



Modern Slavery: An Anthropological Study on the Contributing Pull Factors and National Response of Child Trafficking in Ethiopia, Africa

Aden Dejene Tolla and Shanta Balgobind Singh

University of KwaZulu-Natal, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

KEYWORDS Additional Factors. Child Trafficking. Ethiopia. Exploitations. Pull Factors

ABSTRACT Human trafficking involves various circumstances not only in Ethiopia but worldwide in general and it is a complicated phenomenon. The problem was unheard of until recently, however, variables associated with child trafficking are labelled as “Push and Pull Factors”. The contribution of pull and push factors do not only support one another but they are also supplemented by other intermediary factors. This empirical research paper sets out to explain the associated pulling factors and intermediary factors of child trafficking in South Gondar, Ethiopia. This paper applies the quantitative research method namely, the descriptive design, which is used to address the research questions. A total of 636 household participants were selected by systematic random sampling technique in order to fulfil the quantitative survey. Analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The data was analysed by logistic regression, bivariate analysis, multivariate analysis and cross tabulation of factors associated with child trafficking were thus thoroughly investigated. The study interpreted the quantitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the associated pull and intermediary factors for the child to be trafficked in Ethiopia. The result of this study is on based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes using SPSS, information and communication factors are possible community associated factors which contributed to child trafficking in the society under pull factors and intermediary factors.

INTRODUCTION

Human beings were bought and sold like materials for merchants as an exchange by warriors and kings in the early nineteenth century. Unfortunately, this horrible trade has continued in a more terrible manner called human trafficking or modern-day slavery. The issue of human trafficking is a huge concern for most nations. In Ethiopia, trafficking in people has been a common practice - affecting individuals and communities irrespective of age, gender and ethnicity. Child trafficking in Ethiopia is one of their main social problems. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC 2009) defines child trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” for the purposes of sexual exploitation, economic and other personal gains. Child trafficking refers to any movement or transportation of a child for the purpose of exploitation, criminal activities and forced marriages. According to Howard (2012), child trafficking is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the

biological age of 18. It is very significant to understand that a child less than 18 years cannot give her or his consent. Ethiopian children have their own personal reasons to become involved in trafficking. The contribution of pull and intermediary factors is discussed as follows.

Associated Factors for Child Trafficking

Pull Factors (Demand-Side Factors) to Child Trafficking

According to Endeshaw et al. (2006), demand side factors of child trafficking are those reasons and conditions that creates the demand for cheap labour of migrants and abusive working conditions in a country. Therefore, demand for servitude, prevalence of sex work, and the general demand for cheap labour in larger cities act as the main pull factors in Ethiopia. Child vulnerability, in a sense that it enables the person to be easily subjugated into performing any task under any conditions. According to Ark of Hope for Children (2016) and Anteneh (2011), unemployment, perceived job opportunities overseas, dysfunctional home situations as well as relatives and

friends who live in the destination country who boast that they have better lifestyles motivate children to become involved in trafficking.

The victim's relatives, friends, associates and family members play a significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. In addition to this, those children living in violent homes or an environment of alcoholism fear returning home due to acts of retribution or guilt shaming. (Endeshaw et al. 2006; Gjermeni 2008; Van Hook et al. 2008). On the other hand, Rigby's (2011) findings state that trafficking is a complex phenomenon. Together within this complexity, the contributing factors may include the lack of communication between parents and children, turning a deaf ear to others' experiences and mistrust of authorities.

Like peer and family pressure, negative attitudes surrounding home life, low performance, low motivation in education and the ever present networking of traffickers locally has been found as the contributing factor for trafficking (Anteneh 2011). As the scholar describes the main pull for child trafficking is peer influence. Friends often influence one another and children are very impressionable at an early age. Generally children live in the city centres and only go back home to visit sporadically or during holidays. Obviously this leads to the local children being impressed and are in turn encouraged to be just like their friend who visited from the city centres with new cloths and a different fashion sense. Usually when they come back home most of them have ill -intentions while trying to convince and take some children for their employers because they think will have someone who knows them and will help as a guiding hand, and the employee also will be full of gratitude, so they don't go back alone once returning from the holiday period and that is a very common problem.

Lately, access to technology and information transfer have become instrumental in spreading the pull factors, making individuals ripe for trafficking (Anteneh 2011). Especially limited immigration laws and weak protection in Ethiopia have contributed to the expansion of the role of traffickers, a condition that has aggravated child trafficking. People are always looking for the best place to live for themselves and their families. The stories and images of improved living conditions spreading via Internet Communication Technology are serving as a sufficient pull factor for

trafficking. The role of technology and globalisation is a significant factor due to instant communication around the globe (Chung 2009). Facebook, internet and other local social media have significant roles in trafficking by transforming and transferring information. Sometimes people do not use social media for positive proposes, for truth and educational purposes such as teaching, awareness creation and for positive motivation. Rather social media is now more commonly used for illegal activities.

Additional Factors (Both or None Pull and Push Factors) for Child Trafficking in Ethiopia

As per Anteneh (2011) findings, the shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, corruption, ignorance, low prosecution success due to of lack of evidence, lack of willingness to support the victim by providing information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking and the low level of reporting are contributing factors (Anteneh 2011). Hasan et al. (2011) similarly argued that child trafficking occurs as a result of the inadequacy of community policing and security. In addition to this, especially for those children who live in an environment of violence and alcohol abuse, fear of returning home or the desire to avoid going home becomes a more viable solution or suitable option. (Endeshaw et al. 2006; Gjermeni 2008; Van Hook et al. 2008). To the child the option of being trafficked becomes an attractive temptation as it provides a way to avoid this destructive domestic/home environment and at times may seem like the only solution to this continuous cycle. Trafficking in Ethiopia is carried out by a dense network of brokers, smugglers, and traffickers. The act of trading in human beings is well organised and well managed and now with more publicity, this is being more recognised. This has led to the Ethiopian government passing laws regulating human trafficking. It must be noted that no direct assistance to victims of trafficking have been forthcoming because the women and girls are often regarded as invisible, which in turn makes victims afraid to go to the authorities. At the end no one is held responsible for their suffering and abuse (Kubai 2015).

Globalisation and the role of technology play a significant role in the abuse of power in terms of

child trafficking. The transformation and transfer of information help to inform everyone about the various activities around the globe and whilst the information is not always true, this has proved to be a sizable contributing factor to the trafficking magnitude (Chung 2009). In addition there are factors like poor and limited knowledge on recruitment processes, preference for a fast tracking method of migration which is very dangerous and most often, an illegal method of trafficking, prevalence of traffickers throughout the country who brainwash young girls with false promises and hope which is the common modus operandi used by illegal traffickers (Wakgari 2014). Dominant policy responses have tended towards the draconian by paralleling efforts to “end child labour” through targeting the work that is equated with trafficking or the migration that leads to it (Howard 2014). Child trafficking networks are secretive, informal, and at times, involve rituals and cults. Furthermore, there is a low prosecution success rate due to the lack of evidence, lack of willingness to support the victim to provide information about traffickers, lack of investigation skills of officers and lack of common understanding of human trafficking. This leads to the current low level of reporting (Anteneh 2011).

Corruption plays a major role in human trafficking in countries around the world. As an example, there were two civil wars between Northern Sudan and South Sudan, which led to South Sudan gaining its independence in 2011. “They were a middle-income country because they exported oil but within just five years, thanks to corruption, South Sudan is now impoverished and the 16th poorest country in the world. Sudan is a little better off, but it’s still the 52nd poorest country.” And off course both countries also have a horrible problem with human trafficking (Griminck 2017). As Rezene’s (2015) research highlights, the majority of the traffickers operate in collaboration with officials and authorities in places of high standing power, border guards and police officials (Rezene 2015). Due to its lucrative nature, child trafficking has continued to grow and attract many into this practice, making this problem ever more entrenched.

Theoretical Framework

The issue of child trafficking includes several factors, facilitators and role players which con-

tribute to the issue. Ethiopia is one of the countries that have listed as the source of human trafficking, and in this research the General Strain Theory is used to uncover the link of community factors to child trafficking.

The General Strain Theory

Regarding to trafficking, General Strain Theory to explore the factors that contribute to child trafficking, and to explain how children are pushed by socio-economic and socio-cultural factors into this illegal activity. The general strain theory is concerned with explaining the causes and factors of delinquency. The main reason for trafficking is stress, this stressor could invite or expose children for vulnerability of push factor to be trafficked. Stress causes delinquency, and mainly delinquency could be the outcome of trafficking (Agnew et al. 2000). In Ethiopia, there are many child stressors that lead them to be trafficked such as economic stress, social stress and political stress, all could be contributing factors for the children to become involved in trafficking.

General Strain Theory (Agnew 1992) argues that people experience negative emotions that are caused by various negative relations with people around them and this encourages some type of coping mechanism. Children and their family relationship can be one factor for delinquency. This negative relationship makes children vulnerable to social problems. Delinquency occurs mainly when the parents are not close to their children, poor facilities at school, parents or guardians fail to control their child and ineffective sanction way are the factors for child to be delinquent (Agnew 1992). Since adolescents do not disclose their emotions, they lack the possibility to negotiate or communicate effectively with their parents, guardians and teachers (Agnew 1991). Due to these negative relationships, children resort to becoming involved in child trafficking (Agnew 1985).

Inequalities in society facilitate the minor to become involved in trafficking. Unfairness within the society, discrimination, gender inequality, child abuse and the general system of the country encourage the child to be trafficked since inequity leads to anger and frustration (Agnew 1992). Unfairness in political, economic and social levels, unfairness in the family and unfair-

ness at individual level result in crime, instability and trafficking. The macro or social situation could also affect the individual's perceptions to strain by influencing the individual's beliefs regarding what is and is not adverse, gender violence, inequality between social status, economic status, background and biological sex have also significant influence on trafficking. The social environments could make it problematic to engage in behavioural coping of a non-delinquent nature.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This quantitative study used cross sectional techniques and applied descriptive, inferential and exploratory research designs to understand pull factors to child trafficking in Ethiopia. The flow of the research paper begins with research problem at hand and after examining the research problems the follow up is the research questions. Once the questions have been formulated, data collection is performed. The data collection is done via a two-step process namely a primary and secondary process. The primary data collection consists of semi-structured questionnaire. The secondary data collection process is an intense research and review of public journal articles. Once both steps of the data collections have been done the analysis process begins. This process entails analyzing the data collected, ensuring all information is true and correct and free from errors for example: duplication, unanswered question, void questionnaires. When analysis is complete, the interpretation of the collected data begins. Application of knowledge is applied and the analytics of the data is performed to provide precise information, which will be used for the presentation of all information collected. Based on the interpretation of the data analysis, the presentation is formed together with a discussion to supplement the presentation. Once discussed, the research is summarized and concluded with recommendations provided.

The Adopted Research Methodology and Sampling Methods

This study adopted a quantitative research approach, with the aid of quantitative survey for

data collection. A total of 636 study respondents were sampled, households were selected by systematic random sampling technique. This sample was calculated using the single population proportion formula. Since data was not available on the magnitude and associated push factors related to the child trafficking in the study area, 50 percent of the population is used to determine the sample size based on single population proportion and the level of precision (d) is (0.05), as shown herewith: -

$$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Accordingly,

- Z, which is the expected level of confidence, is 95 percent /1.96,
- P, which is the approximate proportion will be taken as 50 percent,
- d, the degree of accuracy required is 5 percent [Maximum]

Therefore

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 0.05 (1-0.05)}{0.05^2} = 384$$

Subsequently non-response rate which was estimated to be 10 percent of the respondents were included in the sample. Therefore, the total sample size (n) were = 384 + (0.1 × 384= 39) for non-response rate =423, then multiplied by design effect 423*1.5=636.

Therefore the total sample size of this study is 636, out of the 39 different locations of South Gondar, data was collected from 7 different locations which equated to 20 percent.

Research Design

The systematic random sampling method was used in all study locations. This sampling procedure was implemented to select the seven study locations (Fig. 1). The sample size distributed to the sampled location is proportional to the size of the household due to the difference in the number of households in each *Kebele* (district municipality). If the person from the selected household was unavailable during the data collection, the next nearest household was included in the survey.

Study Locations

The selected study locations were the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), refer-

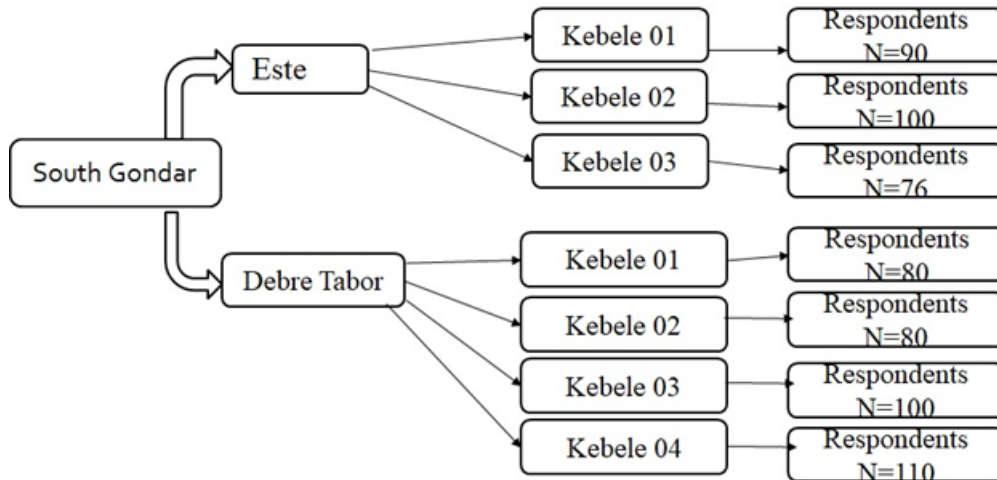


Fig. 1. Households sampled
 Source: Adopted from Tolla and Singh 2018

ring to the very ancient and religious country located in East Africa, commonly called and recognised as the Horn of Africa. According to the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency, Ethiopia is the tenth largest country in Africa that covers an area of 1,104,300 square kilometers and is bordered by Kenya, Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan and the Somalia (CSA 2008). The research was conducted in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Southern Gondar [Debut Gondar (Amharic: ደቡብ ጎንደር)] of the Amhara National Regional in specifically Este and Debre Tabor province. It is found 678 km North West from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and 113 km to the East of Bahir Dar, the capital city of Amhara region. Debut Gondar (Amharic: ደቡብ ጎንደር) (or South Gondar) is a Zone in Amhara Region.

The Inclusive and Exclusive Study Criteria’s

Inclusive criteria: Any household in East Este woreda and Debre Tabor woreda are volunteer to participate.

Exclusive criteria: Any person who is resident in Este selected in the distinct and person who has less than 18 years old.

Study variables: *Dependent:* - child trafficking practice in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda :

Independent - Demographic factor, economic factors, cultural factors, education and awareness of the community and protection strategies.

The Method of Data Collection

This research is empirical research. Data was collected by using the structured questionnaire or fixed response questionnaire. The procedure of selecting the 636 participants was by selecting the households of every 20th house. Then the questionnaire were applicable based on those 20 household intervals (1, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100) according to the respondents name list and house number if this was applicable. The respondents’ names and house numbers were provided by the *Kebele* (district municipality). About 40 individuals were used as data collectors. Two training sessions were given before and after the pre-test for validity of the questionnaires. In addition, they were trained on overall procedures of data collection. The questionnaires were checked by supervisors on a daily basis for completeness.

To keep the research ethical, the researchers took every possible precaution to refrain from doing unethical work. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study and the use of the data; the consent form was prepared and both participants and the researchers co-signed. It

must be noted that all data collection was based on the full consent of participants.

Method of Data Analysis

Data was analysed on both descriptive and inferential statistics after the collected data was edited, coded and cleaned before it was entered into a computer. Information from the completed questionnaires was entered into a computer and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0 statistical software packages. The data was analysed by logistic regression of SPSS program, bivariate analysis of factors association, Multivariate analysis and Cross tabulation of pull factors associated with child trafficking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of this study is on based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the extent of child trafficking and the three independent variables (socio-demographic, information and communication and pulling factors) have been discussed briefly from the findings of the study.

Frequency Distribution of Response on Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor Worda, Ethiopia

Table 1 displays the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016. A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. As it is clearly seen in Table 1, the rate of response was 100 percent. Inconsistent and incomplete data and involuntary respondents are not used for data collection, and analysis. As it is demonstrated in the table, the sex composition of the respondents is 37 percent male and 64 percent female. The table also denotes that the frequency of age between 20 to 50 years constituted 80 percent of the total respondents. As it can be clearly seen from the table most of the respondents (32 %) are church educators and 13 percent are illiterate. According to Socio-demographic result of Table 1 the highest proportion of the respondents (89%) were Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and the rest are

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	228	36.8
Female	408	64.2
<i>Age of Respondents</i>		
20-50 years	511	80.3
Above 50 years	125	19.7
<i>Education Level of Respondents</i>		
Illiterate	79	12.6
Church education	204	32.4
1-8-Jan	145	23.1
9-12-Sep	92	14.6
Above grade 12	109	17.3
<i>Religion of Respondents</i>		
Orthodox	565	88.8
Muslim	67	10.5
Protestant	3	0.4
Others	1	0.1
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	483	76.2
Single	82	12.9
Divorced	69	10.9
<i>Number of Children</i>		
3-Jan	354	55.7
8-Apr	252	39.6
>9	30	4.7

Muslims and Protestants. About 76 percent of the respondents are married and most of them have 3 children.

Frequency Distribution of Responses on Information about Child Trafficking Characteristics of the Respondent East Este and Debre Tabor Worda, Ethiopia

Table 2 demonstrates the frequency distribution of responses on information about child trafficking characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor worda, Ethiopia 2016. As it is displayed in the table below out of the total number of 636 respondents, about 40 percent of the respondents don't have any knowledge about child trafficking therefore as seen from the table about 60 percent have information on child trafficking, 0.05 percent of the respondents are informed by formal education. Of the 60 percent that are informed about 47 percent are informed via media, and 41 percent from community education. According to the results from the Table 2, 35 percent of the respondents have personally ex-

Table 2: Frequency distribution of response on Information about child trafficking characteristics of the respondents, East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
<i>Have you ever heard in formation about child trafficking</i>		
Yes	379	59.9
No	254	40.1
<i>Informed by formal education</i>		
Yes	3	0.5
No	633	99.5
<i>Informed by media</i>		
Yes	301	47.4
No	334	52.6
<i>Informed by community education</i>		
Yes	263	41.4
No	372	58.6
<i>Prior own experience</i>		
Yes	178	28
No	458	72
<i>Community experience</i>		
Yes	188	29.6
No	448	70.4
<i>Recall child trafficking incident on the family members or someone closer</i>		
Yes	213	35
No	369	60.7
I am not sure	26	4.3
<i>Do you know how child are \ trafficked</i>		
Yes	379	59.6
No	257	40.4
<i>Through unknown persons</i>		
Yes	207	32.5
No	429	67.5
<i>Through known individuals from the locality</i>		
Yes	344	54.1
No	292	45.9
<i>Through their friends</i>		
Yes	338	53.1
No	298	46.9
<i>Through themselves</i>		
Yes	219	34.4
No	417	65.6
<i>Through their families</i>		
Yes	277	43.6
No	359	56.4

perceived child trafficking of their family members and/or known persons, about 60 percent of the respondents know how children are trafficked; about 32 percent by unknown persons, 54 percent through known persons from their district area. 53 percent of children are trafficked by their own friends and 44 percent by their own families.

Frequency Distribution of Response on the Respondent (Pull Factors) for Child Trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda, Ethiopia

The pull factor is measured by two variables that are: children’s expectations and parents’ expectations. As it clearly seen from Table 3, from the total number of 636 respondents, 62 percent think that lack of attention or neglect is the main reason for children to be trafficked. About 49 percent think employment could attract children to relocate to another area, about 84 percent of respondents (parents) assume that their children’s desire for improved or better living condition attracts themselves to be trafficked and about 96

Table 3: Frequency distribution of response on pulling factors characteristics for child trafficking in East Este woreda

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
<i>Lack of attention or neglect could be reason for child trafficking</i>		
Yes	397	62.4
No	239	37.6
<i>Employment opportunities attract children to trafficking</i>		
Yes	312	49.1
No	324	50.9
<i>Better living conditions attract children to trafficking</i>		
Yes	534	84
No	102	16
<i>Independency/autonomy attract children to trafficking</i>		
Yes	611	96.1
No	25	3.9
<i>Independence is expected benefit of the trafficked children of parents</i>		
Yes	592	93.1
No	44	6.9
<i>Cash income from traffickers is expected benefit of parents</i>		
Yes	597	93.9
No	39	6.1
<i>Improved living standards/ conditions are expected benefit of parents</i>		
Yes	522	82.1
No	114	17.9
<i>Employment of their children is expected benefit of parents from trafficking</i>		
Yes	594	93.4
No	42	6.6

percent of children are attracted by autonomy or independence specifically to be free from parental control and restrictions. While according to the results about 93 percent of the children's intention is to benefit their parents, 94 percent of parents expected cash income from the children and about 82.1 percent of parents expected better living conditions from trafficked children. The parents/relatives and other people in the study area have high expectations with regards to better living conditions due to trafficking, there is an added expectation of employment of their children in major cities which in turn will produce cash income for their households from their trafficked children. Similarly, the children expect better living conditions and employment in major cities if they are trafficked.

Similarly, according to Endeshaw et al. (2006) through demand-side factors of child trafficking there are reasons and conditions creating the demand for cheap labour and other activities; vulnerability is essential. The demand for servitude, underage sex work and general demand for cheap labour in the major cities and towns act as

the main pull factors in Ethiopia. About 93 percent of parents or relatives expect employment from trafficked children. The results of the study show that the majority of parents/relatives or other people in the study area have very high expectation of better living conditions from trafficked children. Also there is an expectation of employment of their children in town and this equates to cash income from their children. In the same way, the children expect better living conditions and employment in town if they are to be trafficked. Table 3 displays the frequency distribution of response on pull factors for child trafficking in East Este woreda.

Bivariate Analysis of Factors Associated with Child Trafficking in Southern Gondar with More Specified Attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor Location

Bivariate analysis of pull factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar, as seen from Table 4. The odds probability of the parents who have access to radio is more likely that their

Table 4: Bivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location

<i>Variables in the Equation</i>		<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Exp(B)</i>	<i>95% C.I. for EXP(B)</i>	
				<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
<i>Variables</i>	<i>Existence of child trafficking</i>				
Parents who have radio					
Yes	136	30	0.000	2.340	1.508
No		310	160		3.629
Have you ever heard about child trafficking before					
Yes	116	49	0.002	1.845	1.261
No		263	205		2.700
If yes, by community education and experience?					
Yes	69	97	0.033	1.476	1.033
No		138	332		2.110
Do you know how children are trafficked?					
Yes	116	50	0.02	1.826	1.251
No		263	207		2.666
If yes, through unknown persons?					
Yes	69	97	0.004	1.711	1.186
No		138	332		2.470
If yes, by known individuals from the locality?					
Yes	106	60	0.003	1.722	1.196
No		238	232		2.480
If yes, by their friends?					
Yes	104	62	0.005	1.692	1.177
No		234	236		2.432
If yes, by their own families?					
Yes	88	78	0.004	1.677	1.175
No		189	281		2.395

child will be trafficked (COR=2.340; 95 percent CI= (1.508, 3.629)) than the family who do not own a radio. The access to technology and information is a contributing factor for child trafficking due to the spreading of the information of what is going on in the world and children are attracted by what they are informed and influenced via radio, this makes children ripe for trafficking. The implication of this, results in that families who have access to media coverage and focus only on the entertainment (music and movies) and advertising aspect of this media telecommunication, often project false hope and lifestyles to their children.

Therefore the media channels obligations should be to transfer knowledgeable information and not to only focus on entitlement more specifically media channels need to work to create awareness and give the factual information about city centres and trafficking. Since there are numerous channels which could be utilised widely in the nation to prevent trafficking but this is not the case.

The odds show that parents who heard about child trafficking and have a vague idea about trafficking are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR=1.845; 95 percent CI= (1.261,2.700)) compared to a parent who has not heard about trafficking. Although the research results does show that the society is still progressing with trafficking even if they do not have any knowledge about trafficking. This indicates that the information the participants have or receive via the media channels are not always direct and accurate information. Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, less awareness of child rights and access to communication) have been found to be the main contributing factors for trafficking from this research study.

The probability of parents with information through community education and community experience are more likely to have their child trafficked (COR 1.476; 95 percent CI= (1.033, 2.110)) compared to a child's family who has no information through community education and community experience. Ethiopian governmental and various non-governmental organisations are working to combat trafficking in different locations of Gondar, specifically with community mobilisation, awareness creation and experience sharing with

in the society. But according to the results, this awareness creation or mobilisation is not effectively working to prevent and combat trafficking. Irrespective of the information communication technique, the problem of child trafficking in Ethiopia is still growing rampantly.

The odds ratio of probability results by the South Gondar respondents regarding the society who have knowledge on child trafficking is more likely (COR 1.826; 95% CI= (1.251, 2.666)) to have their child to be trafficked than the respondents who do not have any knowledge about child trafficking. The families who know how to send their children to a foreign area is more likely to have their child trafficked than the families who have no knowledge about child trafficking. Therefore, from this analysis it could be concluded that inaccurate information and connections are key factors; the more the parents know how to send their child to big city centres, the higher the likelihood of them trafficking their child.

The respondents who know traffickers from the local municipalities were more likely to have their children trafficked (COR 1.722; 95 percent CI= (1.196, 2.480)) than the family who did not know traffickers. Many known people from these local areas have small business or big business which demand human resources, such as coffee houses, hotels and bars. Traffickers have extended large networks starting from low-class society to high-class society and from lower kebele¹ level to the towns and cities, their main recruiting tool for trafficking is a false promise in lifestyle in Ethiopia and abroad/overseas (Rezene 2015). Most brokers or known traffickers are rich, well known and respected by the community. Some society groups know that the brokers from the local areas facilitate and employ teenagers. Some government officials and police are also engaged with this work. The officials know that the brokers are trafficking children but no action is taken and no protective measures are enforced. Majority of the traffickers operate in collaboration with officials and authorities in positions of power, border guards and police (Rezene 2015). Due to its lucrative nature, child trafficking has continued to grow. Parents or guardians of trafficked children are under false illusions and are unaware of the severe exploitation to which their wards are often subjected. In Ethiopia, trafficking is carried out by well-organised group of traffickers, smugglers

and brokers (Kubai 2015). Trafficking by brokers are often practiced albeit the Ethiopian government developed and endorsed regulatory and legal framework. The absence of implementation of law and lack of direct assistance to the child victims subjected the trafficked children to secondary victimisation.

Respondents whose friends were trafficked were more likely (COR 1.692; 95 percent CI= (1.177, 2.432)) to be trafficked than those who didn't have any trafficked friends. Trafficking has a positive association with peer pressure due to the effect and impact from returnees, this was the main contributing factor. Children who are already living in semi-urban and fully urban areas will usually come back to parents following holidays. Whatever situation they might be in large city centres, they came with a new way of living or different lifestyle. They usually do not want to disclose their work situation or the suffering they endure or hardship experienced in city centres. Thus, more children will follow them due to the lack of honesty and peer pressure. Returnees have close ties with their employers or brokers so it becomes easy to take on the role of a trafficker. General Strain Theory also argues that people experience negative emotions that are caused by various negative relations with people around them and this encourages some type of coping and crime becomes a coping mechanism. If these strains are viewed as severe, unjust and are linked with anger they can result in criminal activity as a coping mechanism.

The families are very kind but also gullible due to ignorance which often leads to some parents entrusting their child into the care of their relatives in order for the child to have access to a better education and life in urban areas or large towns. Some of them also send their children to gain employment and help the family by providing money. All this occurs because of the false promises from their own relatives and false information provided about city centres.

Multivariate Analysis of Factors Associated with Child Trafficking in Southern Gondar with More Specified Attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor Location

Previously as the result presented the odds ratio of the parents who have the access of radio is more likely (COR=2.340; 95% CI= (1.508, 3.629)) to have their child trafficked than the family who does not have access to a radio. The same results were produced in the adjusted results indicating that the parent who has access to a radio as being more likely to have a child to be trafficked (AOR =2.200; 95% CI= (0.1.103, 4.386)) compared to a parent without access to radio (Table 5). The implication of these results indicate that the media communication is focusing mainly on entertainment namely movies, music videos and advertising of big city lifestyles and this could attract children to be trafficked to city centres. The media channels should focus on broadcasting relevant information such as the social problems facing the nation which would include child traf-

Table 5: Multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location

	Existence of child trafficking		Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
	Yes	No			Lower	Upper
What is your educational background	61	143	0.013			
The parents who have religious educational background	36	109	0.002	0.248	0.101	0.611
The parents who have primary education background	18	74	0.008	0.273	0.104	0.712
The parents who have secondary education background	16	93	0.002	0.176	0.059	0.526
The parents with university education background	33	46	0.056	0.361	0.127	1.026
The parent who have radio access	136	30	0.025	2.2	1.103	4.386
The district which has easy transportation or public transport	153	13	0.018	0.255	0.082	0.794
The family who understands the effects of mistreatment of their child	124	42	0.065	0.511	0.25	1.044

ficking. This would create awareness and educate people across the board including the large society living in the rural areas.

Crosstab Analysis of Expectation of Cash vs Child Trafficking

Table 6 indicates that the relation between cash expectation by the family members and child trafficking. Parents allowed their child to be trafficked to urban places due to the desire to access of income. When dealing with a broker or someone’s relative there is always the promise of the child’s salary to be sent to the parents. Regarding family duties and responsibility, children, usually daughters, tend to be more responsible when it comes to supporting their parents, this results in these children engaging in various social practices like servitude and other menial employment in the city centres. This in turn leads to marriage to escape their current lifestyle problems. Often the victim’s relatives, friends, associates and family play a significant role in internal child trafficking in Ethiopia. The general strain theory is concerned with explaining the causes and factors for trafficking is stress, this stressor could invite or expose children for vulnerability. In Ethiopia, there are many child stressors that lead them to be trafficked such as economic stress, social stress and political stress, all could be contributing factors for the children to become involved in trafficking.

The financial constraints together with unrealistic expectations and desperation of parents

make their children vulnerable to trafficking, as they are more likely to search for risky solutions and to have belief in false promises. Children might have access to employment after migration and trafficking, but they usually have a very low amount of wage payment which is also usually below the allowable minimum wage. Children are usually exposed to physical abuse and mental crises in urban areas including sexual exploitation. Similarly, the results here show that parents are often misinformed of the welfare of their children and they expect cash income and positive returns from trafficked children.

According to the result of this research, most parents have expectation of money from their children and they also compare the materialistic purchases they gained from the child. This could suit the expectation of strain theory focusing on the inability to achieve goals derived from the cultural system. There is always the disjunction of expectation and achievement or reward and this expectation coming from comparison with other individuals who have similar background to them.

CONCLUSION

The socio-demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Este is a key geographical area for trade and exchange point for trafficking. There are new faces every day who come for trade and business. Bro-

Table 6: Crosstab analysis of expectation of cash vs child trafficking

<i>Cross tabulation on child trafficking</i>		<i>*Reason for child to be trafficked</i>			<i>*Parent expectation of cash</i>		
<i>Count</i>							
<i>Parent expectation of cash</i>		<i>Reason for child to be trafficked</i>					
			<i>Poverty</i>	<i>Lack of attention and neglect</i>	<i>Lack social service</i>	<i>Promise</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	Child trafficking	No	305	8	67	65	445
		Yes	94	2	18	38	152
Total			399	10	85	103	597
No	Child trafficking	No	14	1	6	4	25
		Yes	7	0	1	6	14
Total			21	1	7	10	39
Total	Child trafficking	No	319	9	73	69	470
		Yes	101	2	19	44	166
Total			420	11	92	113	636

kers and other persons use this as an advantage to gain access to children easily. Socio-economic factors (poverty, parent disintegration, entitlement, lack of structured facilities, influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers' effect) are the contributing factors to child trafficking. Socio-cultural factors (culture such as early marriage, parent's poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for children to be trafficked in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda. Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, low awareness about their rights and access to communication) have been found to be the contributing pull factors for child trafficking from this research study. Generally the pull factors for child trafficking is multidirectional. According to the research result, the expectation of cash and better life style on both parents and children side is very high, the financial constraints together with unrealistic expectations and desperation of parents make their children vulnerable to trafficking, as they are more likely to search for risky solutions and to have belief in false promises.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The researchers recommend that provision of this clarification of child trafficking would be highly helpful to the society, since child trafficking and child migration for various purpose have same context in Ethiopia, Its very important to make sure the correct information about child trafficking is well provide. What is needed is not only written clarification but also proper training of a clear understating of child trafficking to all relevant stakeholders and society at large to prevent, protect and combat child trafficking problem in Ethiopia. From the finding of this research, child trafficking is not a problem which is caused by any specific, direct or single factor. Therefore, the main concern lies with the government of Ethiopia, the government should clean up the governing system and have a more receptive system by listening to their people's issues and gaining a better understanding of the people. People should also support the government on anti-human trafficking activities, they should also educate themselves correctly about trafficking and obtain knowledge about the factors and various

outcome of trafficking. People should be educated and taught that the main contributing factor for child trafficking is poor traditional and cultural practices on the child like gender inequality, early marriage, poor parenting skills, exploitation in the house and child labelling. The proper education for both the child and the parent would lead to trafficking prevention and less vulnerability to trafficking. The Ethiopian government should support, assist and fund the academic researchers on child trafficking for a more sustainable and positive outcome.

APPENDIX

¹ A **kebele** (Amharic:ቀበሌ, "neighbourhood") is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia, similar to a ward, a neighbourhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a district, itself usually part of a Zone which in turn are grouped into one of the Regions based on ethno-linguistic communities that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Each kebele consists of at least five hundred families, or the equivalent of 3,500 to 4,000 persons. There is at least one in every town with more than 2,000 population.

REFERENCES

- Adepoju A 2005. Review of research and data on human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration*, 43(1-2): 75-98.
- Agnew R 1992. Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. *Criminology*, 30(1): 47-88.
- Agnew R, Delisi Matt 2000. A general strain theory approach to families and delinquency. *Families, Crime, and Criminal Justice*, 113-138.
- Agnew R, Delisi M 2012. General strain theory, the criminal justice system and beyond: Introduction to the special issue. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40(3): 174-175.
- Anteneh A 2011. *Trafficking in Persons Overseas for Labour Purposes: The Case of Ethiopian Domestic Workers*. Rome: ILO.
- Assembly UG 2000. Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime. *GA Res*, 55: 25.
- Bagchi S, Sinha A 2016. Human trafficking in India: Theoretical perspectives with special reference to the human trafficking scenarios in the north eastern part of India. *International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences*, 6(9): 109-119.
- Beck DC, Choi KR, Munro-Kramer ML, Lori JR 2017. Human trafficking in Ethiopia: A scoping review to identify gaps in service delivery, research, and policy. *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, 18(5): 532-543. DOI: 1524838016641670.

- Brooks KN 2011. *Sex Trafficking: Victims Unique Experiences and Psychosocial Needs Post Trafficking*. Ohio: The Ohio State University.
- Chung RCY 2009. Cultural perspectives on child trafficking, human rights and social justice: A model for psychologists. *Counselling Psychology Quarterly*, 22(1): 85-96.
- Drugs UNO et al. 2009. *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: Human Trafficking a Crime That Shames Us All*. Vienna, Austria: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- Endeshaw Yoseph, Mebratu Gebeyehu, Belete Reta 2006. *Assessment of Trafficking in Women and Children in and From Ethiopia*. Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland: IOM, International Organization for Migration.
- Ethiopia 2016. U.S Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person's Report 2016. From <<https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258765.htm>> (Retrieved on 15 February 2017).
- Fuchs C 2014. *Digital Labour and Karl Marx*. London: Routledge.
- Gjermeni Eglantina, Van Hook Mary P, Gjipali Saemira et al. 2008. Trafficking of children in Albania: Patterns of recruitment and reintegration. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 32(10): 941-948.
- Hailu GK 2015. *Anti-human Trafficking Measures in Tigray, Ethiopia: A Human Rights-based Perspective*. A Research Paper Presented for the Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Obtaining the Degree of Master of Arts in Development Studies Institute of Social Studies, 2502 LT The Hague the Netherlands.
- Hasan Y, Orhan A, Ibrahim Cetintürk 2011. *Lack of Social Policy and Security as a Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking*.
- Howard N 2014. Teenage labor migration and antitrafficking policy in West Africa. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 653(1): 124-140.
- Howard NP 2012. A critical appraisal of anti-child trafficking discourse and policy in Southern Benin. *Childhood*, 19(4): 554-568. doi.org/10.1177/0907568212444738
- Mertus J 2005. *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Guide for a New Era*. London: Psychology Press.
- Rezaeian M 2016. The emerging epidemiology of human trafficking and modern slavery. *Middle East J Bus*, 11(3): 32-36.
- Rigby P 2011. Separated and trafficked children: The challenges for child protection professionals. *Child Abuse Review*, 20(5): 324-340.
- Tolla A, Singh S 2018. *Assessing the Extent of Child Trafficking and National Response in Southern Gondar, Ethiopia*. PhD Thesis. Unpublished. South Africa: University of KwaZulu-Natal.
- Usman U M 2014. Trafficking in women and children as vulnerable groups: Talking through theories of international relations. *European Scientific Journal*, 10(17): 282-292.
- Wakgari G 2014. Causes and consequences of human trafficking in Ethiopia: The case of women in the Middle East. *International Journal of Gender and Women's Studies*, 2(2): 233-246.
- Woldemariam GA 2011. The predicaments of child victims of crime seeking justice in Ethiopia: A double victimization by the justice process. *Africa Focus*, 24: 11-31.
- Yosef YP 2016. Hearing whisper of the child within the law's earshot: An assessment made on the Legal Bedrocks and International Obligations of Ethiopia toward Article 12 of UNCRC. *Beijing Law Review*, 7(4): 334.

Paper received for publication in June, 2019
Paper accepted for publication in July, 2019