand the trafficking in children encompasses with” **(FGD, one of 17 year female children, grade 7).**

Generally, in the first fraction of the study objective, the researcher was concluded that respondents’ level of awareness on child trafficking very poor. Because, the respondents of parents believe that, in trafficking process both children and their families were the ultimate beneficiaries. Parents also didn’t take care for their children; they associate child trafficking with the children’s fate of chance. This emerged from entrenched traditional proverbs in geographical areas in Wolaita language translated as “Naati bari qaadan diccees”. Poverty, family size as well as families level of education was the determinant factors decreased families’ level of awareness. The problem is minimally be addressed if parents discussing with their children upon trafficking, educating their children by providing educational facilities, rejecting some traditional proverbs like the growth of children based the fate of chance and regularly discuss about the problems related with children in trafficking, practical and strong collaboration with stakeholders of child protection caseworkers. In this circumstance, families’ level of awareness can be raised or there is very low probability of children being exposed to trafficking.

4.5. The Meaning of child trafficking from the perspective of parents

In this segment of research objectives, the researcher interested to understand the meaning of child trafficking from the perspective families and to describe how families of household heads were defined and perceived the meaning of child trafficking in the study areas. So, to assess this main research objective, there were about four sub questions needed to know how parents provide the meaning for the word child trafficking. Because, on beyond the issues of children in trafficking, the meaning given by parent play an important greater role on its root causes for the prevalence of problem in the geographical area child trafficking.

Table 6: The meaning of child trafficking among parents

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The meaning of child trafficking among family members	Movement	55	27.1
		Solution to poverty	53	26.1
		Buying and selling	40	19.7
		Kidnapping	21	10.3
		I don't know	34	16.8
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

The beliefs and perceptions of respondents on child trafficking were based on the meaning that they provided for the word trafficking in the study area. A total of respondents 203, 55 (27.1%) were very commonly cited on movement as its meaning, 53 (26.1%) were solution for poverty, 40 (19.7%) were identified as it is buying and selling, 21 (10.3%) were kidnapping and 34 (16.8%) were pointed that I don't know the meaning child trafficking

Similarly, when the researcher conducted in-depth interview with participant of professionals/experts from police department, one of inspector police stated that "Well, that's a really great question, obviously the children were taken away from their parents for child abuse or child prostitution; this is definitely a part of meaning, they're kind of all rolled into one, if it's a child that they are using them for prostitution, child abuse, sexual abuse, physical abuse and also traffickers and other third persons were exploiting them and I mean they're all kind of

wrapped into one; child prostitution/child trafficking of course to me is really illegal the sickest.

He also added that

“I think the people who are running it my understanding is that there’s kind of some really big like crime rings because children widely encountered with the most heinous form of child abuse and child exploitation plus the members of the family that doesn’t have any better morals that you could see with a lot of the poor suffer from poverty; then, our parents did not understand the issue and they actually did not know what child trafficking mean” **(IDI, Inspector Police, 39 year old)**.

In addition to this, one of female participant from legal court office of lawyer/attorney, she indicated that, There are definitely similarities between child trafficking and child abuse, because, I think that child trafficking would be a form of child abuse; however, I think that child abuse exists outside of child trafficking, they are not the same in the sense that lots of abuse happens without child trafficking.

As she; echoed

“I think of it is very similar to a modern day slavery, and I know we abolished slavery like a really, really long time ago, but it’s still indirectly happening in a present day, then families of household heads were didn’t understood the meaning of child trafficking and they largely perceive it as the source of income “ (IDI, prosecutor in Damot woyeda woreda, woman with 38 years old).

She added that when a child aged zero up to 18 considered as child in Ethiopia under federal law and when the child is used for the sale or barter of something for child services or child sexual services in exchange for the money or some other service, but, whether the child is voluntary or involuntary whether somebody has taken away the children from their family or against their will, or abuse of children, it is a decline of the society. So, I think the meaning of child trafficking given by either children or family household heads was misinterpreted or it is possible to say they do not know its meaning, its numbers were to be highly volatile.

Similarly, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he mentioned “many parents perceived the issue child trafficking with mislabeling that they perceive it as an asset or source of income for their urgent situation and when he shared, “No, because I think it’s ignored, I think it’s something that they don’t want to admit and they will push it off to child abuse, but they won’t actually say trafficking” **(KII, Male, Mundaja sake kebele, 44 years old)**.

Accordingly, children in Focus Group Discussions, both male and female group of children equally indicated that;

“our meaning of child trafficking is determined by the attitude of parent; they associate its meaning with solution for the poverty but it is similar to child exploitation, or forced labor, form domestic services, practice of begging that are usually originated from the outcome of the meaning that the families are provided to it” (FGD, one of 17 year female participant, grade 7 grade student).

On the other hand, there is a lot of ambiguity with the term trafficking; many of the misconceptions held by parents up on trafficking with respect to what typically people think of when they hear the term trafficking. The difficulty of parents in delineating was, they did not differentiate child trafficking in terms of child abuse/sexual abuse, child exploitation and child prostitution.

As the study reflects parents did not know the meaning of child trafficking. The meaning that they perceive was one directional; that was solution for their poverty. In fact, the meaning of child trafficking was challenging to parents because it was entrenched with culture and traditional local proverbs in the study area. Then, the meaning given by respondents for the word child trafficking is totally different from really what parents thought. In this condition, children are also forced to be re-victimized in trafficking and more likely exposed the health or wellbeing of children to the extremely harsh conditions.

Table 7: The ways and involvement of children upon child trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The ways of child trafficking	Agreement with parents	61	30.1
		Child Deception	72	35.4
		Giving Money	47	23.1
		Abduction	23	11.3
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

As indicated from the table, respondents stated on the ways in which how child trafficking could be involved in the study area was seems that among total of 203 household heads, 61 (30.1%)

were classified under through there is agreement with someone to support parents, 72 (35.4%) were categorized under through child deception, 47 (23.1%) were believed on by giving money /incentives, 23 (11.3%) were believed on abduction or which was associated with early marriage as a ways or for its involvement on trafficking.

In addition this, when the researcher conducted in-depth interview with a participants of experts from kebele representative, he stated that as

“I understood from the previous training, there was indirect involvement between traffickers and that some kebele representative leaders. Then, the way in which how kebele representative leaders involved in trafficking situation; that was by providing false auspices/letters to the traffickers; by the way children are innocent but actions taken by pimps makes children to be stay under the extreme violence; I think it emerged when kebele leaders were failed to know what child trafficking actually meaning” (IDI, one of 39 year participant from representative of Mundaja sake kebele).

Similarly, when the researcher conducted the discussion with children focus on group discussion, one of female children stated that

“I remember the first time, that I’m involved in the ways of trafficking almost the ultimate involvement was deception means of giving promise, providing some amount of money before a certain time of transportation or providing other means incentives through by the pimps who is from our environments and I know him before I have been already experience in trafficking” **(FGD, 15 year old, previous grade 6 female student).**

Correspondingly, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“ I think not only the family members but sometimes individuals in the neighbor are indirectly involved in trafficking process and to get the consent and attention from the children, I remember my some neighbors who are simply providing some form of financial support to take away them from their familiar surroundings, but I didn’t it as a child trafficking. The neighbors are also involved a trafficking in addition to traffickers or peer influences through making indirect intervention that is based on deception, or getting agreements from children, and it is commonly happening that I have been seen as well as heard” **(KII, one of male informants, Galcha sake kebele, 45 years old).**

In general, the researcher concluded that traffickers/pimps, parents, neighbors, and kebele representative leaders are also facilitating the situation of trafficking through providing false letters to the traffickers; they were involved, directly or indirectly on children in trafficking; on the other case traffickers were also involved through by deception or use of giving false promise, providing money or other means of incentives; on the other hand family were highly influenced their children to be the survivors of trafficking due to the meaning that they provided for child trafficking.

Table 8: What are the sources of information on the word child trafficking for the first time?

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Sources of information of information on the word child trafficking for the first time	Neighbor	65	32.0
		Family members	53	26.1
		Radio	45	22.1
		School personnel	40	19.7
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

According to the data obtained from the respondents, of the household heads on from where you heard the word child trafficking at the first time, the majority 65 (32.0%) of guardians were pointed on neighbor around their environment, 45 (22.1%) were stated on media especially from radio, 53 (26.1%) were stated on family members, 40 (19.7%) were believed on information obtained from public personnel.

When the researcher conducted in-depth interview with one of the female participants from woman and children’s affair office, she stated that I got its information at the first time through from the formal education and later I have heard from different sources like media, newspaper and from my seminar training with colleagues, and I could also imagine; based on my personal awareness: “ it is scary things that I have either seen from film or I heard from my training, when I think of child trafficking, what bear in the mind is that it’s very connected to extreme form of child abuse or child prostitution or the portrait of pornography” **(IDI, 37 years old, female, head of women and children’s office in the woreda).**

She also shared that:

In a broad sense, as the office of women and children affairs, we were working for our society to address this risk issue. To do this, the themes identified by through providing and expanding special training for guardians, for women’s development groups from each kebele that is needed to share information within/among family members, neighbors in the kebele by considering them as the source of information for the rural families.

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“I didn’t think of it as trafficking at the time. But, I think some information I heard from my neighbors and once upon the time when I communicate with one of a child already victimized in trafficking he mentioned a specific issues related with children in trafficking; the any children in trafficking are cannot escape from various forms abuses, violence and exploitation” **(KII, Male, community elder, Mundaja sake, 44 years old).**

In relation to this, discussion conducted for children in FGD, one of female participants indicated that “I heard the issues of child trafficking from my the same age group children for the first time when we were coming from school, but still I didn’t know about, I simply heard it when the children are overwhelming the its good points scheme that initiates me to be involve in the trafficking; know I’m practically experienced or seen it and heard its information from others, my elders, religious leaders and neighbors when they were drink coffee with their local people” **(FGD, one of 17 year female participant, grade 8 grade student).**

Generally, based on this study, the researcher identified the core sources of information on child trafficking in the study areas; that was neighbor, peer groups, school personnel’s, religious leaders and media,. They may have power to raise or slow down the accesses of its associated information on the word child trafficking. They have power to create a meaning for the issues on child trafficking in their environment.

Table 9: Trafficked children are mostly vulnerable to

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Trafficked children are mostly affected by	Child domestic violence	53	26.1
		Child exploitation	57	28.0
		Child prostitution	49	24.2

	I don't know	44	21.6
	Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

As indicated by the (table 9) respondents of household heads pointed on the question with a given alternatives of trafficked children are mostly vulnerable to, the majority 57 (28.0%) of the respondents were believed on child labor exploitation, 53 (26.1%) were categorized in under child domestic violence, 49 (24.2%) were child prostitution and 44 (21.6%) of the respondents were ticked their answer on I didn't know about it or I have no information or I 'm not sure.

When the researcher conducted an interview with the experts of participants from office of attorney/lawyer, she stated that

“ the large amount of children becomes easily vulnerable to the violation of their right when they were victimized in trafficking and they might be easily susceptible to extreme form of child exploitation; especially, when females involved in trafficking, there is high probability or greater risk including contracting with sexually transmitted diseases; all of trafficked children are affected by a number of problems and the majority of problems are hidden and the survivors of children in trafficking are not know about it and it's widely unreported by the children” (**IDI, prosecutor, woman with 38 years old**).

She also reflected that;

By itself child trafficking is internationally recognized as solid crime and it is strictly forbidden; because, children are innocent and its challenges are bad enough, if somebody accused on this crime and legally proved to be criminal, there must have receive not more than twenty year prison/jail with fifty thousand birr. But, personally, as I think then on top of that, I think one of the more than they affected by that the theme of sex trafficking and labor trafficking was present and for me it feels really, really uncomfortable.

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“I think it is huge. I think that we're the first line defender as the guardians of children, really for kids and kids' rights and behaviors; so, I think it has a direct relationship between the factors of vulnerability and child trafficking. I think that I mean given that if a child in any condition, once getting into the chance of trafficking situation, it mean for me is that the vulnerability is not only restricted on its abuses but their life guarantee is questionable for me because children have

less/no power of survive or resiliency from the challenges that they exposed” (**KII, one of 45 years old, community elder from Galcha sake, Male informants**).

Similarly, when discussion conducted with children on focus group discussion, one of the female children among the group she reflected that:

“there was a lot of violence and exploitation while children away from their family, I’m experienced in trafficking for three years on kids keeping and I thought there was exclusiveness child treatment that can torch the mind of children, there was extreme form of food deprivation, forced adoption that against the will of children, then no one take care for children; but our parents didn’t understand how the victim of child trafficking being negatively influence the hope of children, parents simply want to get support from the children” (**FGD, one of female children with 15 year old, previous grade 6 student**).

Generally, the researcher concluded on the definitions, perceptions and the meaning child trafficking with the perspective of families is that, they clearly didn’t know what child trafficking entails. They perceive and define the meaning of child trafficking with a solution for their poverty, source of income that they can earn and they associate it with the simply movement of children. Contrary to this, the interviews from participants shows that, it is being taking away; forced adoption; children are being bought and sold; against their will; abuse of power to maintain their needs; it’s taken by illegal means for business drivers; for money, gain or profit; portrait of pornography and prostitution; injustice, exploitation, and slavery; harming, corruption, and loss of innocence; a form of child abuse; and violence are frequently involved. Finally, as result of wrongly defined and perceived meaning on the word child trafficking that given by the parents makes children to be the survivor of trafficking and highly exposed children to the “general bad” in their life.

4.6. The root causes of child trafficking

This was the third objective of the study and it was needed to know the root causes for the prevalence of child trafficking in the geographical area. In this study objective, there were about four sub questionnaires that needed to know the factors beyond on the causes of child trafficking; the most common events in the study areas that can directly or indirectly affect the stability children living with their families or in their familiar environment. In order to assess these points the researcher prepared four sub-questionnaires under this objective.

Table 10: The root causes of children to be the victimized of trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1	The root causes of children victimized in trafficking was	Family pressure	68	33.4
		Death of one of the parents/guardians	59	29.1
		Family conflict	31	15.2
		Lack of information	45	22.2
		Total	203	100

Survey source; 2019

As indicated by respondents of household heads on the major causes of child trafficking in the study areas of respondents, 68 (33.4%) were believed that it is due to the existence of family pressure in the family, 59 (29.1%) were classified under death of one of the parents /guardians, 31 (15.2%) were categorized under family conflict and 45 (22.2%) of respondents of family household heads were grouped under lack of information.

When the researcher conducted an interview with one of the participants of child caseworkers from the office of women’s and children affair, he stated that:

“The main root causes of child trafficking were originated from the pushing factors; the pushing factors like consented family pressure, extended family and land lessens, inaccessibility to education, family conflict/separation, early forced marriage, teenagers influence, traffickers, poverty and lack of income for survival were the greatest pushing factors that cause children to be easily vulnerable to the victim of trafficking; in order to survive poverty in the families , family household heads were forced their children to move to the urban areas” (IDI, 36 year old male participant from women and children’s office, child case worker) .

He also added

The pulling factors also plays its own role on the child trafficking, like willingness of victim and seeking better life; but it is difficult and children were unable to get their needs that what they want to; children were simply exposed to different form of child abuse or child exploitation.

Similarly, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“I’m not sure for its dimension. But it’s real problem in our local area. What I understood from my neighbor is that; the parents are intentionally suppressed the children to be the victim of trafficking. In addition to this, what I looked is that a child experienced in trafficking and those of aware of trafficking process are forced to re-victimized into trafficking due to pressure of the family they perceive it as the way of minimizing economic challenges; in this condition, pimps or other peoples were start to get the attention of the children to transport children to unknown places especially to urban areas. I think this is the cause of children failed on the hand of brokers/traffickers or other third persons” **(KII, one of informants from Dawe sake kebele, 41 years old).**

In addition to this, when study conducted with children in focus group discussion, one of female participants were similarly indicated that “without any means the ultimate causes of child trafficking was directly emerged as result of pushing factors; especially, originated from more of consented family pressure not only poverty” **(FGD, one of 17 year female children, grade 7).**

Table 11:How the degree of discussion reduces the victimization of children in trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The degree of discussion reduces the victimization of children in trafficking by	Developing awareness	103	50.7
		Developing honesty	70	34.4
		Sharing information	30	14.8
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

As the respondents, the degree of discussion with children on the issues of child trafficking, majority of respondents 103 (50.7%) were stated on it is developing awareness on child trafficking, it is 70 (34.4%) of them were pointed on through by developing integrity, 30 (14.8%) were stated that they were developing integrity on child trafficking,

When the researcher conducted in-depth interview with participants a woman from the woman and children’s affair office she reflected that:

“the families’ degree of discussion on child trafficking is an decisive gear to develop awareness, to solve any of problems to share experiences, to investigate wrongly perceived and defined

meanings related with the children in trafficking; the absence of discussion becomes more likely experienced in the families poor, Sold for profit may become commonly interested in the poor families or whatever to be used in whether it's a sexual slavery or child labor exploitation; in this condition, household heads where women, especially are disrespected” **(IDI, 37 year female participant, head of women and children’s office in the woreda).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“The rate of discussion within/among the family member is negligible. It seems for me is that the time of discussion there is share common beliefs can gradually resolve or overcome any form of problems interims of directing by emotion when something mistakenly happened in the families; but the issues of child trafficking are new for many families and it is surprisingly absent and I consider that parents as a contributing or the driving force of the problem, so, in this circumstance both parents and children have no chance of sharing information on children in trafficking” (KII, Male informants from Galcha sake kebele, 43 years old).

Regarding to this, when the researcher conducted discussion with children focus on group discussion, one of female participant stated that:

”still there is no any form of discussion in our families and most commonly, children have unusual practice of discussion with the parents, the baseline for the cause of child trafficking was parents and later extended to the pimps or traffickers by the combination of deception. Due to the lack discussion, what the children of the same age groups overwhelming the hidden issues of trafficking is seemed to be true and attractive” **(FGD, one of female participant with 16 year old, 7 grade student).**

Table 12: The family behaviors /conditions that can affect the stability of children living with their parents

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The family behavior /condition affects the stability of children living with their parents	Taking alcoholic drink	77	37.9
		Conflict	73	35.9
		Divorce	53	26.1
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

As the respondents on the question of how family behaviors /conditions affects the stability of children to be living with their parents, about 77 (37.9%) were categorized under taking alcoholic drink, 73 (35.9%) were stated on usual conflicts that leads children to be unstable in their home, 53 (26.1%) were believed on divorce.

Regarding to this, when an in depth interview conducted with participants from one of kebele representative stated that “taking alcoholic drink was clearly disturbs the stability children living with their parents. He also indicated that taking alcohol has not only impact on the life of families; it also disturbs peace, stability and security of our environment. Even I thought that taking alcohol is the main source for family conflicts or family separation/divorce and it also further extended to challenge the life of children. In this situation, children were lack appropriate care from guardians; therefore, children become easily vulnerable to the victim of trafficking” **(IDI, one of 39 year old Dawe Sake kebele representative).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“Today, role of family is partially failed; many of parents are badly socializing their children that were I know some of parents taking their children to the place where alcoholic drinks belong especially at the evening. Children learn good or bad behavior from their parents it is a crucial stage in the children but parents were failed to understand what role can children plays in the stage, if the parents are failed in their role, the children will become failed in their role during adult hood stage for the reason that childhood socialization plays an important role for adulthood the behavior; this may extended to the failure of the role of larger society” **(KII, Male Informants, 45 years old Galcha sake).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted discussion with children in focus group discussion, one of female participant in the group she indicated that:

”..... due to regular intake of alcoholic drink, there was frequent conflict between my mother and my father, unfortunately once up on the time my mother committed suicide, and after her death, three of my sisters were know victimized in trafficking, then still know our father is unable to stop taking alcoholic drink, personally, I’m really experienced child trafficking for the past two years for the lack of my mother by death” (FGD, a female children with 16 year old).

Therefore, based on the above data, the researcher concluded that the family behavior /conditions of the families were the determinant factor that can affect the stability of children to be living

with their parents; through by intake of alcohol, or the family conflict, divorce and the lack of one or two of the guardians/family household heads has been adversely affected the life of children and they more facilitating children to experience child trafficking.

Table 13: What are the impacts of child trafficking on the life of children?

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The impacts of child trafficking	Educational problem	51	25.1
		Health problem	50	24.6
		Behavioral problem	64	31.5
		I don't know	38	18.7
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

The respondents of household heads in the study areas, on the question of what are the impacts of children in trafficking on their life; 51(25.1%) were classified on educational problem, 50 (24.6%) were pointed that it has impact on the health of children, 64 (31.5%) were ticked its has impact on behavioral problem, and 38 (18.7%) were also pointed that I don't know its impact/ I 'm not sure on it.

Regarding to this, when the researcher conducted an in-depth interview with the participants from police department, one of constable police stated that:

“yes, child trafficking has a direct impact on the health of children, educational achievement of the children or it has impact on the behavior of children as well as it has similar impact on the physical, psychological, social and mental development of the children; based on this impacts sometimes children were forced to enter into the bad life conditions like smoking cigarette, chewing chat, after a certain time it initiates children to taking heroic, cocaine, and also in urban areas children may sleeps on the ditches and consider it as the stable place at night time; in this condition, the recovery of children from challenge becomes more difficult” **(IDI, one of 40 years old, Male, constable police from police department, Diploma certificate).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“I’m not sure on it but I think, I guess child trafficking has the worst impacts and it may expose the children to the extreme form of violation that have been adverse impact effect on the children. Commonly, different forms of physical attack or injuries, as that I saw some events that the level of attacks makes children to be act in a form of unconscious behavior because as I think they were extremely mentally loosed; then the most importantly sexual assault of children especially, in girls may be more affected than the others it means there is chance of being contracting by sexually transmitted disease, HIV/AIDS among others” **(KII, one of Informants from Mundaja sake kebele, 44 years old).**

In addition to this, when the researcher conducted discussion with children on focus group discussion, one of the participants stated that:

“if at once the children victimized in trafficking, there is high probability of being exposure to a serious injuries that results on the educational chance of the children or mental health of children, usually children victimized in trafficking experiences sleeping disorder, encountered with post traumatic mental illness, usually shows fear and shame in their rest of life, then I think, at the ground of this all impacts are created from family pressure due to the combination of both economically too poor families as well as the low level of awareness on child trafficking” **(FGD, 16 year male children, 7 grade student).**

In general, the researcher concluded that the causes beyond child trafficking in the study areas were mainly restricted on the pushing factors and pulling factors. Among many of pushing factors, the major elements identified were the consented family pressure, there was power difference between children and their parents, poverty and lack of income for survival, extended family and land lessens, inaccessibility to education, family conflict/separation, early forced marriage teenagers influence, traffickers; While the identified pulling factors was the willingness of the victim and seeking better life. But, at the origin of the problem the majority of children from the survivors of trafficking were from consented family pressure that was emerged from the existence of poverty in the family members and the lack of awareness on the children in trafficking. Parents’ were recognized as the root cause for children in trafficking and they were totally created forces for the vulnerability of children to be the survivor of trafficking in the geographical area.

4.7. Challenges associated with children in trafficking

This was the last objective of the study; the challenges associated with victim of trafficking. The study on challenges associated with children in trafficking was explained on the above objectives and they are intertwined with one another, the challenges are negatively affect the wellbeing of children; because traffickers or other third persons want to abuse children as per their ultimate purpose. To assess this study objective, the researcher prepared four sub-questionnaires to identify the major challenges associated children in trafficking. The questionnaires were need to identify its challenges and is believed to be improve it; with the current conditions of trafficking if they think training and collaboration with child caseworkers, how it could `be implemented and, and how they think this could be best accomplished in the community.

Table14: Challenges associated with the survivors of children in trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	Challenges associated with children in trafficking	Forced begging	56	27.5
		Street vending	54	26.6
		Food deprivation	48	23.7
		Inadequate housing	45	22.1
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

As stated by respondents of family household heads, on the challenges associated with children in trafficking; the majority 56 (27.5%) were categorized on forced begging, 54 (26.6%) were also classified under street vending, 48 (23.7%) were believed on food deprivation and 45(22.1%) of the respondents were ticked on inadequate housing;

When an interview conducted with the participants of experts from women and children’s office he stated that

“I think the challenges were huge enough. Most of the time victimized children didn’t understand themselves as a victimized; then, I think challenges of children in trafficking as to me is when children are actually taken for labor exploitation, pornography, forced sex or prostitution, physical abuse or psychological abuse and/or sexual abuse, maybe selling to others for that type of warped thinking; the children victimized in trafficking were trafficker’s or third persons slime ball, sometimes the challenges were continued to the removal of organs like kidney” (IDI, 36 year old male participant from women and children’s office).

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“.....the challenges of children in trafficking were absolutely stacks the overall development of the children, if children encountered with the extreme violence of the rights, it is very difficult to recovery or it is sometimes impossible when a child attacked and exploited sexually. Even though, in the some situations children were exploited within families and forced to do work very different from their capabilities. Exploitation of children may be happened in the family members or when the children far from family members. But the differences is children far from families were challenges totally exposed to the atrocious violation of their rights” **(KII, Male informants from Dawe sake kebele, 41 years old).**

Similarly, when discussion conducted with the children on focus group discussion one of female participants stated that:

“usually, children victimized in trafficking were tacitly accepted even the worst challenges, some of them are shameful to talk; some of them like were fistula, unwanted pregnancy, forced prostitution, sexual abuse labor exploitation, child abuse,...etc. This fall’s the hope of the children seemed to be dark and meaningless; this initiates the children to develop the new behavior in the life” (FGD, one of female participant with 16 years old, 7 grade student).

In general children victimized in trafficking were more vulnerable to multiple challenges in their life; unwanted pregnancy, fistula, violence, child labor exploitation, child prostitution, child forced sex, child abuse; conditionally, the challenges might be from bad to worse, the extreme form child abuse especially, sexual abuse is bad enough, or child sexual abuse; thus, sometimes the form of abuses created the greater challenges and it is difficult to improve consistently.

Table 15: What are the consequences of the victims of child trafficking?

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
2.	The major consequences of victim on children in trafficking	Sleeping disorder	58	28.5
		Traumatic mental problem	51	25.1
		Fear /Guilt	55	27.1
		Risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases	39	19.2

		Total	203	100
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Survey source, 2019

As stated in the table 16, Questions related to the consequences of children in trafficking, among the sample of 203 household heads, 58 (28.5%) were classified on children suffering from sleeping disorder, 51 (25.1%) were traumatic mental problem, 55 (27.1%) were also stated on children experiencing mostly fear/ guilt to the others in where they live, and 39 (19.2%) of household heads were pointed on the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.

In addition to this, when researcher conducted an interview with the participants from the legal court office of lawyer/attorney, she stated that,

“As I mentioned above, basically, children are innocent and they didn’t able to differentiate things around us so, they are exposed to the different forms challenges mainly during the time of trafficking. Thus, the consequences might be bad to worse, mental retardation, sleeping disorder, traumatic mental problems, the risk of contracting with diseases, or exposing children to the fistula or unwanted pregnancy and usually it forces the children to the odd behavior that is completely different from the normal behavior of the children and they didn’t want to communicate with the others in their language when they were away from their place of origin I think this is the consequence of severe psychological problem”**(IDI, woman with 38 years old, prosecutor in the woreda).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the community elders, he indicated that:

“Absolutely, the consequences clearly undermine the children the overall development of children and influences children to stay at extremely under the harsh conditions as the result children are unable to tolerate the challenges, so, children are imposed to experienced, sleeping disorder, traumatic mental problem, experiencing fear or guilt...etc. The consequences are usually negative and it creates influence on the normal development of children. Child sexual abuse and child prostitution were taken as the last of result of children in trafficking” **(KII, Male, informants from Mundaja sake kebele, 46 years old).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted discussion with one of children from focus group discussion, he similarly echoed that,

“Yes, there are many consequences, some of them are difficult to mention, exploitation, and abuses are in general there is also educational deprivation, sleeping disorder, traumatic mental

problem, and there is also the existence of widely exercise child abuse, child labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, domestic violence and totally there was forced accept of the challenges by any means; thus, its consequences was partially/totally damages the wellbeing of the children. But some of children living with their parents were also exposed to child labor exploitation as well as violation of their rights. Then, their difference is when children victimized in trafficking become the worst” (FGD, 14 year male children, 5 grade student).

Finally, the consequences were originated from the atrocious violation of rights; children were more likely exhibit sleeping disorder, traumatic mental illness, and educational deprivation and there was also severe form of child violence and attacks that forced to experience odd behavior; gradually, the consequences can extended to the mental damage or loose of mind in the children; in general children are unable to endure the challenges and is consequences that they have been exposed because they have less power of resiliency from the challenges.

Table 16: The major problems faced when children are victimized in trafficking

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The major problems faced when children was in trafficking	Physical abuse	60	29.5
		Mental abuse	48	23.6
		Psychological abuse	55	27.1
		Sexual abuse	40	19.7
		Total	203	100

Own survey, 2019

The respondents of household heads asked on what are major problems faced when children was in trafficking, majority, 60 (29.5%) of household heads were stated on physical abuse, 48 (23.6%) were mental abuse, 55 (27.1%) were pointed on psychological abuse and 40 (19.7%) of household heads were classified under sexual abuse. As in the table 17, from survey of the questions the information’s were gathered from household heads in the geographical area.

In addition to this, when the researcher conducted an interview with the one of female participants from office lawyer/attorney she stated that,

“ it is obvious, that if children are victimized in trafficking, there are a lot of problems and children vividly open to food deprivation, educational deprivation to the extreme form of violence and abuses like physical abuse, physiological abuse, mental abuse, sexual abuse; sometimes the problem faced children were severely bad especially sexual abuse is bad enough and its improvement also becomes conditional because its treatment is based on the level of the problem that they exposed”(IDI, prosecutor, woman with 38 years old).

She shared that:

Among the problems that faced children during trafficking process, the sexual abuse is the worst in their life; she added example; I know one of a woman in my neighbor that exploited by sexual abuse at her childhood stage; gradually she developed abnormality in some extent in her and also her age was almost forty; still know she was unmarried. It is difficult to improve. Sometimes its improvements become conditional because it is based on the level of victimization, if the level of victimization associated with sexual abuse especially there is high probability of contracting with sexually transmitted diseases, like HIV/AIDS.

Similarly, when the researcher conducted an interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

Definitely, the victim of trafficking to my knowledge, there's a lot of problems that the children faced, I think, by the nature children in trafficking are to be easily vulnerable to exploitation for physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, but there's no understanding that it related to child trafficking and then same thing like almost all parents they don't really touch on it. Then, I think sexual abuse or child sexual abuse is shameful for me and it may create a bad image in their mind or they may attacked by psychological abuse (KII, one of 45 years old, Galcha sake kebele community elder).

With regarding to this, discussion conducted with children on focus group discussion, one of the children stated that

“The problems that faced children during trafficking were totally against the interest of children like as performing the work for the long time without any rest time /absence sleeping time especially when female children to be stayed in domestic work. The problems faced by children during child trafficking were more than I expressing by word” (FGD, 17 year female children, 7 grade student).

Finally, the researcher concluded on challenges associated with children in trafficking were child labor exploitation, sleeping disorder, traumatic mental problems, health problem physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, forced prostitution, unwanted pregnancy, fistula. Conditionally, the challenges were from bad to worse, like, sexual abuse which is bad enough, or child sexual abuse; due to extreme form of child abuse; thus, sometimes challenges were difficult to improve children. The challenges may extend to the removal of organs like kidney or other parts of the body. In this form of child abuse, children might be lost their life.

Table 17: Who is responsible to take action on child trafficking?

No.	Variable	Categories	Frequency	(%)
1.	The responsible to take action on child trafficking	Guardians	61	30.0
		Children themselves	74	36.4
		Government	68	33.5
		Total	203	100

Survey source, 2019

On the question of who is responsible to take action to stop the problems on child trafficking, majority 74 (36.4%) of household heads were believe that children themselves become responsible to stop the action on their practice of trafficking 61(30.0%) of household heads were pointed on guardians, and 68 (33.5%) were categorized under government that has power to stop the activity of child trafficking in the study areas.

Regarding to this, the researcher conducted in-depth interview with one of female participants from head of women and children’s office, she stated that:

“Children needs attention from public officials, family household heads, child protection caseworkers and need attention from various non-governmental organizations and they also need active involvement of the whole society with strengthening interconnected education and training for household heads as well as forming of good collaboration with caseworkers and other multiple bodies including local service providers like religious leaders, kebele leaders...etc, but the collaboration was very hilarious. To, tackle the events on trafficking; it needs the supportive collaboration of all individuals as responsible personnel” (IDI, 37 year female participant, head of women and children’s office in woreda).

Similarly, when the researcher conducted interview with one of key-informants from the study kebele, he indicated that:

“As I mentioned, I think, families have the first role to control it at the beginning and the government also have the role, though by forming a holistic social reforms on norm, value and culture of children and I want to recommend the government that, forming consistent as well as comprehensive social reform by inculcating the societies up to changing the attitude of families on child trafficking to the right way” **(KII, Male, Community elder, Galcha sakekebele, 43 years old).**

Similarly, when the researcher conducted discussion with children in focus group discussion, one of participants stated that,

“I think that our parents have the responsibility to the problems on child trafficking but they were more interested when we are involved in trafficking; because our parents perceive its meaning as the solution for their problems or economic needs; when I got into trafficking situation, many of influenced were from my family, and later from the others peer groups, traffickers, pimps.....;parents can avoid the problems of trafficking because children are administered and accepted the decision of the parents” **(FGD, one of male children 14 year old).**

Generally, the researcher concluded that child trafficking was an issue of awareness in the society. Children in trafficking were totally vulnerable to the challenges; including various forms of child abuses and exploitations, and it resulted in forced sex, fistula, unwanted pregnancy, and traumatic mental disorder. It needs the attention of whole individuals, families, societies, and governmental and non-governmental interventions to control it at the ground. The combination of all people is also mandatory to stop the victimization of children in trafficking while education, training and collaboration in the organization is not only necessary but also vital for to protect/ address the issues. Then, the type and form of collaboration was accepted as nominal and it was hilarious. As the (table 17) shows, the large amount of family household heads were failed to consider the responsible body to deal with the issue. Therefore, parents need to provide adequate information and education or training and collaboration in the organization is recognized as mandatory to control the issue.

4.8. Discussion

Most children were even forced to re-victimize into trafficking. All of the survivors of trafficking have a sentiment correspond to their families. The finding also mirrors the study which denotes trafficking numbers to be highly volatile. Another finding analogous to the study was related to child trafficking was wrongly perceived outlook for seeking the better life in the identified geographic (local) area.

The meaning of child trafficking was difficult for children. There were a lot of unknowns in terms of what is trafficking or what is not trafficking. The predominant themes identified related its meaning and perceptions on child trafficking, they view it as a source income and the movement is a very commonly cited misunderstanding on it. These themes were extremely linked meaning to child trafficking with the perceptions held by the parents; there was a lot of ambiguity children and parents' with the term trafficking refers to. Many of the misconceptions try to be like what typically parents think of when they see or hear the term trafficking.

Children reported the standard classification of maltreatments within the family's members. The favors and domination from family were forced the children into trafficking. Children informed their parents as the main factor of trafficking in the geographical area. From the very begging it was the central cause for the children forced to make acquaintance with unfamiliar individuals. Children reported their parents' level of awareness on child trafficking was only intended to form the source of income by pushing children to escape away from the home. When children were rejecting the decision of families directly means children were expected to beat and denied to provide the basic necessities up to realize their interests.

Children reflected the challenges associated with the survivors of trafficking were the lack of awareness, lack of available data, and lack of formal meaning created difficulty for the endurance and variables on child trafficking. This was cited as contributing to the difficulty noted and they were not correctly differentiated trafficking among child abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation. Victims of trafficking were required to the greater sensitivity due to mislabeling of child trafficking because the majority of children were pose to the severe consequences.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

Based on the findings the following conclusions were identified: first, there is lack awareness concerning child trafficking, the meaning was routinely accepted by household heads; that was significantly different from child abuse/sexual abuse, exploitation, and prostitution; second, the lack of understanding about child trafficking and its definition that directly affected the level of awareness, due to its routine meaning; third, consented family pressure, low level of awareness and poverty was taken as the ultimate cause of child trafficking; parents were accepted child trafficking as the source of money that they can get; fourth, the major challenges of children in trafficking was resulted on the atrocious violation their rights mainly associated with child abuse and exploitation that has impact on the overall development of the children.

Most children in the study area were vulnerable to trafficking because of the pushing factors that was emerged from their parents. Pushing factors created an influence on the stable life of children like consented family pressure, unbalanced family size and economy, poverty, family conflict or separation and lack of social services, peer influences. The pulling factors were includes the willingness of children to be the victim like, providing false promise (better education, or /and job opportunities among others). Based on consented family pressure upon children, children were forced to move unfamiliar environment rather than living with their parents; they perceive their children as an asset or source of income.

As the study shows, there was inappropriate training and collaboration with influential bodies, religious leaders, community member, organizations working on children, schools personnel and the other concerned bodies were do not obtained the necessary or effective training and collaboration were also becomes hilarious and/or very weak to raise the of awareness in the parents. In the study area, effective child protection practices were do not preservation, communication, and sharing of a range of information across all actors involved it is imperative to a standardized system, practice. In certain cases, children who were able to escape from trafficking may return to their families only and they find that children were rejected and not accepted.

Recommendations

This section discusses the recommendations generated from this study with respect to raise the families' level of awareness. Study serves as a foundational glimpse to enhance the attitudes and perceptions of families in the identified geographic areas. From the review and analysis of the study's findings and conclusions, and with the momentum to create change, the following recommendations are offered.

- 1) Working with local service providers like religious leaders needed to raise families level of awareness on child trafficking
- 2) Creating strong communication channels and social reforms to families with the wide coverage of education and
- 3) Providing regular training for families and various developmental groups in rural areas;
- 4) Raising families level of awareness by providing comprehensive education through mass media like radio for the rural peoples;
- 5) Ensure that increasing various child welfare local or international NGOs working on children;
- 6) Creating social policy related with safety of children at national level or regional level;
- 7) Developing the economy of in rural areas address the issue;
- 8) Developing the best practices between/among rural families upon their children to and giving chance to share their experience;
- 9) Setting individuals within the organization of women and children affairs office that working to raise the families' level of awareness as a caseworker.

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