

*Baseline study to identify determinants that strengthen
(assets and capabilities) families and communities to
provide a safe and child-friendly environment that
promotes children's right and to actively work with the
formal child protection system*

Revised Report

Prepared for Woord en Daad

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Executive Summary

*Child labour exploitation is a critical challenge globally as well as in Ethiopia. As one form of trafficking (modern slavery) child labor exploitations has a deleterious impact on the wholistic development of children where there physical, emotional, mental and spiritual development is compromised. Woord en Daad designed an intervention project titled "**Combating Modern Slavery: Breaking the Chains of Exploitative Child Labor**" which aimed to **reduce the prevalence and scope of modern slavery in the form of exploitative child labor in Ethiopia**'. Before beginning the intervention Woord en Daad wanted to have a base line study. As families and community environment is a key protective or risk factors for exploitative child labor studying the state of safe and friendly family and community environment is vital.*

Thus, the main purpose of the current study is to fill the gaps in knowledge and assumptions to inform the Theory of Change (ToC) to identify the baseline situation in order to be able to measure the impact at the end of the project. Key objectives of the study are: first identifying factors determining a child friendly environment, second to map existing family strengthening efforts aimed at combating exploitative child labor and third assess the community-based intervention efforts being carried out to combat modern slavery particularly exploitative child labor.

The study is conducted in three sites Addis Ababa, Hadiya and Wolaita Sodo. The study followed mixed method design where 100 participants (30 family of victim children, 40 family of at-risk children and 30 community members) took part in a survey. A total of 31 participants took part in interviews and FGDs making the sum total 131. Two PhD candidates at Addis Ababa University collected the data with the supervision of the lead researcher. Percentage, t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the quantitative data. The qualitative data was analyzed using thematic approach.

The qualitative study revealed the following findings:

- 1. The situation of child labour exploitation remained unabated. Poverty played the key role in sustaining the child labor exploitation. Despite their awareness and attitude, economic survival forced families to avail their children to labor exploitation. Thus, people are not able to speak against child labor in the level expected because they themselves are engaged in sending their children for labor work and they are exploiting them at home.*
- 2. Regarding family and community assets, evidences show that much change is not obtained. The only positive observation is that some families despite their poverty are working hard to make a living.*
- 3. Concerning family and community norms there are determinants impacting child labor exploitation which inter alia include: youth not willing to do low rated job (e.g daily labor) in their locality, normalizing the problem, migration being attached to social class (high or low), silence (as most people are engaged in it), and finally unfair competition among community members in terms of having a migrant child.*

4. *Despite the relatively low engagement of families and communities in Addis Ababa some community members fought child labor exploitations by exposing people who exploit children for labor or sex whether they are relative, family of employers of these children.*
5. *From existing frameworks safety net and school feeding seem to be working better. But the support from the safety net is not sufficient. There is also tendency of engaging in similar small business which leads to too much competition and lack of diversification.*

Quantitative findings revealed:

1. *There are improvements in awareness and understanding level of families and communities related to the situation of child labor exploitation. From the participants 41% rated the awareness either well achieved or fully achieved which is higher compared to other attributes related to family and community asset and capacity building.*
2. *The existing community assets both tangible and intangible are not built and are not well used to combat child labor exploitation.*
3. *There is relatively better achievement in terms of gender awareness where 45% of participants judged that community awareness of gender related risk on children is well or fully achieved. So does family's awareness which is 35% fully or well achieved.*
4. *ANOVA showed that there is significant difference among studied groups where comparatively community members have higher mean (80.5) compared to 67.2 for families of at-risk children and the mean for families of victim children is the list (56.85).*
5. *ANOVA also showed that there is difference across employment status whereby those employed in private business scored the highest showing perceived better achievement in combating child labor exploitation. Daily laborers and farmers reported the least.*
6. *ANOVA also revealed that participants from Addis Ababa perceive better achievement related to combating child labor compared to participants from Wolaita and Hadiya.*

Recommendations

1. *Interventions should focus on sites that are most affected for a maximal outcome. In Addis Ababa Kolfe Sub city Zenebe Work area where the interview is carried out there are so many young girls engaged in survival sex work which need to be supported to engage in a dignified job. At Addis Ketema sub city (Sebategna near Merkato) there are too many young women and families exposed to labor and sexual exploitation that need to be supported.*
2. *Woord en Daad's focus should be on practical skills like provision of short-term trainings that help to generate income than awareness and attitude.*
3. *Although there are improvements in understanding gender related factors contributing to child labour exploitation the general norm of child labor exploitations is considered normal and hence combatting this norm is vital by using community leaders.*
4. *Woord en Daad has to be picky in that it should support those family of victims or family of at-risk children who are already doing their level best to support their children to encourage people to take their own initiatives if they are to be supported by the project.*

5. *Woord en Daad need to work closely with existing efforts and programmes that contributed to the reduction of child labour exploitation like safety net and school feeding programmes.*
6. *Finally the current quantitative data has to be used for comparison during the mid-term and final evaluation of the project as this study is meant to serve as base.*

Section I: Introduction

1.1. Background

ILO 2020 Global Estimates of child labour reported that nearly 160 million are exposed to child labour exploitation of which about 79 million are working hazardous work (ILO, 2021). 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). Child labor exploitation as a form of trafficking is rampant in Ethiopia. Child labor exploitation has not got sufficient attention. In Ethiopia 42.7% of children aged 5-17 are engaged in child labor (Ethiopia National Child Survey, 2015). This situation is similar in other developing countries. For example, in Egypt 68.5% of children aged 11-17 were engaged in child labor and 44.7% of those in the age range 5-10 perform dangerous work (Khatab, 2019).

Children would like to migrate out of poverty to improve both their own and their families' by working in different destination which helps them to remit money for family, to save money to launch their own entrepreneurial activities and to use the first (often internal migration) as means for a step migration to international destination or other internal destination (Adamnesh, Oucho & Zeitlyn, 2014).

In this connection, adolescent girls migrate internally or leaving their country as this is seen as marker of a transition in to adulthood in some communities. Adolescence is a period of transition in education, work, sexual activity and family formation. Thus older children (14-18 years) desire to make opportunities from these transitions often through migration. Young girls end up in domestic work, commercial sex work, service industry (e.g waiter) and daily labour. They often begin with domestic work and then transit to commercial sex work. Sometimes adolescent girls themselves make the decision. Other times family may press them to migrate. Whoever decided owing to coercive norms migrant girls are extremely vulnerable to exploitation (mainly labor and sexual (Grabska, deRegt & Del Franco, 2019, Zeru, 2016). Migration status exacerbates vulnerably

and abuse by creating culture and language barriers and through cutting their networks with family, friends and neighbors (UNICEF & CSA, 2020).

Child labor exploitations significantly compromise the physical and mental health of children (Ibrahim, et al, 2018). To combat abuses community and family support is crucial. Absence of parents or family is considered as a key contributor to vulnerability or abuse of migrant children in domestic work, daily labor or commercial sex work (Vrancken & Goris, 2018). The CRC and the literature in developmental psychology and social work asserts that children are by and large better off when they are living their families (Alemu & Birmeta, nd). Recognizing this the CRC Article 20 (2) states the need for special protection for children who for various reasons are not living in a family environment. At this juncture we should not forget the existence of child labour exploitation at one's own home even after considering the argument that child work is instrumental for socialization (Bourdillon, Crivello & Pankhurst, 2014). In fact, families also serve as push force leading to unsafe migration of children. On the other hand, family is also the one that bears the pain when children are in trouble after migration. In a study by Jones, Elizabeth and Bekele (2014) women parent discussants reported that *“as parents we do not understand the problems our daughters sustain looking only the money they remit. It is only after our daughters return sustaining serious physical and emotional damage that we regret it”*.

As determinant of child labor exploitation family economic situation and family intactness are raised. These determinants affect both the exposure and sustenance of child labour exploitation (Gashaw, 2017). This was shared by RMMS (2016) which argued that family situation and separation from family are major contributors to mixed migration (voluntary and involuntary) of young people leaving their country.

With regard to communities, ILO (2021) reflected that communities for example cooperatives can contribute to child labour exploitation in various ways. First, they can identify situations that expose children to child labour. Second, they can map the types of child labor that persist in their community. Third, they can list actions they can do to combat child labor exploitation in their community. Despite the immense contribution of families and communities, previous studies focused on the role of middle men (brokers) and peers.

With this understanding 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. To embark on this project a Theory of Change (ToC) is prepared. A baseline study is recommended to inform the ToC. Three topics are proposed for the baseline study. One of the study proposed is ***identifying determinants that strengthen (assets and capabilities) families and communities that lead to the provision of a safe and child-friendly environment promoting children's right and actively working with the formal child protection system.***

1.2. Problem Statement

Family is a key institution in society that plays critical role in the economic, physical, social, psychological and spiritual wellbeing of children. In social psychology, family is the first socialization agent that shapes children including their behavior and decision. Disciplines working to prevent antecedents exposing children to risk or those working to promote the wellbeing of children and those engaged in protecting abuse and exploitation of children like social work, human rights, law and community psychology argue that family and community are central both as protective and risk force.

Valtonen (2008) clearly articulated that the family is the institution that bears the main impact of migration challenges, actions and outcomes. Despite evidences that the family plays many roles such as financing smuggling of a family member, explanations for irregular migration have not yet followed the conceptual funnel down to the micro level of family decision making (Koser, 2010). Brunovskis and Surtees (2012) acknowledged that the role of the family in migration was not adequately covered in the migration literature so far. Similarly local community engagement is also vital. And thus, this baseline study aims at capturing the strengths and challenges observed at family and community level in relation to combatting modern slavery in the form of child labor exploitation.

The envisaged impact of the project intervention by Woord en Daad is ***'reducing the prevalence and scope of modern slavery in the form of exploitative child labor in Ethiopia'***". One of the key protective or risk factors for exploitative child labor is having a safe and friendly family and

community environment. Thus, identifying the impacts of existing family strengthening and asset-based community interventions to protect children and to combat modern slavery is vital. However, there is knowledge gap in this regard which necessitated having a baseline data so as to measure the intervention impacts in strengthening families and communities of the project region (Wolayta, Hadiya, and Addis Ababa).

Thus, the main purpose of the current study is to fill the gaps in knowledge and assumptions to inform the Theory of Change (ToC) in Combating Modern Slavery in Ethiopia in the form of Child Labor Exploitation designed by Woord en Daad and to identify baseline situation in order to be able to measure the impact at the end of the project. This study contributes to the following key indicators of the project which runs as:

The extent to which the strengthening (assets and capabilities) of families has led to the provision of a safe and child-friendly environment promoting children's right and actively working with the formal child protection system.

1.3. Objectives of the assignment:

The baseline study is therefore expected to contribute to:

1. Identifying factors determining a child friendly environment to establish baseline situation for the target group in the project region.
2. Map existing family strengthening efforts aimed at combating exploitative child labor.
3. Assess the community-based intervention efforts being carried out to combat modern slavery particularly exploitative child labor.

Section II. Methods

2.1. Design of the study

The study used a mixed methods approach. As we observe the research questions, they require determination of existing efforts and their outcomes and identifications and exploration of assets and capacities. The former requires some quantitative measure and the latter requires a qualitative assessment. The design is a concurrent mixed method approach where both the qualitative and quantitative data are collected at the same time. If it was not for time shortage a sequential one

could have been better whereby a qualitative data is collected and the survey tool is designed based on the qualitative data.

2.2. Participants and Sampling

As we are considering a special population the sampling is non-probability. Even for the quantitative section as the groups are not randomly distributed or drawing a sampling framework is difficult and meeting the assumptions of random sampling is not possible. The participants are drawn from four groups deemed relevant for the study using convenient and snowball sampling as appropriate.

- The first are families having children who are victims of child labour exploitation.
- The second are families having children who are at risk (vulnerable) to labour exploitation.
- The third are community members in the selected sites who have gone through some community training or they are involved in child protection.
- The fourth are community leaders which include religious leaders or elders serving as opinion leaders.

From these four groups samples were drawn proportionally based on site (three sites) and group type.

Table 1: Sample Distribution Across Site

	Addis Ababa		Wolayta		Hosana		Sum		
	Quant	Qual	Quant	Qual	Quant	Qual	Quant	Qual	Total
Family of Victims	18	2	6	2	6	2	30	6	36
Families of at-risk children	10	2	20	2	10	2	40	6	46
Community leaders	----	6	---	6	---	7	---	18	19
Community members	10	---	10	---	10	--	30	--	30
	38	10	36	10	26	11	100	31	131

2.3. Data Collection Tools

Three data collection instruments were developed based on the research questions (objectives), the Theory of Change for the Larger Woord en Daad proposal and the selected concerned indicators

stipulated in the proposal and presented at the end of the problem statement section. The tools are described as follows:

- ii. **Questionnaire:** this will be used for all the three groups (families of victims, families of at-risk children and community members) except community leaders. The questionnaire is prepared based on the indicators identified in the project document. It has 37 items that cater on assets, capacities built, norms, awareness issues, practice issues related to families and communities and their outcomes in terms of creating a safe environment that promotes child rights and protects child labour exploitation. Participants were requested to rate the items from well achieved to not achieved at all.
- iii. **Semi Structured Interview guide:** this guide targeted selected families of victims and families of at-risk children. It has 21 items that cater on assets and strengths of families and communities contributing to combating child labour exploitation, community norms facilitating or impeding efforts in combating child labour exploitation, the outcomes of community and family capacity building activities like livelihood opportunity and its role in combatting child labour exploitation...etc.
- iv. **Focus group discussion guide:** This targeted community leaders and it has similar items like that of the interview guide.

All three instruments were developed in English and translated in to Amharic.

2.4. Data Collection Procedures

The lead researcher trained two data collectors (PhD students in Social Psychology and Mental Health Epidemiology) on the purpose of the study, nature of data collection instruments, procedures of data collection, building rapport and ethical issues. The data collectors were supported by two mobilizers. The latter helped the data collectors by recruiting participants moving from kebele to kebele. The entire quantitative data was collected by the two data collectors. The interviews and focus group discussions were recorded. On top of this field notes and memos were taken during interviews and field stays. The principal researcher mainly served as supervisor for the data collection. Daily progresses were provided by data collectors through email. Interviews in Addis Ababa and Hadiya were held in Amharic but the one in Wolaita Sodo was done in Wolaitegna.

2.5. Procedures of Data Analysis

The quantitative data is entered using SPSS version 26. Both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis are used. Largely percentage description was used to show the status of existing assets, strengths and interventions in combatting child labour. ANOVA was used to examine if there is mean difference in the scores of diverse groups like geography (Addis Ababa, Hadiya, Wolaita), occupation, and type of participants (victim's family, family of at-risk children and community members). T-test was also run to examine mean difference between male and female participants. Regarding the qualitative data summaries were developed from the recorded interviews. Then using thematic analysis, key themes are identified and described.

Section III. Findings

3.1. Qualitative Findings

This section presented major findings based on a summary of the three focus discussions and the 12 interviews in the three locations. The qualitative finding is organized in five themes.

Theme 1: Situation of modern-day slavery (trafficking) in the respective areas in the form of child labour exploitation.

FGD participants from Hosena reflected that Hosena is one of the areas highly affected by child labor exploitation. Using underage children as servants/maids and sending children somewhere else to engage in domestic work is widely practiced in this area. They added that the forms of child labor exploitation depend on context. First, in terms of migration status. Some work with very minimum wage or just for food in their villages, others move to neighboring zones like Gurage zone and to Addis Ababa to work with comparatively better pay. Some migrate to the Middle East and South Africa through illegal means. Second in terms of intention. As the area is affected by extreme poverty, there are many children who can't afford to get food, as a result people take them, feed them and the children "work" for them. In these cases, female children work house chores, take care of children, fetch water but have very small or no wage. Male children look for cattle, fetch water and engage in farming. The children's parents, want to get at least basics for living by

giving their children away. So, they give their children to others to work for the latter and parents take the wage by cash or in kind (like cereals) if the children are working in a close by area. If the children are sent to Addis Ababa or other parts of the country to work as maids, parents require the children to send money for the family's survival. However, they have no idea that the children are subject to child sexual exploitation and exposed to commercial sex work.

Regarding the situation of child labour and the associated efforts an FGD participant from Wolaita Sodo stated "*child labor exploitation is a common problem in our society and there are some attempts to tackle it, yet it is not sufficient*" (Church leader).

Mother of a victim child from Addis Ababa admitted child labor exploitation as follows:

I don't want to lie to you, we exploit our children...some government experts teach us to stop it, but we can't adhere to their demands because of our poverty. For example, my daughter is 14 years old and some times when I feel weak, I force her to go and carry wood with me. She also helps me with house chores, I don't even give her time for her education. Remember I work for her, and she must help me. I don't want to lie to you I know I am exploiting her, but I don't have any choice. (Victim Child's mother1 in Addis, Kolfe Sub city)

Another mother of a victim child from Addis Ababa reflected that the first thing which pushes her to force her 13-year-old daughter to engage in labour is lack of food. She said:

"I used to work hard, like washing clothes, carrying fire wood, even daily labor at construction sites. I am alone and I had to deliver for my children. Then I got sick because of the intensive labor that I used to work. We got starved, the whole family started. There was a woman that I used to work in her small restaurant. I begged her to hire my daughter () to wash dish, serve as waiter and as a wage, my daughter is given leftover food and that saved the family from hunger." (Victim Child's mother 2, Addis Ababa)

Regarding the situation of child labor exploitation and speaking against it the mother of a victim child from Addis Ababa (Addis ketema sub city) reflected:

There are community members who bring little children from the countryside and abuse them, they say they are relatives but the way they treat them is harsh. There are people who try to fight against child labor. I myself used to speak against this and used to tell

police and other concerned bodies. But I am not doing this now, how can I do that having doing the same to my child”.

The following Amharic quote elaborates her feeling “የራሴን ጉድ ቀጭ አድርጌ እንዴት ይሆናል ብዬ ተውኩት”. Which can be translated as “How can I speak against it while the problem prevails in my own home”

Theme 2: What family assets and strengths are contributing to combat child labour

FGD participants from Hosaena argued that family/parent asset has not been well utilized to combat child labor exploitation. But one of the participants said:

“One of the major assets in our community is ‘pride’. Parents’ who gave their children for labor work have already lost their pride, their biggest asset. So, if one should work on parents’ assets, he should work on the parents to remain dignified and proud. In that way child labor exploitation might decrease”.

It is interesting to hear that pride which often has negative connotation is becoming a family level protective asset to combat child labor exploitation. In fact, pride here is associated to dignity than lack of humbleness.

As to family strengths FGD discussants from Hosaena mentioned some families with a habit of working hard even if they gave their children away due to their very low income. These families have to be supported as they are willing to do any labor work to survive and support their family to get out of poverty and thus prevent them from pushing their children to migrate.

Concerning the strength of parents in protecting their children from labor exploitation, one of the participant parent of vulnerable children from Wolaita pointed out that parents are engaged in income generating activities such as daily labor, washing clothes with payment, and doing small business to sustain their daily life. Here is a personal experience of one of the interviewees (a victim family from Wolaita Sodo):

In order to prevent my children from labor exploitation, I engaged myself in daily labor activities such as washing clothes of other people to generate income to survive. Fulfil my children’s basic necessity and send them to school...otherwise, the consequence is serious.

girls get exposed to sexual harassment and unwanted pregnancy and boys get exposed to bad habits. As a result, I protected my children from child labor exploitation and out of my six children only one boy is working as a daily laborer but he also passes the night with me. This child also must go to generate income to run our daily life and survive because the income I get is not enough.”

Regarding improvements a mother of at-risk children in Addis Ababa (Addis Ketema Sub-city) reflected that there is a sign of change in the community in that community members are sending their children to school. Some parents are also giving their children time to study, some parents have stated to speak against child labor exploitation. There is a change though it is very small.

Theme 3: Community assets, strengths and norms impacting efforts in combating child labour exploitation

FGD discussants at Hosaena reflected that although the community has numerous tangible and intangible assets, they are not properly utilized to tackle child labor exploitation. For example, the town (Hosaena) is highly developing, many construction works are underway, families can be supported by engaging in such activities, but people who are working in these areas are mostly those who came from other parts of the country. Those from the origin place aspire to migrate to South Africa or to Addis Ababa than working there. There is also a pride element where youth do not want to do labour work in their native place. Desensitization can be helpful in this regard. In terms of norms exploitative child labor is a widely exercised practice around Hosaena. There are norms that foster child labor exploitation and hinder the effort to tackle the problem. The following are mentioned repeatedly:

7. **Normalizing’ the problem:** parents of the victim children believe that the children have to help them to ease their problem by generating income, and the immediate and possible choice is giving the children to someone that can afford to pay some money to parents. Sending children to neighboring zones (Guraghe, Kambata, and Wolayita) or even to Addis Ababa is also considered normal in the area.
8. **Social class:** There is clan and economic based social class in Hadiya. So, it is normal if children of the ‘lower’ class work for the ‘upper’ class and similarly it is normal if the children of the ‘poor’ work for the ‘rich.’

9. **Silence:** Because most people engage in it, even law enforcer such as police, judges, prosecutors have children that they brought from someone at home place and keep silent. Business people, church fathers, civil servants...etc have child domestic workers at home. A judge who participated in the FGD said:

Most people do it, most of us, police, lawyers, women and children's affairs officers, church leaders, teachers... have children who look after our children, while our older children go to school.. So, if that is the case, who has the gut to say this is unfair or who can try to report this as a crime? No one! Because it goes against us. That is why people around this area prefer to be silent and reluctant to fight child labor exploitation."

10. **Unfair Competition:** Parents of victim children compete with people of similar status. For example, if a family give a child for someone and some improvement is observed like changing cloth, other families get tempted and look for someone who can hire their children. Similarly, when children who work in other parts of the country (especially Addis Ababa) come for holidays and provide support for their family, other families get tempted and send their children away. The other competition is between the economically better parents. In the area it is a 'an indicator of high class' to have 'servant' children.

Discussants from Sodo added the following norms that contribute to child labor:

"When a child starts to work heavy works at early age, the community believes that the child will become strong in the next successive developmental stages." (Edir leader)

"Societies in our areas do not provide equal rights for male and female children; female children are more exposed to domestic works that lead to labor exploitation compared to their counterparts." (Church leader)

Regarding norms interviewees from Wolaita Sodo provided mixed views. They mentioned that religious norms support protecting child labor exploitation by relating it with moral values (God ordains parents to protect their children). In contrast, some cultural norms allow girls to be loaded with household chores more than boys and thus girls don't have time to do school activities (study, doing exercise), to play and relax.

A mother of a victim child in Addis mentioned the following two examples of norms contributing to child labour exploitation and gender discrimination. The women said: ከጎረቤት ጋር ሰንገናኝ ባጋጣሚ የኔ ልጅ እኮ አልሰራም አለችኝ የሚል ሃሰባ ከተነሳ ሁሉም ሰው ምን/ማን ስለሆነች ነው እሷ የማትሰራው፣ እሷ ከማን ልጅ ትብልጣለች አሰራያት ነው የሚለው” which can be translated as: “if someone in my neighborhood told me that his/her child refuses to work, all of us would say why should not she work? What makes her (your child) special to refuse to work? Make (force if the tone) her work”. Regarding norms the women added: “ወንዶችና ሴቶችን አኩል አናይም ወንዶች የፈለገውን ነገር በራሱ መንገድ ማድረግ ይችላል ሴቶቹ ግን የግድ ቤተሰቡን ለመደገፍ መስራት አለባቸው” “We don’t treat boys and girls the same way, boys are free to work by themselves but girls are obliged to work to support the family”

A victim mother participant from Addis Ketema reflected that in ህረ neighborhood the problem is community level. She stated:

Everyone in the community runs to win bread. In this effort every family member has a role. Helping each other to survive is a must and this is a norm in this society...we don't have any choice. Even if we don't want our children to work, we don't have any choice. No one is better in terms of engaging children on intensive labor in this area. This made people to keep quite even if there is a feeling that children are hurt and are abused.

Theme 4: Sample family and community capacity building efforts that contributed to enhanced child friendly environment?

Regarding the contribution of community capacity building an FGD participant from Wolaita Sodo stated: “Ethiopian people who are living in South Africa sent 82,000 birr to us (church leaders), then we distributed the money to families exposed to child labor exploitation to help families send their children to school by fulfilling the necessary equipment for their education.” (Church leader)

Mother of a victim child in Addis Ababa (Kolfe Sub City) mentioned the Safety Net Program as community level intervention as follows:

“We were provided with training to save money by this program. Before this program, I used to use the money that I get over night, no saving (የትም ሰርተን ያገኘነውን መደፋፋት ልምድ ነበረን). We were provided with 17,000 Birr that we saved and that contributed a lot. For example, I have given my oldest son 10,000 for driving license and I believe that the saving has a power to change our lives.”

The mother of a victim child interviewed at the Addis Ketema shared the contribution of safety net but with caution as *everyone is using the money to engage in similar small business. I don't think they will succeed. I am afraid that they will bankrupt and go back to their former life.*

The above interviewee mentioned school feeding as one helpful intervention which she described it as follows.

The school feeding program has helped most families in this area to reduce child labor exploitation. Because our children get uniform, exercise book, pen, pencil and food at school, we don't force them to work. ... I am thankful for the government; it has created big impact on the lives of families and the children in this area. We force our children to work so that they can help themselves at least to eat. So now food is granted and the last two three years children are going to school. But still there are many children who do jobs that don't fit their age after school to help their family.

FGD participants from Sodo described the following positive changes as a result of the action taken to minimize child labor exploitation. Families starting to send their children to school; children prevented from carrying out heavy loads, reduced child migration and school dropout is minimized. One of the participants from Sodo added *“due to the awareness creation done, the societies now a days are not willing to send their children to another place for child labor exploitation, rather they want to care for their child by working as daily laborer themselves”* (Youth league leader).

Regarding awareness raising efforts and their outcomes FGD participants from Wolaita Sodo added: *“Schools and NGOs are providing training for leaders by teaching ways to tackle child labor exploitation and migration of children from countryside to the neighboring cities. As a result, those children who withdrew from school were returned now.”* (Youth league leader).

Regarding existing efforts and practical changes in communities in combatting child labor exploitation FGD participants in Addis Ababa gave the following three examples:

- There is a case where a family that brought 14 years old girl and used to abuse her labor. A son in this family raped and impregnated this girl and the community went against this act the family was held legally responsible for that.
- Two boys were also raped by a man for whom they clean house and do other tasks to get food. The man raped the two brothers and the community hold the man responsible.

- There are couple of families who forced their own children to quit school and engage in work, working with various woreda offices, these children were returned to school.

Theme 5: Suggestions from participants to combat child labor exploitation

A mother of at-risk child in Addis Ketema provided the following two suggestions for asset and capacity building:

- a. Facilitating access to loans which helps families who have started small business to scale up their businesses and increase their income.
- b. Facilitating access to materials: there are many community members who live by washing clothes of others manually; providing for example washing machines can reduce using their children's labor.

FGD participants from Hoana added the following suggestions to strengthen families:

- Giving training to vulnerable parents on how to properly utilize the small plot of land they have.
- Since poverty is the most pressing reason for child labour exploitation **improving livelihood of families of victim and at-risk children** through the following means is suggested:
 - providing direct financial support,
 - creating job opportunities,
 - providing business start-up kits,
 - providing entrepreneurship training,
 -
 - enhancing farm productivity by providing skills training and material and financial support, and
 - providing education support materials for the children are suggested.

3.2. Quantitative Findings

This section is meant to check the current status of child protection outcomes as a result of family and community level interventions of building their assets and capacities. This helps for the current intervention and as a base to check mid-term and final outcomes of Woord en Daad and its partners current intervention. This section is organized in two sub sections namely:

Findings in descriptive statistics which are presented in eight tables and findings obtained using inferential statistics which are presented in three tables.

3.2.1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Participants

A total of 64 men and 36 women participated in this study. From these 100 participants 82 are married, 4 divorced, 1 widowed and 13 single. The following three figures show the sample distribution by site, type of participant and occupation. The bar graph below shows the distribution by site.

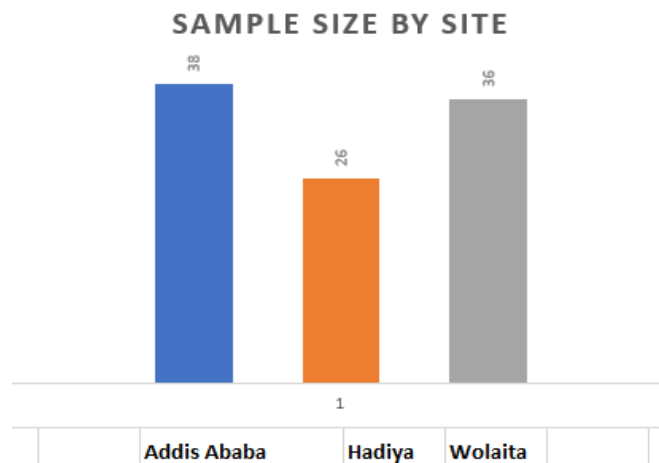


Figure 1: distribution by site

The pie chart presented below shows the distribution of participants by type of vulnerability

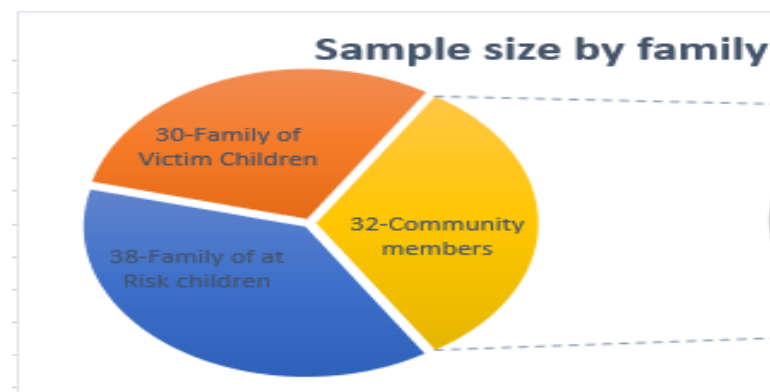


Figure 2- Distribution by family vulnerability

The third graph (bar graph shows the distribution of participants in terms of occupation

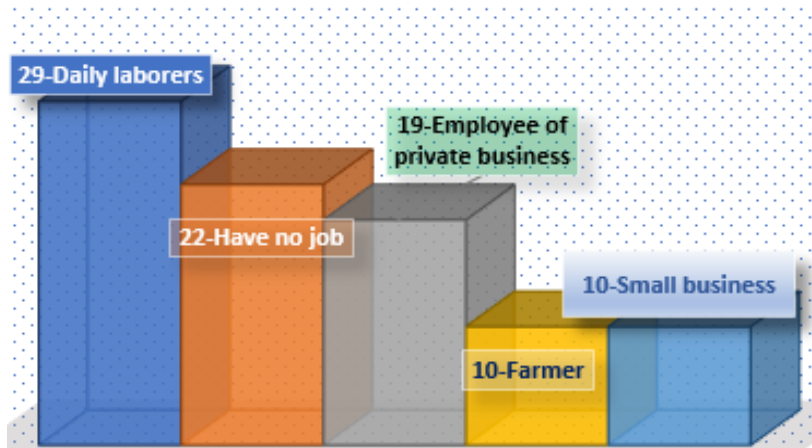


Figure 3-distribution in terms of occupation

As the above bar graph shows over 50% are struggling to make a living (daily laborers and those who have no job). The average age of participants is 40.68 years; maximum age being 80 and the minimum 20. The average number of children is 4.53 with minimum 1 and maximum 10 children.

The reliability of the scale is found to be Cronbach's Alpha .965 for the whole 37 items, which is pretty good. The 37 items are categorized under seven themes: intervention on family, intervention on community, participation on protection, improved income (family and community), family understanding, attitude, and skills training, community understanding, attitude and skills training, improved awareness and child reintegration. Then how each of these seven categories relate or contribute to combatting child labor exploitation is indicated below.

i. Intervention on family

The ratings here show if interventions done on families in terms of building economic capacity, intervention by actors on family and strengthening family assets have contributed to combating child labour exploitation or not (this is the perception of the participants).

Table 2: Family Intervention Items

SN	Item	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	Since economic capacity of families is built by interventions children are prevented from abuse and exploitation	61	34	5	0

2	As a result of the interventions by actors on families, child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood	32	51	13	4
3	Since families' assets strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level	56	32	10	0

Three items were used to assess if the interventions on family helped to prevent child labor exploitation. Asked if economic capacity of families is built and if this resulted in reduced child labor exploitation 95% (61+34) reported that building economic capacity of families is not at all achieved or it is less achieved only 5% said well-achieved. This shows that building capacity of families in order to prevent child labor exploitation is not achieved. asked if the interventions by different actors on families (financial, awareness or capacity building) in their area resulted in reduced child abuse 83% of the participants said these interventions are less achieved or not at all achieved. Only 13% said well achieved and 4% fully achieved. Inquired if assets of families are strengthened to contribute to better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level 88% of the participants reported that strengthening family asset is not at all achieved or it is less achieved. Only 11% said it is well achieved or is fully achieved. Overall, it seems that family intervention that contributed to reduction of child labor is largely not achieved at all or to some extent less achieved.

ii. Intervention on community

Two items are included under this category which requested the participants to rate achievements of the different interventions on communities and strengthening of community assets and its contribution for child labor contribution.

Table 3: Community Intervention Items

SN	Item	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
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1	As a result of the interventions by actors on the community child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood	37	44	17	2
2	Since communities' assets are strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level	54	36	9	0

As the table shows majority of the participants 81% rated that the intervention on the community to reduce child labor is less achieved or not at all achieved while the remaining 19% reported it is well achieved or fully achieved. Asked is if intervention to strengthen community assets for the betterment of preventing child labor exploitation has brought changes 90% said it is not at all achieved or it is less achieved showing that the community assets are not strengthened enough to facilitate the effort to combat child labor exploitation.

iii. Participation on protection

Under this section ten items addressing issues of the level of participation of families and communities in engaging in child protection to combat child labor exploitation like being member of networks, active involvement in child protection, working with the existing system of child protection, their understanding of child protection and their efforts in promoting child rights and related ones were raised.

Participants were asked on the access, type and degree of participation that contribute to combat child labor exploitation.

Table 4: Participation in Child Protection

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	Interventions have helped families to join networks and collaborate to combat child labor exploitation.	44	42	11	1
2	In this neighborhood many children are prevented from labor exploitation	28	51	15	1
3	Number and percentage of family that join Child Protection Groups has increased	37	49	13	1

4	Number and percentage of community members that join Child Protection Groups has increased	38	48	13	1
5	Families in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor	25	54	17	2
6	Communities in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor	29	52	17	2
7	Communities speak out against exploitative child labor and promote educational activities to raise awareness	30	52	18	0
8	Significant number and percentage of families/community members have demonstrated an increase in their understanding of child protection issues, and the need to combat modern day slavery and trafficking	23	53	20	4
9	In my community the number of families and neighborhood members promoting child rights by working with the formal child protection system (with GO, CSO, NGO) has increased	21	56	17	6
10	Cooperatives in my community are contributing adequate role in reducing child labor	55	35	10	0

Related to joining networks majority of the participants (86%) reported not at all achieved or less achieved implying that families don't have access to networks that work against exploitative child labor. The activity of engaging families to join child protection groups is rated as less achieved (49%) or not achieved at all (37%). Regarding increase in the number and percentage of community members joining child protection groups 86% reported that it is less achieved (48%) or not at all achieved (38%). According to this finding the number of community members joining child protection groups is not showing increment.

The extent of partnership and coordination between the formal child protection system and families to break chain of child labor exploitation was also rated as less achieved (54%) or not at all achieved (25%). Similar to this, the extent of partnership and coordination between formal child protection system and communities to break chain of child labor exploitation was assessed where

nearly similar result was found. These two cases show that the partnership and cooperation between families and communities with the formal child protection system is less achieved or not at all achieved.

Regarding role of Cooperatives in reducing child labor 90% reported not at all achieved (55%), or less achieved (35%) implying that cooperatives in the community are not contributing to the effort to reduce child labor exploitation

Asked to rate whether many children are prevented from labor exploitation 51% of reported as it is less achieved followed by participants who reported it is not at all achieved, which is 28% showing that preventing many children from labor exploitation is less achieved.

In a nutshell the preceding ten items and their rating shows that family and community participation in child protection is low. Yet comparatively a 10-20% rating of well achieved is reported signaling the presence of efforts.

iv. Improved income (family and community)

This category consisted four items that requested participants to rate level of achievement of improved family and community income as a result of interventions and consequently the contribution of this improvement to combat child labour exploitation.

Table 5: Role of the interventions on family and community income and combat of child labor exploitation

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	Sufficient number of vulnerable families economic and social capital is built	54	32	9	2
2	As a result of such interventions families and households' access to finance and income generating activities has improved	56	35	7	2
3	Families are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.	54	35	10	0

4	Communities are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.	57	39	3	1
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The participants reported from 96%-86% rating of not at all achieving or less achievement of building family economic and social capital improved access to finance and income generating activities for families, and enhanced access to finance for families that created income generating activities which contributed to reduced child labor exploitation.

Majority of the participants, reported that efforts to strengthen capacities and assets of families thereby promoting children's rights is not at all achieved or it is less achieved. From this data we can say that strengthening family and community assets and capacities thereby promoting children's right is not achieved.

v. Family understanding, attitude and skill

The survey has items that asked about the family's understanding on child right and child protection, on development of positive attitude, on the livelihood skill training and the contribution of these changes in reducing child labor exploitation and proactive parenting.

Table 6: Family Understanding, Attitude and Skill

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	In this community families and communities have an improved understanding of child rights	19	53	20	6
2	In this community families have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection	14	45	34	7
3	Adequate number of families have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation	65	26	7	2
4	Parents/caretakers proactive parenting skills that involve children in decision making is increased	30	54	12	2
5	Since the social awareness of families is enhanced, there is enhanced protection and prevention of children from exploitation	47	39	12	2

6	In this community communities have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children	31	51	17	1
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Overall, 86-59% of the participants rated the understanding, attitude and skills of families is less achieved or not at all achieved. But compared to other categories this intervention seems better achieved. For example, positive attitude among family is rated to be well achieved (34%) or fully achieved (7%) making it a 41% good achievement. Similarly 26% of participants rated family understanding of child rights to be well achieved (20%) or fully achieved (6%).

vi. Community understanding, attitude and skill

Under this theme knowledge, attitude and skill (KAP) of the community related to child right and protection is assessed. The four items here include improvement in the community’s understanding of child rights and the needs of vulnerable children, development of positive attitude among the community related to child protection and provision of livelihood skill training for community which in turn are deemed essentials to reducing prevalence of child labor exploitation in the respective localities.

Table 7: Community understanding, attitude and skill

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	Members of this community have an improved understanding of child rights	17	56	21	6
2	Members of this community have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection	17	46	6	6
3	Adequate number of community members have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation	62	27	10	1

4	In this community communities have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children	31	51	17	1
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Participants were asked to rate if members of their community have an improved understanding of child rights. The majority of the participants (56%) reported that improving understanding of the community on child rights is less achieved, while 17% reported it is not at all achieved, 21% reported it is well achieved and 6% reported as it is fully achieved. It was also asked if communities have developed more positive attitude towards child protection. The majority of the participants (46%) reported as this is less achieved, 17% well achieved, 6% not at all achieved and 6% fully achieved. It can be seen that there is low level of improved community understanding and attitude in child rights. Similarly, it was asked if communities have improved understanding on the need of vulnerable children. Here 51% reported it is less achieved, 31% not at all achieved, 17% well achieved and 1% fully achieved. This shows that communities in have less understanding on the need of vulnerable children.

Whether skills training to improve livelihood of communities was provided thereby reducing child labor exploitation adequate number of families have received was asked. This is reported as not at all achieved by 62% of the participants, whereas 27% reported less achieved, 10% well achieved and 1% fully achieved. Comparatively understanding seems better achieved compared to attitude and skill which is logical as attitude and skill are higher outcomes compared to awareness and understanding.

vii. Improved Awareness

Under this theme improved awareness of families and communities concerning need of children, child protection and risk of child labor exploitation is presented.

Table 8: Family and community awareness on gender norms and risk of child labour exploitation

Six items were classified under this theme. The items explored the awareness of family and community members on gender related norms contributing to child labour exploitation.

SN	Status of family and community awareness on norms harming protection	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved	Well achieved	Fully achieved %
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			%	%	
1	Families are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour	23	39	27	8
2	Communities are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour	16	38	35	10
3	Families are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.	17	49	28	5
4	Communities are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.	16	49	27	7
5	In my area sufficient number of families have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation	36	42	16	4
6	In my area sufficient number of community members have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation	37	44	17	2

Participants rated these six items as less achieved ranging from maximum 81% for awareness education given to families and communities to 54% for community awareness of gender related risks.

In sum it seems that awareness on gender related factors seems better achieved compared to other themes. The percentages show that more than a third (34-45%) of the participants rated the awareness to be well achieved or fully achieved. This seems logical as more gender awareness trainings were being provided by various stakeholders.

viii. Child reintegration

This last category assessed the participants judgement on the rate of child reintegration in each site in terms of number of reintegrated children and the reconnection children made

Table 9: Child Reintegration

SN	Item	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
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1	Significant number of victim children are reintegrated with families and the community in my neighborhood	39	51	7	2
2	Victim/vulnerable children in my area are now well reconnecting with their families and peers and they are rebuilding their social networks	30	56	12	2

As can be observed from the table majority of the participants 90 (%) reported that reintegration of children with their families is either less achieved or not at all achieved. In addition to reintegration 86% of the participants said reconnection of returned children is not at all achieved or is less achieved. reconnected at all or are less connected

3.2.2. Inferential statistics

Under this section mean differences across selected groups is conducted. Thus, ANOVA was run to test if there is mean difference three attributes (family status, employment type and geographic area. On top of this to test if there is gender in mean score on the total mean of the survey scale T-test was run. The findings are presented from table 10-12.

Table 10: Summary of ANOVA for Total Scale by Group

Variables	N	M	SD	F	Sig.
Family of at-risk children	31	67.22	16.23	13.92	.000
Family of victim children	24	56.83	14.81		
Community member	27	80.51	17.01		
Total	82	68.56	18.49		

A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was computed to check if there is a difference between status of participant families, namely families of children at risk of child labor exploitation, families of victim children and community members. Statistically significant difference is observed on these three groups in terms of rating the interventions and efforts done to combat child

labor exploitation $F(2, 79) = 13.92, p < .000$). Community members rate the situation as it is better ($M=80.51$) than families of at-risk children ($M=67.22$) and families of victim children (56.83).

Table 11: Summary of ANOVA for Total Scale by Employment Type

Variables	N	M	SD	F	Sig.
Government	7	66.71	17.60	4.52	.001
Private company employee	16	81.43	18.05		
Daily labor	23	58.95	14.71		
Small business	9	68.88	20.70		
Don't have job	19	74.36	17.3		
Farming	8	57.87	11.74		
Total	82	68.56	18.49		

Similarly, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was computed to check if there is a difference between the six categories of employment status, meaning government, private company employee, daily labor, small business, don't have job and farming on total scale of intervention on child labor exploitation. The analysis revealed significant difference between the employment status on the total scale, $F(5, 76) = 4.52, p < .001$. Private company employees reported better protection and farming and daily laborers reported least protection and effort to combat child labour exploitation. The mean for those who do not have job is the second high and we may wonder as this is against our expectation. One possible explanation is that those who have not job even if they might be in dire economic problem, they are more likely to be at home enabling them to better protect their children. On the other hand, daily laborers and farmers will go for work and their children will be less protected.

Table 12. Summary of ANOVA for Total Scale by Geographical Area

Variables	N	M	SD	F	Sig.
Addis Ababa	32	77.06	20.27	8.465	.000
Hadiya	21	68.61	17.92		
Wolayita	29	59.13	11.39		
Total	82	68.56	18.49		

ANOVA is also conducted to see if there is a difference between participants in the study areas (Addis Ababa, Hadiya and Wolayita). Statistically significant difference was observed between these areas, $F(2, 79) = 8.46, p < .000$. It seems the intervention is better in Addis Ababa ($M=77.06$) than other areas (Wolaita $M=59.13$, Hadiya $M=68.61$). T-test was computed to see if there is statistically significant difference between the two genders in rating of status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation. No statistically significant difference is found on the total scale of men and women participants $t(80) = 1.299, p = .50$ (mean= 70.46, $SD=18.48$ for female and mean=64.89, $SD=18.29$ for male officers).

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusions

The situation of child labor exploitation in the studied sites is too grave and thus child labour exploitation is becoming the norm than the exception.

11. There are improvements in awareness and understanding level of families and communities related to the situation of child labor exploitation. But practical changes in child labor exploitation is not abated as the main driving forces remained unabated. So, lack of awareness was not a major contributor to child labor exploitation. Rather the abject poverty, established norms and lack of alternatives are the key contributors to child labor exploitation. Families of victim children articulated that they do not want to give their children for labor if they have the means to support their life. The quantitative data shows this improvement in which 41% of participants rated the awareness either well achieved or fully achieved.
12. Despite the prevailing huge problem there are improvements in sending children to school. But these efforts are not sufficient enough to counter the challenge.
13. The existing community assets both tangible and intangible are not built and are not well used to combat child labor exploitation.
14. Regarding norms there is mixed finding in that the long-standing custom of pride/dignity in communities is contributing in making families refrain from abuse. However, their limited capacity is forcing them to consider sending their children. As a result, it seems that families are experiencing moral dilemma between exposing their children to labor

exploitation versus meeting survival needs by diversifying income by letting their children be employed somewhere. The findings also show that that family is both the exploiter and the one facing the guilt and shame of exploiting their own children. Amidst this the quantitative findings show significant improvement in terms of gender awareness where 45% of participants judged that community awareness of gender related risk on children is well or fully achieved. Similarly, 35% of participants rated that families awareness on the gender related risk is fully or well achieved.

15. Despite the abject poverty some families are resilient enough to work hard and support their children's education and preventing them from child labor exploitation.
16. It was also found that people are not able to speak against child labor in the level expected because they themselves are engaged in sending their children for labor work and they are exploiting them at home. There is an Amharic saying which captures this feeling “ቂጡ ላይ ቁስል ያለበት ወሻ እንደልቡ አይቀመጥም” which can roughly be translated as: “a dog which has a wound on its buttock cannot sit properly”.
17. Currently the norm of silence and unfair competition among families in getting remitted money from children working abroad or in a remote locality is exposing more children to child labour exploitation.
18. From existing frameworks safety net and school feeding seem to be working better. But the support from the safety net is not sufficient. There is also tendency of engaging in similar small business which leads to too much competition and lack of diversification.
19. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed that there is significant difference among studied groups where comparatively community members) have higher mean (80.5) compared to 67.2 for families of at risk children and the mean for families of victim children is the list (56.85).
20. The ANOVA also showed that there is difference across employment status whereby those employed in private business scored the highest showing perceived better achievement in combating child labor exploitation. On the contrary daily laborers and farmers reported the least protection.
21. Finally, the ANOVA also revealed that participants from Addis Ababa perceive better achievement related to combating child labor compared to participants from Wolaita and Hadiya.

4.2. Recommendations (under construction)

1. As the situation of child labor exploitation is too grave and rampant current interventions should focus on sites that are most affected for a maximal outcome. In Addis Ababa Kolfe Sub city Zenebe Work area where the interview is carried out there are so many young girls engaged in survival sex work which need to be supported to engage in a dignified job. At Addis Ketema sub city (Sebategna near Mekato) there are too many young women and families exposed to labor and sexual exploitation.
2. Woord en Daad's focus should be on practical skills like provision of short-term trainings that help to generate income than awareness and attitude.
3. Although there are improvements in understanding gender related factors contributing to child labour exploitation the general norm of child labor exploitations is considered normal and hence combatting this norm is vital by using community leaders.
4. Woord en Daad has to be picky in that it should support those family of victims or family of at-risk children who are already doing their level best to support their children. Doing so reduces the cost of projects and it encourages people to take their own initiatives if they are to be supported by the project.
5. Woord en Daad need to work closely with existing efforts and programmes that have contributed to the reduction of child labour exploitation such as safety net programs and school feeding programmes.
6. There are communities that are more exposed where child labor exploitation is the norm than the exception. Woord en Daad may focus on localities that are most exposed for example Kolfe Subcity (around Zenebe Work) and Addis Ketema (around Sebategna) where many young people particularly girls are exposed to labor sexual exploitation. The same may apply to other sites.

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Annex I

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern

Africa (OSSREA)

Interview Guide

I. Purpose of the Study

Dear Participant: This study is being carried out to serve as baseline for the intervention to Combat Modern Slavery (CMS) by breaking the chains of exploitive child labour. The project is designed by Woord en Daad which is to be implemented is collaborating with four local NGOs: Digital Opportunity Trust, Hope for Justice, Hiwot integrated Development Organization and Justice for All. OSSREA is partnering as research organization. As community leader it is assumed that you can give relevant information to the objectives of the baseline study which is three-fold. First identifying factors determining a child friendly environment to establish baseline situation for the target group in the project region, second mapping existing family strengthening efforts aimed at combating exploitative child labor and third assessing the community-based interventions efforts being carried out to combat modern slavery particularly exploitative child labor. Thus, your genuine response is vital in making the study's outcomes meaningful.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

II. Background information

Participant code-----

Status:

Family of at-risk children-----

Family of victim child-----

Location

Region _____

Zone _____

Woreda/city _____

Kebele _____

Demographic Information

Age-----

Sex-----

Marital Status-----

Number of Children-----

Occupation-----
Interview language: -----
Interviewer: -----
Transcriber/Translator -----
Date of Interview: -----
Start time: -----End time: -----

III. Substantive Questions

Based on your observation of the capacity building (strengthening assets, norms and income generation) activities for families by different actors (government, INGO, NGO, CBO...etc) to combat modern slavery in the form of child labor exploitation reflect on the following questions related to the activities in preventing and protecting child labor exploitation.

1. What family assets are contributing to combat child labour exploitation in the study sites?
2. What family strengths are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in the study sites?
3. What community assets are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in this area?
4. What community strengths are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in the study area?
5. How are community norms facilitating efforts in combatting exploitive child labor? What discriminatory norms are becoming impediments in this regard?
6. How are community norms impeding efforts in combatting exploitive child labor?
7. What family and community activities are enhancing and protecting child safety and preventing child labour exploitation?
8. What are the outcomes achieved in terms of combating child slavery or promotion of child rights as a result of building family assets and strengths?
9. Can you describe an exemplary change in child labour exploitation as a result of implementation of family or community-based interventions in this area?
10. Can you describe the family asset building activity implemented which has contributed to enhance child friendly environment?
11. Would you please describe sample family and community capacity building efforts which contributed to enhanced child friendly environment? How have they contributed?

12. How do you describe the state of reintegration of children with families, peers and community members? How are they rebuilding their social networks?
13. Do you think families and communities developed more positive attitude towards child protection and the actors engaged on child protection? Describe the manifestations of positive attitude?
14. Do you think interventions so far have improved families and communities' access to finance that helped to improve their income generating activities? Have they got better livelihood opportunities? Are their efforts in building their job-related skills? Give examples for each.
15. Do you think families and communities in your locality have an improved understanding of the rights of children and the needs of vulnerable children? Can you give examples?
16. Do you think families and communities in your locality are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children in to child labour?
17. Do community members in your locality speak out against exploitative child labor exploitation and work to promote educational activities to raise awareness on child labor exploitation?
18. How are families and community members reached through education about the risks of child labor exploitation?
19. Do you think families and communities are active working with the formal child protection system thereby contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor?
20. What are the contributions of cooperatives (local community structures like IDIR, Ekub, Mahiber...etc) in reducing child labor in your community? Give examples
21. What future family and community asset and capacity building do you recommend to reduce child labor exploitation and enhance safe environment for children? Thank you

Thank you again for your time and ideas

Annex II

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

Questionnaire

I. Purpose of the Study

Dear Participant: This study is being carried out to serve as baseline for the intervention to Combat Modern Slavery (CMS) by breaking the chains of exploitive child labour. The project is designed by Woord en Daad which is to be implemented is collaborating with four local NGOs: Digital Opportunity Trust, Hope for Justice, Hiwot integrated Development Organization and Justice for All. OSSREA is partnering as research organization. As a family of at risk or victim children or as community member living in this area it is assumed that you can give relevant information to the objectives of the baseline study which is three-fold. First identifying factors determining a child friendly environment to establish baseline situation for the target group in the project region, second mapping existing family strengthening efforts aimed at combating exploitive child labor and third assessing the community-based interventions efforts being carried out to combat modern slavery particularly exploitive child labor. Thus, your genuine response is vital in making the study's outcomes meaningful.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

II. Background information

Participant code-----

Status:

Family of at-risk children-----

Family of victim child-----

Community member-----

Location

Region _____

Zone _____

Woreda/city _____

Kebele _____

Demographic Information

Age-----

Sex-----

Marital Status-----

Number of Children-----

Occupation-----

Start time: -----End time: -----

III. Substantive Questions

Based on your observation of the capacity building (strengthening assets, norms and income generation) activities for families by different actors (government, INGO, NGO, CBO...etc) to combat modern slavery in the form of child labor exploitation how do you evaluate the following statements related to the status of prevention and protection of child labor exploitation.

1= Not at all achieved 2= Less Achieved 3= well achieved 4= Fully achieved

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	1	2	3	4
1.	Since economic capacity of families is built by interventions children are prevented from abuse and exploitation				
2.	Since the social awareness of families is enhanced, there is enhanced protection and prevention of children from exploitation				
3.	As a result of the interventions by actors on families child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood				
4.	As a result of the interventions by actors on the community child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood				
5.	Since families assets strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level				
6.	Since communities' assets strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level				
7.	Interventions have helped families to join networks and collaborate to combat child labour exploitation.				
8.	Sufficient number of vulnerable families economic and social capital is built				
9.	In this neighborhood many children are prevented from labor exploitation				
10.	In this community families and communities have an improved understanding of child rights				
11.	Members of this community have an improved understanding of child rights				

12.	In this community families have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection				
13.	Members of this community have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection				
14.	As a result of such interventions families and households' access to finance and income generating activities has improved				
15.	Adequate number of families have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation				
16.	Adequate number of community members have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation				
17.	Parents/caretakers proactive parenting skills that involve children in decision making is increased				
18.	Number and percentage of family that join Child Protection Groups has increased				
19.	Number and percentage of community members that join Child Protection Groups has increased				
20.	In this community families have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children				
21.	In this community communities have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children				
22.	Significant number of victim children are reintegrated with families and the community in my neighborhood				
23.	Families are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour				
24.	Communities are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour				
25.	Families in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor				
26.	Communities in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor				
27.	Families are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.				

28.	Communities are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.				
29.	Families are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.				
30.	Communities are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.				
31.	Communities speak out against exploitative child labor and promote educational activities to raise awareness				
32.	Significant number and percentage of families/community members have demonstrated an increase in their understanding of child protection issues, and the need to combat modern day slavery and trafficking				
33.	In my community the number of families and neighborhood members promoting child rights by working with the formal child protection system (with GO, CSO, NGO) has increased				
34.	Victim/vulnerable children in my area are now well reconnecting with their families and peers and they are rebuilding their social networks				
35.	In my area sufficient number of families have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation				
36.	In my area sufficient number of community members have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation				
37.	Cooperatives in my community are contributing adequate role in reducing child labor				

Annex IV

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

FGD Guide with Community Leaders

I. Purpose of the Study

Dear Participant: This study is being carried out to serve as baseline for the intervention to Combat Modern Slavery (CMS) by breaking the chains of exploitive child labour. The project is designed by Woord en Daad which is to be implemented is collaborating with four local NGOs: Digital Opportunity Trust, Hope for Justice, Hiwot integrated Development Organization and Justice for All. OSSREA is partnering as research organization. As community leader it is assumed that you can give relevant information to the objectives of the baseline study which is three-fold. First identifying factors determining a child friendly environment to establish baseline situation for the target group in the project region, second mapping existing family strengthening efforts aimed at combating exploitative child labor and third assessing the community-based interventions efforts being carried out to combat modern slavery particularly exploitative child labor. Thus, your genuine response is vital in making the study's outcomes meaningful.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

II. Demographic Information

Location

Region _____ Zone _____ Woreda _____ Kebele _____

Date of discussion (DD/MM/YY E.C): _____/_____/2014 EC

Facilitator, Note Taker and Audio File

Name of facilitator _____ Sign _____

Name of note taker _____ Sign _____

ID No of audio recorder _____ File name of audio record _____

Administer verbal consent process individually (ask oral consent)

Discussants' background information:

Code	Age	Educational status (completed years)	Marital Status	Family size	Occupation	Role in the community
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

III. Substantive Questions

Based on your observation of the activities so far to combat modern slavery in the form of child labor by different actors how do you evaluate the current state of the phenomenon?

1. What family assets are contributing to combat child labour exploitation in the study sites?
2. What family strengths are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in the study sites?
3. What community assets are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in this area?
4. What community strengths are contributing in combating child labour exploitation in the study area?
5. How are community norms facilitating efforts in combatting exploitive child labor
6. How are community norms impeding efforts in combatting exploitive child labor
7. What family and community activities are enhancing and protecting child safety and preventing child labour exploitation?
8. What are the outcomes achieved in terms of combating child slavery as a result of building family assets and strengths?
9. Can you describe an exemplary change in child labour exploitation as a result of implementation of family or community-based interventions in this area?
10. Can you describe the family asset building activity implemented which has contributed to enhance child friendly environment?
11. Would you please describe sample family and community capacity building efforts which contributed to enhanced child friendly environment? How have they contributed?
12. What future family and community asset and capacity building do you recommend to reduce child labor exploitation and enhance safe environment for children?

Thank you again!!

Annex IV

Percentage of all Items

SN	Status of protection of children exposed to labour exploitation	Not at all achieved %	Less Achieved %	Well achieved %	Fully achieved %
1	Since economic capacity of families is built by interventions children are prevented from abuse and exploitation	61	34	5	0
2	Since the social awareness of families is enhanced, there is enhanced protection and prevention of children from exploitation	47	49	12	2
3	As a result of the interventions by actors on families child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood	32	51	13	4
4	As a result of the interventions by actors on the community child abuse has reduced in my neighborhood	37	44	17	2
5	Since families assets strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level	56	32	10	0
6	Since communities' assets strengthened there is better prevention of child labor exploitation in households and at neighborhood level	54	36	9	0
7	Interventions have helped families to join networks and collaborate to combat child labour exploitation.	44	42	11	1
8	Sufficient number of vulnerable families economic and social capital is built	54	32	9	2
9	In this neighborhood many children are prevented from labor exploitation	28	51	15	1
10	In this community families and communities have an improved understanding of child rights	19	53	20	6
11	Members of this community have an improved understanding of child rights	17	56	21	6
12	In this community families have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection	14	45	34	7
13	Members of this community have developed a more positive attitude towards child protection	17	46	6	6

14	As a result of such interventions families and households' access to finance and income generating activities has improved	56	35	7	2
15	Adequate number of families have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation	65	26	7	2
16	Adequate number of community members have received skills training to improve their livelihood thereby reducing child labor exploitation	62	27	10	1
17	Parents/caretakers proactive parenting skills that involve children in decision making is increased	30	54	12	2
18	Number and percentage of family that join Child Protection Groups has increased	37	49	13	1
19	Number and percentage of community members that join Child Protection Groups has increased	38	48	13	1
20	In this community families have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children	27	51	20	2
21	In this community communities have improved their understanding on the needs of vulnerable children	31	51	17	1
22	Significant number of victim children are reintegrated with families and the community in my neighborhood	39	51	7	2
23	Families are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour	23	39	27	8
24	Communities are aware of gender-related risks of recruitment of children into child labour	16	38	35	10
25	Families in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor	25	54	17	2
26	Communities in this neighborhood are active working with the formal child protection system in which they are contributing in breaking the chains of exploitive child labor	29	52	17	2
27	Families are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.	17	49	28	5
28	Communities are aware of discriminatory gender norms that may increase the risk of child labor exploitation.	16	49	27	7
29	Families are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.	54	35	10	0

30	Communities are strengthened in capacities and assets thereby promoting children's rights.	57	39	3	1
31	Communities speak out against exploitative child labor and promote educational activities to raise awareness	30	52	18	0
32	Significant number and percentage of families/community members have demonstrated an increase in their understanding of child protection issues, and the need to combat modern day slavery and trafficking	23	53	20	4
33	In my community the number of families and neighborhood members promoting child rights by working with the formal child protection system (with GO, CSO, NGO) has increased	21	56	17	6
34	Victim/vulnerable children in my area are now well reconnecting with their families and peers and they are rebuilding their social networks	30	56	12	2
35	In my area sufficient number of families have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation	36	42	16	4
36	In my area sufficient number of community members have got awareness education on the risks of child labor exploitation	37	44	17	2
37	Cooperatives in my community are contributing adequate role in reducing child labor	55	35	10	0