

21ST Century Slavery: Contributing Push Factors for Child Trafficking in Ethiopia, East Africa

**Aden Dejene Tolla
Shanta Balgobind Singh**

Abstract

Human trafficking, referring to illegal activities across the globe, is still a common practice in many counties, usually rearing its ugly head in the worst and most horrific manner. Ethiopia and human trafficking have often been linked together due to different circumstances and push factors. Ethiopia noted that human trafficking, specifically child trafficking is one of its main social problems associated with social problems, push factors for human trafficking, and their multiple effects. Moreover, there is a cause and effect relationship in human trafficking in Ethiopia. It is also noted that children in Ethiopia have their own reasons for trafficking. This study interpreted quantitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the associated push factors for the child to be trafficked in Ethiopia. The article uses a quantitative research approach, while applying cross-sectional exploratory and descriptive research design, which is used to address the associated push factors on child trafficking. A total of 636 household respondents were selected by Systematic Random sampling in order to fulfil the adopted quantitative survey. It was found that economic poverty can be one factor for child trafficking in Ethiopia but is not the only push factor, because child trafficking is very complicated and caused by different multidirectional factors like culture, belief, child care culture, limited social services, gender inequality (gender based violence), relationships with others inside community, and instability. The macro or social situation (current

political situation) is also a substantial contributing factor for child trafficking.

Keywords: Children, Child trafficking, Ethiopia, Push factors and Slavery

1 Introduction

Every phenomenon or social problem has factors and associated effects. Variables associated with human trafficking are labelled as ‘push and pull factors’ (Chung 2009). The contribution of push and pull factors do support one another and supplemented by other intermediary factors which cannot be categorised into push or pull factors (Anteneh 2011). This paper is dealing with the contributory factors for child trafficking in Ethiopia, Africa. Trafficking is a complicated phenomenon, there are various factors which contributed to it. Particularly the document will discuss the push factors of child trafficking as the contribution factor of child trafficking in Ethiopia. This paper adopted a quantitative study used cross sectional techniques and applied descriptive, inferential and exploratory research designs to understand the push factors of child trafficking in Ethiopia.

United Nations definition of human trafficking: According to General Assembly (2000) states that ‘human trafficking shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, sexual exploitation, forced labour or service, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude or the removal of organs’.

2 Theoretical Framework of Child Trafficking

The issue of child trafficking includes several factors such as push and pull factors, facilitators and role players. Ethiopia is the source of human trafficking. It is referred to in the literature as a ‘country of origin’. General Strain Theory and Shaw and McKay’s theory of Social disorganisation are used to uncover the link of community factors to child trafficking.

2.1 *The General Strain Theory*

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 child trafficking activity. The general strain theory is concerned with explaining the causes and the 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, Rebelló *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 interactions with people around them and this encourages some type of coping mechanism. Children and their inter family relationship can be one factor for delinquency. The negative relationship makes children vulnerable to social problems. Delinquency occurs mainly when the parents are not close to their children. Also poor facilities at school, parents or guardians failure to control their child's behaviour and ineffective sanctions are contributing factors to child delinquency (Agnew 1992). Since adolescents do not often disclose their emotions, they lack the possibility to negotiate or communicate effectively with their parents, guardians and teachers.

2.2 *Shaw and McKay's Theory of Social Disorganisation*

Shaw and McKay's Chicago-school research have introduced one of the most basic criminological theory to the study of crime. The general concept of the theory has a link with low financial status. The theory's discussed that when people are economically poor, they will try alternative means and ways to survive, that means to compromise their problem might put people in danger. Therefore, based on this perspective, the socio-economical state of developing nations can consider like they cannot afford basic need and facilitation for children. This economic issue the main factor to push and expose children to different bad circumstances and end up with trafficking and delinquency. Research have recognized the concept that economic situations and conditions could have a significant influence on social

disorganisation. This disorganisation lead humans to be trafficked. In addition, Shaw and McKay was familiarized and extended the theory to include concepts beyond the macro-level elements such as residential mobility, low socio-economic status, and racial heterogeneity have a direct linkage with crime (Sampson & Groves 1989).

According to Global Trafficking in Women and Children (2018) support the Shaw and McKay's theory and conclude that developing counties are economically poor and that will lead children to be trafficked from developing nations to economically advanced countries for different purposes which involves slavery and exploitation in developed nations. Slavery and exploitation refer to child pornography, babysitting, slave labour, prostitution, housekeeping, any services and sexual slavery. In developed countries, the rich people are getting richer by using the cheap and poor people labour illegally and poor children are personal sex slaves for rich people.

3 The Associated Factors: Push Supply-side Factors

Past historical happenings provide that the ‘Colonisers’ divided Africa to exploit their resources and manpower. The concept of human trafficking started before the colonisers period. Equally, during the colonialism period the Europeans used the manpower of their colonies to exploit victims in different areas (in industries, farm work, prostitution and then also sold the manpower as slaves to American and some European countries). Ethiopia is not colonized, the battle of Adawa on March 1, 1896 allowed Ethiopians freedom from Italian colonisation therefore this minimum of occupation/colonisation cannot be considered as a factor for human trafficking directly (Tolla & Singh 2018).

Salah (2004) avers that understanding the fundamental push factors that make children choose to leave their land of origin is crucial in dealing with this problem from the supply-side. These factors could be economical, social and political. Likewise, parents living in poverty have often been using their children as a trading asset to ameliorate their material conditions and enlist them for trafficking or the facilitating thereof. Similar to Akon’s (2011) further shares that, grinding poverty, persistent unemployment, low social infrastructure, below minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity and family disintegration, abuse, gangs, and homelessness are the usual factors that force children to leave home in search of a new place to live and the pursuit

of a better life and to a lesser extent happiness. Similarly, Brennan (2005) also states that, parents suffering from unemployment, no or limited education of parents (education factor), housing problems (absence of electricity and basic sanitation) and health issues in the family environment and in the local district municipality are the main pushing factors for child trafficking. The combination of such factors including persistent unemployment, war, worsening poverty, human deprivation, deteriorating living conditions and hopelessness make the environment suitable for child trafficking. Correspondingly, Malik (2014) also lists poverty, unemployment, ethnicity, gender discrimination as the most significant social determinant root factors of human trafficking in Africa.

3.1 The Social and Cultural Factors

According to Terre Des Hommes Stop Child Exploitation (2017), about 168 million children in the world have jobs (due to poverty); they earn a few cents an hour and they simply do not have enough time to go to school and improve their prospects. These children are forced to work in farm plantations, mines, factories, domestic homes and often as sex workers. In Ethiopia, like other Sub-Saharan Africa countries, many individuals enter the labour market below the age of 15 and with little or no formal education. According to Lim (2011) reports that the labour force participation among children between 10-14 and youths aged 15-17 has increased in both urban and rural areas. About 90 percent of the children are exploited forcefully in agriculture and other industrial firms. Additionally the majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of their livelihoods and of their families (Abebe & Kjørholt 2009). As a result, most children (88.6%) under such conditions are suffering from low academic performance, out of this 12-14 percent were in primary school (Kumar 2015). The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are those between the ages of 8-24 who are illiterate or have interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu *et al.* 2006).

Kubai (2015) points out, the cause of trafficking in Ethiopia is not only due to poverty; there are other key possible social associated factors that have direct and indirect links with trafficking. These include various social dimensions for e.g. women's low status, which in turn generates low self-esteem; structural vulnerability, marginalisation related to lack of education

and remoteness of rural areas related to the process of social development or lack of it. Culturally, women are treated poorly and expected to reproduce traditional practices that encourage early marriage. Females are the properties of males and many of them escape to city brothels or put their lives in the hands of traffickers to get away or find a better life in another place. Howard's (2012) contends that to balance the combination of these cultural family values with the cultural response and stigma, manipulation is used as a tool in the abuse of power. The cultural concept of filial piety in Ethiopia stresses that children are to be submissive, obedient, respectful, and to take care of their parents and sacrifice themselves for the greater good of the family. Males dominate the culture and society views boys as having higher status than girls thus causing a preference for sons over daughters. As a result, in some cases girls are property; a negotiable asset that can be used for trade. Child trafficking has direct links to context and culture, especially the values attributed to women and children. Unfortunately, in a country like Ethiopia, children are growing without proper parenting and children are servants due to the cultural ideologies of rural areas.

3.2 *The Economic Factor*

According to Akor (2011), Anteneh (2011) and Gallagher (2001) the significant risk factors that contribute and encourage children to leave their native land and look for new place to live are their parents poverty, their parents unemployment, low social infrastructure, minimum wages, inflation, social insecurity, family disintegration, abuse, gangs and homelessness. Salah (2004) also agreed with a variety of factors for child trafficking, including deepening family poverty, persistent family unemployment, deteriorating living conditions, conflicts, street children, broken families, human deprivation and hopelessness fostered the environment for human trafficking to flourish in the region (Salah 2004).

4 *The Dynamics of Child Trafficking*

4.1 *The Traffickers*

Traffickers have large extended networks starting from low-class society to high-class society and from lower kebele level to the towns and cities. Their

main enticing tool when trafficking is a false promise of success in either Ethiopia or abroad (Rezene 2015). Since they tend to profit from the illegal movement of people, very often the drivers of taxis, buses and lorries participate knowingly and willingly, The people who agree to regularly accompany migrants on irregular crossings as well as bush guides are considered to be smugglers (Barasa & Fernandez 2015). In Ethiopia trafficking is carried out by well-organised traffickers, smugglers and brokers (Kubai 2015).

4.2 The False Promises

Financial concerns, together with unrealistic expectations and the desperation of parents for quick but yet risky solutions, lead people to believe false promises from traffickers. Other researchers have noted that parents of trafficked children are often misinformed of the welfare of their children, positive returns and their treatment (Adepoju 2005).

4.3 Child Trafficking and Child Smuggling Confusion

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2000) defines child trafficking as ‘the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of children, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability’ for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic and other personal gains’. ‘Child’ shall mean any human being under 18 years old, child trafficking (Howard 2012) is the illegal movement of a person who is less than the biological age of 18 (designated as a protective, economically inactive period). child smuggling is when children crossing of a nation’s international border with out that nation’s approval or authorisation and the smuggling process is through assistance of smugglers (Global Human Smuggling 2011).

4.4. Child Trafficking in Ethiopia

According to Tolla and Singh (2018) research revealed that the contributed factors for child trafficking is multi directional and Figure 1 shows the contributed factors and their link each other for child trafficking in Ethiopia.

The main components which contributed for child trafficking are socio economic factors, socio cultural factors, socio demographic factors, information and communications factors and legal provision factors. *Socio-demographic factors* (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure). Este is in key position for trade and exchange areas. There are new faces every day who come for trade and business. Brokers and other persons have used this advantage for accessing children easily (Tolla & Singh 2018). *Socio economic factors* (poverty, parent disintegration, expectation, lack of structured facilities, Influence of returns, demand and hotel owners and brokers effect) are the contributed factors for child trafficking. Socio cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent poor child care skill, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) are the factors for child to be trafficked in East Este and Debre Tabor Worda (Tolla & Singh 2018).

Information and communication factors (globalisation, factual awareness about trafficking, low rate of prosecution and access to communication) also aggravate trafficking, as well as legal provision factors (implementation problems, poor governance, direct support for the victims, shortage of skilled police to examine child trafficking, official corruption, limited prosecution of traffickers and limited child trafficking policy) have been found the contributed factors for child to be trafficked from this research study (Tolla & Singh 2018). *Socio cultural factors*: As a matter of tradition, children are expected to contribute to the household economy. Cultural and attitudinal problems like harmful traditional practices, lack of education admission for females, sexual and physical abuse, forced marriage, children could be provoked by pressures from families, friends, neighbours and any close person who encourage children to be trafficked. Usually, the practice destroys children's future and their lives, damages their bodies, with long-term psychological and physiological effects (Tolla & Singh 2018).

5 Research Design and Methodology

This quantitative study used cross sectional techniques and applied descriptive, inferential and exploratory research designs to understand push 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.

5.2 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,

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

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.

5.3 *Research Design*

The systematic random sampling method was used in all study locations. This sampling procedure was implemented to select the 7 study locations. 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.

5.4 *The Study Locations*

The research was conducted in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Southern Gondar [Debub 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. Debub Gondar (Amharic: ደቡብ ጎንደር) (or South Gondar) is a Zone in Amhara Region.

5.5 *The Inclusive and Exclusive Study Criteria*

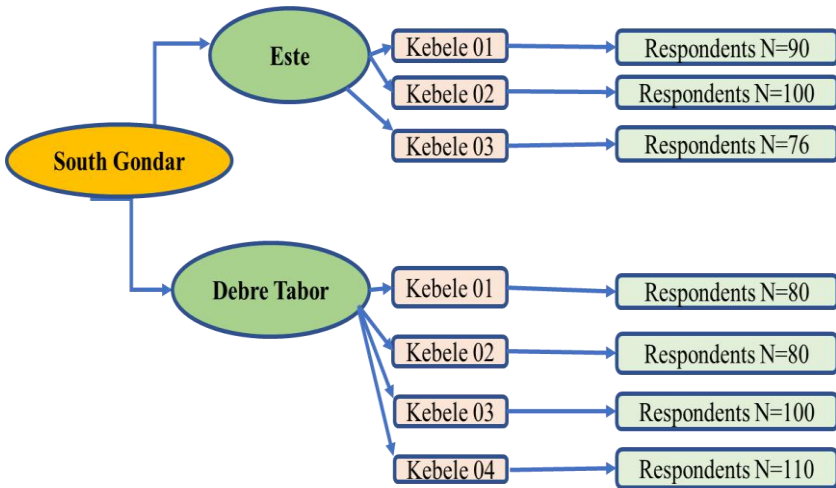
Inclusive criteria: Any household in East Este woreda and Debre Tabor woreda are volunteer to participate.

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.

Figure 2. Households sampled



5.6 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 was 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.

5.7 The 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 factors associated with child trafficking.

6 Data Results and Analysis

The result of this study is on based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the push factors of child trafficking.

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

Table 1, A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. 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 36 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 percent) are church educators and 13 percent are illiterate. According to Socio-demographic result of Table 1 the highest proportion of the respondents (89 percent) were Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and the rest are Muslims and Protestants. About 76 percent of the respondents are married and most of them have 3 children.

Table 1. Socio -demographic characteristics of respondents

Variables	N=636	Percent (%)
Sex		
Male	228	35.8
Female	408	64.2
Age of respondents		
20-50 years	511	80.3
Above 50 years	125	19.7
Education level of respondents		
Illiterate	79	12.6
Church education	204	32.4
1-8	145	23.1
9-12	92	14.6
Above grade 12	109	17.3
Religion of respondents		
Orthodox	565	88.8
Muslim	67	10.5
Protestant	3	0.4
Others	1	0.1
Marital Status		
Married	483	76.2
Single	82	12.9
Divorced	69	10.9
Number of children		
1-3	354	55.7
4-8	252	39.6
>9	30	4.7

6.2. Frequency Distribution of Response on Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondent East Este and Debre Tabor Worda, Ethiopia.

A total of 636 respondents participated in the study. The response rate was 100 percent. Results in Table 2 revealed that about 95 percent of the respondents have access to primary school, and about 91 percent have access to secondary education, 85 percent have access to preparatory education and

about 77 percent have access to university education. About 76 percent of the respondents have cell phones and close to 70 percent of the respondents had access to a radio. Of this, almost 60 percent of the respondent listen to the local Amhara radio stations.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of response on Socio-Economic characteristics of the respondents.

Variable	N=636	Percent (%)
Source of income		
Animal husbandry	49	7.7
Agriculture	163	25.9
Business	219	34.8
Permanent Salary Employed	60	9.5
Wage	139	22.1
Access of primary school education (1-8)		
Yes	604	95.0
No	32	5.0
Access of secondary school education (9-10)		
Yes	580	91.2
No	56	8.8
Access of preparatory school education (11-12)		
Yes	541	85.11
No	95	14.9
Access of university education		
Yes	492	77.4
No	144	22.6
Have cell phone(mobile)		
Yes	485	76.3
No	151	23.7
Children have cell phone(mobile)		
Yes	311	48.9
No	325	51.1
Have radio		
Yes	446	70.1
No	190	29.9
Which channel you enjoy most time		
Local Amhara radio	267	59.7
National Ethiopian radio	82	18.3
Others (FM)	98	21.9

6.3. Frequency Distribution of Response on Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Respondent (push factors) in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia.

Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondents (push factors) in East Este and Debre Tabor woreda, Ethiopia 2016 is depicted in Table 3. Push factors were identified through sixteen variables. According to the table, most of the parents (40 percent) adopted the traditional way of growing up their children. In Ethiopia most of the families use the quote ‘lej bedelu yadgal’ which loosely translates to ‘a child will grow up by their chance/luck so that they do not have to worry’. When a child commits a common/menial mistake, the immediate reaction of 59 percent of parents is punishment which results in 70 percent of these parents beating the child. As it is depicted in the table most of the children (91 percent) have permanent household chores in order to contribute or assist their family household, out of this (97 percent) participate in preparing coffee and cleaning the house and (88 percent) actively participate in cooking food and preparing Injera (traditional food)). The majority of Ethiopian children who participated in such activities work as part of the livelihoods for their families (Abebe and Kjørholt 2009). About (24 percent) of girls get married early, generally between the ages 14-18 years old and about (78 percent) of females are further burdened with the responsibility of a household in conjunction with helping and supporting their families. As Kumar’s study supports the result that child labour issues are common in Ethiopia.

Table 3. Socio-cultural characteristics of the respondent (push factors).

Socio-cultural characteristics	N	Percent (%)
Parents ways of raising their children		
Fully provided with care, support and education	99	15.6
No care, support or education	126	19.8
Education provided only	152	23.9
Luck/chance	257	40.4
How parents learn to raise their children		
Formal education	137	21.6
Social experience	125	19.7
Through personal home experience	365	57.6
Other	7	1.1
Parents' reaction to a child's common mistake		
Punishment	377	59.3
Advice	252	39.6
Others	7	1.1
How is punishment handed out?		
Beating	180	69.8
Forced lock-out from the home	63	24.4
Ignorance	15	5.8
Child with permanent household chores		
Yes	580	91.2
No	56	8.8
Household chores: preparing coffee and cleaning house		
Yes	617	97
No	19	3
Children to prepare meals		
Yes	559	87.9
No	77	12.1
Common age for girls to get married in rural areas		
8-13 year	10	1.6
14-18 year	155	24.4
Above 18 year	471	74.1

Contributing Push-Factors for Child Trafficking in Ethiopia

Which gender have more burden of responsibility		
Male	52	8.2
Female	494	77.7
Both	90	14.2
Specific favorable season for child trafficking		
Planting season	14	8.4
Weeding season	6	3.6
Harvesting season	15	9.0
Festive season	45	26.9
Circumcision season	22	13.2
Normal day	63	37.7
Reason for child trafficking is		
Poverty	420	66.0
Neglect and lack of attention	11	1.7
Lack of access to social services	113	17.8
Promises from traffickers	92	14.5
Lack of control		
Yes	581	91.4
No	55	8.6
Mistreatment		
Yes	529	83.2
No	107	16.8
Transportation Access		
Yes	603	94.8
No	33	5.2
Transportation Effect (driver involvement)		
Yes	315	49.5
No	231	36.3
Trafficking brokers in the locality		
Yes	82	12.9
No	496	78.0
Uncertain	58	9.1

6.4. Bivariate Analysis of Factors Associated with Child Trafficking in Southern Gondar with Attention to East Este and Debre Tabor location.

Bivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in Southern Gondar with more specified information related to East Este and Debre Tabor location is shown in Table 4. In the logistic regression, the factors that are associated with child trafficking in both locations where the parent's age is between 20 -50 years old it is less likely that their children will be trafficked (COR=0.199; 95 percent CI= (0.131, 0.301)) compared to the parents whose age was higher than 50 years. According to Table 4. it can be concluded that a parents or guardians age factor is significantly associated with child trafficking. If the parent is older than 50 years old, it is more difficult to work and to provide the fundamental needs of the child. Therefore, the child is pushed to start working and try to meet their own basic needs. Besides this, it is the culture and tradition of the people of Ethiopia that the child should take care of their families, so the children will look at all possible solutions in order to help themselves and provide for their families.

Table 4. Bivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking.

Variables in the Equation Variables	Existence of child trafficking		Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP(B)	
	Yes	No			Lower	Upper
What is the child parent's age						
Between 20-50 years	98	413	.000	0.199	0.131	0.301
Older than 50 years	68	57				
What is the parent's educational background?						
Religious level	61	143				
Primary school level	36	109	0.009	0.460	0.257	0.826
Secondary school level	18	74	0.002	0.339	0.171	0.671
University level	16	93	0.000	0.240	0.120	0.480
Uneducated	33	46				
How many children do you have?						
Between 1-3 children	57	297	0.006	0.331	0.150	0.734
Between 4-8 children	98	154				
More than 9 children	11	19				
Parents who possess mobile cell phone						
Yes	117	49	0.043	0.662	0.444	0.986
No	368	102				
Children's who possess mobile cell phone?						
Yes	113	53	0.000	2.929	2.015	4.258
No	198	272				
Parents who own a radio						
Yes	136	30	0.000	2.340	1.508	3.629
No	310	160				

Have you ever heard about child trafficking before						
Yes	116	49	0.002	1.845	1.261	2.700
No	263	205				
If yes, by community education and experience						
Yes	69	97	0.033	1.476	1.033	2.110
No	138	332				
Do you know how children are trafficked?						
Yes	116	50	0.02	1.826	1.251	2.666
No	263	207				
If yes, through unknown persons?						
Yes	69	97	0.004	1.711	1.186	2.470
No	138	332				
If yes, by known individuals from the community?						
Yes	106	60	0.003	1.722	1.196	2.480
No	238	232				
If yes, by their friends?						
Yes	104	62	0.005	1.692	1.177	2.432
No	234	236				
If yes, by their own families?						
Yes	88	78	0.004	1.677	1.175	2.395
No	189	281				
What do you think are the reasons for children to leave their home?						
Poverty of parents	101	319	0.002	0.497	0.320	0.770
Neglect of children	2	9				
Poor social service in all sectors	19	73				
Promises from trafficking brokers	44	69				
Do you think mistreatment of children could be a reason for trafficking?						
Yes	124	42	0.001	0.474	0.306	0.734
No	405	65				
Is there an easy access to buses or mini buses in your area?						
Yes	153	13	0.079	0.523	0.254	1.077
No	450	20				

6.5. Multivariate Analysis of Factors Associated with Child Trafficking in Southern Gondar with Specified Attachment with East Este and Debre Tabor location

Table 5 shows the multivariate analysis of factors associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor, Southern Gondar. In the logistic regression, the factor that contributes the most to child trafficking is lack of education. As shown, the parents with religious education level were 0.248 less likely to their child being trafficked, compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.248; 95 percent CI= (0.101, 0.611)). The parent with primary level (1-8 grade) education level were 0.73 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated parents (AOR =0.73; 95 percent CI= (0.104, 0.712)). As it is clearly seen in the table, parents with secondary (9-12 grade) level were 0.176 less likely to their child being trafficked compared to uneducated parents (AOR =0.176; 95 percent CI= (0.059, 0.526)). According to Table 5 parents with college or university education level were 0.361 less likely to their child being trafficked than uneducated

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)	
					Lower	Upper
	Yes	No				
What is your educational background	61	143	.013			
The parent's religious education background	36	109	.002	.248	.101	.611
The parents who have primary educational background	18	74	.008	.273	.104	.712
The parents who have secondary educational background	16	93	.002	.176	.059	.526
The parents with university educational background	33	46	.056	.361	.127	1.026
The parents who have radio access	136	30	.025	2.200	1.103	4.386
The district with easy transportation or access to bus transport	153	13	.018	.255	.082	.794
The family who understands the effects of poor treatment of children	124	42	.065	.511	.250	1.044

7. Discussion

The result of this study is on based on bivariate and multivariate significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the push factors of child trafficking have been discussed briefly from the findings of the study.

In South Gondar of Ethiopia, there are a lot of stress for children, the factor that caused trafficking beside poverty such as culture, believe, gender inequality, poor child care culture, distinguish of family, education, poor social service and poor implementation on the prevention and protection strategies, all may create stress on children and lead them to be vulnerable of trafficking. Ethiopians are peoples who living with economic stress, social stress and political stress, all stressed are contribute a significant factor for child trafficking and pushed children to be trafficked. The general strain theory also 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 trafficking. Stress causes delinquency, and mainly delinquency could be the outcome of trafficking (Agnew, Rebellon et al., 2000). As per result from table number 4 about (66 percent) for child trafficking reason is poverty. Poverty pushes children to different bad circumstances and children end up with trafficking and delinquency. Lots of studies supported that poverty is the main push factor for human trafficking. Economic poverty and deprivation have huge effect on child trafficking and human trafficking in general. Shaw and McKay's theory of Social disorganization supports the result of the paper, developing counties are economically poor and that will lead children to be trafficked from developing nations to economical advanced countries for different purposes which involves slavery and exploitation in developed nations.

Ethiopia is one of developing nation in Africa and children are suffering from different stress including socio-economical stress. Children are pushed to be trafficked because of poverty, family relationship problems, bad cultures and believes, gender inequality, poor child care, education and poor social service are the pushed factors that realize from the paper results. Generally, the socio-cultural factors cause stress on a child and push to them to be vulnerable of trafficking. Strain theory also includes relationships with other present conditions of negative stimuli for the reason for a child to be trafficked, delinquency is most likely when the parents or adolescent are not close to their children, poor schooling and other institutes; parents or

guardians fail to control, and improper sanction are contributed factors of trafficking, the negative relationship with family or community could pressure children to be vulnerable for social problems.

Furthermore, with socio-economical stress, the guardians educational background has very significant contributed factor for child trafficking. According to Table 5 the odds ratio of the parents or guardians educational background were associated with child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda. The child from the parent with primary level education is less likely to be trafficked (COR=0.46; 95 percent CI= (0.257, 0.826)) compared to uneducated parents. Lack of education and the access to education along with unemployment and family disintegration leads their children to be vulnerable to trafficking (Brennan, 2005). The parent's poor education and unemployment are major push factors for child trafficking. The research results indicated that parent's education have very significant (0.009) contribution on child trafficking in Ethiopia. The probability of children being trafficked have direct link with the parents or care givers educational background level, a child who have educated parents is less likely (COR=0.24; 95 percent CI= (0.12, 0.48)) to be trafficked, compared to uneducated parents. The most vulnerable group of trafficking in rural places of Ethiopia are those between 8-24 years old who are illiterate or who have interrupted their education in the early grades (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu et al., 2006). Education is very powerful tool to solve problems including poverty. Educated family members have jobs so that they could earn money, have information and knowledge how to lead their family and child. Educated parents also push their children to go to school and learning. The parent could provide the child needs and wants to grow. Additionally, the family puts priority for child education, care, safety, nutrition and health care. Most children under bad conditions or uneducated parents (88.6 percent) are suffering from low academic performance (Kumar, 2015). All results imply that the lack of education in the study area were an associated factor for children to be trafficked.

Children are expected to be obedient, submissive, respectful, and to take care of parents and sacrifice themselves for the greater good of the family. Of course, the culture is male-dominant and views boys with higher value than girls (gender-based violence), causing a preference for sons over daughters. Child trafficking has a direct link or factor with this social approach, regarding how children are treated. the culture of the society has

the significant role on children, how they treated and how they grow should be questioned meaningfully and the fact is that not only poverty is the significant factor for child to be trafficked since child need approach, understand and love than better life or lot of money so the mother is better than everything to be with her child but if there is problem with the mother then that would be huge problem. Inequalities in society facilitate the minor to become involved in trafficking. Unfairness within the society, discrimination, gender inequality, child abuse and the general poor child care traditions are encourage the child to be trafficked since inequity leads to anger and frustration (Agnew, 1992). As can be seen child care skills and good relationship with the child is very important. Moreover, the family should not send their child to other areas for work. It is the family's responsibility to work and fulfil the child's needs and the government interference when experiencing poor child care is not satisfactory.

The parents who knew the effect of mistreatment or poor child care culture were less likely to have their child trafficked (COR 0.474; 95 percent CI= (0.306, 0.734)) than the parent who did not know the effect of mistreatment or poor child care. Culturally in Ethiopia, people assume that feeding the child is enough. However, children always need love, attention and care from their parents and those children whose have love, attention and care from their parents always prefer to be closer with their parents. Partially the culture, custom and tradition has much effect on children. Neglect of children will result trafficking, unequal treatment between boys and girls results in females always being responsible for kitchen work and help in the family, taking on multidirectional responsibility but boys only focus on learning and schooling. General Strain Theory, (Agnew, 1992) argues that people experience negative emotions that are caused by various negative interactions with people around them and this encourages some type of coping mechanism. Children and their inter family relationship can be one factor for delinquency. The negative relationship makes children vulnerable to social problems. Delinquency occurs mainly when the parents are not close to their children. Also poor facilities at school, parents or guardians failure to control their child's behaviour and ineffective sanctions are contributing factors to child delinquency (Agnew, 1992). Since adolescents do not often 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 factors children often resort to

becoming involved in child trafficking Agnew (1985). Various factors influence trafficking including failure to provide their children with basic needs, engaging children in homebased labour work, preventing children from education, use of fear and heavy punishment. These will lead children to decide on migration or expose them to brokers easily (AOR =0.511; 95% CI= (0.250, 0.044)).

8. Conclusion

The result of this study is on based on bivariant and multivariant significant outcomes using SPSS to determine the four independent variables (socio-demographic factors, socio-economic factors and socio-cultural factors) are possible community associated factors which contributed to child trafficking in the society. The Socio- demographic factors (education, age, marital status and geographical exposure) were found be the factors for a child to be trafficked. Socio economic factors (poverty, unemployment and parent disintegration) were found to be influential factors for child trafficking as well. There was socio- cultural factors (culture e.g. early marriage, parent poor child care skill, gender inequality, gender violence, domestic violence and seasonal factor) which influenced child trafficking in East Este and Debre Tabor Woreda from this research study.

Economical poverty can be one factor for child trafficking in Ethiopia but not alone, because child trafficking is very complicated and caused by different multidirectional factors like culture, believe, gender inequality, child care culture, limited social service, gender inequality and instability pushed children to be trafficked. The macro or social situation (current political situation) could also contributed factor for child trafficking.

9. Recommendation

The Ethiopian government should teach and create awareness about child trafficking, associated factors and effects of trafficking by national broadcasts and radios, guide and support the society, encourage girls to go to school and protect them from indoor exploitation in household. Help society to be informed about inequality, gender-based violence, trafficking and negative culture in large.

Ethiopia has ratified most of the United Nations conventions. The researcher recommended that, the International Conventions and Treaties (such as Convention of the Rights of Children (1989) and all human rights ratified conventions), should be translated to Amharic version (national language) in official Negarit Gazeta of Ethiopia, so that everyone could understand and seek to implement and practice their right easily.

References

- Abebe, T. & A. Kjørholt 2009. Social Actors and Victims of Exploitation. *Childhood* 16,2: 175 - 194.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0907568209104400>
- Adepoju, A. 2005. Review of Research and Data on Human Trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration* 43,1-2: 75 - 98.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0020-7985.2005.00313.x>
- Agnew, R. 1992. Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency. *Criminology* 30,1: 47 - 88.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1992.tb01093.x>
- Agnew, R. *et al.* 2000. A General Strain Theory Approach to Families and Delinquency. *Families, Crime, and Criminal Justice* 113 - 138.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1530-3535\(00\)80009-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1530-3535(00)80009-6)
- Akor, L. 2011. Trafficking of Women in Nigeria: Causes, Consequences and the Way Forward. *Corvinus Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 2,2: 89 - 110.
- Anteneh, A. 2011. *Trafficking in Persons Overseas for Labour Purposes: The Case of Ethiopian Domestic Workers*. 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.
- Barasa, N. & L. Fernandez 2015. Kenya's Implementation of the Smuggling Protocol in Response to the Irregular Movement of Migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia. *Law, Democracy and Development* 19: 29 - 64.
<https://doi.org/10.4314/ldd.v19i1.2>
- Brennan, D. 2005. Methodological Challenges in Research with Trafficked Persons: Tales from the Field. *International Migration* 43,1-2: 35 - 54.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0020-7985.2005.00311.x>

- Chung, R.C.Y. 2009. Cultural Perspectives on Child Trafficking, Human Rights and Social Justice: A Model for Psychologists. *Counselling Psychology Quarterly* 22,1: 85 - 96.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09515070902761230>
- Endeshaw, Y. *et al.* 2006. *Assessment of Trafficking in Women and Children in and from Ethiopia*. IOM, International Organization for Migration.
- Gallagher, A. 2001. Human Rights and the New UN Protocols on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling: A Preliminary Analysis. *Human Rights Quarterly* 23,4: 975 - 1004.
<https://doi.org/10.1353/hrq.2001.0049>
- Gjermeni, E., *et al.* 2008. Trafficking of Children in Albania: Patterns of Recruitment and Reintegration. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 32,10: 941 - 948. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.09.015>
- Howard, N.P. 2012. A Critical Appraisal of Anti-child Trafficking Discourse and Policy in Southern Benin. *Childhood*: 0907568212444738. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0907568212444738>
- Kubai, A. 2015. Trafficking of Ethiopian Women to Europe—making Choices, Taking Risks, and Implications. *African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal* 1-18.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17528631.2015.1083182>
- Kumar, A.S. 2015. Academic Achievement and Psychosocial Problems Faced by the Child Labour in Gondar, Ethiopia.
- Lim, J.Y. 2000. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. ILO/IPEC Working Paper 2000.
- Malik, K. 2014. *Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. United Nations Development Programme.
- Rezaeian, M. 2016. The Emerging Epidemiology of Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery. *Middle East J Bus* 11,3: 32 - 36.
<https://doi.org/10.5742/MEJB.2016.92835>
- Salah, R. 2004. Child Trafficking: A Challenge to Child Protection in Africa. Fourth African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. Enugu, March.
- Sampson, R.J. & W.B. Groves 1989. Community Structure and Crime: Testing Social-Disorganization Theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94: 774 - 802.
<https://doi.org/10.1086/229068>
-

- Tolla A. & S. Singh 2018. *Child Trafficking (Modern Slavery) in Ethiopia: Review on Status and National Response*, South African Professional Society on the Abuse of Children: ISSN 1562-1383, *Child Abuse Research: A South African Journal* 19,1: 58 - 69.
- Tolla, A. & S. Singh 2018. *Assessing the Extent of Child Trafficking and National Response in Southern Gondar, Ethiopia*. PhD Thesis. Unpublished. South Africa: University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Online Sources

- Ark of hope for children, 2017. Ark of hope for children, 2017. (Online) Available at <https://arkofhopeforchildren.org/news/write-for-hope-project> [Accessed 25/06/2017].
- Colonialism: its effects on Africa. (Online) Available at <https://www.sequim.k12.wa.us/cms/lib6/WA01000561/Centricity/Domain/714/Colonialism%20Effects%20on%20Africa.pdf> [Accessed on 4/06/2017].
- Demographics of Ethiopia, 2017. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2017. (Online) Available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Ethiopia [Accessed on 02/10/2017].
- Global trafficking in Women and Children, 2018. Available at https://books.google.co.za/books/about/Global_Trafficking_in_Women_and_Children.html?id=9jTt5yJ1Qz8C&printsec=frontcover&source=hp_read_button&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- Global human smuggling, 2011. Global human smuggling: comparative perspective, 2011 available at https://books.google.co.za/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Uqzgr3ZIkL4C&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=human+smuggling%3F&ots=btY7h_JiD4&sig=9J-Ivv18davgEFn9Z8EikRzj7UI#v=onepage&q=human%20smuggling%3F&f=false [Accessed on 10/01/2019].
- <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429249082/chapters/10.1201/9781420059465-8>. [accessed on 12/04/2019].
- Terre des hommes stop child exploitation, 2017. (Online) Available at <https://www.terredeshommes.nl/en/themes-overview/child-labour> [accessed on 03/09/2017]

Aden Dejene Tolla & Shanta Balgobind Singh

Aden Dejene Tolla
Postdoctoral Fellow
College of Humanities
University of KwaZulu-Natal
TollaA@ukzn.ac.za

Shanta Balgobind Singh
College of Humanities
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Singhsb@ukzn.ac.za