

**A Base Line Study On:
Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in
Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita
and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia**

**Submitted to
Woord en Daad and OSSREA**

Final Report: October, 2021

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Table of Contents

Abstract.....	ii
Background.....	1
Purpose and specific objectives of the study.....	2
Research questions.....	2
Methodology and approach.....	3
Legal frameworks and gaps.....	3
Regional and global conventions relevant to child labor.....	3
Gaps and challenges of the conventions.....	5
Domestic laws and relevant policies.....	6
Relevant laws.....	6
Policies and programs dealing with child labor.....	7
Gaps in implementing and enforcing Domestic laws and policies.....	9
Actors and their Roles*.....	11
Government organizations and judicial actors.....	11
Barriers of government organizations and judicial actors in providing child protections.....	14
International organizations and NGOs engaged in child labor issues.....	16
Community Based organizations and Civil society groups.....	18
Challenges and limitations of NGOs and CBOs.....	19
References.....	21
Annexes.....	22
Annex 1 Stakeholders, actors, roles and gaps/challenges.....	22
Annex 2: Ratification of International Conventions.....	24
Annex 3. Domestic laws and international standards.....	25
Annex 4. Interview guides and semi-structured questions translated.....	26

Abstract

Despite Ethiopia has made some improvements in recent years still there is prevalence of worst forms of child labor in Ethiopia. This report is aimed at mapping relevant state and non-state actors and institutions engaged in child protections in Ethiopia in general and project areas (Wolayta, Hadiya, and Addis Ababa) in particular; identifying relevant legal and policy frameworks (since 2018) and the gaps in providing child protections and preventing exploitative child labor and examining actors' areas of engagement, limitations and what efforts still need to be implemented to strengthen their roles. This baseline study is documented through participant observation, face-to-face qualitative interviews, group discussions and supplemented by legal and policy analysis. Semi structured interviews (48) are conducted with government officials, judicial actors, and civil society actors CBO & FBO carried out in Addis Ababa, Hadiya and Wolayta. Structured questions as interview guides were used. Ethiopia has ratified major regional and global conventions and instruments related to preventing child labor and protection procedures. There are relevant domestic laws that prohibit worst forms of child labor. Notwithstanding the magnitude in laws, policies and protection frameworks, children and youth on the move from the study areas continue to experience worst forms of child labor including trafficking for sexual and labor exploitations within Ethiopia and along the migration routes, since the existing protection systems hardly reaches these groups. There are barriers to translate laws and policies into actions such as cultural barriers, lack of implementing guidelines and strategies. Policies and laws related to child protection and combating child labor are not harmonized and dispersed in different sectoral agencies and ministries. There are several government actors such as Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs and its regional bureaus, Ethiopian Federal Police, local police and courts and The Office of Attorney General. There are also several international organizations, NGOs and CBOs working on issues of child protection in Ethiopia. This study finds out that government organization experience challenges such as limited capacity and resource gaps, coordination challenges, lack of commitment and attitude challenges. Community based organization engagements to protect child labor is also constrained by the COVID-19 crises and conflict in the country. Generally, the coordination efforts are often ineffective across all stakeholders. This is partly because taskforces and coordination efforts are ad hoc and reactive to crises. There is less well established, funded and proactively engaged activities by stakeholders.

Background

Ethiopia has made some improvements in recent year to eliminate child labor exploitations by introducing new antitrafficking law, labor inspection systems and school feeding programs in collaboration with international partners. However, still there is prevalence of worst forms of child labor in Ethiopia, including in forced labor in domestic work and in commercial sexual exploitation (US Department of labor, 2020).

Modern slavery is a growing global challenge with serious repercussions on the wellbeing of victims. From the estimated 40 million people in modern slavery, 25 million are those under labor exploitation. Children constitute a significant proportion (1/4) of those under labor and sexual exploitation. Ethiopia is one of the source, transit and destination country for trafficking (both internal and external) (USTIP report 2019). Studies in Ethiopia focused on trafficking of adults and youth and child labor has not got sufficient attention. Many children in Ethiopia are at risk or trapped in modern slavery in the form of exploitative child labor. This is rooted in aspects related to children, family, community as well as on government, judicial and civil society level.

Taking this into consideration, Woord en Daad in collaboration with its partners is implementing a project "Combating Modern Slavery: Breaking the Chains of Exploitative Child Labor" with financial support from NORAD. The project aims are realizing (1) vulnerable children and their families become resilient in the face of recruitment for exploitative child labor (2) government, judicial actors and civil society have implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labor and protect victims and vulnerable children. To complement this project, aim this base line study is conducted with actors involved in child protection in Addis Ababa, Wolaita and Hadiya Districts in Ethiopia.

A study has been carried out in 2018 by the Broker online, describing the organizations working on child labour in Ethiopia and the legal framework and relevant policies (see chapter 3 of the Report Child Domestic Work in Ethiopia) (the broker, 2018). However, it is incomplete and shallow. Building up on this study, the current baseline study will cover and update latest legislations and policies introduced since Ethiopia embarked on the reform process in 2018. This has brought detail information on the roles and attitudes of government and non-government actors regarding child labor exploitations in the project areas. Ethiopia ratified the key international conventions concerning child labour and human rights. In addition to the international treaties, Ethiopia has also adopted its own national legislation pertaining to child labour and human rights. However, some national legislation contradicts and overrides international standards, leading to confusion and damaging the legal position of child workers.

To combat both child labour and child trafficking, the government of Ethiopia has established several organs besides the regular law enforcement and justice institutions, to help translate laws and policies into tangible results. In principle this is a promising development, as the agencies exist with the specific aim of improving implementation and enforcement. However, the government agencies are lacking not only the resources necessary to perform the entrusted tasks but also legitimate authority and accountability corresponding to their roles. Limited information is available about governmental attitudes towards combating child labour in general, let alone about child domestic labour specifically. In the field of child exploitation and child labor it is necessary to strengthen government in their understanding and prioritization of child protection and child rights. Several community and civil society actors are also involved in law enforcement and preventing modern slavery in Ethiopia. However, generally significant knowledge gaps exist in understanding actors, their roles and limitations with regard to combating modern slavery in the areas of exploitative child labor in Ethiopia. This study strived to fill this gap focusing on the following actors: Government Officials, Judicial Actors, and Civil Society Actors — CBO & FBO).

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

Purpose and specific objectives of the study

This specific baseline study is therefore expected to contribute to:

1. Mapping relevant state and non-state actors and institutions engaged in child protections in Ethiopia in general and project areas' (Wolayta, Hadiya, and Addis Ababa) in particular
2. Identifying relevant legal and policy frameworks (since 2018) and the gaps in providing child protections and preventing exploitative child labor
3. Examining actors' areas of engagement, limitations and what efforts still need to be implemented to strengthen their roles. The focus is knowing whether alliances and networks exists and how many people or organizations partake in that now.

The baseline information will be used for an impact study at the end of the project.²

Research questions

Accordingly, the main questions are:

1. Which actors and what roles do they play to identify, prevent and address exploitative child labor and to protect vulnerable groups in Ethiopia in general and project areas (Wolayta, Hadiya, and Addis Ababa) in particular?
2. Are actors organized in alliances or networks to promote child protection, and if so, how many partake?
3. What legal, policy & institutional frameworks and actors are relevant to child protection and ending exploitative child labor and what gaps exists in providing child protection and preventing exploitative child labour?
 - 3.1. How often and to what extent have governments, judicial actors, and civil society implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labor and to protect vulnerable groups and survivors?

¹ The study was conducted in Addis Ababa (all sub cities) Hossana town (Hadiya) and Sodo town (Wolayita)

² Baseline indicators that need a baseline value are the following:

- Number of people linked to an established / strengthened alliance with various civil society actors, entities and UN actors who conduct joint lobbying and advocacy works
- Number of civil societies, non-formal actors and governmental actors that are member of a network facilitating cooperation between government, local leaders and children's agencies
- Number of times and extent to which governments, judicial actors and civil society implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labour and to protect vulnerable groups and survivors

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

better strengthen their engagements, and overcome these limitations?

Methodology and approach

This baseline study is documented through participant observation, face-to-face qualitative interviews, group discussions and supplemented by legal and policy analysis. Semi structured interviews (48) are conducted with government officials, judicial actors, and civil society actors — CBO & FBO carried out in Addis Ababa, Hadiya and Wolayita. Structured questions as interview guides were used (see annex 4).

The interviews generated data on the attitudes and extents of the governments, judicial actors, and civil society implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labor and to protect vulnerable groups and survivors. It also identified the current competencies of actors involved in addressing exploitative child labor and protecting vulnerable groups.

Further, data from the interviews allowed the researcher to identify the gaps and limitations (in terms of attitudes/capacity) which still exists for actors, and what can be done to better strengthen their engagements and overcome the identified limitations. Interviews identified the number of actors organized in alliances or networks to promote child protection, examine the gaps and necessary intervention areas.

The following research participants engaged in the semi structured interviews:

	Addis Ababa	Wolayta	Hadiya	
Government officials	6	5	5	16
Judicial actors	6	4	5	15
Civil society actors	7	5	5	17
	19	14	15	48

I have also reviewed and analyzed existing legislation, policies, institutional structures and actors pertaining to the issue of child protection in project areas. For the legal review and policy analysis the consultant collected global, regional and bilateral instruments/conventions; national laws; proclamations, policies and regulates/directives since 2018. The review resulted in a comprehensive analysis of applicable legislation and institutions relating to child protection from exploitative labor and slavery conditions; it has also mapped and identified the challenges in state and non-state actors and institutions engaged in child protections in Ethiopia in general and particularly project areas.

Legal frameworks and gaps

Regional and global conventions relevant to child labor

Ethiopia has ratified major regional and global conventions and instruments related to preventing child labor and protection procedures (see table 1 below). The global instruments include ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No.138); ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labor(no.182); United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. These conventions detail minimum work age; defines worst forms of child labor; and provide procedures for protection of

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

children from economic exploitation, hazardous work that hampers child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Ethiopia ratified UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict in 2014 which prohibits child soldiering and children engaged in armed conflicts.

Other nonbinding but important global initiatives for which Ethiopia is party include Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM, 2018) and Global Compact on Refugees (UN, 2018) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework for Ethiopia (CRRF). Under these global UN initiatives Ethiopia is committed itself to prevent migrant and refugee children from all kinds of exploitative situations including trafficking children and women for labor or sexual exploitations.

Ethiopia also ratified and endorsed African Union initiatives and conventions dedicated to child protections and provisions of rights. These are African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa(MPFA), and Plan of Action, 2018-2030; African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa(Kampala Convention) as well as The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), The African Union Ten Year Action Plan on Child Labor. The Union member states are obliged to have laws and procedures to prevent exploitative child labor and eliminate child trafficking for all kinds of labor or sex work. Table 1 below elaborates the global and regional conventions and its relevant provisions:

Table 1: Ratified and adopted relevant regional and global conventions on child labor

Convention	Ratification's status, year	Focus and relevance
<i>ILO's Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No.138)</i>	Ratified 1999	Allows for light work for children aged 13 or over but Ethiopia has not incorporated this into its legislation.
<i>ILO Convention no. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor</i>	Ratified	Defines the Worst Forms of Child Labor hazardous to child development and wellbeing
<i>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i>	Ratified 1986	- A legislative tool that constitutes a fundamental means to eradicate the phenomenon of children detention or servitude
<i>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)</i>	Ratified 1991	article 32, protection from economic exploitation, hazardous work that hampers child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Requires a) minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment; b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.
<i>UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict</i>	Ratified 2014	Ethiopia is committed not enlist children as soldiers and to work to prevent children engaged in armed conflict
<i>UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</i>	Ratified 2014	Art 3/1 requires ratifying states to ensure that offering, delivering or accepting a child for the purpose of

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

		engagement in forced labor is fully covered under the country's criminal or penal
<i>Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons</i>	Ratified 22 June 2012	Strives to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children and protection from exploitative situations
<i>African Union Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA), and Plan of Action, 2018-2030</i>	Adopted, May 2018	The <i>Plan of Action</i> for the Policy Framework was developed in 2018 and sets out an implementation agenda through year 2030. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants' Rights and the Protection of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vulnerable migrant women and children from trafficking o Preventing and responding to Ethiopian migrant abuse on common migration routes o Migrants' right to work in Ethiopia
<i>African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)</i>	Adopted 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting IDPs children and women from Irregular migration, smuggling, human trafficking • Migrants' Rights, Protection of Vulnerable Migrant women and children from abuse and exploitation (sexual and labor)
<i>The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), The African Union Ten Year Action Plan on Child Labor</i>	1999, 2020	plans to eradicate child labor, forced labor, human trafficking and modern slavery (2020-2030) adopted during the AU summit held in February 2020.
<i>2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration GCM(UN)</i> <i>United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/195, 19 December 2018, as informed by: New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/RES/71/1, 19 September 2016</i>	Not binding but important, 2018	Inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of migration Preventing and responding to Ethiopian migrant abuse (child labor exploitation) on common migration routes internally and externally Migrants' rights for safe work in Ethiopia Preventing irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking of children
<i>2018 Global Compact on Refugees (UN) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework for Ethiopia (CRRF)</i> <i>United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/151, 17 December 2018, as informed by: New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, A/RES/71/1, 19 September 2016</i>	Not binding but important, 2018	Combating all forms of exploitation and vulnerability to child and women refugees in Ethiopia Provisions of services and protections from violence and abuse to refugee and displaced children and women

Gaps and challenges of the conventions

Despite Ethiopia has ratified those advanced global conventions and regional instruments there is limited enforcement. There are cultural barriers and there is incompatibility of domestic and international instruments. The definition of childhood and minimum age for child labor is culture specific. In rural areas in Hadiya children as old as 13 are obliged to work in domestic spheres and help in agriculture activities. Child labor is perceived by some communities as accepted and normal behavior.

Sometimes domestic laws contradict with international conventions Ethiopia ratified. For example, Article 89.5 of the new 2019 Labor Proclamation allows children ages 15 to 16 to engage in certain forms of hazardous work following the completion of a government-approved and inspected vocational training course. This contradicts with the ILO convention no. 138, which prohibits hazardous work for all children under age 16. For some of global and regional conventions specific directives or ministerial regulations are not developed in order to effectively implement the provisions in the conventions. For instance, for the Kampala convention for IDPs domestic implementing laws not yet developed in Ethiopia.

Further, the main gap in dealing with the problem of worst forms of child labor including in forced labor in domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation is not only the incompatibility of domestic law with the international law but also there is cultural, resource and attitude barriers in the implementation of international treaties and conventions in Ethiopia.

Some local authorities at lower level of administration and organizations working to protect child rights and providing services to vulnerable children do not know or have less awareness about the existence of such elaborate conventions and instruments. There is no training facilities or refreshment courses on new or existing laws on child labor for lower-level government stakeholders. A legal expert in Wolaita stated this:

The international laws and conventions are not properly domesticated and implementation guidelines are absent. In Ethiopia there are certain sectors where child labor exploitations occur. weaving, domestic work, street vending, construction, mining, large scale sesame farming in Ethiopian- Sudanese border and so on. These sectors are never taken into account. On the other many local legal experts and police have less knowledge about the conventions and limitation of competence to translate the conventions to local realities.

Domestic laws and relevant policies

Relevant laws

There are relevant domestic laws that prohibit worst forms of child labor. Last year in February 2020, the government passed Proclamation 1178/2020– A Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Persons. This proclamation prohibits trafficking children for domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation or any other worst forms of labor. Child labor is further addressed in other Ethiopia's national legislations such as in the Ethiopian Constitution, Family Code, Labor proclamation, Criminal Code, Civil Code and Overseas Employment Proclamation (CSA, UNICEF Ethiopia and C4ED, 2020).

The FDRE Constitution of 1995 has assigned Article 36 to children and their rights. Based on the constitution and ratified international conventions the country enacted the Revised Family Code in 2000. This code has an elaborate provision on the protection, well- being and upbringing of children. Labor Proclamation No. 1156/2019 that replaced proclamation# 377/2003, prohibits children engaging in hazardous forms of work that impede their overall wellbeing in Article 89/3.

It further sets a maximum number of working hours for young workers at seven hours per day (Article 90) and prohibits the employment of young workers for night work, overtime work, work on weekly rest days and on public holidays (Article 91, Sub-Article 1-4).

The New Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and the National Refugee Child Protection Strategy (2017-2019) details the rights of displaced children and refugees, including the right to have access to basic services such as education and health facilities, the right

to safe work, and protection from labour exploitation or trafficking as well as all kinds of natural and manmade violence and risks. The Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation No. 1178/2020 and the National Strategy and Action Plan to end Harmful Traditional Practices and end Child Marriage are also initiatives and legal frameworks relevant to protect the rights of forced migrants and children on the move from violence and exploitation.

The Criminal Code of Ethiopia prohibits enslavement (Art. 596), trafficking in minors for compulsory labor (Art. 597) and trafficking in minors for prostitution (Art. 636). The Civil Code of Ethiopia (1960) has provision that protects household workers from entering into arrangements of abuse or exploitation (Article 3361) and the civil code also requires birth certificate for child which is useful for labor inspection. Furthermore, Ethiopia's Overseas Employment Proclamation # 923/2016 bans the recruitment of labor migrants younger than 18 years of age for employment in overseas (Article 42/3d). In addition, the new Civil Societies Proclamation, 2019 that replaced the Charities and Societies Proclamation of 2009; the new labor law allows the operations of organizations working on child rights and eliminating forced labor issues for children in Ethiopia.

Policies and programs dealing with child labor

There are some key policies addressing the child labor issue in Ethiopia: These are the 2017 National Children's Policy; National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst forms of Child Labor (2016—2020); National Employment Policy and Strategy; National Occupational Safety and Health Policy; National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2015-2020); and National Social Protection Policy. There are also other relevant policies such as Education and Training Policy; National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Ethiopia 2004-2006. As described in table 2 below, these policies have relevant strategies, organizational frameworks and action plans to combat worst forms of child labor in Ethiopia.

In addition the following programs deal with issues of child labor, directly and indirectly: the Productive Safety Net Program 4, 2014-2020; Engaged, Educated, Empowered, Ethiopian Youth Project (2014-2018); Ethiopia General Education Quality Improvement Project II (GEQIP-2) (2014-2019); Ethiopia General Education Quality Improvement Program for Equity (GEQIP-E) (2017-2022); Ethiopians Fighting Against Child Exploitation; Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues Project; Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development (MAP); and National Youth Policy. Table 2 in below elaborates policy focuses and relevance:

Table 2. Policies and Programs Related to Child Labor

Policy/program	Focus and Relevance
National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2016-2020)	The action plan comprises guidelines on child labor identification, withdrawal, reintegration, and educational policies. Overseen by the National Steering Committee on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It is not known whether activities were undertaken to implement this policy during the reporting period. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) prepared the plan that aims to (1) create awareness in society, (2) conduct studies to gather information for evidence-based program designs, (3) reduce vulnerability, (4) strengthen law enforcement, (5) strengthen structural arrangement and build implementation capacity, (5) increase opportunities for
	education, (6) create decent work, and (7) reintegration and improve livelihoods.

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2015-2020)	This action plan sets up legal and institutional frameworks and responses related to the human trafficking situation in Ethiopia. Aims to provide guiding principles based on international best practices for anti-human trafficking action and the institutional structures and inputs needed to combat human trafficking. It is the base to the development of subsequent anti trafficking and smuggling proclamations (# 909/2015; 1178/2020)
National children's policy 2017	The National Children's Policy of 2017 aims to promote and protect children's rights and welfare, prevent and eliminate child trafficking and child labour as well as domestically support orphans and vulnerable children. The policy further advocates access to quality primary and secondary schooling, education in rural areas and for out-of-school youth.
National Education Policies and development programs	National policies regarding education strives to improve access to quality education and include the Education Sector Development Program V (2015-2020); the Ethiopian Education Development Roadmap (2018-2030), whose goal is to implement compulsory education; Education and Training Policy, which prioritizes government support for education through grade 10; the Pastoralist Area Education Strategy, which provides for alternative education in pastoralist communities; and National Technical & Vocational Education & Training Strategy, which aims to improve access to vocational education for girls and out-of-school children. These policies can be aligned with child labor elimination and prevention strategies.
National Employment Policy and Strategy 2009	The National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia stipulated the need to issue more effective legislation to combat child labor. It also suggested that action should be taken to increase access to quality schooling and make schooling compulsory so as to enhance children to stay in school until minimum age for work reaches. It is also suggested that providing income-generating opportunities to poor households and creating awareness to discourage child labor migration.
National Occupational Safety and Health Policy	The National Occupational Safety and Health Policy has a section focuses on working children and youth aged 14-18 years. The policy strives to improve working conditions for young workers and to eradicate to the prevalence of child labor. It aims to protect young workers from hazardous jobs that have detrimental effects on their physical and emotional development though this is not fully adhered by employers for various reasons (see Kumie et al. 2016).
National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2015 2020)	The National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons elaborates the legal and institutional frameworks and activities related to human trafficking. It maps the existing gaps to combat human trafficking. It has guides for actions, institutional setups and needed resources based on best practices for other contexts.
National Social Protection Policy	The National Social Protection Policy strives for the provision of productive safety nets, employment opportunities and improvement of livelihoods, social insurance, increased equitable access to basic social services and provision of legal protection and support for individuals exposed to risks and violence and exploitations. It promotes school feeding which is key for poor families to send children to school and for children to stay in schools, which in turn reduces children's time for work.

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

National Human Rights Action Plan II (2016-2020)	This plan's aim is to endorse human rights in line with Ethiopia's other development plans. The plan details manuals on crime investigation, improving the ability of civil society organizations to secure local funding, and combating both domestic and international trafficking in persons. It further elaborates human rights violations in the private sector and requires private sector companies to undertake human rights due diligence to prevent child labor, forced labor, and other human rights violations. However, it is unclear whether activities were undertaken to implement this policy within the stated period (CSA, UNICEF Ethiopia and C4ED 2020).
National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Ethiopia 2004-2006	It was issued to guide all stakeholders in addressing the problems of orphans and vulnerable children in a holistic, coordinated and integrated manner. The action plan focuses on situation analysis/ planning, advocacy and capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, legal and regulatory framework and lastly, consultation and coordination(...). if implemented this would help orphaned children from engaging in exploitative labor activities.
The Productive Safety Net Program 4, 2014—2020	It aims to increase access to safety net and disaster risk management systems, complementary livelihood services and nutrition support for food insecure households in rural Ethiopia. Even if the program is not directly related to child labor, it is important as it indirectly reduces child labor by making households more resilient to natural shocks that may help reducing the use of child labor as a coping mechanism.
Engaged, Educated, Empowered, Ethiopian Youth Project (2014—2018)	It targeted youth aged 14-17 in and out of school in selected locations of Ethiopia with the aim of addressing exploitative child labor by encouraging education and vocational training opportunities, improving livelihood opportunities, building leadership capabilities and strengthening access to social protection program for youth and their households” (Rodrigues, 2019).

Gaps in implementing and enforcing Domestic laws and policies

Since 2019 Ethiopia has made some improvement to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The 2019 Labor Proclamation, raised the minimum age for work from 14 to 15 years. The new 2019 civil societies law unlike the 2009 one also permitted organizations to engage in child protections. However, children continue to engage in risky labor activities including in domestic work and commercial sexual activities. In addition, there is no legal provision which made free basic education or a compulsory age for education, exposing children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. Existing social programs designed to eliminate child exploitation tend to ignore sectors with high frequencies of child labor. Some of the programs are outdated and not replaced with new and UpToDate programs and strategies.

Proclamation 1178/2020, The Criminal Code and The Constitution prohibits trafficking and smuggling of children domestically and internationally. However, children are trafficked from rural areas to Addis Ababa and other regions of the country for forced labor in the weaving industry, street vending, construction, and domestic work. Girls on the other hand trafficked to Gulf States and the Middle East are exploited in commercial sex and domestic servitude (DRC, 2019). Diverse forms of smugglers and traffickers have recruited children at local level, transport them to towns for labor and sexual exploitations or send the girls to Arab countries for domestic servitude (US department of labor, 2020). Smugglers and traffickers use dynamic and changing strategies which is difficult for state agencies to detect (Mengiste, 2021).

Notwithstanding the magnitude in laws, policies and protection frameworks, children and youth on the move from the study areas continue to experience worst forms of child labour including trafficking for sexual and labour exploitations within Ethiopia and along the migration routes, since the existing protection systems hardly reaches these groups. Children displaced to urban areas mainly Addis Ababa, trafficked and smuggled

children and youth remain the most vulnerable categories of all migrants due to weak coordination mechanisms among stakeholders and a shortage of resources and capacity to implement policies and laws (DRC 2019, Mengiste, 2021). Policies and laws related to child protection and combating child labour are not harmonized and dispersed in different sectoral agencies and ministries. The policies and programs designed to exploitative child labour never take into account the demand side of child labour.

Cultural barriers are another challenge to enforce laws. Many of domestic laws are adopted from Global Child Convention. But the concept of childhood and child labor is defined according to specific culture contexts. Law enforcement agents are drawn from communities and affected by these cultural constructions. In Hadiya and Wolaita children engagement in domestic work and agriculture is considered as necessary for child development. A legal advisor in BoLSA's child right protection department in Wolaita Sodo described the cultural challenge as follows

Children in our society are encouraged to work hard from an early age in order to enhance their skills. They are viewed as assets that may be used to earn income for their families and themselves. As a result, children should be assigned tasks at home in early childhood and be required to assist their parents. Community assumes working at a younger age is useful because it enables them develop better character and skill which make them respected and accepted in their community. Besides, children should learn to follow their parents' footsteps and trend to learn their habits at a young age. Many law enforcement agents and state officers in our areas has the same attitude towards child labor and do not take the matter seriously.

Continuous violent conflicts and unrest in various regions of the country (Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Oromia, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, and Benishangul Gumz regions) in recent years caused an estimated 3million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and more than half of Ethiopia's IDPs are children (DTM, 2020). The conflict disrupted all programs and policies designed to end exploitative child labor and provisions of protection facilities for vulnerable children. It is reported that many children are recruited as child soldiers for non-state armed groups in western Oromia, Tigray and Benishangul Gumz regions (US department of labor 2020).

On the other hand, children and youth on the move or in IDP camps remain exposed to violent conditions, labour exploitations and their basic needs are not yet sufficiently met. Unlike the case with refugee and asylum matters, Ethiopia's legal and policy framework, as well as its institutional management approach, is somewhat weak regarding IDPs in general and IDP children in particular and no national laws comprehensively addresses IDP issues. The Kampala convention on IDPs is not domesticated with implementing laws. Regarding IDPs, there is a lack of clarity as to which government agency oversees the IDP issue as a whole. Thus, IDP children move to streets in cities and exposed to labour exploitations in Ethiopia.

Actors and their Roles*

Government organizations and judicial actors

a. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA)

MoLSA is mandated to conduct labor inspections of formal worksites through its regional Bureaus of Labor and Social Affairs. Through its National Referral Mechanism, it coordinates victim referral to social services providers. MoLSA is also responsible to regulate Ethiopians overseas employment, according to Proclamation No. 923/2016. MoLSA's duties range from overseeing the licensing and monitoring of employment agencies not to deploy Ethiopian labor below the age of 18 and to the protection of victims of trafficking and migrant workers. The MoLSA, along with the MoFA (and its representations abroad), works with IOM in reintegration and family reunion of separated and unaccompanied migrant children and minors returning from abroad.

b. City Government of Addis Ababa Labor and Social Affairs Bureau

In this bureau, there are several work divisions. One is labor division which is responsible for work conditions inspection (benefits, payments, contracts) and occupational safety. Generally, the labor and social affairs bureau is structured with two important departments/sections. These are the labor/industry and social affairs departments. The section that focuses on issues related to labor, works on ensuring occupational safety vis-a-vis the labor law/proclamation (for example ensure decent work, facilitate conditions to have a harmonious work relationship between employers and workers), whereas the social division focuses on supporting socially disadvantaged groups (such as street children, disabilities) to become rehabilitated.

a. Ministry of Children, Women and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA)

MOWCYA at federal level and BOWCY at regions develop and implement program to protect vulnerable children and monitor alleged violations of child protection laws, including the worst forms of child labor. They maintain rehabilitation centers and coordinates foster families for children rescued from the worst forms of child labor.

Generally, the support provided to children and youth living on the streets of Addis Ababa have primarily been through a range of local and international NGOs (DRC, 2019). MoWCYA is coordinating with NGOs who provide support through 30 rehabilitation centers around the city.

The children who are either referred by police, courts, the ministries or other authorities or engaged with and selected on the streets are admitted to the centers where they are provided with a holistic range of services, including safe shelter, three daily meals, water and shower, (mental) health screenings and support and basic catch-up education (DRC 2019:12).

a. Addis Ababa and regional Bureau of Children Women and Youth (BoWCYA)

Addis Ababa BOWCYA collaborates with some 400 nongovernmental organizations that are working with women and children, of which nearly, according to informants from BOWCYA, 300 of them are working

³ See Annex 1 for a table that details and sums up actors, their roles and challenges.

with children's issues at various levels. BOWCYA facilitates nongovernmental organizations' activities such as sponsorship programs (providing food, educational equipment, psychosocial support, recreation, and leisure in shelters), economic empowerment of families of vulnerable children, institutional support of orphans and vulnerable children. Generally, these nongovernment organizations often work with BOWCYA to meet all the needs of children that are stated in the children convention. BOWCYA inspects NGO activities (providing feedback at project appraisal and inception, ensuring whether the fund is being properly utilized, whether children are getting the appropriate service or not) through conducting monitoring and evaluation works. To meet this purpose the bureau has organized a special unit for project planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

a. Ethiopian Federal Police, local police and courts

In Ethiopia Federal Police at federal level and regional police commissions in the Regions of Ethiopia are main law enforcement agencies. These are key judicial actors responsible to enforce criminal laws against the worst forms of child labor, including child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. They combat child trafficking and assist vulnerable children through their Special Child Protection Units in Addis Ababa and other major cities.

In collaboration with federal courts and Office of the Attorney General federal police prevents and investigates crimes of, among others, kidnapping, human trafficking and trade on humans. However, police officers at various levels interviewed for this study stated various challenges such as lack of resources, skills and commitments hinder delivering the stated law enforcement services.

Courts administer justice based on the structure and functions prescribed by the constitution for the three courts (federal, regional and religious or customary courts). The Ethiopian constitution establishes an independent judiciary and exclusively vests judicial power in courts. It has judicial authority to hear and resolve disputes in civil and criminal cases as well as prosecute crimes related to child abuse and exploitations, based on the laws of the nation and international treaties Ethiopia is party. However, there is weak coordination and collaborations between courts, police and Office of Attorney General in terms of crime prevention, investigation, protection, prosecution and resolving disputes including issues related to child abuse and child protections. Police often arbitrarily detain children and youth under ages of 18 in unsafe and child friendly places without following procedures and court orders that set standards of child arrest. Regional courts have shortages of professional judges. Judges interviewed also complained about interferences by political authorities on their duties and their inability to perform duties.

b. Addis Ababa police comzriission

Through its special investigation and protection unit/division for children and women work on prevention (mostly through awareness creation) and investigation of criminal acts against children. The special division unit coordinates and directs all the structures that work on children right at the sub-city level. This unit has been established at the sub-city level that means all police offices in all sub-cities have organized a special unit that works on the prevention and investigation of whatever crimes are committed against children. The Addis Ababa police commission children and women protection and investigation also work jointly with about eleven governmental and nongovernmental institutions that provide shelter and other social support services to the victim and vulnerable children and coordinate their activities towards affected children.

Since child labor exploitation is always occurred behind closed doors, apart from state structures BOWCYA use other community-based structures/groupings and volunteers (such as WATCH, Community Care Coalitions, Child Right Committees) for the successful prevention and identification of the problem. These community-based structures report cases of child labor exploitations, exposing perpetrators of child labor exploitation, controlling and exposing child traffickers, supporting victims through resources mobilizations

among the community, and creating awareness about the forms and natures of child abuse as well as the law/proclamation that prohibits child labor exploitation among the community with whom they live in.

a. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG)

OAG prosecutes criminal violations of child labor laws, including through its Special Investigative Unit for Women and Children. OAG is the lead government agency with the mandate to prevent, protect and prosecute crimes related to human smuggling and trafficking of persons and missing. The OAG controls and inspects overall activities of Federal Courts and Federal Police in law enforcements and jurisdictions as per the laws of the land. The OAG also leads the National Anti-Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Taskforce (2015) and now the National Partnership Coalition (NPC). The NPC aims to support efforts intended to rehabilitate victims, prevent and control human trafficking and migrant smuggling crimes mainly child trafficking. Established under Proclamation 909/2015, which has now been amended through Proclamation 1178/2020, the NPC enjoys a unique and strong legal standing in Ethiopia. It is divided into four sub-working groups mandated respectively with looking at prevention, protection, prosecuting, and research and evaluation matters and has branches at the regional state level and the zone and woreda (local) levels.

Several other “anti-human trafficking taskforces” have also been established at different layers of the bureaucracy that target irregular migration facilitators and brokers. Some of these include the 11th Criminal Bench within the Federal High Court (2007), the Human Trafficking and Narcotics section in the Organized Crime Investigation Unit of the Federal Police (2009) and the Anti-Trafficking Task Force (2011), which was established to curb human trafficking including trafficking children for commercial sex or other worst forms of labor exploitations and smuggling and to combat irregular migration.

b. Justice burao and public prosecutors in regions

Justice, police, and public prosecution office are primarily mandated with investigating and taking corrective measures against individuals engaged in child rights violations in one way or another. Justice offices of Hadiya as well as Woliata zone office have specific children right protection case units, which are fully engaged with activities related with children support and protection. This unit's responsibilities include investigating crimes, arresting and detaining suspects involved in child labor exploitation, obtaining court orders, regulating child trafficking activities, and issuing notices to offenders identified by the police.

Coordination Efforts

Ethiopian government has established systems to coordinate its efforts to address child labor. These are: 1) National Steering Committees for worst Forms of Child Labor which coordinates activities on the worst forms of child labor. The committee comprises MOLSA, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, and the Ministry of Education. The National Steering Committee Against Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children develops action plans and coordinates activities to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children; 2) MOLSA National Forum to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor is dedicated to combat the worst forms of child labor at the national level by collaborating with Ethiopian Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CSA, UNICEF Ethiopia and C4ED, 2020). 3) The National Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Council addresses international exploitation, including the worst forms of child labor by coordinating efforts within government stakeholders and international organizations combating human trafficking. Finally National and Regional Task Forces on Orphans and Vulnerable Children is responsible for promoting children's rights; chaired by members of the federal government and state ministers and led by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs functioning in all nine regional capitals and two city administrations (CSA, UNICEF Ethiopia and C4ED, 2020).

However, as detailed below the coordination efforts are often ineffective. This is partly because taskforces

and coordination efforts are ad hoc and reactive to crises. There is less well established, funded and proactively engaged activities by stakeholders.

Barriers of government organizations and judicial actors in providing child protections

Coordination challenge

Despite Ethiopian government assigned responsibilities of child protection to several state organizations and judicial actors, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor. The main challenges include limited committee budgets, overlapping mandates, and poor coordination between the committees and agencies hindered coordination efforts to address child labor at a national and regional level.

For instance, BoWCYA assumes responsibility of ending child labor is BoLSA while they are not sure and in fact doubtful that the Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs has full capacity to prevent exploitative child labor. A senior child right expert at City Government of Addis Ababa Women and Children Affairs Bureau puts the challenge as follows:

The institution that should be responsible for the issue of child labor exploitation is not yet clearly resolved. BoWCYA assumes it is our bureau, but we think it is their duty as well. There is no such good coordination among government actors. One of the reasons is overlapping of activities and mandates. We assume it is the concern of the Addis Ababa Labor and Social Affairs Bureau. But both offices do not have even latest data or report on child labor. Our bureau focus on awareness creation and capacity building through providing training to government actors. However, the problem is increasing from time to time.

In this condition Ethiopia may not achieve Sustainable Development Goal Target 8.7, which calls for the eradication of child labor by 2025, and forced labor, modern slavery, and human trafficking by 2030 (US Department of Labor, 2020). This is partly because, interviews with state actors further revealed that, challenges such as absence of communication among organizations, actors focus on their own independent activity than working in coordination and collaborations with other similar organizations, lack of clarity in roles, duties, and responsibilities among organizations (often among government organizations).

Limited capacity and resource gaps

There is weak integration of child labor elimination and prevention strategies in the Education Sector Development Program, the National Technical & Vocational Education & Training Strategy, and the National Youth Policy. Judicial actors and labor inspectors have less technical and financial capacities to develop or expand social protection programs to prevent or withdraw children from all relevant sectors of child labor, including agriculture and domestic work, ensuring safeguards are in place to guard against child labor violations. Informants in state agencies complain that they do not have budget, personnel and infrastructures to make social services, such as rehabilitation and reintegration centers available throughout the country particularly in remote villages and towns. Shortage of funding and budget remained main challenge for state actors.

while there are multiple reasons for lack of availability of services, a key issue was inadequate funding due to low government budget allocation and over-reliance on UN/NGO funding. The funding that is available is typically short-term and priorities are constantly changing. In a context in which resources are spread incredibly thinly, ... difficult choices constantly have to be made by the different stakeholders involved (government, service providers/implementing actors) (UNICEF, 2021.' 35).

Interviews and discussions with actors further revealed the complex interrelated challenges of government actors in Addis Ababa. Lack of appropriate human power (the human resource is not equipped with the relevant expertise, attitude, knowledge (about children's needs and the complexity of child labor), enthusiasm. Child right expert at Addis Ababa BOLSA stated the challenges as follows:

We see many government stakeholders have no the capacity needed for the task. For example, government offices including ours are understaffed, a serious shortage of experts in the area (the problem is more serious at sub-city and Woreda levels), lack of knowledge and expertise among experts (often as a result of the high rate of employee turnover especially among experienced experts on the area), lack of consistency of work structures and groupings, lack of the appropriate logistics (often in the police), lack of initiative to mainstream children's issues in planning and practices on the part of government institutions and structures. Government institutions lack the motivation of organizing well-staffed and well-equipped department that follows and facilitates issues related to children's wellbeing. There is lack of budget.

Labor inspector at BoLSA at Addis Ababa stated this:

If you pay a visit to relevant offices at sub-city and words levels, you will see only not more than two experts, which is a very serious problem given the extent and complexity of the problem), lack of coordination with concerned bodies (such as with the police and women and children affairs bureau), lack of task forces at lower level. For instance, when you go to Merkato area you could find children engaged in commercial sex work but no government agents seriously addressing this at lower level. This can only be eliminated or controlled with a task force for labor inspection. But these task forces are always absent at sub-cities and woredas.

Informants stated that even victim children themselves would refuse to leave that exploitative condition since they don't have other livelihood alternatives that help them to sustain or ensure their daily food and of their family. A labor inspector says: “whenever we meet these children, they often ask us what kind of support we will be able to provide them after we make them leave work.” This indicates overall resource and capacity limitations from government side.

Lack of commitment and attitude challenges

Child protection activities including trafficking are mostly left to NGOs and international agencies. State authorities often do not put child labor in their urgent priorities. Informants repeatedly mentioned challenges such as absence of clear legal frameworks (directives, guidelines) that encourage having networks, absence of forums that facilitate networking and coordination among actors working on the problem of child right and wellbeing, lack of commitment on the part of the appropriate government body to initiate forums among actors in child rights and wellbeing. One expert at BoLSA in Wolaita stated this:

The major gap lays in attitudinal problems. For example, the police lack the appropriate attitude towards child labor exploitation. Whenever we report cases of child labor exploitation, the police return back the cases to us as if they are not legally punishable. This is because what we think is wrong concerning child labor may not be considered in the same way on the part of the police. As a result of this people are less interested to report cases of children's assault including child labor exploitation to police.

A lawyer in Walaita justice office further explained challenges to police and court as follows:

we lack competent investigators who can bring critical evidences. Our police aren't well-equipped to deal with such serious offenses, and some of them are susceptible to corruption. Furthermore, the

majority of the evidence is insufficient to establish the case. Besides, our office lacks the necessary resources and funds to properly engage in the fight against child labor exploitation.

Lack of trust

Abused children and children displaced to the streets have less trust on state authorities in a position to help them. Lack of trust in police prevented many from going to them when they were in danger. In addition, many organizations working with children — particularly those who live on the streets — complained that they are not believed if they report abuses due to negative perceptions of them. Finally, lack of trust in the justice system was reported by a number of stakeholders who indicated that the systems were ineffective due to procedural weakness and as a result of corruption (especially in cases of smuggling and trafficking). Lack of trust, therefore, creates something like a vicious cycle: the less the authorities are trusted, the less services are accessed and the less the authorities are in a position to help those vulnerable — which, in turn, increases lack of trust (see also UNICEF, 2021).

In government institutions there is attitudinal problem. Most employees of these organizations often perceive children's engagement in labor exploitative activities as normal and acceptable even though they have a huge responsibility to fight against child labor exploitation. There is lack of knowledge and awareness about domestic laws as well as international child conventions among the authorities and experts who led these institutions.

International organizations and NGOs engaged in child labor issues

International Labor Organization (ILO): - providing capacity building services to MOLSA and other state agencies through training; provide facilities such as inspection checklists compatible with international standards for labor inspections. It provides training to stakeholders to make them familiar with international conventions pertaining to child labor. Technical and legal supports to MoLSA and BoLSA to make overseas labor deployment effective and not violate minimum age limits.

UNICEF Ethiopia: - supports state and non-state actors for all kinds of child right protections and provision of services to vulnerable and abused children. UNICEF has also funded programs to improve social safety nets and improve access to education include Child-to-Child and Accelerated School Readiness programs, which extend educational opportunities to internally displaced children, and the Integrated Safety Nets Program (2017-2023). UNICEF, with other organizations, funding the Urban Productive Safety Net Program, which aims to improve nutritional and educational outcomes in Amhara and Addis Ababa through cash transfers and linking participants to basic social services. UNICEF education services supported 1 in 5 vulnerable children in Ethiopia, providing them with early learning, informal and non-formal education services. These all programs help children to stay in schools, which reduces child migration and engagement in hazardous works.

World Vision: - designed and funded a program (Effective Approaches in Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labor (EAPEC) (2019-2022), an international program designed to test and measure innovative approaches to reduce the worst forms of child labor, targeting at-risk, youth in Ethiopia and other African countries, including victims of child commercial sexual exploitation and child soldiering, and children engaged in hazardous work. Partnered with funding agencies, World Vision plans to develop a curriculum on forced and child labor detection for mid- to high-level law enforcement officers. World Vision also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with MOLSA to create a National Action Plan to respond to child labor and clarify labor inspection guidelines. In addition, World Vision is working directly with Ethiopia's nine regional governments to incorporate child labor issues into their action plans. Finally, World Vision expanded training programs designed to build detection capacity; efforts are concentrated in the south.

Organization for prevention, rehabilitation and integration of female street children (OPRIFS): Rescue many abused and vulnerable female street children from different forms of abuse through an integrated child care and protection interventions. Thematic prevention areas include: Safe Home/Shelter Based Child Care; School Based Child Care; Family Based Child Care; Community Based Child Care; and Safeguarding of Girls and Women from Unsafe Migration.

Retrak builds girls shelters and transitional shelters for street children (boys), where they provide family-based/alternative care and work towards reintegration. Their program includes activities and/or support for: outreach services; shelter; counselling; medical services; education; prevention; reintegration services and follow-up support.

Hope for Justice: - Hope for justice is a non-profitable organization based in USA and registered as charity organization in England, Wales and Scotland; founded in 2008. It is also operating in three project sites in Ethiopia: Bahir Dar, Hossana and Woliata Sodo. The organization strives to bring an end to modern slavery by preventing exploitation, rescuing victims, restoring lives and reforming society. It Provides shelter service to those victimized children. Shares child protection and trafficking prevention messages through child wellbeing clubs, self-help groups and community workshops targeted in areas with the highest vulnerability, often in poor rural areas. Clubs and workshops are not just lectures — participants also learn through the use of drama, poetry, debates and sport. Offers catch-up education to ensure no child is denied this opportunity. Focus on helping street children; getting them to safe, caring families massively reduces their vulnerability to traffickers (The broker, 2018).

Justice for All-Prison Ethiopia (JFA-PFE) Its roles are many: conducting extensive training continuous capacity development to create awareness about forms and nature of child labor exploitation among the leadership and experts working in judicial institutions. Promote, advocate and lobby to have conducive police environment for the eradication of the problem of child labor exploitation. Providing capacity building trainings for law enforcement bodies. Conduct activities that can initiate and strengthen networking's with governmental as well as international actors over the issue of combating modern slavery and child labor exploitation. Carrying out advocacy works regarding child labor exploitation to make the problem get the attention of the relevant government institution especially judicial institutions. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions to engage them in fight against modern slavery and child labor exploitation. Initiate judicial institution to take their own share and to be part and parcel of the efforts undertaking to combat modern slavery. Advocate and lobby for child rights through suggesting policy options and guidelines that can together with other concerned actors over the issue. Establish and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPFs) at federal, regional, zonal and woreda to support the effort of combating modern slavery.

Girls but not birds coordinating 28 organizations, including both national and international, are listed as members in Ethiopia. They work collectively at national level and in working groups to accelerate progress towards ending child marriage

Save the Children Ethiopia runs projects on Health, Nutrition, Livelihoods and Resilience, Education, Child Protection, Child Friendly Systems and Structures, WASH, and Humanitarian Relief. Strives to improve national systems, mobilize communities and local NGO to provide appropriate care for vulnerable children, reduce harmful traditional practices, and manage cases of unaccompanied and separated refugee children. Have alliances and networks with local NGOs, international NGOs, Research Centers/Academic Institutions, and Media Institutions.

Hiwot Integrated Development Organization (HIDO) strives to ensure the proper development and

wellbeing of children and youth through integrated and inclusive services. It engages in preventive activities through conducting extensive awareness creation activities, exposing cases of child labor exploitations through various community-based organizations and structures such as *iddir*, women's league and associations, youth leagues and associations, school clubs, and volunteers, support victims of child labor exploitation through its referral system, and organize and support community based organizations and associations to be part of the prevention effort against child labor exploitation. It also builds and improves the capacity of CBOs mainly *iddirs* to increase their role and involvement in the fight against any violations of child rights including child labor exploitation.

African Child Policy Forum (ACPF); Has a program on Child Development and Protection, which advocates for effective national child protection systems so that all children, particularly the most vulnerable and victims of crimes and extreme forms of violence are protected from violence and exploitation.

Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE): being active in Wolaita and Hadiya, engages in the following four major child protection focus areas. a) Prevention & Promotion Program - e.g., through Family Strengthening Service/Business skill training and life skill and vocational education for vulnerable young children. b) Protection Program - e.g., through community-based correction/protection centres (CBCC) for children in contact with the law. c) Rehabilitation and Reintegration Program - e.g. through community based rehabilitation centers (Safe home) d) Child Research and Resource Development Program - e.g. through building the capacity of child oriented CBOs, NGOs and concerned GOs

B loved Ethiopia: - engage in reintegrating vulnerable children with their families and guardians; take preventive measures to protect children from abuses and exploitation; providing rehabilitation and psychosocial support for children on risk like street children, victims of trafficking as well as displaced children and mobilizes other stakeholders in identifying and mainstreaming interventions mechanism to mitigate all forms of child abuse.

Busajo ONLUS: - it is located in Wolaita Sodo and provide psychosocial and economic support for abused street children and adolescents. It provides vulnerable children education and professional training under institutional care. Provide healthcare to enhance the physical, psychological, emotional and attitudinal development of children who suffer from various forms of abuse and exploitation. Takes preventive measures to protect vulnerable children from all forms of abuse. It focuses its interventions on non-assistance projects that aim to make the recipients autonomous and self-sufficient, especially by investing in their cultural, educational and professional growth.

Digital Opportunity Trust — Ethiopia (DOT) engages in Youth Leadership, Business Development Service, and Youth-Led Social Innovation through Reach Up, Start Up, and Scale Up trainings. Currently DOT Ethiopia involves in the consortium that has been established to execute a project that aims to combat modern slavery. In this consortium, DOT mainly conducts economic strengthening activities among families that their children are at risk of child exploitation. To these families, DOT provides various entrepreneurial and life-skill (mostly those that focus on livelihood skill) trainings. After it provides business and life-skill trainings, DOT continues its support of these families to be able to access loans and engage in any business that can help them to generate more incomes.

Community Based organizations and Civil society groups

Youth association in Wolaita and Hadiya; Facilitate and link up those governmental and non- governmental organizations working on the protection of the rights of children. It further engages in advocacy and awareness

creation initiatives and as a member of the technical working group and various steering committees working on enhancing the wellbeing and safety of children. The associations also mobilize resources to promote and safeguard child rights violation and coordinate anti-child labor abuse clubs both in primary and secondary schools.

Wolaita and Hadiya Development Associations (WODA and HAD): Advocate and support efforts to reduce child labor exploitation; deliver community programs aimed at helping child laborers to leave work and return to school; organize and undertake campaign activities encouraging governments, employers and other individuals to mitigate child labor; provide community-based activities to create better awareness of child rights and provide rehabilitation and psychosocial support to children who have been victims of various forms of abuse

IDDIR. Is self-help association is working with relevant stakeholders to minimize the negative side of child labor abuse; partake in child rehabilitation and recovery programs with NGOs and government agents; facilitate awareness creation schemes in the society with community elders, religious leaders, and kebele representatives regarding child rights and assist house to house child care and support initiatives

WATCH GROUPS. Reporting cases of child trafficking and child labor exploitations; exposing perpetrators of child labor exploitation; creating awareness about the forms and natures of child abuse; supporting victims through resources mobilizations among the community. Very active in Addis Ababa. Members recruited from youth volunteers.

Community Care Coalition (CCCs): Mobilize resources from the community and support the neediest children including victims of child labor exploitation; report crimes against children including exploitative child labor; in collaboration with BoWCYA and BoLSA refers victims of various vulnerabilities to organizations where they can access better services; resolve conflicts among the community through dialogue.

Child Right Convention (CRC) Committees. Create awareness and provide information to the community concerning child rights convention; coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the actions of governmental and nongovernmental organizations upon executing the convention. It Conducts monitoring and evaluation to make sure whether strategies of implementing the convention have achieved the expected outcomes or not; Organize workshops and forums to initiate discussions and researches on the convention and other related issues; Prevent, identify, and address all forms of offenses against children through coordination and follow-up correctional measures that could be taken upon the perpetrators. The committees are coordinated and monitored by BoWCYA in Addis Ababa.

Challenges and limitations of NGOs and CBOs

The NGOs and CBOs providing services or engaged in combating child labor exploitations have several challenges and limitations to execute their programs. The main challenges of NGOs and IOs include shortage of funding and resources; programs are short term and project based; corruptions within NGO sectors; conflict and insecurity in the country, COVID 19 crises, high-rate turnover of government leaders in relevant state agencies as well as restrictive and changing legal frameworks. Informants in NGOs and IOs also mentioned absence of updated data and information about the situation of child labor exploitation and shortage of land in urban areas to build shelters for victims as additional challenges.

Limitations of resources and coordination

Community based institutions repeatedly mention that child right protection activities highly demand adequate budget, skilled professionals and commitment of all stakeholders. As a result, the community-based actors' efforts have been hampered by a lack of institutional capability, including human resources, logistics, and

financing. In many cases, community-based organizations, civic societies, and volunteer groups lack sufficient resources, offices, and competent manpower. An NGO expert in Hadiya explained the coordination challenge among NGOs and CBOs as follows:

There is a lack of coordination, collaboration, and cooperation among the stakeholders. Mitigating child labor exploitation requires institutional integration as well as the establishment of the required structural frameworks for the implementation of child protection measures. Lack of a defined budget for child protection, clearly articulated coordination strategies, lack of attention and follow-up on the part of key state actors to NGO activities, lack of integration on planning and implementation of activities are some of the underlying factors that contributed to the weak collaboration and coordination with the various key actors.

Lack of commitment as well as motivation for partnership among NGOs and CBOs appeared great problem. Informants claim this problem is always common among non-governmental organizations. Unless they are initiated reactively by the state, many nongovernmental organizations working on children often lack the motivation to work in coordination and collaboration with other similar organizations operating on children.

Accountability and corruption challenges in NGO sectors

There is weak monitoring and evaluations of NGO activities by responsible state agencies. Even responsible ministries do not know how many NGOs and IOs are engaged in child labor protections and what have they so far achieved. A director in MoWCYA says this:

It is said there are more than 300 NGOs are working on children and women right protection issues in Addis Ababa. However, no one knows which one is active; what they achieved; whether they met their project objectives. These exposed NGO sectors for corruption and no one knows whether all funds they brought is appropriately used to execute programs and reached the beneficiaries as planned.

COVID-19 crises

Service delivery and mobility is affected by COVID-19 crises. Many NGOs claimed that donor supports and funding reduced after the pandemic crises. This affected NGO activities in child protections. In addition, according to the US Department of Labor (2020:3) report “COVID-19 pandemic-induced school closures affected an estimated 26 million children, 77% of whom are of primary school age. With infrastructure for remote learning effectively non-existent, many children remained out of school for many months, and some have still not returned. These children are acutely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including child labor” in Ethiopia. One informant from NGOs stated this

the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic restricts us not to organize community-wide events to create awareness about child labor exploitation. In our effort to prevent child labor exploitation, community-wide events have paramount importance in terms of addressing a large number of people at a time.

High turnover rate of government officials

NGO informants also unanimously stated that their main challenges are high turnover among the leadership in governmental organizations. An NGO expert says: “since our activities most of the time focus on advocacy, the frequent rotation/alternation affects our effort. Whenever the leader with whom we established a trustful relationship leaves his/her position either due to demotion or nomination for another position in another institution, all that we have worked together retreats back until the new leadership gets familiar himself/herself with the activities we worked together”. And this undoubtedly requires NGOs to start the effort from the scratch again.

Absence of active **engagement among community-based organizations and associations**: it is mainly emanated from fear of being persecuted following reporting cases of child labor exploitation in the area of their residency.

Mandate scramble and fragmentation in government institutions: there is always a problem of role and mandate clarity among government institutions. For instance, this problem is often observed between Women and Children Affairs and Labor and Social Affairs office. NGOs and IOs informants claim that they are not clearly informed which one of these institutions is directly responsible for issues related to child protection. As child labor exploitation involves the issue of labor and child rights as well as wellbeing, whose mandate this problem is not yet clearly set out in existing policies and legislations.

CBOs expectations of gains

Informants in NGO stated that most of the time people in community organizations expect benefits (financial and material) while they are asked to work in collaboration with NGOs.

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A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

Annexes

Annex 1 Stakeholders, actors, roles and gaps/challenges

Institution/agency	Roles and responsibilities	Gaps/ challenges
Government organizations and judicial actors		
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), BoLSA	labour inspections, coordination of victim referral to social services providers	Lack resources, technology, expertise and efficient coordination among stakeholders.
Ministry of Children, Women and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA), BoWCYA	Develop and implement program to protect vulnerable children and monitor alleged violations of child protection laws, including the worst forms of child labour; maintain rehabilitation centers and coordinates foster families	Coordination challenges, capacity and resource gaps and lack of commitment
Federal and regional police and justice offices	Detect, investigate and prosecute as well as prevent crimes related to child exploitations and abuse	Attitude problem, lack of commitment, resource, technology, facilities, shelters and expertise. Weak coordination and collaborations between courts, police and Office of Attorney General in terms of crime prevention, investigation, protection, prosecution related child labor abuse
Office of Attorney General (OAG)	AG prosecutes criminal violations of child labor laws, including through its Special Investigative Unit for Women and Children. Mandated to prevent, protect and prosecute crimes related to human smuggling and trafficking or persons and missing.	Lack of capacity to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute SoM and TiP crime, limited cross border collaboration
International organizations and NGOs engage in child labour issues		
International Labour Organization (ILO)	providing capacity building services to MOLSA and other state agencies through training; provide facilities for labor inspections	Shortage of funding, limited coverage at federal level
UNICEF Ethiopia	supports state and non-state actors for all kinds of child right protections, provision of services to vulnerable, abused	Shortage of funding, limited coverage at federal level
World Vision	Design and execute programme to reduce the worst forms of child labour, targeting at-risk, youth in Ethiopia.	Focus on short term program and limited in coverage

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

RETRAK	outreach services; shelter; counselling; medical services; education; prevention; reintegration services	Shortage of funding, humanitarian focus, limited in scope
Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE)	Prevention, protection and rehabilitations of victims of child labour exploitation	Shortage of funding, humanitarian focus, limited in scope
Hope for Justice	Prevention, protection and rehabilitation of child trafficking helping street children; getting them to safe, caring families massively reduces their vulnerability to traffickers	Shortage of funding, humanitarian focus, limited in scope and shortage of land in urban areas to build shelters for victims as well as high-rate turnover of government leaders in relevant state agencies, too much burden in Wolaita and Hadiya
Busajo ONLUS	provide psychosocial and economic support for abused street children and adolescents.	Shortage of funding, humanitarian focus, limited in scope and coordination challenges
Digital Opportunity Trust — Ethiopia (DOT)	Engages in Youth Leadership, Business Development Service, and Youth-Led Social Innovation through Reach Up, Start Up, and Scale Up trainings.	conflict and insecurity in the country, COVID 19 crises, as well as restrictive and changing legal frameworks Absence of updated data and information about the situation of child labor exploitation. Shortage of funding for startup business for families.
Hiwot Integrated Development Organization (HIDO)	Strives to ensure the proper development and wellbeing of children and youth through integrated and inclusive services. It engages in preventive activities through conducting extensive awareness creation activities	conflict and insecurity in the country, COVID 19 crises, as well as restrictive and changing legal frameworks Absence of updated data and information about the situation of child labor exploitation.
Justice for All-Prison Ethiopia (JFA-PFE)	extensive training and capacity development to create awareness about forms and nature of child labor exploitation among the leadership and experts working in judicial institutions. Promote, advocate and lobby to have conducive police environment for the eradication of the problem of child labor exploitation.	High turnover rates of state officials; conflict and insecurity in the country, COVID 19 crises, restrictive and changing legal frameworks; mandate diffusions in state agencies
Community Based organizations and Civil society groups		
Iddir, CCCs	Psychosocial and economic supports for families Partnership with state and NGOs for awareness creation, labor inspections etc.	No single state institution coordinates and taps activities, practices and resources in Iddirs and CCCs. Fear of being persecuted and by criminals if they expose child exploitation, expectations of financial gain from NGOs

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

Wolaita and Hadiya Development Associations (WODA and HAD)	Advocate and support efforts to reduce child labor exploitation; deliver community programs aimed at helping child laborers to leave work and return to school	Shortage of funding, capacity and other relevant facilities
Youth associations in Wolaita and Hadiya	Facilitate and link up governmental and non-governmental organizations working on the protection of the rights of children	Shortage of funding, capacity and other relevant facilities

Annex 2: Ratification of International Conventions

International conventions related child labor ratified	Ratified	Remark/challenges
ILO C. 138, Minimum Age		Compatible with domestic laws
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓	Despite the law problem persists
UN CRC	✓	Incompatible to local realities and culture
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓	Cultural and resource barriers to implement
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		There are domestic laws but gaps in implementation
Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓	1178/2020 strives to implement it but nature of crime is complex to eliminate

Source: adopted from US department of labor report 2020.

Annex 3. Domestic laws and international standards

Required standard	Legislation	Meets International Standards
Minimum age for work	Articles 4.1,89.1-89.2,89.3and 185 of the labor proclamation 1156/2019	Yes, age 14
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	article 36.1(d) of the Constitution; Articles 89.3-89.4 of the Labor Proclamation 1156/2019	NO
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Articles 89.3-89.4, and 186.1 of the Labor Proclamation 1156/2019; Directive on Prohibited Occupations for Young Workers	Yes
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Article 18.3 of the Constitution; Article 596 of the Criminal Code; Articles 3.1-3.2, and 4.1W.3 of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation No. 1178-2020.	Yes
Prohibition of trafficking	Article 18.2 of the Constitution; Articles 597, 635, 636, and 637 of the Criminal Code; Articles 3.1-3.5 and 4.1 of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation No. 1178-2020.	Yes
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Article 525 of the Criminal Code; Articles 3.1-3.2 and 4.1-4.3 of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation No. 1178-2020.	Yes
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Article 270 of the Criminal Code	Yes, age,18
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Articles 3.1-3.2 and 4.1W.3 of the Proclamation to Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants	No
Compulsory Education Age	N/A	N/A

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Articles 634–636 of the Criminal Code; Articles 3.1–3.5 and 4.1 of the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Persons Proclamation No. 1178-2020	Yes
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Source: adopted from US department of labor report 2020.

Annex 4. Interview guides and semi-structured questions translated

Interview guides (የቃለ-መጠይቅ መራሀያን)

Judicial actors (በፍትህ ተቋማት ውስጥ ለሚንቀሳቀሱ ተዋንያን የቀረቡ የቃለ-መጠይቅ መራሀያን)

1. Can you discuss domestic and international laws & frameworks relevant to the child labor, child rights in Ethiopia? Can you specify those introduced since 2018?
በኢትዮጵያ በሀገር ውስጥና በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ የህግናት ጉልበት ብዝበዛና መብቶችን በተመለከተ ያሉ/የወጡ ህጎችንና ማዕቀፎችን ቢገልጽልኝ/ቢያብራሩልኝ? በተለይ ደግሞ የፖለቲካ ለውጥና ማሻሻያ መደረግ ከተጀመረበት ጊዜ (ከመጋቢት 2010 ዓ.ም.) ጀምሮ ተግባራዊ አተደረጉ የሚገኙ?
2. What about governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in child protections in Ethiopia in general and project areas (Wolayta, Hadiya, and Addis Ababa)
አጠቃላይ በኢትዮጵያ ብሎም በወላይታ፣ ሃድያና በአዲስአበባ በህግናት መብቶች ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ላይ ትኩረት አድርገው የሚሰሩ መንግሥታዊና መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ተቋማት እነማን ናቸው? እንቅስቃሴቸውስ ምን ይመስላል?
3. What strengths and limitations did you observe from the domestic laws and international frameworks as they relate to ending exploitative child labor?
የሀገር ውስጥና የዓለም አቀፍ ህጎችና ማዕቀፎች የህግናትን የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለማስቆም ምን ዓይነት ጥንካሬና ውስንነት አለባቸው? ወይም መመልከት/ማስተዋል ችላችኋል?
4. Can you discuss your practical or court experiences of cases dealing with child labor exploitations? Do you know someone else with such an experience here in ---?
የህግናትን የጉልበት ብዝበዛ በተመለከተ የግል ወይም የፍርድ ቤት ገጠመኝ ካለዎት ቢገልጹልኝ? የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ተጠቂ የሆነ ሕግ/ህግናት አጋጥሞዎት ያውቃል/ያውቃሉ? ካለ፣ ቢያብራሩልኝ?

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

5. How do you evaluate the nature of relationship (e.g., compatibility or otherwise) between domestic laws and practices vis-à-vis international child instruments?
የህፃናት መብት ጥበቃን በተመለከተ ባሉ የሃገር ውስጥ ህጎችና የዓለም አቀፍ ድንጋጌዎች መካከል የለውን ግንኙነት (ማለትም በመካከላቸው ያለውን ተኳኋኒነት/ተስማሚነትና ተቃርኖ) እንዴት ይገመግሙታል?
6. What are the current competencies of your institution in addressing exploitative child labor and protecting vulnerable groups?
የህፃናት የጉልበት ብዝበዛን ለማስቀረትና ተጋላጭ የሆኑ የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎችን ጥበቃ እንክብካቤ ለማድረግ ተቋምዎ የሚገኝበት ሁለተኛዎ አቅም/ብቃት (ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ምን ይመስላል?
7. Can you tell me about challenges of case management related child labor exploitation?
የህፃናት የጉልበት ብዝበዛን ለማስቀረት በምትሰሯቸው ሥራዎች ከተጠቁ ህፃናት ጉዳይ አይያዝ ጋር በተያያዘ ምን ምን ዓይነት ተግዳሮቶች እንደገጠሟቸው/እየገጠሟቸው እንዳለ ቢያብራሩልኝ/ቢገልጹልኝ?
8. What gaps and limitations (in terms of attitudes/capacity) still exists for actors, and what can be done to better strengthen their engagements, overcome these limitations?
9. በህፃናት የመብት ጥበቃ እንክብካቤ ዙሪያ ትኩረት አድርገው በሚንቀሳቀሱ ተዋንያን ላይ የሚስተዋሉ መሠረታዊ የአመለካከትና አቅም/ብቃት (ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች ምንድን ናቸው? እነዚህን ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች በማስተካከል ጠንካራ ተሳትፎ እንዲኖራቸው ለማስቻል ምን ምን ዓይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ አለባቸው ብለው ያስባሉ/ይመክራሉ፣ ቢገልጹልኝ?
10. Any other idea you would like to add? 1. Can you tell me about your organization and activities? 2. What are the main challenges in implementing your duties?
በመጨረሻም፣ አንስተን በተወያየንባቸው ነጥቦች ላይ የሚጨምሩት ሃሳብ ካለዎት ቢያካፍሉኝ/ቢገልጹልኝ?

Government actors (በመንግሥት ተቋማት ውስጥ ለሚገኙ ተዋንያን የቀረቡ የቃለ-መጠይቅ መራሀያን)

1. Can you tell me about your organization and activities?
ስለተቋምዎ ምንነትና በኃላፊነት ስለሚሠራቸው ሥራዎች ቢገልጹልኝ?
2. What are the main challenges in implementing your duties?
በተቋምዎ ውስጥ ኃላፊነትዎን በአግባቡ እንዳይወጡ/እንዳይፈጽሙ ፈተና የሆኑበዎት (በተለይ ከህጻናት መብት ጥበቃ እንክብካቤ ጋር በተያያዘ) መሠረታዊ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

3. What kind of activities does your organization provide regarding child protections.
ከህጻናት የሙብት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ጋር በተያያዘ ተቋምዎ ምን ምን ዓይነት ሥራዎችን እያከናወነ ይገኛል?
4. What are the implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labor and protect victims and vulnerable children in your area?
በህጻናት ላይ የሚደርሰውን/የሚደረገውን የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለመከላከል፣ ለመለየትና ለመፍታት እንዲሁም ተጠቂና ተጋላጭ ለሆኑት ደግሞ ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ለማድረግ ምን ዓይነት ጥረቶች ተደርገዋል/በመደረግ ላይ ናቸው?
5. What kind of coordination mechanisms and networks exist, if any? If not, why?
የህጻናትን ሙብት ለማስከበርና ጥበቃ ለማድረግ የሚያስችሉ ምን ዓይነት የቅንጅት አሠራሮች ትስስሮች ተፈጥረዋል/መፈጠር ችለዋል፣ ካሉ? ከሌሉ፣ ለምን?
6. What are the current competencies of other actors involved in addressing exploitative child labor and protecting vulnerable groups?
በህጻናት ላይ የሚፈጸመውን የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለማስቀረትና ተጋላጭ የሆኑትን ደግሞ ለመከባከብና ጥበቃ ለማድረግ የሌሎች ተዋንያን ወቅታዊ አቅሞችና ብቃቶች ((ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ምንድን ናቸው/ምን ይመስላሉ?
7. What gaps and limitations (in terms of attitudes/capacity) still exists for actors?
በህጻናት የሙብት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ዙሪያ ትኩረት አድርገው በሚንቀሳቀሱ ተዋንያን ላይ እስከሁን ድረስ የሚስተዋሉ መሠረታዊ የአመለካከትና አቅም/ብቃት (ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
8. What can be done to better strengthen their engagements, overcome these limitations?
እነዚህን ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች በማረም/በማረቅ ተዋንያኖች ጠንካራ ተሳትፎ እንዲኖራቸው ለማስቻል ምን ምን ዓይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ አለባቸው ብለው ያስባሉ/ይመክራሉ፣ ቢገልጹልኝ?
9. Any other idea/topic of discussion you would like to add?
በመጨረሻም፣ አንስተን በተወያየንባቸው ነጥቦች/ርዕስ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሚያክሉት ሃሳብ ካለዎት ቢያካፍሉኝ/ቢገልጹልኝ?

A Base Line Study On: Legal Frameworks and Actors Involved in Child Protection in Addis Ababa, Wolayita and Hadiya Districts, Ethiopia

Civil society actors – CBO & FBO (በሲቪል ማህበረሰብ ተቋማት ውስጥ ለሚገኙ ተዋንያን የቀረቡ የቃለ-መጠይቅ መራሀያን)

1. Can you tell me about your organization and activities?
ስለተቋምዎ ምንነትና በኃላፊነት ስለሚሠራቸው ሥራዎች ቢገልጹልኝ?
2. What are the main challenges in implementing your duties?
በተቋምዎ ውስጥ ኃላፊነትዎን በአግባቡ እንዳይደገፉ/እንዳይፈጽሙ ፈተና የሆኑበዎት (በተለይ ከህጻናት መብት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ጋር በተያያዘ) መሠረታዊ ተግዳሮቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
3. What kind of activities does your organization provide regarding child protections.
ከህጻናት የመብት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ጋር በተያያዘ ተቋምዎ ምን ምን ዓይነት ሥራዎችን/እንቅስቃሴዎችን ተግባራዊ እያደረገ ይገኛል?
4. How your organization (if it does) identify, prevent and address exploitative child labor and to protect vulnerable groups in this area?
ተቋምዎ የህጻናት ጉልበት ብዝበዛን ለመከላከል፣ ለመለየትና ለማስቀረት እንዲሁም ተጋላጭ ለሆኑት ደግሞ ጥበቃ ለማድረግ ጥረት እያደረገ ያለው እንዴት ነው/በምን መልኩ ነው?
5. Do your organization make alliances and coordination with other actors to identify, prevent and address exploitative child labor and to protect vulnerable groups in this area? If not, why? If yes how many people benefited?
ተቋምዎ የህጻናትን ጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለመለየት፣ ለመከላከል እና ለማስቀረት እንዲሁም እንዲሁም ተጋላጭ ለሆኑት ደግሞ ጥበቃ ለማድረግ ከሌሎች መሰል ተዋንያን ጋር ህብረትና ቅንጅት አለው? ከሌለው፣ ለምን? ካለው፣ ምን ያህል ሰዎች ተጠቃሚ መሆን ችለዋል?
6. What are the current competencies of other actors involved in addressing exploitative child labor and protecting vulnerable groups?
በህጻናት ላይ የሚፈጸመውን የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ለማስቀረትና ተጋላጭ ለሆኑት ደግሞ እንክብካቤና ጥበቃ ለማድረግ የሌሎች ተዋንያን ወቅታዊ አቅሞችና ብቃቶች (ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ምንድን ናቸው/ምን ይመስላሉ?
7. What gaps and limitations (in terms of attitudes/capacity) still exists for actors?
በህጻናት የመብት ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ ዙሪያ ትኩረት አድርገው በሚሠሩ ተዋንያን ላይ እስካሁን ድረስ የሚስተዋሉ መሠረታዊ የአመለካከትና አቅም/ብቃት (ማለትም በሰው ሃይል፣ በሃብት፣ በከመለካካት፣ በአደረጃጀት፣ በመዋቅር፣ በክህሎት፣ በዕውቀት፣ በአሠራር፣ በቅንጅት፣ ወዘተ) ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች ምንድን ናቸው?
8. What can be done to better strengthen their engagements, overcome these limitations?
እነዚህን ጉድለቶችና ውስንነቶች በመቅረፍ ተዋንያኖች ጠንካራ ተሳትፎ እንዲኖራቸው ለማስቻል ምን ምን ዓይነት እርምጃዎች መወሰድ አለባቸው ብለው ያስባሉ/ይመክራሉ፣ ቢገልጹልኝ?
9. Any other idea you would like to add?
በመጨረሻም፣ አንስተን በተወያየንባቸው ነጥቦች/ርዕስ ጉዳዮች ላይ ተጨማሪ ሃሳብ ካለዎት ቢያካፍሉኝ/ቢገልጹልኝ?