



# **Survey on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices on Child Protection and Vulnerabilities**

**The Case of Child Labour in Southern and Central Ethiopia**

**Final Report**

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## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BCC	Behaviour Change communication
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
E-FACE	Ethiopian Fighting Against Child Exploitation
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOs	Government Organizations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information Education Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

One of the major contributing factors to the limited child protection mechanisms and increased child vulnerabilities in Ethiopia is the low level of awareness of parents, children themselves and institutions on the subject. Other factors are related to poverty, limited access to education for children, limited institutional capacity to enforce laws and growing demand for cheap labour. Children are vulnerable to child labour and child trafficking. A number of research studies were conducted on this subject, but most of them focus mainly on the causes and consequences of child labour, type of work in which children are employed and duration of work. Very little research is done on the knowledge, attitude and practices surrounding child labour and trafficking. Therefore, this study intends to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people in the targeted communities related to children's vulnerability through the KAP survey.

The main objective of this study is to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning child protection vulnerabilities, especially in child labour. The specific objectives are to:

- assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning child vulnerabilities, mainly child labour and child trafficking;
- examine the influence of knowledge and attitudes on practices of child labour;
- assess factors aggravating child vulnerabilities;
- provide valuable information on the appropriateness of interventions and approaches to raise awareness and changing KAP to better protect the children; and
- recommend strategies that focus on changing knowledge, attitudes and behaviours.

The research outputs are expected to contribute to providing valuable information that will serve as an input to assess the appropriateness of project interventions. It is also expected to contribute to increase the national knowledge base on KAP on child vulnerabilities. The findings of the KAP survey are also expected to serve as an input to the production of the radio serial drama, which ultimately aims at increasing knowledge and bring about positive changes in attitudes and behaviours related to child labour.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in 14 selected Woredas: five Woredas in Gamo Gofa Zone of SNNPR (Chencha, Dita, Arbaminch Zuria, Arbaminch Town and Western Abaya); four Woredas in Wolaita Zone of SNNPR (Sodo Zuria, Sodo Town, Damot Gale and Humbo); and five Woredas in Gulele Sub- City of Addis Ababa (Woreda 1,2,3,5, and 6) where a large number of children are engaged in the traditional weaving sector. A total of 23 Kebeles were selected for the survey (14 urban and 9 rural).

The approach adopted for KAP data collection involves two methods: quantitative data collection and qualitative assessments. In the quantitative KAP data collection, a structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of people in the targeted communities on issues related to child vulnerabilities.

The qualitative assessment was also implemented using in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. This was to solicit detailed information on community perceptions of child labour, child vulnerabilities and other relationships and individual experiences.

The research team administered both quantitative and qualitative survey tools. For each approach, different data collection instruments were developed and used. These data collection instruments include: household survey questionnaires, key informant interview checklists, focus group discussion guides, and case story checklists.

A sample size of 1,330 households was estimated for the KAP survey. The estimated sample was distributed equally across the three zones and the Woredas, and finally the assigned quota for each Woreda was further distributed to the 23 Kebeles (14 urban and 9 rural). Data were collected from 1,326 households (99.7% of the planned number). There were 380 sample households from four Woredas of Wolaita zone, 473 households from five Woredas of Gamo Gofa zone, and 473 households were from five Woredas of Gulele Sub City.

Data entry was conducted with CSPro software and data were exported and analysed using SPSS version 20. Basic analysis tools such as univariate and bivariate tables were produced. For most results, percentage analyses were utilized.

## **RESULTS OF THE KAP SURVEY**

### **Socio-demographic characteristics of the surveyed households**

- About three quarters (72%) of household heads (73% in Wolaita, 85% in Gamo Gofa, and 59% in Gulele) were male. Slightly more than one quarter of the households (28%) were female headed (42% in Gulele, 27% in Wolaita, and 15% in Gamo Gofa).
- The mean household size was around six in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones and it is about five persons in Gulele.
- The surveyed households were from the two denominations of Christians (Orthodox and Protestant). Three quarters of the surveyed population in Wolaita were

Protestants and most people in Gulele were Orthodox Christians; In Gamo Gofa 56 percent were Orthodox and 42 percent were Protestants.

- Gamo, Wolaita and Amhara were the three dominant ethnic groups in the surveyed areas and account for over 90 percent of the population.
- The percentage of children aged 5-17 who ever attended formal education was the highest in Gulele (88%), followed by Wolaita (87%) and Gamo Gofa (80%).
- Farming was is the main occupation in Gamo Gofa and Wolaita zones while weaving was the dominant occupation among the surveyed households in Gulele.

### **Background characteristics of the surveyed children**

- A total of 1,326 children (46% male and 54% female) in the age group of 5-17 were interviewed. 189 (14%) of the surveyed children (49% male and 51% female) were found to have been engaged in paid employment at some point in their lives.
- Of the children who had been engaged in labour at some point, 11 percent were aged 5-9, 37 percent were aged 10-14 and 52 percent of them were aged 15-17.
- The study findings revealed that parents' survival is one of the factors contributing to child labour. A quarter of the children (26%) ever employed in labour were orphans (6% double orphan, 7% maternal orphan and 13% paternal orphans), and the percentage of orphaned children who had never been employed was only 16 percent.
- 80 percent of never employed children reported that they were living with their biological parents while the percentage of employed children who live with their biological parents was only 38 percent.
- Overall, 80 percent of the child respondents were non-migrants, and 20 percent reported that they were migrants from other areas.
- The proportion of female migrants was much higher than males (38% male and 62% female) indicating that migration is higher among young females than their male counterparts.
- Nearly all the non-migrant children (95%) were attending schools at the time of the survey, while the percentage of migrant children who were attending school was only 22 percent. This result indicates that there is a correlation between migration and children's education.
- Over one quarter (28%) of the children surveyed in Gulele Sub City of Addis Ababa were migrants. In Wolaita and Gamo Gofa the percentages of migrant children were 18% and 15% respectively. Prior to coming to their current place of residence, 86 percent of the children were living in rural areas.

- More than three quarters of the children (77%) were accompanied by their parents and relatives when they came to their current place of residence (35% accompanied by their parents and 42% accompanied by their relatives); and 12 percent came to the current location by their own. Upon their arrival, the majority of the migrant children met their relatives (69%) and their employers (11%).

### **Knowledge on Child Labour**

- Of the total 1,326 surveyed parents, 48 percent reported they have ever heard about a child engaged in work for money. In Gamo Gofa zones, the proportion of parents who heard of a child working for money is higher than in other study zones.
- Almost half (48%) of the interviewed children know someone of the same age working for money. One in five children saw a child being trafficked and sent to some sort of labour. More children in rural areas (46%) than urban areas (37%) know/have seen a child of the same age working in some sort of labour.
- Nearly half (48%) of the parents in the study areas know where one can easily engage a child in labour. The sites they mentioned were rural villages (67%) and towns (25%). Six percent of respondents said one could engage in child labour anywhere and 2 percent were unsure.
- 12% of the parents surveyed have ever engaged a child with payment. The incidence is higher in Gamo Gofa where 16 percent of the parents had engaged a child in labour.
- More parents in urban areas than rural areas have heard about a child working for money. Almost the same percentage of parents from urban and rural areas reported that they had ever seen a child working for money in their community.
- More than 90% of the parents mentioned poverty as the major factor for a child to start working at an early age. Death of parents and lack of proper parenting were also identified by the respondents as major factors contributing to child labour.
- Eight out of ten parents crudely know that there are laws and regulations that protect the rights of children and protect them from labour exploitation. Almost all the interviewed key informants also mentioned the existence of relevant and workable policies and legal framework for the protection of child labour.
- The survey findings revealed that 64 percent of the parents mentioned that they heard messages/information related to child labour. Radio (88%), television (70%) and religious leaders were the major sources of information.
- Unlike the parents only 39 percent of the surveyed children reported that they had heard of some messages/information on child labour and related issues. Of the children who have heard messages on child labour, the reported major sources of the messages were radio (83%) and television (72%); teachers were a source of information for nearly half of the children.

- In urban areas, radio, television and peers/friends were the three main sources of information/messages on child labour with 93 percent, 82 percent and 35 percent respectively. But, in rural areas, radio and community and religious leaders were reported to be major source of messages/information related to child labour for parents.
- Radio and television were reported by children in urban areas as important sources of information (87% and 82% respectively). In rural areas, children got the messages mostly from radio and schools/teachers.

### **Attitudes/perceptions on Child Labour**

- Nearly a third (29%) of the parent respondents believed that it would be good for children to start work at early ages; 64 percent believed that children have to work for free for their parents and /or relatives.
- Almost nine out of ten parents agreed on the issue that government should protect children from labour exploitation and adopt laws that punish individuals employing children beyond their age; one quarter (25%) agreed and three quarters (73%) disagreed with the view that children should have to work anywhere and in any type of work if parents have no money to afford their needs.
- Only one quarter of the children respondents (24%) agreed that children can work if the children themselves have no money.
- One third (34%) of the child respondents agreed and 62 percent disagreed on the opinion that “Children can work for payment if their parents have no money.”
- 44 percent of the surveyed children agreed that children should be involved in all domestic work, but only 4 percent of the children agreed that any type of work is appropriate for children regardless of their age.
- One fifth (20%) of the respondent children agreed and 76 percent disagreed with the idea that “as long as children are paid they should be left to work outside home.” Similarly, 19 percent agreed and 77 percent disagreed with the idea that “so long as it is to benefit the family, children should be allowed to do any kind of work”.

### **Practices/incidence of child labour**

- The average age of children when they begin working in labour is found to be 11 years. Children in Gamo Gofa began working at early ages (10 years) compared to children in Wolaita zone (11 years) and Gulele sub city (12 years).
- Compared to young children, a greater percentage of older children have been engaged in work that involved some sort of payment at some time. 27 percent of the children ages 15-17 had been engaged in labour, whereas the figure was only 6 percent for children under 15 years.

- Of those engaged in labour, three quarters (76%) of the children were engaged in some type of household chores. Of the children ages 5-9 years, two thirds (66%) do housekeeping activities. The figure increased to 76 percent for children aged 10-14 years and 84 percent for children over 14 years.
- Children who had attended school before were less likely to be engaged in child labour compared to those who have never attended (12% vs. 27% respectively), which indicates that providing educational opportunities to children may reduce the incidence of child labour.
- Of the currently employed children, nearly one third (28%) were working in the traditional weaving industry; 22 percent of the children were employed in domestic work. One fifth of children were reported to be working on the farm or other related activities.
- The majority (61%) of the employed children in Wolaita zone and Gulele sub city received cash payments. Others received in-kind payments including paying children's school fees (21.5%), food (3.8%) and clothing (2.5%). Only a small percentage of working children in Gamo Gofa zone were paid in cash for the work they were engaged in.
- Regarding the working hours, more than one third (38%) of the child respondents reported that they worked 9 hours or more per day without rest. The situation is more severe in Gamo Gofa where more than half of the working children reported working long hours.

### **Vulnerability of children engaged in labour**

- Beating/torturing is almost non-existent in Gulele sub-city. In Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones, 15 percent and 36 percent of children respectively who had ever been engaged in labour had been beaten/tortured during their employment.
- One in twenty children who had ever been engaged in labour in Addis Ababa reported that they were locked away without food and water for long periods of time. There is no evidence that children were locked without food and water in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones.
- According to the data obtained from the survey, nearly one fifth (19%) of children who had ever been engaged in Wolaita worked in places of extreme heat (mostly in assisting blacksmiths). The corresponding proportions for Gamo Gofa and Gulele Sub-City are 15 percent and 21 percent respectively.
- 15 percent of children in Wolaita, 4 percent of children in Gamo Gofa and 5 percent of children in Gulele were reported to have been working in very cold places.
- 26 percent of children in Wolaita, 20 percent in Gamo Gofa and 27 percent in Gulele Sub-City work in places where they are exposed to hazards.

- About three percent of children in Gulele reported to have sustained an eye injury/sight problem at the work place; one in ten children in Wolaita and 9 percent of children in Gulele reported that they were wounded on some part of the body at the work place.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Short-term

In order to reduce the vulnerabilities of children migrating for work, one has to focus on both preventing future hazardous child labour and protecting children who are already victims. On-going programs need to be strengthened and new ones should be designed and implemented to improve the situation of the victims of child labour. These include programs and projects focussing on changing the knowledge and attitudes of the communities on child labour related issues and provision of basic services to the children.

#### Awareness creation

- More effort needs to be made to prevent children from entering child labour. All actors should prioritize and implement interventions to educate and sensitize people about the consequences of child labour. Advocacy campaigns and sensitization programmes should be designed based on the ratified international, regional and national conventions and laws. These should be implemented in a very coordinated and cost effective manner by all concerned bodies including GOs, NGOs, CBOs, POs, and FBOs through community level mass media, schools, and awareness creation workshops and seminars.
- Communities should be reached with more IEC/BCC strategies to increase awareness and knowledge about child labour so as to tackle the misconceptions surrounding it and to increase knowledge and change the attitude and behaviour of the parents by utilizing the services of religious leaders, community leaders and peers as change agents. The advantage of these groups of people is that the communication is face-to-face and whatever questions and queries parents and children may have on child labour can get immediate responses. Moreover such face-to-face communication gives sufficient time for people to discuss certain issues which may need further elaboration and clarification.
- Raising awareness among parents and the community at the source areas is vital to change misconceptions around child migration. It is commendable to make continuous and sustainable public information campaigns at the source and destination areas using diverse strategies on unsafe migration, child trafficking and worst forms of child labour. Organizations involved in averting unsafe child migration and child trafficking need to work in collaboration with local mass media to increase reporting and awareness of the public on the issue.

#### Services

- The elimination of child labour and the provision of full-time formal education are inseparably linked. Services should be intended to mitigate child labour while children are with their families, schools or communities. The focus of attention must be to actively integrate and retain all ‘out of school’ children into formal education systems. Children have the right to education at least until the age they are allowed to work, which is 14. In addition, efforts must be made to remove all barriers to local schools as well as ensuring the necessary financial and infrastructural support for the provision of quality education.
- There are many child domestic workers who pay for school tuition from their modest salaries. Apart from being discouraged by their employer, financial constraints discourage child workers from going to school. Therefore, strategies should be designed to mobilize support to encourage children to obtain free education in evening schools.
- There are many children employed who are abused physically, emotionally and sexually by their employers but don’t know where they can get social, psychological and legal support. Therefore, strategies and mechanisms should be devised and should be in practice to raise children’s awareness on how to use the available services.

### **Medium-term**

Efforts should be made to build the capacities of institutions, parents and communities as a whole to work towards elimination of child labour in a coordinated manner.

- There is a need to establish and strengthen the existing institutional capacity and networking among relevant government offices, CBOs, NGOs, youth groups in schools and the community to report any cases of child labour and to assure appropriate actions to be taken on a timely basis.
- Enforcing legislation on child labour requires the institutional capacity of concerned government agencies particularly the justice sector. Hence, assessing the capacity limitations of the organizations and building the capacity of the law enforcement and judicial bodies, and updating them on the relevant international conventions is of paramount importance to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of enforcement. There is a need to strengthen the human resource capacity and record keeping system of the courts, police, and by providing refresher trainings on issues of child rights, unsafe migration, child trafficking, and worst forms of child labour.
- In collaboration with pertinent government structures, a reliable system of information on child labour should be created at Woreda and Kebele levels to gather information about child labourers. In this regard, a viable and functional system must be created for reporting cases of the worst forms of child labour amongst child workers in each community.
- Children should be supported with information and skills through training about their rights. They should also be empowered to claim their rights. In this regard, teachers should be trained and empowered to talk to students and to liaise with



student leadership to address concerns of young people in relation to child labour. Trained children can educate their family members and neighbours; teachers can reach children in school and other teachers; and community and religious leaders could sensitize their followers and the wider community. By doing so, it is possible to bring about wider impact in the protection of children from labour exploitation.

- Conduct further research on how to influence negative actors, such as traffickers and brokers, to make them part of the solution to the problem.

## **Long-term**

In order to successfully mitigate child labour, one must focus on prevention. Efforts should be made to address livelihood and other crosscutting issues in order to sustainably respond to the prevention of child labour.

### **Livelihood improvement**

- The family's contribution to ensuring a good and safe childhood for their children is of the utmost importance. Therefore, families and communities at large must be made to understand and play their roles in upbringing and supporting their own children as well as protecting them from abuse and exploitation. The family must be involved and enabled to understand and effectively play their roles in childhood development. Given that poverty is one of the critical challenges families face in the upbringing of children, complementary efforts to strengthen the family's socio-economic capacity to be able to play their roles would yield positive results.

### **Other areas of concern**

- Other long term strategies might include provision of birth certificates to all children so as to be able to monitor education attendance of all children under 14; integration of child rights issues as a cross-cutting issue in all development activities of government institutions and NGO welfare activities; and strengthening family planning services in the intervention areas.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, child labour is part of the structure of the formal and informal economy. Many types of work are done by children including agricultural work, domestic service, home-based work, work in factories and shops, street selling, mining and quarrying, construction, commercial sexual exploitation, and a wide range of other activities (UNICEF, 2006).

A global report, which was a follow-up to the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work entitled “Accelerating Action against Child Labour,” which was presented to the International Labour Conference, 99th Session, 2010 which indicated that despite the large social reform movement that has been generated around child labour, more than 200 million children worldwide are still in child labour and a staggering 115 million, at least, are subject to its worst forms. With regard to children aged 5-14, the report revealed that the number of children who are economically active is increasing in Sub-Saharan Africa where one in four children aged 5-17 are child labourers, compared to one in eight in the Asia-Pacific and one in ten in Latin America and the Caribbean.

There is no nationwide recent reliable research on the trends or nature of child labour in Ethiopia. However, it is known that child labour has been customary in Ethiopia, and that children have always been part of the economy.

Despite the limitations of obtaining reliable statistical data on the number of children who are in the labour force and exposed to child labour in Ethiopia, the National Child Labour Survey conducted in 2001 shows that the total number of children in the age group of 5-17 was 18,197,783. Out of this figure, nearly 9,483,611 children had been involved in productive activities in different sectors of the economy at the time of the survey. This shows that nearly 52.1% of the total child population in the country is engaged in economic activities.

The ILO Report published in 2013 on “Marking Progress against Child Labour:

Global Estimates and Trends 2000-2012” revealed that changes in the regional distribution of children in child labour, 5-17 years age group between 2008 and 2012 increased from 30.6 percent to 35.1 percent in Sub Sahara Africa while the trend for Asia and the Pacific shows a decline (52.7% in 2008 to 46.2% in 2012).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world and suffers from a long history of socioeconomic and political issues that entrench extreme poverty. As is the case in many aspects of life in the country poverty plays a major role for a growing involvement of children in the labour force which often is characterized by exploitation and denial of basic rights of working children.

In both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia, child labour is attributable to poverty at local and national levels. The National Child Labour Survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA, 2001) provides data on the prevalence of child work in rural and urban areas. The result of the study revealed that 52% of the children were reported to be engaged in productive activities. Girls were mainly engaged in domestic activities while boys were involved in economic activities. The participation rate in economic activities was 62% for boys and 42% for girls. For domestic services, this figure was 22% for boys and 44% for girls. In rural areas, children were more frequently engaged in economic activities than in domestic activities, whereas in urban areas the opposite was true.

Ethiopians Fighting Against Child Exploitation (E-FACE) aims to sustainably reduce the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour. The implementing organizations currently work in five Woredas of Gamo Gofa, four Woredas of Wolaita zones of SNNPR, and five Woredas of Gulele Sub-City in Addis Ababa; focusing mainly in the traditional weaving sector.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are to:

- assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning child labour, child vulnerabilities, and child trafficking;
- examine the extent to which knowledge and attitudes are influencing practices in child labour;
- assess factors aggravating child vulnerabilities;
- provide valuable information on the appropriateness of interventions and approaches to raise awareness and changing KAP to better protect children; and
- recommend strategies that focus on changing knowledge, attitudes and practices.

### **1.3 Significance of the Study**

There have been many research studies undertaken on child labour in developing countries in the last few decades. Most of the research conducted thus far in developing countries focuses on the causes and consequences of child labour, type of work in which children are engaged and duration of work. Very little research has been conducted on the knowledge, attitude and practice aspects. Therefore, this study intends to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices surrounding child labour.

The outputs of this research are expected to provide valuable information to assess the appropriateness of project interventions. It will also increase the national knowledge base on KAP on child vulnerabilities. Further, the findings of the KAP survey will serve as an input to the production of the radio serial drama which ultimately aims at increasing knowledge and bringing about positive changes in attitudes and behaviours on child labour.

### **1.4 Review of Relevant Literature**

#### **1.4.1 Historical Perspectives of Child Labour/Global Perspectives**

There is no universally accepted definition of "child labour." Varying definitions of the term are used by different organizations. "Child" and "childhood" are defined differently by different cultures. A "child" is not necessarily delineated by a fixed age. Social scientists point out that children's abilities and maturities vary so much that defining a child's maturity by calendar age can be misleading (Jo Boyden, et al, 1998).

In some communities age may not be an adequate ground for explaining "childhood." The fulfilment of certain social rites and traditional obligations may well be significant requirements in defining childhood and adulthood. According to Fyfe as cited by Adissu (2008), the integration of children into the socio-economic life of their community may begin so early that the transition from childhood to adulthood may be almost indistinguishable.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines the term "child" as "every human being below the age of eighteen years" (UNCRC, 1989: Article 1). Under ILO Convention No. 138 Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, the minimum age for employment should be "no less than the age of completion of compulsory school and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years" unless a member state has insufficiently developed economic and educational facilities, in which case minimum age for employment may initially be set at 14 (ILO Convention No. 138, 1973). The Convention, however, sets the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 years.

International conventions adopted by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization define "child labour" as some types of work performed by children below age 18. Child labour can cause children to unduly reduce their present economic welfare or their future income earning capabilities, either by shrinking their future external choice sets or by reducing their own future, individual productive capabilities (Jens & Andvig, 2001).

Following its comprehensive research into the issue, the ILO concluded that it was necessary to strengthen existing conventions on child labour. Therefore, Convention No. 182 was developed to focus the international spotlight on the urgency of action to eliminate as a priority, the worst forms of child labour without losing the long-term goal

of the effective elimination of all child labour. Convention 182 defines the worst forms of child labour as:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The Convention requires individual member states to determine which economic activities are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182, 1999).

In 2000, the ILO estimated that 246 million child workers aged 5 to 17 were involved in child labour, of which, 171 million were involved in work that, by its nature, is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health, and moral development. Moreover, some 8.4 million children were engaged in so-called 'unconditional' worst forms of child labour, which include forced and bonded labour. In 2008, the Asian-Pacific region had the largest number of children in employment, 96.4 million, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, other African regions and Latin America and the Caribbean with 58.2 million, 10.7 million and 10 million, respectively.

In Africa the percentage of children involved in child labour is higher than anywhere else in the world. The 2013 ILO report on marking progress against child labour, global estimates and trends in 2000-2012 revealed that Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the

region with the highest incidence of child labour, even though there has been a slight decline (Asia and Pacific 20.4% to 15.5%, Latin America and Caribbean 13.4% to 12.5%, and in Sub Saharan Africa 32.8 to 30.3%).

A large number of 76 countries have been classified as 'extremely risky' in terms of child labour complicity for global companies on the Child Labour Index 2012 as per the recent annual study on human rights violations conducted by UK-based risk analysis firm Maplecroft. The Child labour Index 2012 evaluated the frequency and severity of reported child labour incidents in 197 countries. Maplecroft attributes the increase in global child labour to the economic downturn and the worsening global human security situation that has increased the number of internally displaced children and refugees who are most vulnerable to economic and labour exploitation. The countries topping the Index as worst performers are: Myanmar (1), North Korea (2), Somalia (3), Sudan (4), DR Congo (5), Zimbabwe (6), Afghanistan (7), Burundi (8), Pakistan (9) and Ethiopia (10).

Factors which accentuate child labour are predominant in Sub Saharan Africa as compared to other regions. In Africa it was estimated that there were 205,319,000 children age 5-14 years in 2008 and 28.4 percent of them were child labourers. The available figures could be deficient because of the likelihood of high under-reporting since employment of children is generally prohibited by law in many countries. It was estimated that the incidence rate of child labour in the age group 5-17 in Africa was 25.3 percent (ILO, 2010). About 15.1 percent (38.7 million) of all children were engaged in some form of hazardous work in the region.

A majority of countries have adopted legislation to prohibit or place severe restrictions on the employment children, often stimulated and guided by standards adopted by the ILO. In spite of these efforts, child labour continues to exist on a massive scale, sometimes in appalling conditions, particularly in the developing world. It is a common practice for many children in Africa to work at home or in the fields. Many children do

not attend school in areas where child labour is central to fighting against poverty and destitution.



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#### **1.4.2 Child Labour in Ethiopia (An Overview)**

Ethiopia is the second largest country in Sub Saharan Africa with an estimated current population of over 86.6 million<sup>1</sup>. The annual growth rate of the population is estimated to be around three percent. More than 40 percent of the total population is reported to be below the age of 15 years. The economically active population is growing at a rate of three percent per annum. Due to this rapid increase in population, a growing proportion of the population, including children, are entering into the labour force at a faster rate and at an early age.

Article 89(2) of the Labour Proclamation No.377/2003 prohibits the employment of persons under 14 years of age. Sub-article (3) of the same Article prohibits the employment of young workers (persons between 14 and 18 years of age according to Article 89(1) of the Labour Proclamation) to perform work which, on account of its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is harmful to the life or health of the young worker.

The 2001 Ethiopian stand-alone Child Labour Survey estimates that there were 18,197,783 children in Ethiopia, accounting for 32.6 percent of the estimated 55.9 million total population. The survey results indicate that about 85 percent of the country's children are engaged in some kind of activity, that is, economic activity or housekeeping activity during the one week reference period. Overall, 9,483,611 children (52.1 percent of the total children) were reported to have worked in economic activities during the reference period. The survey further shows that a third of Ethiopian children aged 5-17 years combine work and school while about half of the children reported as working without getting the chance to attend school (CSA, 2001). According to the 2011 EDHS, the percentage of children 5-11 involved in child labour was 17 percent.

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<sup>1</sup>2013 estimate, CSA

The Ethiopian labour proclamation demands that normal hours of work shall not exceed eight hours a day or 48 hours per week (Proclamation No. 377/2003 Labour Proclamation). But the 2001 survey revealed that the average number of hours worked by children aged 5-17 years during the reference week amounts to 32.8 hours. Male children were found to be working longer hours than female children; on average about 35 hours for males and about 29 hours for females in the reference week (CSA, 2001).

World-wide, child labour is overwhelmingly a rural phenomenon, with as many as 70 per cent of the child labourers involved in agricultural production (ILO, 1999). Many children particularly girls are also engaged in various domestic tasks, including the preparation of meals, washing clothes, child care, cleaning, feeding and milking domestic animals, fetching water and fire wood, farm work, and/or family business work as well as the sale of grain and livestock at local markets.

In another study conducted in selected coffee and tea plantations it was revealed that almost a third of the children interviewed labour on the farm full time while the rest labour on the farm and go to school. Their work on the farm is bound to have a negative effect on their education as the work detracts them from their valuable study time. Neither the managers of the plantations nor the parents of the children labouring on the farm have any exit strategy for the children engaged in child labour because parents want their children to supplement their household income (Abiy, et al, 2005).

Qualitative and quantitative studies on child labour in three major towns of southern Ethiopia in May 2003 revealed that about 42% of children were below the age of 14 years and were engaged in paid labour. None of the child labourers interviewed were at school during the study period. The reasons for child labour included poverty (60.7%), loss of parents (17.3%), disagreement with parents (8.4%), parental separation (6.5%), shortage of food (5.3%) and displacement due to war (1.5%). Almost all of the respondents' parents had a low level rank occupation with 64% having a monthly income of less than 50 birr and 79% of the respondents reported that they were from poor families. Among the respondents, 51.1% were domestic child labourers, 22.6% were street child labourers and 18.3% were working in private organizations. Two-thirds of

the child labourers were working for more than 10 hours a day and 82% of them had a daily income of less than five birr. Eighty-four per cent of them reported previously encountering one or more health problems. Malaria-like illnesses and diarrhoeal diseases were the major health problems reported. The majority (77.4%) of them had never heard of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (Solomon & Alemu, 2003).

The findings of the study done in KofeleKernayo, Addis Ababa in 2007 by Alegnta revealed that the children were pushed to work by various socio-economic and cultural factors. The core causes of child labour identified in the study were poverty, societal attitudes, rural-urban migration and peer influence. The study also revealed that the children were leading adult lives. They were working for long hours under conditions damaging their health and physical well-being. They were also deprived from meaningful educational opportunities that could open up a better future (Alegnta, 2007).

Findings from the study of child labour in the informal sectors in Gulele Sub-City of Addis Ababa in 2008 done by AddisuGeddlushowed that poverty, migration, child trafficking, parental unemployment, the newly introduced education system (i.e., full-day schooling<sup>2</sup>), and HIV/AIDS and family breakdown or displacement are the major causes of child labour in the study areas. It also outlines positive and negative impacts of child labour on the working children. Positively, work enables children to meet their basic needs, develop self-confidence, high self-esteem, a sense of self-reliance and responsibility, and good social interaction. It also puts negative impact on the holistic personality development of the child. It has physical, health and psychosocial impacts on the working children. Child labour and education are inversely related. Child labour affects the school enrolment and participation of children. High participation of children in school reduces the number of working children (Addisu, 2008).

The report on the annual workshop on child labour in Ethiopia organized by ILO in 1995, indicates that values upheld culturally by the society in Ethiopia are strong factors

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<sup>2</sup> This forced households to employ child domestics to cover domestic activities which otherwise would have been done by their own children.

for perpetuating child labour. Parents quite often believe that sending their children to school is simply wasting valuable time that can otherwise be used for economic activities that benefit the household. They feel that the time that the children spend in school could have been used in economic activities thereby enabling them to acquire the necessary skills in agriculture or other kinds of economic sectors to lead to their future survival. The perceptions held by the parents and community at large on children as one important source of income is critical to mitigate the problem associated to child labour. In developing countries, children are perceived as key economic assets who are forced to start working at early ages in domestic and productive economic activities to help their families.

#### 1.4.2.1 Type of Work of Child Labourers in Ethiopia

The significant labour contribution of children even at an early age in agriculturally based societies has always been recognized. Even very young children and children with disabilities participate in work activities in rural Ethiopia. According to the 2001 child labour survey, the single most important industry that employs children's labour in rural areas and hence total children in Ethiopia is agriculture. In urban areas agriculture employs only 24.3 percent of the child's labour. The major sectors employing children in urban areas are: wholesale and retail trade including repair of vehicles, personal and household goods (24.7 per cent); private households (15.4 per cent); hotel and restaurants (12.5 percent); manufacturing (12.5 per cent) and community, social and personal care services (7.5 percent) (Assefa, 2000).

The majority of children (about 92 percent) who are engaged in productive activities were working as unpaid family workers. In urban areas, self-employed children and child domestic workers were prominent. Domestic work is primarily made up of females, while male children are more likely to be engaged in non-domestic employment such as self-employment (CSA, 2001).

The composition of child's work differs considerably between urban and rural places of residence, a reflection of underlying differences in the rural and urban labour markets (Table 5). While family-based agriculture accounts for virtually all rural child workers,

the services sector is the most important source of child work in cities and towns, accounting for 42% of urban child workers (Lorenzo, et al, 2006).

Regarding the work situation, the child labour baseline survey conducted by Afri-Tech Consult for World Vision-Ethiopia in Wolaita, Gamo Gofa Zones of SNNPR and Gulele Sub-City of Addis Ababa also shows that a substantial percentage (83.35%) of the children were reported engaged in unpaid family work. Domestic paid workers and self-employed workers also account for 5.89% and 4.64%, respectively (Afri-Tech Consult, 2012).

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#### 1.4.2.2 Legal Framework, Ethiopian Child Labour Laws and Enforcement

Like international organizations (such as the UN, ILO etc.), the government of Ethiopia has been trying to eliminate the problem of child labour. Its determination can be expressed by the series of actions it has taken so far. Some of these measures include: the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1959 and 1989, declaration on the Rights of the Child, the Vienna Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 1973 Convention (Tadios, 2004: 19; Save the Children Denmark, 2003: 4).

Moreover, Ethiopia ratified the ILO Convention No.138 on Minimum Age for Employment and ILO convention 182, on worst forms of child labour. The FDRE Constitution under Article 36 (1) (d) states that every child has the right 'not to be subjected to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his/her education or health.

At the regional level, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was adopted in July 1990 in Addis Ababa and entered into force in November 1999. It is the first regional treaty that specifically deals with the problem of child soldiers. This convention was ratified by the Ethiopian government in October 2002. Ethiopia also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in May 1991. Since then, various measures have been taken to make the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child widely known to adults and children in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia's Labour Proclamation sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. Under the Proclamation, employers are forbidden to employ "young workers" when the nature of the job or the conditions under which it is carried out may endanger the life or health of the children. Some prohibited activities include: transporting goods by air, land, or sea, working with electric power generation plants, and performing underground work. Young workers are prohibited from working over 7 hours per day, overtime (between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.), during weekly rest days, and on public holidays. Ethiopia's Penal Code (Art 597) specifically prohibits child trafficking, which is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to twenty years and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is responsible for enforcement of child labour laws. National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour in Ethiopia (2010-2014) has been developed by the Ministry. The Plan of Action has an overall goal of reducing and eliminating the incidence of worst forms of child labour by 2014, and to create conducive environment to address all other forms of child labour in the long term. The National Plan of Action has identified six major areas in which its objectives are embedded in, which includes: legislation and enforcement; education and vocational skills trainings; socio-economic empowerment; direct interventions and services; knowledge base and institutional capacity building; and awareness raising and community mobilization.

## 1.5 Definitions of Key Variables

**Minimum age of work:** minimum age for admission to employment which is 14 years (according to ILO Minimum Age Convention 1973 No 138 for developing countries)

**Child labour:** ILO defined the term "child labour" as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and

- interferes with their schooling by:
- depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
- obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
- requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

**Worst forms of child labour:** according to ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour [WFCL], 1999 (No. 182), WFCL is defined as activities carried out by children below age 18 which encompasses all forms of slavery, and practices similar to slavery, including debt bondage and forced labour, and use of children in armed conflict; use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, pornography; use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, particularly trafficking in drugs and work that is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

## **1.6 Organization of the Report**

This report is organized into four chapters. The first chapter begins with an introduction, which includes the conceptual background, the objectives of the study, significance of the study and review of relevant literature. The second chapter explores the methodological details, such as geographic area of the study, data collection methods and instruments, sample size determination and sampling procedure, and data processing and analysis. Chapter three includes the is analysis and discussion of findings. The major sections of this chapter include background characteristics of the survey respondents; knowledge, attitude and practice on child labour; and vulnerability of children engaged in labour. Chapter four presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study.

## **1.7 Dissemination of the Findings of the Study**

The finding of this study was presented on a half day dissemination workshop conducted on December 24, 2013 in Addis Ababa, Kaleb Hotel to the managers and senior staffs of

PMC/E, World Vision, EFACE and representatives of other stakeholder organizations. This final report has been made to accommodate the comments and suggestions from the workshop participants.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

Sound methodology is the basis for generating reliable data. In a nutshell, the approach for KAP data collection in the project involves two methods: quantitative data collection and qualitative assessments.

In the quantitative KAP data collection, a structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices of people in the targeted communities related to children vulnerabilities (including child labour and child trafficking) through KAP survey. The questionnaire data will also be used to generate quantifiable estimates of various indicators that show the magnitude and the factors to child vulnerabilities.

The qualitative assessment was also implemented by using in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. This was to solicit detailed information on community perceptions towards child labour, children's vulnerabilities and other contextual descriptions that explain relationships and individual experiences. This method is effective in identifying factors that contribute to the perpetuation of the problem and understanding the complex reality of the problem at individual and community levels.

### 2.1 Geographic Area of the Study

The study was conducted in 14 districts/Woredas in one Sub-City of Addis Ababa and two zones of SNNP Region, where child labour is believed to be prominent. The study districts/Woredas are;

**Gamo Gofa Zone of SNNPR:** Chench, Dita, Arbaminch Zuria, Arbaminch Town and Western Abaya Woredas;

**Wolaita Zone of SNNPR:** Sodo Zuria, Sodo Town, Damot Gale and Humbo Woredas;

**Gulele Sub- City of Addis Ababa:** Woreda 1,2,3,5, and 6 where large number of children are engaged in the traditional weaving sector.

## 2.2 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

The survey used both quantitative and qualitative survey tools. For each approach different data collection instruments were developed and used. These data collection instruments include: household survey, key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussions (FGD), and Case stories.

### 2.2.1 Quantitative Methods

**Questionnaire method:** For analytical and comparison purposes, and simplicity at the implementation stage, information was collected using the questionnaire method. The study utilized two types of questionnaires: a household questionnaire and a child questionnaire.

*The household questionnaire:* was used to collect socio-demographic information of household members, including age, sex, education, livelihoods, etc., and data regarding the overall knowledge, attitudes and experiences of households related to child labour. Households with an employed child worker were asked additional questions to assess the situation of the employment and related issues.

*Child questionnaire:* was used to collect information on child labour from children whose age ranges between 5 to 17 years old.

### 2.2.2 Qualitative Methods

A qualitative method was used to substantiate the findings from the quantitative surveys and to portray the relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice at individual, household and community levels.

**Key Informant Interviews (KII):** The KIIs were critical in obtaining in-depth qualitative information on the opinions and attitudes of people about child protection and child vulnerabilities. The KIIs were conducted using semi-structured questions. The questions

asked in the KII included questions about child labour and different types of child trafficking, migration, etc. Key informants were identified being knowledgeable/responsible persons in relevant government offices, law enforcement bodies, and from NGOs.

**Focus group discussions (FGD):** two FGDs were conducted in each Woreda (one urban and one rural), separately with parents and children. Field notes were taken during FGDs. To supplement the field notes, all FGDs were also audio-taped (with permission from the participants). Trained facilitators and note takers were assigned to support the FGD. Each FGD included 8-12 participants that were identified during the survey and invited for participation through local administration's facilitation.

**Case studies:** The case study method is a prevalent form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of the study unit. In this study about ten case studies were conducted from targets in the study Woredas.

## **2.3 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure**

### **2.3.1 Sample Size Estimation for Household Survey**

Choosing the correct sample size is a crucial element of a research process, without which we may be spending time trying to investigate a problem with a tool that is either completely useless or overly expensive in terms of time and other resources.

Choosing the appropriate sample size was considered to be a highly important aspect of the entire research operation and cost of the survey. Not only was it important in terms of how many households are interviewed but how many geographic areas (primary sampling units) were sampled, how many interviewers were hired, and how big the workload was for each interviewer.

Sample size determination involves the estimates desired, target population, precision and confidence level, estimation domains, clustering effect, allowance for non-response and available budget.

By taking in to account these parameters, the following formula was applied for determining the sample size<sup>3</sup>.

$$n = \frac{z^2(r)(1-r)(f)(k)}{(p)(h)(e^2)}$$

,Where:

n	is the parameter to be calculated and is the sample size in terms of number of households to be selected;	?
z	is the statistic that defines the level of confidence desired (95% confidence);	1.96
r	Per cent of children aged 5-17, engaged in productive activity, which is an estimate of a key indicator to be measured by the survey. Estimated by Child Labour Survey Report of 2001, CSA.	52.1%
f	Is the sample design effect, deff, which is assumed to be as high as 3 as the study areas vary across socio cultural situations.	2
k	Is a multiplier to account for the anticipated rate of non-response; due to the sensitivity of the study issue we expected higher rate of non-response.	10%
p	is the proportion of the total population accounted for by the target population and upon which the parameter, r, is based (the population in age 5-17 in the 2007 Population and Housing Census result for Addis Ababa)	37.4%
h	is the average household size (number of persons per household), 2007 Population and Housing Census	4.7
e	is the margin of error to be attained.	3%

Applying the above formula, 1,330 households were estimated to be sufficient to conduct the survey.

### 2.3.2 Sampling Procedure

The study was intended to generate information about the knowledge, attitudes and practices of children, parents and communities. The major intent of the research was not to estimate prevalence. The study areas were selected intentionally, and the estimated total sample size is distributed equally among the three zones, Gulele, Wolaita Sodo and Gamo Gofa. The assigned quota for each zone was also equally distributed to the Woredas, and the assigned quota for each Woreda was distributed to the Kebeles. Accordingly, the sampling procedure was applied as follows.

<sup>3</sup>UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. (2005) Designing Household Survey Samples: Practical Guideline, P 44

Two Kebeles were selected from each urban Woreda (Addis Ababa, Wolaita and Arbaminch). However, in case of other Woredas with both urban and rural Kebeles, one urban and one rural Kebeles were selected from each Woreda. In the case of Woredas without their own separate urban Kebeles (Sodo Zuria and Arbaminch Zuria), two rural Kebeles were selected.

All villages/Gasha/Got within the selected rural Kebeles were listed in consultation with local administrators, and clusters were randomly selected and listed in an orderly manner. The interview began in the first village/Gasha/Got. Households meeting the selection criteria were selected for interviews.

In case of urban Kebeles, household sampling was done as follows: total household size in a given Kebele was divided by the assigned sample size to the specific Kebele that gives sampling interval (n). Then starting from the first household at the Northern corner of the Kebele, the data collector interviewed every n<sup>th</sup> household until the required number of households were interviewed.

**Selection criteria:** households with children aged 5-17 were included in this assessment. Child questionnaires were administered for one child aged 5-17 in the selected households. In situations where there was more than one child, the eldest child was interviewed.

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### **2.3.3 Fieldwork Management**

Three fieldwork teams were organized for each zone. A total of three field supervisors and three qualitative researchers were recruited each with relevant experience in research work. 22 interviewers were recruited who had obtained a minimum of diploma level of education and who had previous work experience in conducting similar studies. The data collection methods were pretested and training for the field staff was conducted during a three day workshop in Addis Ababa.

Data collection lasted for ten days from August 21<sup>st</sup>-September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2013. After deployment to Woredas and Kebeles, the field team had a short meeting with Zone, Woreda and Kebele officials to briefly describe the objectives of the survey. Listing

and random selection of villages, for FGDs and KIIs was facilitated through E-FACE field coordinators and local administrations.

With regard to the quantitative survey, a total of 1,326 households<sup>4</sup> were interviewed from two zones of SNNPR (Wolaita and Gamo Gofa) and one Sub City in Addis Ababa (Gulele). 380 sample households were interviewed from four Woredas of Wolaita zone, 473 from five Woredas of Gamo Gofa zone, and 473 households were interviewed from five Woredas of Gulele Sub City.

Qualitative data was collected through an in depth interview from 68 key informants that were Zonal and Woreda level officials and representatives of stakeholder organizations. A total of 34 FGDs were conducted with children and parents, and 11 case stories were gathered (See Annex I, II, III)

## **2.4 Data Processing and Analysis**

All questionnaires were returned to the Consultant Office in Addis Ababa for data processing, which consisted of manual office editing, data entry and data cleaning. The questionnaires were edited before being entered to the computer.

Responses obtained from the open-ended questions were coded and organized while those questions initially presented in a coded form were entered as they were. The data was entered by a team of data entry operators. Data entry was conducted with CSPro software.

Finally, data was exported and analysed using SPSS version 20. Basic analysis tools such as univariate and bivariate tables were produced. For most results percentage analyses were utilized. In addition, different tables and graphs were produced to display the findings. Comparison of proportions with the relevant significance tests was used to analyse the influence of knowledge and attitudes on practices in child labour.

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41,326 household heads/representatives of the household and 1326 children in the age group of 5-17 were interviewed.

Thematic presentation of the findings from the transcribed FGDs and data from the KIIs were analysed and findings were triangulated.



### 3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Background Characteristics of the Survey Respondents

##### 3.1.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample Households

Data on socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent households such as residence, sex, age, household size, education, marital status, occupation, ethnicity, religion, were collected and findings are summarized and depicted in Table 1.

The proportion of urban and rural respondents in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones of SNNPR were almost equal while the households interviewed in Gulele Sub city of Addis Ababa were all urban.

**Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of surveyed households by zone**

	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		All zones	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Area of residence</b>								
Urban	1137	48.9%	1353	48.7%	2283	100.0%	4773	64.6%
Rural	1188	51.1%	1428	51.3%	-	-	2616	35.4%
Total	2325	100.0%	2781	100.0%	2283	100.0%	7389	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	1183	50.9%	1440	51.8%	1153	50.5%	3776	51.1%
Female	1142	49.1%	1341	48.2%	1130	49.5%	3613	48.9%
Total	2325	100.0%	2781	100.0%	2283	100.0%	7389	100.0%
Sex ratio		104		107		102		105
<b>Household size</b>								
1-2	5	1.3%	13	2.7%	27	5.7%	45	3.4%
3-4	68	17.9%	116	24.5%	198	41.9%	382	28.8%
5-6	164	43.2%	170	35.9%	169	35.8%	503	38.0%
7+	143	37.6%	174	36.8%	78	16.5%	395	29.8%
Total	380	100.0%	473	100.0%	472	100.0%	1325	100.0%
Mean size		6.1		5.9		4.8		5.6
<b>Household Headship</b>								
Male	275	72.6%	399	84.9%	276	58.5%	950	71.9%
Female	104	27.4%	71	15.1%	196	41.5%	371	28.0%
Total	379	100.0%	470	100.0%	472	100.0%	1321	100.0%
<b>Marital Status (age 14+)</b>								
Single	435	37.0%	609	39.2%	747	48.5%	1791	41.9%
Married	690	58.7%	862	55.5%	677	43.9%	2229	52.2%
Divorced/separated	11	0.9%	23	1.5%	43	2.8%	77	1.8%
Widowed	40	3.4%	59	3.8%	74	4.8%	173	4.1%
Total	1176	100.0%	1553	100.0%	1541	100.0%	4270	100.0%

	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		All zones	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Religion</b>								
Orthodox	542	23.3%	1547	55.6%	1743	76.4%	3832	51.9%
Protestant	1725	74.2%	1159	41.7%	472	20.7%	3356	45.4%
Other religions	57	2.5%	75	2.7%	66	2.9%	198	2.7%
Total	2324	100.0%	2781	100.0%	2281	100.0%	7386	100.0%
<b>Ethnic group</b>								
Gamo	499	21.5%	2546	91.5%	938	41.1%	3983	53.9%
Wolaita	1801	77.6%	35	1.3%	95	4.2%	1931	26.2%
Amhara	8	0.3%	117	4.2%	846	37.1%	971	13.2%
Oromo	2	0.1%	17	0.6%	252	11.0%	271	3.7%
Others	10	0.4%	66	2.4%	151	6.6%	227	3.1%
Total	2320	100.0%	2781	100.0%	2282	100.0%	7383	100.0%
<b>Formal Education attendance (age 5-17)</b>								
Ever attended	933	87.4%	972	80.4%	849	88.3%	2754	85.1%
Never attended	135	12.6%	237	19.6%	112	11.7%	484	14.9%
Total	1068	100.0%	1209	100.0%	961	100.0%	3238	100.0%

Ethiopia is generally known to have a patriarchal family structure. About three quarters (73%) of household heads in Wolaita, 85 percent of the household heads in Gamo Gofa, and 59 percent of household heads in Gulele were males. A little more than one quarter of the households (28%) were female headed (42% in Gulele, 27% in Wolaita, and 15% in Gamo Gofa).

Looking into household size of the surveyed households it revealed that the mean household size is around six in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones and it is about five in Gulele. The household size in Gulele is similar to the national average of 4.8 (CSA 2007). The average household size in both zones of SNNPR is much higher than the regional as well as the national average, which is 4.7 and 4.8 respectively. This difference may have an influence on migration.

Religion wise, the surveyed households were from the two Christian denominations(Orthodox and Protestant). Three quarters of the surveyed population in Wolaitawere Protestants and most of the surveyed population in Gulele were Orthodox Christians. In Gamo Gofa, 56 percent were Orthodox and 42percent were Protestants.

Gamo, Wolaita and Amhara were the three dominant ethnic groups in the surveyed areas which account for over 90 percent of the population.

The percentage of children ages 5-17 who had ever attended formal education was the highest in Gulele (88%), followed by Wolaita (87%) and Gamo Gofa (80%).

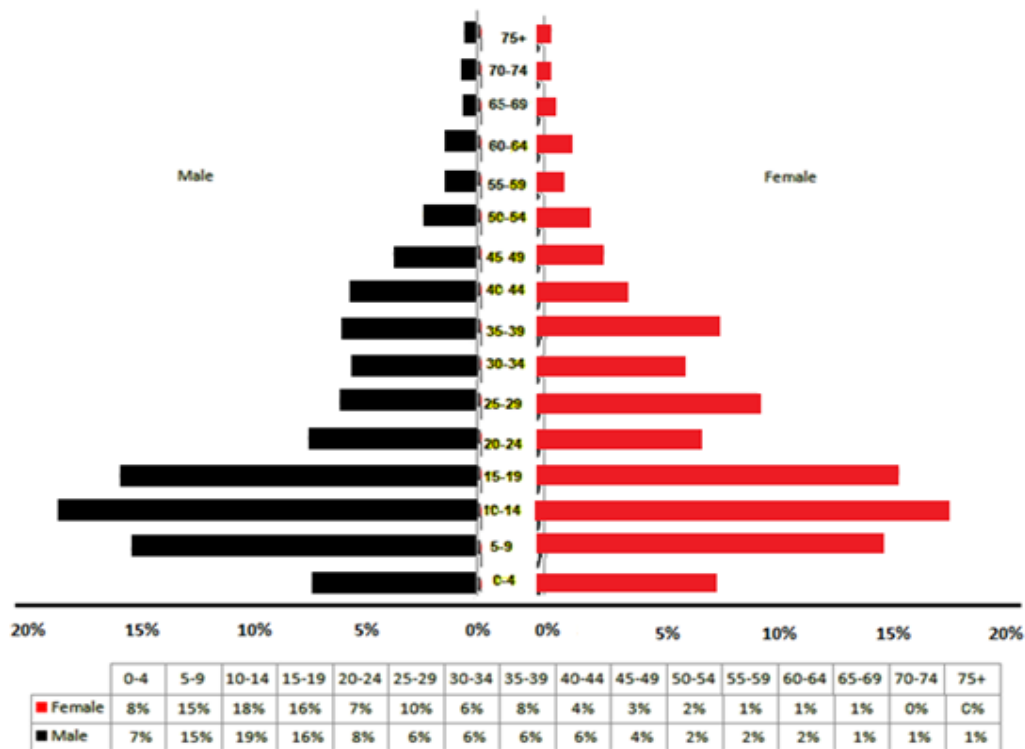


Figure 1: Age-sex distribution (population pyramid) of the study population

The age and sex structures of the surveyed households (Figure 1) revealed a typical result for developing nations, most notably representing high fertility rates.

### 3.1.2 Economic Characteristics of the Sampled Households

In this KAP survey members of households were asked their occupation and the type of employment in which they were engaged. As can be seen from Table 2, farming is the major occupation in Gamo Gofa and Wolaita zones, while weaving is the dominant occupation among the surveyed households in Gulele. 29 percent of family members in surveyed households ages 10 and older are engaged in unpaid domestic work. The highest percentage of unpaid domestic workers was reported in Gamo Gofa (45%) followed by Wolaita (21%) and Gulele (12%).

**Table 2: Economic characteristics of respondent household members with a child labourer**

	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Type of Occupation (Age 10+)</b>								
Farming	513	32.3%	393	18.9%	124	9.6%	1030	20.8%
Merchant	199	12.5%	172	8.3%	179	13.8%	550	11.1%
Government employee	38	2.4%	130	6.3%	92	7.1%	260	5.2%
Private employment	49	3.1%	79	3.8%	139	10.7%	267	5.4%
Weaving	179	11.3%	166	8.0%	534	41.3%	879	17.7%
Unpaid domestic work	340	21.4%	942	45.4%	161	12.4%	1443	29.1%
Other occupations	271	17.1%	192	9.2%	65	5.1%	528	10.6%
Total	1589	100.0%	2074	100.0%	1294	100.0%	4957	100.0%
<b>Type of Employment(Age10+)</b>								
Employer	15	1.0%	24	1.2%	34	2.7%	73	1.5%
Self employed	1032	65.8%	1448	69.7%	848	66.3%	3328	67.6%
Paid employment	146	9.3%	241	11.6%	261	20.4%	648	13.2%
Unpaid employment	57	3.6%	179	8.6%	61	4.8%	297	6.0%
Other type of employment	318	20.3%	184	8.9%	75	5.9%	577	11.7%
Total	1568	100.0%	2076	100.0%	1279	100.0%	4923	100.0%

### 3.1.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Surveyed Children

Socio demographic characteristics of children who had been employed at some point and children who had never been employed are presented separately in Table 3. A total of 1,326 children (46% male and 54% female) in the age group of 5-17 were interviewed. Among which 189 (14%) of the surveyed children were found to have ever been engaged in paid employment. Of those who had been employed at some point, 83 percent were currently employed at the time of the survey.

**Table 3: Proportion of children who had been employed at some point and their current employment status by zone**

		Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Children who ever been employed for payment	Yes	64	16.8%	55	11.6%	70	14.8%	189	14.3%
	No	316	83.2%	418	88.4%	403	85.2%	1137	85.7%
	Total	380	100.0%	473	100.0%	473	100.0%	1326	100.0%
Ever employed children who are currently employed for payment	Yes	47	73.4%	46	83.6%	63	90.0%	156	82.5%
	No	17	26.6%	9	16.4%	7	10.0%	33	17.5%
	Total	64	100.0%	55	100.0%	70	100.0%	189	100.0%

Age wise, of those who had been engaged in labour at some point, 11 percent were ages 5-9, 37 percent were ages 10-14 and 52 percent were ages 15-17. The findings of the survey also revealed that nearly three quarters (72%) of respondents in urban areas and 28 percent of children who had been employed before from rural areas were in paid labour. The percentage of the surveyed ever employed children was very similar in the three zones with slight variations (Wolaita 34%, Gamo Gofa 29% and Gulele 37%).

**Table 4: Background characteristics of the surveyed children, by zone**

Socio-demographic characteristics	Ever employed		Never employed		All Children	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	92	48.7%	520	45.7%	612	46.2%
Female	97	51.3%	617	54.3%	714	53.8%
Total	189	100.0%	1137	100.0%	1326	100.0%
<b>Age group</b>						
5-9	20	10.6%	319	28.1%	339	25.6%
10-14	70	37.0%	552	48.5%	622	46.9%
15-17	99	52.4%	266	23.4%	365	27.5%
Total	189	100.0%	1137	100.0%	1326	100.0%
<b>Area of residence</b>						
Urban	136	72.0%	762	67.0%	898	67.7%
Rural	53	28.0%	375	33.0%	428	32.3%
Total	189	100.0%	1137	100.0%	1326	100.0%
<b>Current schooling</b>						
Currently attending	101	75.9%	929	94.4%	1030	92.2%
Currently not attending	32	24.1%	55	5.6%	87	7.8%
Total	133	100.0%	984	100.0%	1117	100.0%
<b>Survival of biological parents</b>						
Both alive	73	73.7%	914	84.2%	987	83.3%
Both dead	6	6.1%	29	2.7%	35	3.0%
Father living	7	7.1%	35	3.2%	42	3.5%
Mother living	13	13.1%	108	9.9%	121	10.2%
Total	99	100.0%	1086	100.0%	1185	100.0%
<b>Currently the child lives with</b>						
Biological parents	39	37.9%	899	80.4%	938	76.8%
Relatives	27	26.2%	174	15.6%	201	16.5%
Non- relatives	2	1.9%	24	2.1%	26	2.1%
Employer	17	16.5%	16	1.4%	33	2.7%
Others	18	17.5%	5	0.4%	23	1.9%
Total	103	100%	1118	100%	1221	100%
<b>Zone</b>						
Wolaita	64	33.9%	316	27.8%	380	28.7%
Gamo Gofa	55	29.1%	418	36.8%	473	35.7%
Gulele	70	37.0%	403	35.4%	473	35.7%
Total	189	100.0%	1137	100.0%	1326	100.0%

When we look into the children's current schooling status, the findings revealed that a higher percentage of children who had been employed (24%) were not attending any formal education, compared to children currently not attending school who had never been employed (6%).

The study findings also showed that parents' survival is one of the factors contributing to child labour. A quarter of the ever employed children (26%) were orphans<sup>5</sup>, while the percentage of orphan children who had never been employed was only 16 percent.

The child respondents were also asked with whom they were living at the time of the survey. While 80 percent of children who had never been employed reported that they were living with their biological parents, the percentage of ever employed children who live with their biological parents was only 38%.

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#### **3.1.4 Migration Status of Child Respondents**

Overall, 80 percent of the surveyed child respondents were non migrants while 20 percent reported that they were migrants from other areas. Gender wise, the proportion of non-migrant children was almost equal (48% male and 52% female); in case of migrant children, the proportion of female migrants was much higher than males (38% male and 62% female) indicating that migration is higher among young females than their male counterparts. The finding of the survey is consistent with the result of the 2007 Population and Housing Census result.<sup>6</sup> When we look into the age pattern of the migrant children, the proportion of children ages 5-14 was higher for non-migrants (29% non-migrants and 13% migrants), and the proportion of children ages 10-17 was higher for migrant children (71% non-migrants and 87% migrants).

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<sup>5</sup>The percentage for double orphans was 6%, maternal orphans was 7% and paternal orphans was 13%.

<sup>6</sup> According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census result 9.6% of male and 10.4% of female children at a national level; 9.2% of male and 9.6% of female children in SNNPR; and 19.3% of male and 29.2% of female children in Addis Ababa in the age group of 5-14 were migrants.

Regarding schooling, nearly all the non-migrant children (95%) were attending school at the time of the survey, while the percentage of migrant children who were attending school was only 22 percent; the result indicates the impact of migration on children's education.

**Table 5: Migration status of child respondents, by background characteristics**

	Non-migrant		Migrant		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Sex of child</b>						
Male	511	48.3%	101	37.8%	612	46.2%
Female	548	51.7%	166	62.2%	714	53.8%
Total	1059	100.0%	267	100.0%	1326	100.0%
<b>Age group</b>						
5-9	305	28.8%	34	12.7%	339	25.6%
10-14	487	46.0%	135	50.6%	622	46.9%
15-17	267	25.2%	98	36.7%	365	27.5%
Total	1059	100.0%	267	100.0%	1326	100.0%
<b>Current schooling</b>						
Currently attending	886	95.1%	144	77.8%	1030	92.2%
Currently not attending	46	4.9%	41	22.2%	87	7.8%
Total	932	100.0%	185	100.0%	1117	100.0%
<b>Zone</b>						
Wolaita	312	29.5%	68	25.5%	380	28.7%
Gamo Gofa	404	38.1%	69	25.8%	473	35.7%
Gulele	343	32.4%	130	48.7%	473	35.7%
Total	1059	100.0%	267	100.0%	1326	100.0%

More than one quarter (28%) of children surveyed in Gulele Sub City of Addis Ababa were migrants. In Wolaita and Gamo Gofa the percentages of migrant children were 18% and 15% respectively.

Exploring the characteristics of migrant children (Table 7) further revealed that prior to coming to their current place of residence; 86 percent of children were living in rural areas. More than three quarters of the children (77%) were accompanied by their parents and relatives when they came from their place of origin to current place of residence(35%were accompanied by their parents and42%were accompanied by their relatives), and 12 percent came to the current location on their own. Up on their arrival the majority of the migrant children met their relatives (69%) and their employers (11%). In this context one can easily understand that most of the children were trafficked with

the consent of their own parents, and taken to urban areas with the facilitation of employment through their relatives living in urban areas.

**Table 6: Child's original place of residence, the person who accompanied the children during migration to current place of residence and the person whom the migrant children met first upon their arrival, by zone**

	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior to coming to this locality/place, where did you live?								
Urban	7	10.3%	20	29.4%	10	7.8%	37	14.0%
Rural	61	89.7%	48	70.6%	119	92.2%	228	86.0%
Total	68	100.0%	68	100.0%	129	100.0%	265	100.0%
Who brought you from your place of origin to your current place of residence?								
Myself	12	17.6%	11	15.9%	10	7.7%	33	12.4%
Friends	2	2.9%	10	14.5%	3	2.3%	15	5.6%
My Parents	21	30.9%	29	42.0%	42	32.3%	92	34.5%
My Relatives	27	39.7%	13	18.8%	72	55.4%	112	41.9%
Brokers	2	2.9%	4	5.8%	2	1.5%	8	3.0%
Others (drivers, merchants, etc.)	4	5.9%	2	2.8%	1	0.8%	7	2.6%
Total	68	100.0%	69	100.0%	130	100.0%	267	100.0%
Whom you met first upon your arrival?								
Relatives	48	70.6%	30	44.8%	105	80.8%	183	69.1%
Friends	3	4.4%	3	4.5%	1	0.8%	7	2.6%
Employment agents	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	2	0.8%
Employer	6	8.8%	14	20.9%	10	7.7%	30	11.3%
Brokers	3	4.4%	6	9.0%	2	1.5%	11	4.2%
Others	7	10.3%	14	20.9%	11	8.5%	32	12.1%
Total	68	100.0%	67	100.0%	130	100.0%	265	100.0%

### **3.2 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Child Labour**

This section presents analysis and discussion of the major findings of the survey related to knowledge, attitudes and practices of parents, children and the communities regarding child labour and child vulnerabilities. Questions on the knowledge, attitudes and incidence of children's labour participation were the major foci of this survey.



### **3.2.1 Knowledge on Child Labour**

Key informants in all survey areas were asked to define what child labour is. The key informants include Zonal and Woreda level personnel from Department of Labour and Social Affairs, Department of Justice, Women, Child and Youth Affairs, and World Vision E-FACE project personnel (see Annex I).

In this survey, knowledge and awareness of children, parents and communities on child labour was assessed. Children were asked if they had ever seen or heard about children who work on activities beyond their age and capacity and whether they had ever received information about issues concerning child labour in the last twelve months. Parents were also asked if they had ever heard of or seen children working for money in their community. Additionally, they were also interviewed if they know from where one could easily find a child to employ, whether they ever received messages or information regarding child labour, and their awareness on the existence of laws and regulations that protect children from working conditions that affect their physical and emotional development. Key informants were also interviewed on their understanding of the notion of child labour in the context of the organization that they were working for, and FGDs were also conducted with parents and children on various issues related with child labour.

The result of the survey presented in Table 7 revealed that a quarter of the child respondents (26%) have heard of or seen children who work beyond their age in tasks that negatively affect their physical and emotional development. The awareness level (around 26%) is almost the same between boys and girls and between children in urban and rural settings. The survey results also revealed that the proportion of children who knew children engaged in labour increased as the age of respondents increased. The proportion of children ages 5-9 who knew children engaged in child labour was 14 percent, 25 percent for ages 10-14, and 41 percent for ages 15-17. As expected, younger children are less exposed to information and do not discuss these issues with their elders or parents.

There is minimal variation among child respondents in different zones who have seen or heard about a child working at young ages (35% in Wolaita, 26% in Gamo Gofa and 29% in Gulele). The level of knowledge was found to be higher among children who ever had attended school before, than children who have never attended school; the proportions are 28 percent and 19 percent respectively. The result of the survey also revealed that children who had been employed at some point had a higher level of awareness in this regard than children who have never been employed; the proportions are found to be 50 percent and 23 percent respectively.

**Table 7: Children who heard of or seen other children of their age working beyond their age and capacity, by background characteristics**

Background characteristics		Have you heard or seen children who are engaged in activities that harm their physical and emotional health					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex	Male	166	27.1%	446	72.9%	612	100.0%
	Female	184	25.8%	528	74.2%	712	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%
Age	5-9	46	13.6%	293	86.4%	339	100.0%
	10-14	156	25.1%	465	74.9%	621	100.0%
	15-17	148	40.7%	216	59.3%	364	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%
Zone	Wolaita	134	35.3%	246	64.7%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	123	26.1%	349	73.9%	472	100.0%
	Gulele	93	19.7%	379	80.3%	472	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%
Residence	Urban	239	26.7%	657	73.3%	896	100.0%
	Rural	111	25.9%	317	74.1%	428	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%
Schooling	Ever attended school	311	27.9%	803	72.1%	1114	100.0%
	Never attended school	39	18.6%	171	81.4%	210	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%
Employment status	Ever been employed	94	49.7%	95	50.3%	189	100.0%
	Never been employed	256	22.6%	879	77.4%	1135	100.0%
	Total	350	26.4%	974	73.6%	1324	100.0%

Regarding whether parents have heard about any children working for money Table 8 shows that nearly half of the parents (48%) have heard about children working for money within their respective communities. The level of awareness was highest in Gamo Gofa (55%) and Wolaita (47%) and lowest in Gulele (41%). A slightly higher percentage of parents in urban areas heard about children working for money in their communities than in rural areas, 48% urban and 46% rural respectively. Related to gender, male parents were more aware of children working for payment (50%) in their communities

compared with female parents (43%). There is no significant difference by age of parents. The level of awareness is higher among parents with some level of education (50%) as compared with those who never had any schooling (44%). This indicates that education has a positive impact on knowledge of child labour among parents. Government employees were more aware regarding child labour issues, which could imply that government employees have relatively more exposure to information about child labour because of their exposure to government policies than people in other occupational category.

**Table 8: Parents who had heard about children working for money in their community, by background characteristics**

		Have you ever heard about any children working for money in this community?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	180	47.4%	200	52.6%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	260	55.0%	213	45.0%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	191	40.5%	281	59.5%	472	100.0%
	Total	631	47.6%	694	52.4%	1325	100.0%
Residence	Urban	434	48.3%	465	51.7%	899	100.0%
	Rural	197	46.2%	229	53.8%	426	100.0%
	Total	631	47.6%	694	52.4%	1325	100.0%
Sex	Male	472	49.5%	481	50.5%	953	100.0%
	Female	159	42.7%	213	57.3%	372	100.0%
	Total	631	47.6%	694	52.4%	1325	100.0%
Age	Under 29	86	47.5%	95	52.5%	181	100.0%
	30-55	453	47.1%	508	52.9%	961	100.0%
	56+	92	50.3%	91	49.7%	183	100.0%
	Total	631	47.6%	694	52.4%	1325	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	358	50.3%	354	49.7%	712	100.0%
	Never attended school	261	44.2%	330	55.8%	591	100.0%
	Total	619	47.5%	684	52.5%	1303	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	172	45.0%	210	55.0%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	102	51.0%	98	49.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	80	64.0%	45	36.0%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	36	42.9%	48	57.1%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	158	49.4%	162	50.6%	320	100.0%
	Others	21	60.0%	14	40.0%	35	100.0%
	Total	569	49.7%	577	50.3%	1146	100.0%

When asked if they knew a place where one could easily find a child to employ, nearly half of the parents (48%) responded 'yes' (Table 9). The sites they mentioned were rural villages (67%), towns (25%) anywhere (6%) and 2 percent of the respondents were unsure. Respondents in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zone had a higher level of information regarding where to find children for employment, compared with respondents in Gulele.

The proportion in Wolaita is 54 percent while the proportions for Gamo Gofa and Gulele are 53 percent and 39 percent. The results of the survey also revealed that place of residence (urban/rural) and educational exposure of parents has no significant effect in the awareness level of parents regarding where one can find children for employment. The proportion of urban and rural residents who know of places to find a child to employ is 48 percent and 49 percent. Similarly, there is only marginal difference between parents who have attended school before and those who had never attended school (49% and 47%). Older parents are more likely to know about where to find children to employ than younger parents. While only 49 percent of younger parents (under 29 years) know where to find children to employ, about 57 percent of older parents (age 56+) have this knowledge.

In addition to the quantitative findings, the respondents of the KIIs from all Woredas in the study areas clarified the issue of child labour. For example, the key informants of Gulele Sub-City (key informants were from Labour and Social Affairs Office, Justice Office and World Vision) described child labour as; “when children under the age of 17 work above their capacity willingly or by force. And it is the violation of child rights stated in the constitution” Further, key informants from Labour and Social Affairs office divided child labour in to two categories: severe child labour<sup>7</sup> and normal child labour<sup>8</sup>.

Key informants described, child labour is a concern for them, because children are the hope of the future country. It is also a serious concern as children’s rights enshrined by the EDRE constitution and International child right conventions are not respected or complied with. The key informants from the Gamo Gofa zone described child labour as labour of children under 18 years old, where children are engaged in different types of work that are beyond their age and capacity.

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<sup>7</sup> Severe Child labour: is type of child labour where children are forced to beg and other illegal activities

<sup>8</sup> Normal Child labour: is type of child labour where children participate in paid activities, like *weaving* and pottery etc.

**Table 9: Parents who know where one could easily find a child to employ, by background characteristics**

Background characteristics		Do you know a place from where one could easily get a child to employ?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	205	53.9%	175	46.1%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	249	52.6%	224	47.4%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	186	39.3%	287	60.7%	473	100.0%
	Total	640	48.3%	686	51.7%	1326	100.0%
Residence	Urban	431	47.9%	469	52.1%	900	100.0%
	Rural	209	49.1%	217	50.9%	426	100.0%
	Total	640	48.3%	686	51.7%	1326	100.0%
Sex	Male	475	49.8%	478	50.2%	953	100.0%
	Female	165	44.2%	208	55.8%	373	100.0%
	Total	640	48.3%	686	51.7%	1326	100.0%
Age	Under 29	89	49.2%	92	50.8%	181	100.0%
	30-55	447	46.5%	515	53.5%	962	100.0%
	56+	104	56.8%	79	43.2%	183	100.0%
	Total	640	48.3%	686	51.7%	1326	100.0%
Education	ever attended school	348	48.8%	365	51.2%	713	100.0%
	Never attended school	280	47.4%	311	52.6%	591	100.0%
	Total	628	48.2%	676	51.8%	1304	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	182	47.6%	200	52.4%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	106	53.0%	94	47.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	73	57.9%	53	42.1%	126	100.0%
	Private employment	40	47.6%	44	52.4%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	154	48.1%	166	51.9%	320	100.0%
	Others	21	60.0%	14	40.0%	35	100.0%
	Total	576	50.2%	571	49.8%	1147	100.0%

Children were asked whether they had received awareness raising information concerning child labour in the last 12 months. It was found from the survey results that 39 % of the children had received information about issues concerning child labour during the year prior to this survey. Girls received more child labour related information than boys (42% girls and 35% boys) (Table 10).

As expected, children ages 15-17 years old were better informed about child labour compared with children ages 5-9 years. While only 19 percent of children ages 5-9 years obtained information about child labour in the last 12 months, the proportion of children 15-17 who received information is three times more (57%). This is an important finding because the youngest children are less likely to get information and also easily become victims of child labour.

Children in Gulele Sub City are more likely to get information about child labour than children in either Wolaita or Gamo Gofa; 48 percent of children in Gulele had received information in the last 12 months. The corresponding proportions for Wolaita and Gamo Gofa are 36 percent and 33 percent. More children in Gulele get information about child labour, because they are exposed to different media outlets compared with children in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa.

More children who had attended school before receive information about child labour than children who had never attended school. Children with some education are better informed about child labour. This is synonymous with the findings of the survey. About 43 percent of children who had attended school before received information, compared with only 13 percent of children who had never attended school.

The survey results also revealed that a higher percentage of children who had been employed before received information about child labour in the last 12 months compared with children who had never been employed. The proportions are 55 percent and 37 percent respectively. It may be because they are keen to know more about the problems and incidents that victims are exposed to.

**Table 10: Children who had or had not received information about issues concerning child labour in the last 12 months, by background characteristics**

		Have you received information about issues concerning child labour in the last 12 months?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex	Male	200	35.1%	369	64.9%	569	100.0%
	Female	280	41.9%	389	58.1%	669	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%
Age	5-9	64	19.3%	267	80.7%	331	100.0%
	10-14	235	39.9%	354	60.1%	589	100.0%
	15-17	181	56.9%	137	43.1%	318	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%
Zone	Wolaita	126	35.5%	229	64.5%	355	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	146	32.7%	301	67.3%	447	100.0%
	Gulele	208	47.7%	228	52.3%	436	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%
Residence	Urban	367	44.0%	468	56.0%	835	100.0%
	Rural	113	28.0%	290	72.0%	403	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	457	43.2%	600	56.8%	1057	100.0%
	Never attended school	23	12.7%	158	87.3%	181	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%
Employment	Ever employed	57	55.3%	46	44.7%	103	100.0%

status	Never employed	423	37.3%	712	62.7%	1135	100.0%
	Total	480	38.8%	758	61.2%	1238	100.0%

Table 11 shows the distribution of parents who received a message regarding child labour. Parents are better informed about the child labour issue than children. Overall 64 percent of parents received information about child labour in the last 12 month. The highest percentage of parents who received information was in Wolaita, accounting for 70 percent. About 60 percent of parents in Gamo Gofa and 63 percent in Gulele have received messages about child labour.

Urban residents are more likely to receive information or messages about child labour than rural residents. The proportion of urban residents and rural residents who have received messages about child labour is 67.9 percent and 58 percent respectively. Although modern communication systems are put in place in rural areas the level of technology and the mix of media outlets are far better in urban areas than in rural areas.

Males are more likely to receive information about child labour. This could be in part because they are, in general, more exposed to the outside environment and more likely to possess or manage the radio and TV, while women are traditionally engaged in household chores. The finding of the survey shows that 65 percent of males received messages about child labour in the last 12 months. The proportion for women is 60 percent.

Although there is no definite pattern observed, elder people seem to be more exposed to information and messages about child labour than younger parents. About 71 percent of parents ages 56 and above have received a message about child labour in the last 12 months. The proportion for parents under age 29 years is 66 percent and the proportion of parents ages 30-35 who have received a message is 62 percent.

School attendance has a positive effect on receiving information. The proportion of parents who have attended school who have received information is 66 percent compared with 62 percent for parents who never attended school.

In terms of occupation, government, private sector employees and merchants are better informed. It has been found out that 71 percent of government employees, 67 percent of

private sector employers and 64 percent of merchants were exposed to information on child labour in the last 12 months. Farmers are the least among occupational categories who receive information (59 percent).



**Table 11: Parents who received any messages/information regarding child labour, by background characteristics**

		Have you ever received any messages/information regarding child labour?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	264	69.7%	115	30.3%	379	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	285	60.3%	188	39.7%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	292	62.8%	173	37.2%	465	100.0%
	Total	841	63.9%	476	36.1%	1317	100.0%
Residence	Urban	596	66.9%	295	33.1%	891	100.0%
	Rural	245	57.5%	181	42.5%	426	100.0%
	Total	841	63.9%	476	36.1%	1317	100.0%
Sex	Male	617	65.2%	329	34.8%	946	100.0%
	Female	224	60.4%	147	39.6%	371	100.0%
	Total	841	63.9%	476	36.1%	1317	100.0%
Age	Under 29	119	65.7%	62	34.3%	181	100.0%
	30-55	594	62.2%	361	37.8%	955	100.0%
	56+	128	70.7%	53	29.3%	181	100.0%
	Total	841	63.9%	476	36.1%	1317	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	468	66.0%	241	34.0%	709	100.0%
	Never attended school	362	61.7%	225	38.3%	587	100.0%
	Total	830	64.0%	466	36.0%	1296	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	227	59.4%	155	40.6%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	127	64.1%	71	35.9%	198	100.0%
	Government employee	90	71.4%	36	28.6%	126	100.0%
	Private employment	56	67.5%	27	32.5%	83	100.0%
	Weaving	211	66.8%	105	33.2%	316	100.0%
	Others	25	71.4%	10	28.6%	35	100.0%
	Total	736	64.6%	404	35.4%	1140	100.0%

Parents were asked, “Is there any law or regulation that prohibits children from working in hazardous work?” Table 12 presents parents’ awareness on the presence of laws and regulations that protect children from working in hazardous work. Most parents (82%) were aware that there are laws and regulations that protect children from working in hazardous work that affects their health. The level of awareness was higher among respondents in Gulele. While 86 percent of parents in Gulele are aware of the presence of policies, laws and regulations; the corresponding proportions for Wolaita and Gamo Gofa were 81 percent and 79 percent. As it was understood from the observation during the data collection most households and individuals were aware of the issue of child labour and child trafficking as it is widely discussed among the communities.

There is a difference among urban and rural dwellers on the knowledge of policies, laws and regulations about child labour. About 84 percent of urban residents know about the

policies while 77 percent of rural dwellers do know that there are laws and regulations in Ethiopia about child labour. The proportion of females who are knowledgeable about the laws is higher (83 percent) than their male counterparts (82 percent) although the difference is marginal.

It appears that the level of knowledge across age groups of parents is similar. While 81 percent of parents under age 29 know about the laws, 82 percent of parents ages 30-35 and 84 percent of parents ages 56 year and above know about the laws and regulations on child labour.

School attendance is not a predictor of knowledge about the laws and regulations, however, the findings of the survey results indicate this trend. About 82 percent of parents who have attended school before and the same proportion of parents who had never attended school know about the laws and regulations.

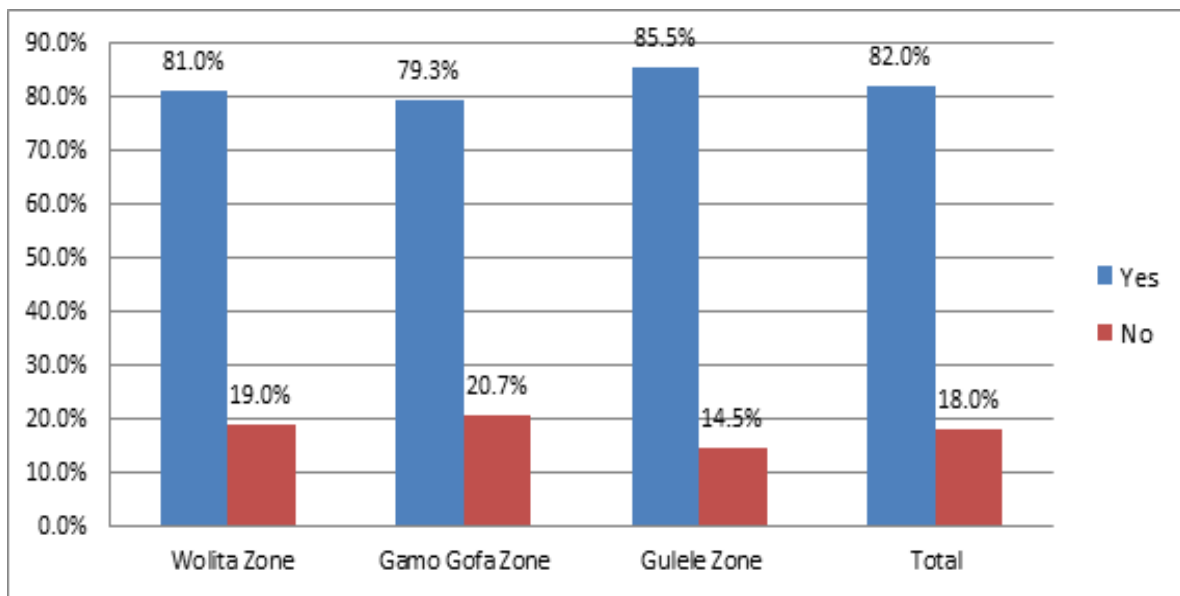
In terms of occupational categories government employees, private sector employees and those employed in weaving and farming are knowledgeable about the laws. Government employees have the highest knowledge with 87 percent being knowledgeable about the laws, followed by private sector employees and weavers, both 83 percent being knowledgeable about the laws and regulations.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution of 1995, the Family Code Proclamation No. 213/2000, Labour Proclamation No.377/2003, and the Criminal Code of Ethiopia are the legal provisions that exist in the country to protect the rights of children. Information on the knowledge of parents on existence of the abovementioned laws and regulations regarding child labour was collected and analysed. The survey findings show, 82 percent of parents know that there are laws and regulations that protect the rights of children and outlaw labour exploitation (Figure 3).

Almost all of the interviewed key informants also mentioned the existence of relevant policies and legal frameworks for the protect from child labour. They also mentioned problems associated with the implementation of the laws because of a lack of familiarity with the legal framework and lack of up-to-date information.

According to the key informants in Gulele Sub-City, implementation of strategies and policies, lack of independent or assigned enforcement structures on issues of child labour, and lack of resources and effective communication are considered as gaps. There are relevant and workable policies, legal frameworks for addressing child labour and protection of child rights. According to Education offices in Gulele Sub-City, government formulated laws about children in 2010/2011, and 2012/2013 and this was an idea sponsored by Women Children and Youths Offices. However, the implementation of these polices and legal frameworks are not promising, because of the large number of children engaged in child labour.

All respondents including community leaders, mentioned Art. 36 of the 1995 FDRE constitution as a specific provision that addresses the problem of child labour. Education office heads added international conventions and declarations as an important legal framework in the fight against child labour.



**Figure 2: Percentage of parents who know the existence of laws/regulations on child labour**

KIIs conducted with officials in government offices indicated that they are knowledgeable about the laws. In fact offices such as the Office of Justice provide support for the victims. Moreover, they are engaged in creating awareness about child labour among the communities.

Table 12 has very important findings with regard to awareness on the presence of laws and regulations that protect children from working in hazardous work. Knowledge about the laws and regulations is quite high. This implies that the continuing child labour at least in the study areas is in part due to lack of enforcement of the law and regulations.

**Table 12: Parents' awareness on the presence of laws and regulations that protect children from working hazardous work, by background characteristics**

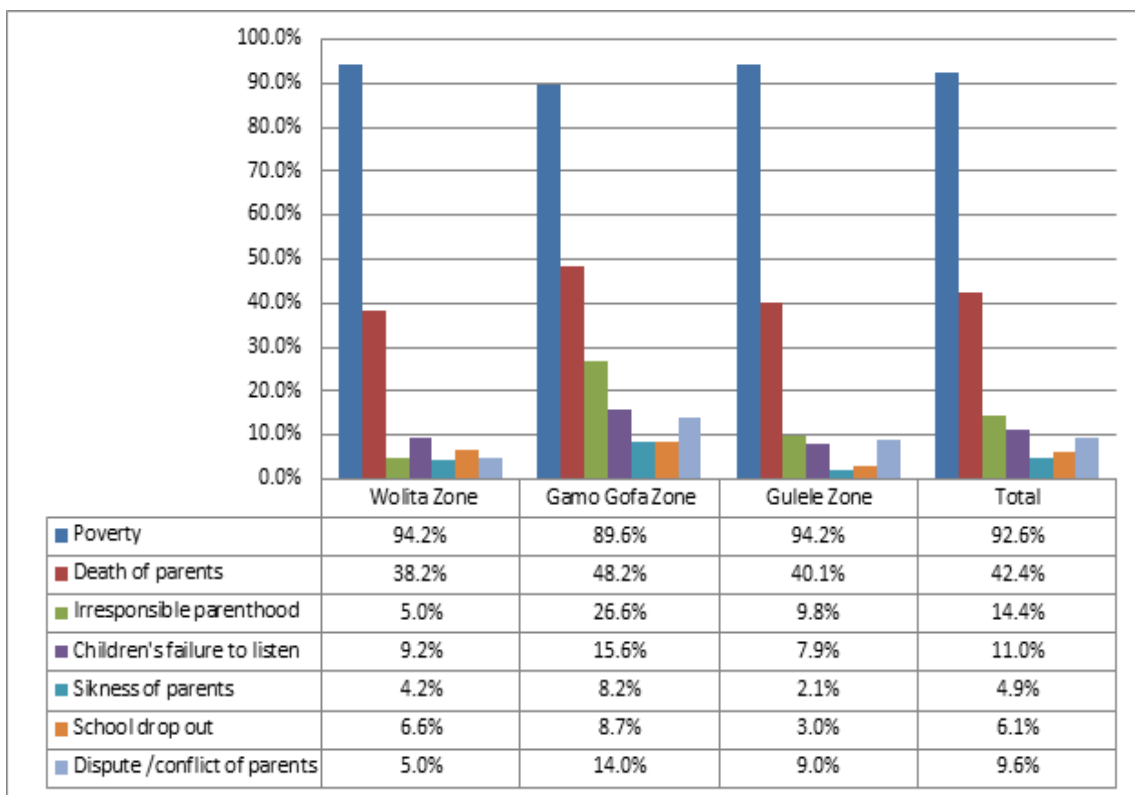
Background characteristics		Is there any law or regulation that protects children from working hazardous work?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	307	81.0%	72	19.0%	379	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	375	79.3%	98	20.7%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	400	85.5%	68	14.5%	468	100.0%
	Total	1082	82.0%	238	18.0%	1320	100.0%
Residence	Urban	754	84.3%	140	15.7%	894	100.0%
	Rural	328	77.0%	98	23.0%	426	100.0%
	Total	1082	82.0%	238	18.0%	1320	100.0%
Sex	Male	774	81.6%	175	18.4%	949	100.0%
	Female	308	83.0%	63	17.0%	371	100.0%
	Total	1082	82.0%	238	18.0%	1320	100.0%
Age	Under 29	146	81.1%	34	18.9%	180	100.0%
	30-55	784	81.8%	174	18.2%	958	100.0%
	56+	152	83.5%	30	16.5%	182	100.0%
	Total	1082	82.0%	238	18.0%	1320	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	585	82.3%	126	17.7%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	480	81.5%	109	18.5%	589	100.0%
	Total	1065	81.9%	235	18.1%	1300	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	296	77.5%	86	22.5%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	166	83.0%	34	17.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	109	87.2%	16	12.8%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	70	83.3%	14	16.7%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	263	83.0%	54	17.0%	317	100.0%
	Others	28	80.0%	7	20.0%	35	100.0%
	Total	932	81.5%	211	18.5%	1143	100.0%

### 3.2.1.1 Knowledge on Factors Contributing to Child Labour

The survey also assessed the knowledge of parents on the factors that contribute to child labour. They were asked about the contributing factors that cause children to be engaged in paid labour. In all zones, more than 90% of the parents mentioned poverty as major factor for a child to start working at early ages. Young children from families with little or no income are at the greatest risk of becoming labourers.

When children become orphans due to the death of parents to HIV/AIDS, children are forced to engage in labour to sustain their lives. In the survey areas, death of parents is the second highest cause for children to be engaged in child labour. In Gamo Gofa and Wolaita 48 percent and 38 percent of parents respectively, mentioned death of parents as a reason that children engage in labour.

The third most important reason mentioned by parents in the study area is lack of appropriate attention given to children by parents. Although the proportions are small in Wolaita (5%) and Gulele (10%), more than one quarter of parents in Gamo Gofa mentioned irresponsible parenthood as a reason for children to be engaged in child labour. It should be mentioned that parental disputes of parent is also one cause. There are many studies that indicate street children left their parents as a result of disputes among parents.



**Figure 3: Percent of parents by the perceived factors contributing to child labour**

All key informants in Gamo Gofa Zone also described:

*Child labour is our concern. Government, NGOs and societies have the responsibility to ensure the protection of children's right to get access to education and live in safe condition. However, because of high economic burden the families are facing, many children especially in Gamo Gofa zone doesn't get education and join the labour market. Children are trafficked particularly from highland area where economic problem and poverty is a major problem. In these areas, many families engage their children in weaving, agriculture and other labours for the reason that they do not have enough money to cover their children scholastic materials and basic necessities. Most of government offices have projects which focus on child protection. The specific departments work on liberating children from labour, enhancing awareness on child labour and child trafficking.*

In line with this, participants of the FGDs in Woreda 6 of Gulele Sub-City noted,

*Families will enforce their children to work outside their home if their family does not have enough income. This will create a situation in which children work for money, exposing them to work long hours in dangerous situations. Some families prefer engaging their children in income generating activities rather than sending them to school. Several children who came from country side were promised access to schooling by their traffickers and to get more money. After they arrived to the area of work, the traffickers "sold" them to brokers and employers. The other reason that contributed to the existence of child labour is lack of awareness of parents on child labour. Some families do not have the basic information on child labour and the understanding on their child's working condition. They feel that their children are living the way the traffickers promised to the children and the parents. More parents also think that they have the right to engage their children in work.*

The finding from the FGDs also shows similar conditions. The main factor that increased child labour is financial constraints in families. Due to this, parents didn't consider that engaging children in different activities was a bad thing. They see it as the right of a parent to engage their children in different activities. Parents think that it is good if a child is generating money. Large family size is also a factor that contributes to increased child labour in the community.

According to the participants of FGDs, death of parents is another contributing factor leading to child labour. When one or both parents die, due to HIV/AIDS or other causes, the family needs money for food, clothing and other expenditures. For this reason children will be forced to be employed to earn an income.

As explained by FGD participants, expectations of parents are another contributing factor. Parents in rural areas send their children to urban areas with the expectation that their children would obtain education, bring them money, and their life will be changed in the city. FGD participants also added that:

*Lack of awareness of parents is another factor; some families may not have understanding about their child's working condition. Some children get involved in child labour due to peer influence. When they see children from rich household, they entertained or enjoy for work to fulfil their needs. Households in urban area bring children from rural areas by promising to send them to school and raise them properly. But most of them become servants/maids in the house.*

Generally, economical factors, cultural factors, orphaned, and large family size are contributing factors discussed by the FGD participants.

#### 3.2.1.2 Source of Messages/Information on Child Labour

Exposure to information from the mass media, print and other media can increase knowledge and awareness of new ideas, social changes, and opportunities and can affect an individual's perceptions and behaviour, including those around child labour. This survey assessed where parent and child respondents could find information on child labour. Table 13 shows the percentage of parents and children with selected indicators related to exposure to messages and information on child labour.

The survey findings indicate that 64 percent of parents have been exposure to messages/information on child labour. In general, parents in Wolaita zone have better exposure to the messages/information compared to parents in Gamo Gofa and Gulele. Radio (88%), television (70%) and religious leaders were the major sources of information. The primary source for providing information on child labour is radio in all three zones, although other sources differ from zone to zone. In Gulele zone, radio, television and government/NGO sensitization programs are reported to be major sources of information. In Gamo Gofa, radio, religious leaders and television are the primary sources, and in Wolaita zone, radio, television and religious leaders are the primary sources of information.

Only 39 percent of the surveyed children reported that they heard of some message or information on child labour and related issues. This figure is far less than what was reported by their parents. The children who had heard messages on child labour, reported the major sources of the messages were radio (83%) and television (72%); teachers were a source of information for nearly half of the children.

The FGDs also identified some of the major sources of information at a community level. FGD participants in Arbaminch town Weha Minch Kebele indicated that some NGOs are working with and for the community to enhance the awareness of the community on the problem and reduce the incidence of child labour. Many community representatives were trained by World Vision and MEDA through the E-FACE project.

The participants also noted that, some people who tried to increase awareness faced challenges, including defamation and verbal attack from child employers. World Vision and MEDA are undertaking different activities to support children and parents in need through provision of educational materials (school bags, exercise books, pens, school uniforms, and shoes, etc.) to minimize the school dropout rate.

Table 13 shows the percentage of parents who obtained information on child labour categorized by source of information and by study areas. For a significant majority of parents the radio was the primary source of information. About 90 percent of parents in Wolaita, 77 percent of parents in Gamo Gofa and 96 percent of parents in Gulele sub-city reported the radio as their primary source of information. It is known that most people in Ethiopia currently possess a radio. Even in the rural areas the radio has become an important source of information (Table 14). The proportion of parents who mentioned television as their main source of information varies by study area: 91 percent of parents in Gulele, 63 percent in Wolaita and 55 percent in Gamo Gofa. It is important to note that in urban areas such as Gulele sub-city the radio and the television are more or less equally important as sources of information.

The third important most prominent source of information about child labour are religious leaders. Due to the current intervention child labour has become a major issue in the life of the households in the study area, religious fathers address the issue as they



are spiritual counsellors to the families. This is specifically true in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa for about 59 percent of parents in both zones, religious leaders are a source of information about child labour. In urban areas religious leaders are the fourth most prominent source of information, while in rural areas they are the third most prominent sources of information. Peers are the third most prominent source of information in urban areas and in rural areas constitutes 35 percent and 47 percent respectively. The fact that peers and friends also serve as sources of information for parents is important because these networks can be used to raise awareness about child labour issues.

Community conversation is becoming an important source of information sharing in communities in SNNPR. About 48 percent in Wolaita and 53 percent in Gamo Gofa mentioned group conversation as their source of information about child labour. In general 35 percent of parents in the study areas cite group discussion as their source of information about child labour. Only 33 percent of parents in urban areas cited religious leaders as their source of information compared with 58 percent in rural areas.

Community leaders are also a source of information about child labour particularly in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa. About 50 percent of parents in Wolaita and 47 percent in Gamo Gofa mentioned that community leaders are their source of information on child labour. It must be noted that, like religious leaders, community leaders, have a strong influence on the society they live in. Thus any attempt to end child labour in the community should involve both religious and community leaders.

There are other information outlets for parents. Government sectors particularly Labour and Social Affairs and Education offices provide awareness creation information and education for parents. In Wolaita 34 percent of parents get information from government bodies and NGOs. In Gamo Gofa about 26 percent and in Gulele sub-city, about 23 percent get information from government bodies and NGOs.

Teachers and schools are also sources of information on child labour for parents in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa. Nearly one third of parents in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa mentioned teachers and schools as important sources of information about child labour. It is known that there are committees established in schools in which parents are

represented. Such issues as child labour are most likely to be discussed as it is one of the problems of the communities. Students who got such information from their various clubs and mini-media may also indirectly feed parents with information about child labour. The findings show that 33 percent of parents in Wolaita and 26 percent of parents in Gamo Gofa learn about child labour through school clubs and youth associations. This clearly shows the effect made by youth associations to provide information about child labour to parents.

Like parents, the primary source children cited as a source of information on child labour is the radio. Radio is the major source for over 90 percent of children in Gulele 79 percent of children in Wolaita and 74 percent in Gamo Gofa. This is understandable because, as members of the family, the sources of information are likely to be similar. Likewise, television is the second most prominent source of information with 90 percent parents in Gulele gaining information from this source. The radio remains the primary source in both rural and urban areas with 98 percent of parents obtaining information from it; in rural areas 78 percent obtain information from the radio.

For children, teachers and schools are the third most important source of information. About 50 percent of children in the study areas get information from schools and teachers with 64 percent of children in Wolaita and 65 percent in Gamo Gofa citing their teachers and schools as their source of information about child labour.

Peers and friends usually influence children in a number of issues. At the same time they are an important source of information. As they reach adolescence, children rely heavily on their peers for information. This is reflected in this survey. In Wolaita, 44 percent of children and in Gamo Gofa 39 percent of children, cite peers and friends as their source of information. Only about 16 percent of children in Gulele sub city cite peers and friends as sources of information about child labour.

**Table 13: Percentage of parents and children who received messages/information on child labour, by source and zone**

Source of messages/information on child labour	Study Zones			
	Wolaita N=380	Gamo Gofa N=473	Gulele N=473	Total N=1326
a) Parents				
Radio	89.7%	76.9%	95.9%	87.5%
Television	63.1%	55.4%	91.1%	70.3%
GO/NGO Sensitization Program	34.2%	25.6%	22.9%	27.3%
Poster/leaflets	11.4%	19.6%	5.1%	12.0%
Community /Group discussion	48.3%	53.3%	5.5%	35.1%
Newspaper/magazines	14.8%	22.8%	11.6%	16.4%
Teachers/school	31.6%	34.0%	9.2%	24.6%
Community leaders	49.8%	47.4%	5.1%	33.4%
Religious leaders	58.6%	58.9%	4.4%	39.8%
Peers/friends	48.7%	56.8%	11.6%	38.5%
Youth association/club	33.1%	26.3%	3.1%	20.3%
b) Children				
Radio	78.6%	74.0%	90.9%	82.5%
Television	50.8%	58.9%	93.8%	71.9%
NGOs and government programs	25.4%	12.3%	13.4%	16.2%
Poster/leaflets	16.7%	13.0%	3.3%	9.8%
Community /Group discussion	35.7%	26.7%	5.3%	19.8%
Newspaper/ magazines	19.8%	20.5%	11.0%	16.2%
Teachers/school	63.5%	65.1%	28.7%	48.9%
Community leaders	23.8%	29.5%	3.8%	16.8%
Religious leaders	38.9%	33.6%	3.8%	22.0%
Peers/friends	43.7%	39.0%	16.3%	30.4%
Youth association/club	21.4%	26.0%	1.9%	14.3%

Religious and community leaders are the fifth most important information source in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa although less than 5 percent of children in Gulele sub-city obtain information about child labour from these sources. In Wolaita 39 percent of children name religious leaders as their source of information and 36 percent have community leaders as their source of information about child labour. In Gamo Gofa zone, religious leaders are sources of information on child labour for 34 percent of parents. Proportion of parents in Gamo Gofa who state community leaders as one of their sources of information constitutes 30 percent.

Group conversation is also one of the sources of information for children. About 36percent of children in Wolaita and 27 percent of children in Gamo Gofa benefit from group discussion as a source of information for child labour. In Gulele sub city the proportion is much lower than in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa constituting only 5 percent.

There are other means that children obtain information, which are less prominent. These include youth associations, posters and magazines.

It is important to mention at this point that in urban areas the most important source of information for children are radio, television and teachers, composing 87 percent, 82 percent and 42 percent of children respectively. In rural areas the most popular source of information are teachers, radio and religion leaders. The proportion that states these information sources comprise 72 percent, 68 percent and 42 percent respectively. These findings have important implications on the way information should be disseminated for maximum impact.

**Table 14: Percentage of parents and children with exposure to messages/information on child labour by residence**

Source of information on Child Labour	Urban N=900	Rural N= 425	Total N=1326
a) Parents			
Radio	93.1%	73.8%	87.5%
Television	82.3%	40.7%	70.3%
GO/NGO Sensitization Program	27.9%	25.9%	27.3%
Poster/leaflets	12.0%	11.9%	12.0%
Community /Group discussion	27.3%	54.3%	35.1%
Newspaper/ magazines	18.0%	12.3%	16.4%
Teachers/school	21.4%	32.5%	24.6%
Community leaders	24.1%	56.4%	33.4%
Religious leaders	32.6%	57.6%	39.8%
Peers/friends	35.3%	46.5%	38.5%
Youth association/club	17.1%	28.4%	20.3%
b) Children			
Radio	87.0%	68.1%	82.5%
Television	82.1%	38.9%	71.9%
NGOs and government programs	15.5%	18.6%	16.2%
Poster/leaflets	8.2%	15.0%	9.8%
Community /Group discussion	14.1%	38.1%	19.8%
Newspaper/ magazines	15.8%	17.7%	16.2%
Teachers/school	41.8%	71.7%	48.9%
Community leaders	12.5%	31.0%	16.8%
Religious leaders	16.0%	41.6%	22.0%
Peers/friends	25.5%	46.0%	30.4%
Youth association/club	12.0%	22.1%	14.3%

For most key informants (including officials from the Women and Child Affairs and Labour & Social Affairs of Gamo Gofa Zone), awareness creation for the community regarding child labour and child trafficking is a critical activity. A number of GOs and NGOs such as Women And Child Affairs, Labour And Social Affairs, Education Office,

Justice, E-FACE, and Italian Centre for Child AID, are working together to tackle the problem of child labour and child trafficking. NGOs are working on many activities like educational support, building and rehabilitating schools, asset building, and awareness creation. They feel that they need collaboration from concerned bodies to expand awareness creation activities considering the fact that the community must know about how child labour is a problem for their children. It was reported that financial constraints were a problem in all Kebeles in the zone while enhancing the awareness level of the community and stakeholders.

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### **3.2.2 Attitudes on Child Labour**

In order to assess people's understanding and appreciation of the problem of child labour, this study attempted to explore the level of knowledge and also determine the commonly held beliefs and perceptions of children, parents and community about child labour. Using a set of questions, information on common perceptions and beliefs was collected. Findings reveal that there are varied beliefs, perceptions and attitudes regarding children's involvement in work.

One fifth of the children (20%) have attitudes that children should be allowed to work outside the home as long as they are paid. The attitude of child respondents supporting paid child labour varies across sex, age, zone and area of residence of the respondents (Table 15). This attitude is pronounced more among male children. As shown in Table 15, 21 percent of male children agree with the statement and 18 percent of female children agree. Older children (15-17) were more supportive (22%) of paid child labour as compared with the younger ones (18%). One third of the child respondents in Wolaita zone (33%) have the attitude of supporting child labour. The percentages of children who agree with this attitude are lowest in Gulele Sub-City with proportion of only 12 percent. The proportion of rural children who support this attitude is higher as compared to children in urban areas (18% urban and 24% rural).

Children who had attended school at some point were also in favour of paid employment outside the home compared with children who had never attended school. While 20 percent of children who have attended school before agree with the statement,

about 17 percent of children who had never attended school support the statement, “As long as children are paid they should be allowed to work outside home.” Similarly, children who have been engaged are more likely to agree with the statement that as long as children are paid they should be allowed to work outside home. About 21 percent of children who had been employed agree with the statement. The corresponding proportion for those who had never been employed is 20 percent.

**Table 15: The attitude of children towards paid employment by background characteristics**

		As long as children are paid they should be left to work outside home							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Sex of child	Male	120	21.1%	28	4.9%	422	74.0%	570	100.0%
	Female	123	18.4%	25	3.7%	519	77.8%	667	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%
Age group	5-9	59	17.8%	39	11.8%	233	70.4%	331	100.0%
	10-14	113	19.2%	12	2.0%	463	78.7%	588	100.0%
	15-17	71	22.3%	2	.6%	245	77.0%	318	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%
Zone	Wolaita	118	33.2%	7	2.0%	230	64.8%	355	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	71	15.9%	43	9.6%	332	74.4%	446	100.0%
	Gulele	54	12.4%	3	.7%	379	86.9%	436	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%
Area of residence	Urban	146	17.5%	22	2.6%	666	79.9%	834	100.0%
	Rural	97	24.1%	31	7.7%	275	68.2%	403	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%
Education	ever attended school	212	20.1%	23	2.2%	821	77.7%	1056	100.0%
	Never attended school	31	17.1%	30	16.6%	120	66.3%	181	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%
Employment status	Ever employed	22	21.4%	4	3.9%	77	74.8%	103	100.0%
	Never employed	221	19.5%	49	4.3%	864	76.2%	1134	100.0%
	Total	243	19.6%	53	4.3%	941	76.1%	1237	100.0%

One of the measures of the attitudes of children is the response to the statement that "so long as it is for the benefit of the family children should be allowed to do any kind of work." Table 16 portrays the responses in terms of "Agree," "Natural," and "Disagree." There is no significant difference across sex and age as seen from the table. In general, however, the proportion of male children is higher (20%) than female children (18%).

There is a significant difference among children in the study areas. More children in Wolaita agree with the statement than children in Gamo Gofa and Gulele. While 31 percent of children in Wolaita agree with the statement, only 10 percent of children in Gulele and 18 percent of children in Gamo Gofa agree with the statement. The findings

show that attitudes of children in Gulele and Gamo Gofa regarding the involvement of children in labour, as long as it is beneficial to the family, are relatively higher than children in Wolaita.

**Table 16: The attitude of children towards paid employment for the benefit of their family by background characteristics**

		So long as it is for the benefit of the family, children should be allowed to do any kind of work							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Sex of child	Male	114	20.0%	23	4.0%	433	76.0%	570	100.0%
	Female	120	18.0%	24	3.6%	523	78.4%	667	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%
Age group	5-9	56	16.9%	39	11.8%	236	71.3%	331	100.0%
	10-14	112	19.0%	7	1.2%	469	79.8%	588	100.0%
	15-17	66	20.8%	1	.3%	251	78.9%	318	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%
Zone	Wolaita	111	31.3%	6	1.7%	238	67.0%	355	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	80	17.9%	36	8.1%	330	74.0%	446	100.0%
	Gulele	43	9.9%	5	1.1%	388	89.0%	436	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%
Area of residence	Urban	133	15.9%	23	2.8%	678	81.3%	834	100.0%
	Rural	101	25.1%	24	6.0%	278	69.0%	403	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	199	18.8%	20	1.9%	837	79.3%	1056	100.0%
	Never attended school	35	19.3%	27	14.9%	119	65.7%	181	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%
Employment status	Ever employed	28	27.2%	2	1.9%	73	70.9%	103	100.0%
	Never employed	206	18.2%	45	4.0%	883	77.9%	1134	100.0%
	Total	234	18.9%	47	3.8%	956	77.3%	1237	100.0%

Urban children, in general, have different opinions on this issue than rural children. While only 16 percent of urban children support the statement, the corresponding proportion for children in rural areas is 25 percent.

There is a significant difference among children who have attended school before and those who have not attended school in terms of allowing children to do any kind of work if it is for the benefit of their family. Children who had never been employed before have a negative attitude toward child labour and its benefits to the family compared with children who had been employed.

A quarter of the parents (25%) agree that if the parents have no money, young children should have to work in any kind of work. The attitude of the parents, in this regard, varies across their residence and occupation. A higher percentage of parent respondents in Wolaita (41%), rural parents (30%), farmers (30%) and private employees (32%) were



in support of involving children in labour of any kind if the family is in need of money (Table 17).

Table 17 portrays the attitudes of parents towards paid employment of children. About 41 percent of parents in Wolaita agree with the statement that if parents have no money, young children should have to work anywhere in any kind of work. The proportion for Gamo Gofa and Gulele are 21 percent and 16 percent respectively.

Parents in the rural areas are more likely to agree with the statement than their urban counterparts. About 30 percent of parents in rural areas agree with the statement and 22 percent of parents in urban areas agree. The same table also shows that more farmers agree with the statement than other occupational groups.

There is an important observation that is made in this table. It seems that parents do not care much about the circumstances in which children are working, because one quarter of the parent respondents agree that the children may be engaged in any kind of work which includes hazardous work. This shows that either they are not aware of what constitutes hazardous work or the desperate lack of earnings forces them to involve children even in hazardous work.

Another measure of parental attitudes is the level of agreement to the statement “it is good to start work at an early age.” Again, in Wolaita about 41 percent of parents agree with the statement. The corresponding proportions for Gamo Gofa and Gulele are 37 percent and 21 percent respectively. One should be cautious when interpreting this finding. The Ethiopian culture allows children to work and see it as useful for their future development. Similarly, the ILO definition of child labour focuses on the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and work that is harmful to physical and mental development. UNICEF also does not oppose work that children may perform at home, on the family farm or for a family business – as long as that work is not a danger to their health and well-being, and if it doesn’t prevent them from going to school and enjoying childhood activities (UNICEF, 2006).

More parents in the rural areas seem to support the statement than parents in the urban areas (36% and 26% respectively). There is no significant difference in the proportion of

parents by sex. About 30 percent of male and 29 percent of female agree with the statement. There is also slight difference among parents who ever attended school and those who never attended school. The proportions are 30 percent and 28 percent respectively.

**Table 17: The attitude of parents towards paid employment for the benefit of their family, by background characteristics**

		If parents have no money young children should have to work anywhere any kind of work							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Zone	Wolaita	157	41.3%	8	2.1%	215	56.6%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	97	20.5%	4	.8%	372	78.6%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	75	16.0%	11	2.3%	383	81.7%	469	100.0%
	Total	329	24.9%	23	1.7%	970	73.4%	1322	100.0%
Residence	Urban	200	22.3%	18	2.0%	678	75.7%	896	100.0%
	Rural	129	30.3%	5	1.2%	292	68.5%	426	100.0%
	Total	329	24.9%	23	1.7%	970	73.4%	1322	100.0%
Sex	Male	241	25.4%	15	1.6%	694	73.1%	950	100.0%
	Female	88	23.7%	8	2.2%	276	74.2%	372	100.0%
	Total	329	24.9%	23	1.7%	970	73.4%	1322	100.0%
Age	Under 29	42	23.2%	4	2.2%	135	74.6%	181	100.0%
	30-55	237	24.7%	13	1.4%	709	73.9%	959	100.0%
	56+	50	27.5%	6	3.3%	126	69.2%	182	100.0%
	Total	329	24.9%	23	1.7%	970	73.4%	1322	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	192	27.0%	16	2.3%	503	70.7%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	130	22.1%	6	1.0%	453	76.9%	589	100.0%
	Total	322	24.8%	22	1.7%	956	73.5%	1300	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	115	30.1%	6	1.6%	261	68.3%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	41	20.5%	5	2.5%	154	77.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	24	19.2%	2	1.6%	99	79.2%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	27	32.1%	2	2.4%	55	65.5%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	74	23.2%	5	1.6%	240	75.2%	319	100.0%
	Others	8	22.9%	0	.0%	27	77.1%	35	100.0%
	Total	289	25.2%	20	1.7%	836	73.0%	1145	100.0%

Farmers support the idea that it is good to start work at an early age. In rural areas children assist their parents in the house and even outside in the field. While female children start household chores early in life male children are also given the responsibility of taking care of cattle and sheep in the fields. About 34 percent of farmers support the statement and this is higher as compared to other occupational groups (Table 18).

**Table 18: The attitude of parents towards children who start working at early ages, by background characteristics**

		It is good to start to work at early ages.							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	161	42.4%	2	0.50%	217	57.1%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	129	27.3%	0	0.00%	344	72.7%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	98	20.9%	3	0.60%	369	78.5%	470	100.0%
	Total	388	29.3%	5	0.40%	930	70.3%	1323	100.0%
Residence	Urban	234	26.1%	3	0.30%	660	73.6%	897	100.0%
	Rural	154	36.2%	2	0.50%	270	63.4%	426	100.0%
	Total	388	29.3%	5	0.40%	930	70.3%	1323	100.0%
Sex	Male	282	29.7%	3	0.30%	666	70.0%	951	100.0%
	Female	106	28.5%	2	0.50%	264	71.0%	372	100.0%
	Total	388	29.3%	5	0.40%	930	70.3%	1323	100.0%
Age	Under 29	58	32.0%	1	0.60%	122	67.4%	181	100.0%
	30-55	273	28.4%	3	0.30%	684	71.3%	960	100.0%
	56+	57	31.3%	1	0.50%	124	68.1%	182	100.0%
	Total	388	29.3%	5	0.40%	930	70.3%	1323	100.0%
Education	ever attended school	213	30.0%	3	0.40%	495	69.6%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	167	28.3%	2	0.30%	421	71.4%	590	100.0%
	Total	380	29.2%	5	0.40%	916	70.4%	1301	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	131	34.3%	1	0.30%	250	65.4%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	55	27.5%	0	0.00%	145	72.5%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	33	26.4%	0	0.00%	92	73.6%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	18	21.4%	1	1.20%	65	77.4%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	92	28.8%	2	0.60%	225	70.5%	319	100.0%
	Others	11	31.4%	0	0.00%	24	68.6%	35	100.0%
	Total	340	29.7%	4	0.30%	801	70.0%	1145	100.0%

If has been found in literature that poor families often rely on children to earn an income and there are less likely to send their children to school. Poverty may not be the only cause, but the attitude of parents towards education can also influence the decision of parents not to provide education and force their children to drop out of school. Table 19 presents the preferences of parents to put their children in school versus paid work. Parents were asked whether they agree or not to the following statement “if there is work with payment, parents should force the child to drop out of school and send them to work.” This was asked to understand the importance parents attach to education because money will compromise education in a situation of poverty. They survey reveals that over 90 percent of parents in all survey areas do not agree with the statement. Specifically, the proportion for Wolaita is 95 present, Gamo Gofa 91 percent and Gulele is 95 percent.

This is an important finding because once children are at school most parents do not want to interrupt the education of their children, no matter how hard the pressure of poverty may be.

It has been found from KIIs that children are responsible for their country's future. This means that education is important for children to be able to discharge their responsibilities in the future.

**Table 19: Parents preference for their children to participate in school or to paid work, by background characteristics**

		If there is a work with payment, the parent should force the child to drop out of school and send him/her to work							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	18	4.7%	0	0.0%	362	95.3%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	43	9.1%	1	0.2%	429	90.7%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	25	5.3%	1	0.2%	444	94.5%	470	100.0%
	Total	86	6.5%	2	0.2%	1235	93.3%	1323	100.0%
Residence	Urban	52	5.8%	1	0.1%	844	94.1%	897	100.0%
	Rural	34	8.0%	1	0.2%	391	91.8%	426	100.0%
	Total	86	6.5%	2	0.2%	1235	93.3%	1323	100.0%
Sex	Male	63	6.6%	1	0.1%	887	93.3%	951	100.0%
	Female	23	6.2%	1	0.3%	348	93.5%	372	100.0%
	Total	86	6.5%	2	0.2%	1235	93.3%	1323	100.0%
Age	Under 29	11	6.1%	0	0.0%	170	93.9%	181	100.0%
	30-55	60	6.3%	2	0.2%	898	93.5%	960	100.0%
	56+	15	8.2%	0	0.0%	167	91.8%	182	100.0%
	Total	86	6.5%	2	0.2%	1235	93.3%	1323	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	47	6.6%	1	0.1%	663	93.2%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	37	6.3%	1	0.2%	552	93.6%	590	100.0%
	Total	84	6.5%	2	0.2%	1215	93.4%	1301	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	29	7.6%	1	0.3%	352	92.1%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	13	6.5%	0	0.0%	187	93.5%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	6	4.8%	0	0.0%	119	95.2%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	5	6.0%	0	0.0%	79	94.0%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	17	5.3%	0	0.0%	302	94.7%	319	100.0%
	Others	3	8.6%	0	0.0%	32	91.4%	35	100.0%
	Total	73	6.4%	1	0.1%	1071	93.5%	1145	100.0%

Table 20 presents parents' attitudes on engaging children in labour free of payment from their parents. The question that respondents were asked is whether they agree with the following statement "children have to work for free for their parents and/or relatives." Working to acquire knowledge and skills at home starting at an early age is not new in Ethiopia. In general about 64 percent of parents agree with this statement although parents in Gulele area do not seem to agree with this statement. In Gulele sub-city for

example, 43 percent agree with the statement and the corresponding proportion for parents in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa are 74 percent and 79 percent respectively.

In rural areas almost 78 percent agree with the statement and in urban areas, 58 percent of parents agree with the statement, Male parents are more likely to agree with the statement than females. The proportion of male parents who agree with the statement is 69 percent and that of females is 52 percent. Parents who live by farming favour their children to work for their parents without pay. The proportion of parents who agree with the statement is 78 percent. A high percentage (75%) of government employees also agree with the statement.

**Table 20: Parents opinion of engaging children in labour free of payment to their parents and relatives, by background characteristics**

		Children have to work for free for their parents and /or relatives							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Zone	Wolaita	280	73.7%	4	1.1%	96	25.3%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	372	78.6%	0	0.0%	101	21.4%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	200	42.6%	28	6.0%	241	51.4%	469	100.0%
	Total	852	64.4%	32	2.4%	438	33.1%	1322	100.0%
Residence	Urban	522	58.3%	31	3.5%	343	38.3%	896	100.0%
	Rural	330	77.5%	1	0.2%	95	22.3%	426	100.0%
	Total	852	64.4%	32	2.4%	438	33.1%	1322	100.0%
Sex	Male	659	69.4%	13	1.4%	278	29.3%	950	100.0%
	Female	193	51.9%	19	5.1%	160	43.0%	372	100.0%
	Total	852	64.4%	32	2.4%	438	33.1%	1322	100.0%
Age	Under 29	109	60.2%	3	1.7%	69	38.1%	181	100.0%
	30-55	624	65.1%	23	2.4%	312	32.5%	959	100.0%
	56+	119	65.4%	6	3.3%	57	31.3%	182	100.0%
	Total	852	64.4%	32	2.4%	438	33.1%	1322	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	474	66.7%	19	2.7%	218	30.7%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	365	62.0%	12	2.0%	212	36.0%	589	100.0%
	Total	839	64.5%	31	2.4%	430	33.1%	1300	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	296	77.5%	0	0.0%	86	22.5%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	113	56.5%	8	4.0%	79	39.5%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	94	75.2%	3	2.4%	28	22.4%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	47	56.0%	3	3.6%	34	40.5%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	182	57.1%	15	4.7%	122	38.2%	319	100.0%
	Others	23	65.7%	0	0.0%	12	34.3%	35	100.0%
	Total	755	65.9%	29	2.5%	361	31.5%	1145	100.0%

Weaving is one of the most common occupations of children in the survey areas. Thus, respondents were asked if they agree with the statement, “weaving is a simple job for a child.” Table 21 presents the responses in terms of agreement and disagreement with the statement. It can be seen from the table that a little more than 11 percent of parents agree

that weaving is a simple job for children. The overwhelming majority do not. The only category of occupation that is more likely to support the statement is weavers. This is simply an over simplification of the burden of children engaged in weaving.

**Table 21: Parents opinion on engaging children in weaving sector, by background characteristics**

		Weaving/cottage industry is a simple job for a child							
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Total	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	69	18.2%	29	7.6%	282	74.2%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	40	8.5%	6	1.3%	427	90.3%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	40	8.5%	10	2.1%	419	89.3%	469	100.0%
	Total	149	11.3%	45	3.4%	1128	85.3%	1322	100.0%
Residence	Urban	94	10.5%	27	3.0%	775	86.5%	896	100.0%
	Rural	55	12.9%	18	4.2%	353	82.9%	426	100.0%
	Total	149	11.3%	45	3.4%	1128	85.3%	1322	100.0%
Sex	Male	115	12.1%	34	3.6%	801	84.3%	950	100.0%
	Female	34	9.1%	11	3.0%	327	87.9%	372	100.0%
	Total	149	11.3%	45	3.4%	1128	85.3%	1322	100.0%
Age	Under 29	25	13.8%	5	2.8%	151	83.4%	181	100.0%
	30-55	103	10.7%	36	3.8%	820	85.5%	959	100.0%
	56+	21	11.5%	4	2.2%	157	86.3%	182	100.0%
	Total	149	11.3%	45	3.4%	1128	85.3%	1322	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	81	11.4%	33	4.6%	597	84.0%	711	100.0%
	Never attended school	65	11.0%	11	1.9%	513	87.1%	589	100.0%
	Total	146	11.2%	44	3.4%	1110	85.4%	1300	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	47	12.3%	17	4.5%	318	83.2%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	13	6.5%	3	1.5%	184	92.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	8	6.4%	5	4.0%	112	89.6%	125	100.0%
	Private employment	8	9.5%	7	8.3%	69	82.1%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	51	16.0%	6	1.9%	262	82.1%	319	100.0%
	Others	4	11.4%	0	.0%	31	88.6%	35	100.0%
	Total	131	11.4%	38	3.3%	976	85.2%	1145	100.0%

Parents' intention to employ a child represents the practice of parents' or rather behavioural change of parents and is presented in Table 22. About 20 percent of parents in Wolaita are very likely to employ a child in the future. The proportion of parents is no different than that in Wolaita (21 percent). Even in Gulele, which is an urban setting, 13 percent are more likely to employ a child.

The proportions of parents that are very likely to employ a child do not differ much by background characteristics. For example 18 percent of parents in urban areas are very likely to employ a child. In rural areas, an almost equal percentage of parents (17%) are very likely to employ the child. There is no appreciable difference between male and female tendencies to employ children. About 17 percent of male parents and 17 percent of female parents are very likely to employ a child.

**Table 22: Parents intention to employ a child in the future, by background characteristics**

		What are the possibilities that you might employ a child in the future?									
		Very Likely		Not Likely		Limited Chance		Not Sure		Total	
		n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	76	20.0%	263	69.2%	12	3.2%	29	7.6%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	98	20.7%	293	61.9%	4	.8%	78	16.5%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	59	12.5%	297	62.8%	5	1.1%	112	23.7%	473	100.0%
	Total	233	17.6%	853	64.3%	21	1.6%	219	16.5%	1326	100.0%
Residence	Urban	159	17.7%	551	61.2%	10	1.1%	180	20.0%	900	100.0%
	Rural	74	17.4%	302	70.9%	11	2.6%	39	9.2%	426	100.0%
	Total	233	17.6%	853	64.3%	21	1.6%	219	16.5%	1326	100.0%
Sex	Male	169	17.7%	594	62.3%	19	2.0%	171	17.9%	953	100.0%
	Female	64	17.2%	259	69.4%	2	.5%	48	12.9%	373	100.0%
	Total	233	17.6%	853	64.3%	21	1.6%	219	16.5%	1326	100.0%
Age	Under 29	36	19.9%	111	61.3%	1	.6%	33	18.2%	181	100.0%
	30-55	161	16.7%	616	64.0%	18	1.9%	167	17.4%	962	100.0%
	56+	36	19.7%	126	68.9%	2	1.1%	19	10.4%	183	100.0%
	Total	233	17.6%	853	64.3%	21	1.6%	219	16.5%	1326	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	122	17.1%	453	63.5%	15	2.1%	123	17.3%	713	100.0%
	Never attended school	106	17.9%	386	65.3%	6	1.0%	93	15.7%	591	100.0%
	Total	228	17.5%	839	64.3%	21	1.6%	216	16.6%	1304	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	62	16.2%	279	73.0%	7	1.8%	34	8.9%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	42	21.0%	117	58.5%	7	3.5%	34	17.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	25	19.8%	73	57.9%	1	.8%	27	21.4%	126	100.0%
	Private employment	11	13.1%	54	64.3%	1	1.2%	18	21.4%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	57	17.8%	185	57.8%	3	.9%	75	23.4%	320	100.0%
	Others	3	8.6%	28	80.0%	0	.0%	4	11.4%	35	100.0%
	Total	200	17.4%	736	64.2%	19	1.7%	192	16.7%	1147	100.0%

In general the findings reveal that measures should be taken to alter this pattern of behaviour. Unless the demand for child labour is reduced, the likelihood of increasing incidence of child labour is high. The need and demand of families from which child labour is derived need to be met. The needs of the families whose children enter child labour need to be met. It is true that raising awareness of people is an important preventive measure. It is also important that poverty be reduced.

### 3.2.3 Practice of Child Labour

To assess the practice of child labour, the study began by asking child respondents about their previous experience of being employed. The result presented in Table 23 revealed that 14 percent of them had ever been employed for payment. Male children were relatively more likely to have been employed (15% males and 14% females). Age-wise, more children ages 15-17 (27%) had been employed before, compared with the younger children. More children in Wolaita had been employed (17%). 15 percent of urban



children had been employed before, which is higher than rural children (12%). Children with no prior schooling were more likely to have been employed (27%), as compared to children with some level of education (12%).

**Table 23: Children’s experience of employment for payment, by background characteristics**

		Have you ever been employed by anyone in any form of payment?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	N	%	n	%
Sex of child	Male	92	15.0%	520	85.0%	612	100.0%
	Female	97	13.6%	617	86.4%	714	100.0%
	Total	189	14.3%	1137	85.7%	1326	100.0%
Age group	5-9	20	5.9%	319	94.1%	339	100.0%
	10-14	70	11.3%	552	88.7%	622	100.0%
	15-17	99	27.1%	266	72.9%	365	100.0%
	Total	189	14.3%	1137	85.7%	1326	100.0%
Zone	Wolaita	64	16.8%	316	83.2%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	55	11.6%	418	88.4%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	70	14.8%	403	85.2%	473	100.0%
	Total	189	14.3%	1137	85.7%	1326	100.0%
Residence	Urban	136	15.1%	762	84.9%	898	100.0%
	Rural	53	12.4%	375	87.6%	428	100.0%
	Total	189	14.3%	1137	85.7%	1326	100.0%
Education	Ever attended school	133	11.9%	983	88.1%	1116	100.0%
	Never attended school	56	26.7%	154	73.3%	210	100.0%
	Total	189	14.3%	1137	85.7%	1326	100.0%

Similar to children, parents were also interviewed to assess their practice specifically in relation to employing a child. The findings are presented in Table 24. Twelve percent of the parents stated that they had employed a child before. The practice of employing children was more prevalent in Gamo Gofa (16%) and in rural areas (14%).

**Table 24: Parent's experience of employing a child, by background characteristics**

		Have you ever employed a child?					
		Yes		No		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Zone	Wolaita	41	10.8%	339	89.2%	380	100.0%
	Gamo Gofa	75	15.9%	398	84.1%	473	100.0%
	Gulele	48	10.1%	425	89.9%	473	100.0%
	Total	164	12.4%	1162	87.6%	1326	100.0%
Residence	Urban	122	13.6%	778	86.4%	900	100.0%
	Rural	42	9.9%	384	90.1%	426	100.0%
	Total	164	12.4%	1162	87.6%	1326	100.0%
Sex	Male	118	12.4%	835	87.6%	953	100.0%
	Female	46	12.3%	327	87.7%	373	100.0%
	Total	164	12.4%	1162	87.6%	1326	100.0%
Age	Under 29	30	16.6%	151	83.4%	181	100.0%
	30-55	108	11.2%	854	88.8%	962	100.0%
	56+	26	14.2%	157	85.8%	183	100.0%
	Total	164	12.4%	1162	87.6%	1326	100.0%
Education	ever attended school	90	12.6%	623	87.4%	713	100.0%
	Never attended school	71	12.0%	520	88.0%	591	100.0%
	Total	161	12.3%	1143	87.7%	1304	100.0%
Occupation	Farming	32	8.4%	350	91.6%	382	100.0%
	Merchant	24	12.0%	176	88.0%	200	100.0%
	Government employee	25	19.8%	101	80.2%	126	100.0%
	Private employment	9	10.7%	75	89.3%	84	100.0%
	Weaving	46	14.4%	274	85.6%	320	100.0%
	Others	4	11.4%	31	88.6%	35	100.0%
	Total	140	12.2%	1007	87.8%	1147	100.0%

The survey findings also revealed that of the total number of children who had been engaged in child labour, 83 percent were currently working for payment in some sort of economic activity. The level of child labour is reported to be high in Gulele Sub City with 90 percent of the children who had been engaged in labour before were found to be working during the period of the survey.

**Table 25: Percentage of children who had worked before and were currently engaged in paid work, by sex and study area**

Sex	Is --- currently employed in paid work?	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		All Zones	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	Yes	36	86%	16	76%	27	93%	79	86%
	No	6	14%	5	24%	2	7%	13	14%
	Total	42	100%	21	100%	29	100%	92	100%
Female	Yes	11	50%	30	88%	37	88%	78	80%
	No	11	50%	4	12%	5	12%	20	20%
	Total	22	100%	34	100%	42	100%	98	100%
Total	Yes	47	73%	46	84%	64	90%	157	83%
	No	17	27%	9	16%	7	10%	33	17%

Total	64	100%	55	100%	71	100%	190	100%
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**Table 26: Percentage of children who had worked before and were currently engaged in paid work, by selected background characteristics**

Background Characteristics		Currently employed		Currently not employed		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Age	5-9 years	12	60%	8	40%	20	100%
	10-14 years	60	85%	11	15%	71	100%
	15-17 Years	85	86%	14	14%	99	100%
Education	Ever attended	79	86%	13	14%	92	100%
	Never attended	78	80%	20	20%	98	100%
Current	Attending	77	76%	24	24%	101	100%
Schooling	Not attending	28	88%	4	13%	32	100%
		75	81%	18	19%	93	100%
Migration Status	Non-migrant	82	85%	15	15%	97	100%
	Migrant						
Total		157	83%	33	17%	190	100%

Participants of the FGDs in Woreda 6 of Gulele Sub City noted:

*Families will force their children to work outside their home if their family does not have enough income. This will create a situation in which children work for money, exposing them to work long hours in dangerous situations. Some families prefer engaging their children in income generating activities rather than sending them to school. Several children who came from the countryside were promised access to schooling by their traffickers and to get more money. After they arrived to the area of work, the traffickers “sold” them to brokers and employers. The other reason that contributed to the existence of child labour is lack of awareness of parents on child labour. Some families do not have the basic information on child labour and the understanding on their child’s working condition. They feel that their children are living the way the traffickers promised to the children and the parents. More parents also think that they have the right to engage their children in work.*

The participants also indicated:

*When children are employed outside of their parents’ home, sometimes those working children may be exposed to rape, psychosocial, or physical abuse, and their hope will not be realized and their future will become darker, they will become a burden for their family and country.*

The prevalence of child labour in the study communities was perceived to be high in the areas covered by this survey. Of the total sample of parents and children, 43 percent of the parents and 27 percent of the children had heard of a child working for payment in their communities. The FGD results also indicated that child labour is a common

practice in their communities with declining nature due to intervention program being undertaken by the government and NGOs. For instance, a participant in FGD discussions conducted in GentaKachamo Ochole Kebele in Arbaminch Woreda mentioned:

*Child labour is highly practiced in the community; children start to work at age 7 years. The most common types of works they are engaged in are weaving, collecting firewood, fetching water, collecting animal feed, collecting banana from farm etc. In their communities children between the ages of 8-15 considered to be at greater risk of exploitation.*

Similarly, community members in Mesho Kebele reported:

*Child labour is practiced widely. Children in the age categories 7-15 are engaged in weaving, collecting firewood, fetching water and working in café, hotels and working as domestic workers.*

The community representatives of Weha Minch Kebele of Arbaminch town explained:

*...the practice of engaging children in labour is decreasing from time to time but because of the low living standard of the community families are still encouraging children to work.*

Despite the high prevalence of child labour<sup>9</sup>, only few parent respondents (12%) acknowledged that they had employed a child to do any kind of work. Findings from interviews of children also revealed almost the same figure, only 14 percent of the children were found to have been engaged in some sort of labour for money. The percent of male children who had ever been employed in some type of labour is higher as compared to female children, 15 percent and 14 percent respectively.

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<sup>9</sup> As per the 2001 Labour survey 52 percent of the total children were reported to have worked productive activities.

**Table 27: Percent of children by experience working in some type of labour, by sex and study area**

Sex of the child	Ever been employed in some sort of labour	Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		All Zones	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	Yes	42	22%	21	10%	32	15%	95	16%
	No	149	78%	198	90%	171	86%	518	85%
Female	Yes	22	12%	35	13%	41	15%	98	14%
	No	167	88%	219	87%	228	85%	614	86%
Both Sexes	Yes	64	17%	56	12%	73	15%	193	15%
	No	316	83%	417	88%	399	85%	1132	85%
Total Respondents		380	100%	473	100%	473	100%	1326	100%

As compared to young children, more older children had been engaged in work before that involved some sort of payment. 27 percent of the children ages 15-17 years had been engaged in labour. The figure was only 6 percent for the younger children. Children who had attended school before were less likely to be employed in child labour as compared to those who had never attended (12% vs. 27% respectively), which indicates that providing educational opportunities to children may reduce the incidence of child labour.

**Table 28: Percentage of children by experience of labour and selected background characteristics**

Background Characteristics		Ever employed		Never employed		Total	
		n	%	n	%	N	%
Sex	Male	95	15.1%	518	84.9%	613	100.0%
	Female	98	13.6%	614	86.4%	712	100.0%
Age	5-9 years	20	5.9%	317	94.1%	337	100.0%
	10-14 years	72	11.3%	549	88.7%	621	100.0%
	15-17 Years	99	27.1%	268	72.9%	367	100.0%
Ever attended school	Yes	133	12.0%	979	88.0%	1112	100.0%
	No	60	26.8%	153	73.2%	213	100.0%
Current School Attendance Status	Yes	101	9.8%	925	90.2%	1026	100.0%
	No	32	36.8%	54	63.2%	86	100.0%
Migration Status	Living in the current residence since birth	93	8.8%	964	91.2%	1057	100.0%
	Migrated from somewhere else	98	36.4%	170	63.6%	268	100.0%
Previous	Urban	11	24.3%	28	75.7%	39	100.0%

Residence	Rural	87	37.7%	142	62.3%	229	100.0%
Total		193	14.3%	1132	85.7%	1325	100.0%

### 3.2.3.1 Type of Work Children are Employed in

Findings reveal that children who were currently working were involved in a wide range of activities as illustrated in the Table 18. It is apparent from the results presented in the table that the highest percentage (28%) of children were currently working in the traditional weaving industry whereas 22 percent of the children were in paid domestic work either as housekeepers or assisting in any other domestic work including cleaning the house, compound or fetching water, cooking, etc. The other common forms of work reported as having high rates of engaged children included working on the farm and related activities. The community leaders said:

*Even though NGOs and GOs are working regarding the problem, the children in the category of 5-17 years old are still engaging in different types of work such as weaving, agriculture, daily labour, domestic worker, collect wood fetching water for hotels, making, local transport service called as 'koker'<sup>10</sup> etc. The age 8-15 children are vulnerable to child labour and child trafficking or considered to be at a great risk because they do not have capacity to say no and due to peer influence.*

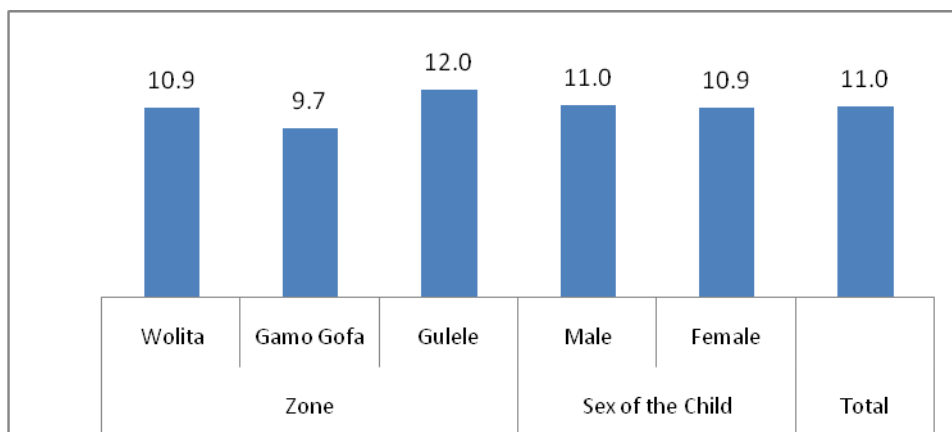
**Table 29: Percentage of currently working children by type of work they were engaged in**

Type of Work the Children were employed in	Zone			Total
	Wolaita	Gamo Gofa	Gulele	
Weaving	30%	20%	33%	28%
Car cleaning	4%	0%	2%	2%
Shoe cleaning	11%	2%	6%	6%
Served as a guard	2%	0%	0%	1%
Caring for children and elderly	2%	9%	9%	7%
Daily labourer	0%	4%	5%	3%
Paid domestic worker	4%	37%	25%	22%
Selling employers business	4%	7%	0%	3%
Unpaid domestic worker	4%	9%	6%	6%
Hotel/Bar Waiters	0%	2%	0%	1%
Farming and Others	38%	9%	14%	20%

<sup>10</sup>Local transport for goods and passengers with the help of donkey and a cart

Children who are employed were also asked to state at what age they began working. The mean age of children when they started working was found to be 11 years. Children in Gamo Gofa began working at early ages (9.7 years on average). Female children were found to be engaged in some sort of labour earlier than their male counter-parts. The FGD in Woha Minch Kebele in Arbaminch town in Gamo Gofa Zone also indicated:

*Although some NGOs and government agencies are working with and for the community regarding child labour, children above 8 years old are still engaged in different types of work like weaving, collecting firewood and collecting animal feed... Most of the household in Kebele are living with subsistence traditional weaving and farming, involving a child in labour at early age is a common cultural practice for long period of time and still considered as normal in the community.*



**Figure 4: Mean age at start of paid work among children in the study area**

Children participating in housekeeping or household chores is a very common practice in developing countries. Almost all of the children in Ethiopia are also working similar activities. As Table 19 shows three-fourths (76%) of the children were engaged in some type of housekeeping/household chores. Of the children aged 5-9 years, two-thirds (66%) of them do housekeeping activities; the figure increased to 76 percent for children aged 10-14 years and 84 percent for older children. As compared to the other zones, more children in Wolaita zone were engaged in similar activities.

**Table 30: Percent of current engagement in housekeeping activities/household chores in parents' home by, age and zone**

Age Group	Are you engaged in housekeeping activities/household chores in your parents' home?	Zone						Total	
		Wolaita		Gamo Gofa		Gulele		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
5-9	Yes daily	36	54%	97	45%	12	24%	145	44%
	Yes, weekend	3	5%	3	1%	2	4%	8	2%
	Yes seldom	20	30%	32	15%	12	24%	64	19%
	No	8	12%	82	38%	24	48%	114	34%
10-14	Yes daily	108	62%	99	59%	94	38%	301	51%
	Yes, weekend	6	3%	7	4%	4	2%	17	3%
	Yes, seldom	48	28%	22	13%	61	25%	131	22%
	No	12	7%	39	23%	90	36%	141	24%
15-17	Yes daily	88	77%	39	59%	63	46%	190	60%
	Yes, weekend	4	4%	2	3%	4	3%	10	3%
	Yes seldom	19	17%	12	18%	36	26%	67	21%
	No	3	3%	13	20%	34	25%	50	16%
Total	Yes daily	232	65%	235	53%	170	39%	637	52%
	Yes, weekend	14	4%	12	3%	10	2%	36	3%
	Yes, seldom	87	25%	66	15%	109	25%	262	21%
	No	22	6%	134	30%	147	34%	303	24%
Total Respondents		355	100%	447	100%	436	100%	1238	100%

### 3.2.3.2 Forms of Payment and Working Hours

The majority (61%) of children received cash payments. In-kind payments included paying children's school fees (21.5%), food (3.8%) and clothing (2.5%). As compared to the situation in Wolaita zone and Gulele Sub city, a small percentage of working children in Gamo Gofa zone were paid in cash for the labour they were engaged in. Children are usually desperate and are therefore ready to accept any payment regardless of the task performed. They lack security because they do not enter into formal contracts with employers. Even when some are not paid or under paid, it is hard for them to seek legal redress.

During the fieldwork, those working children were also interviewed about how long they had been working in the current labour. The majority (38%) respondents reported, they worked 9 hours or more per day without rest. The situation is more severe in Gamo Gofa where more than half of the working children reported working long hours. Only 3



percent of the children said, they work for less than an hour in a day. A case study from Arbaminch town, Weha Minch Kebele indicates that there are children who were engaged in labour, working more hours without rest, they work for minimal or no payment.

*Tigabu*, age 15, migrated from Dita Woreda, where he lived up to age 8 with his parents. He is currently living with his employer in Minch Weha Kebele. After the death of his parents, he was forced to leave his home and went to Arbaminch to get money and support his family. But life in Arbaminch was not as easy as he expected. He started living on the street for a year until he met his current employer. Since then he has been engaged in weaving and worked from morning to midnight after school. *Tigabu* said the job is boring and tiresome. Unlike most of his friends, he does not have time for study. His employer abused him physically and psychologically. His employer covers his schooling, food, and medical treatment whenever he gets sick. He wants to quit the work but if he does, he fears that he will not be able to continue schooling. His dream is to be a medical doctor when he completes his education. *Tigabu* needs not only financial support to realize his dream, but he also needs time and emotional support from his employer.

**Table 31: Percent of working children, by mode of payment and working hours**

Mode of Payment and Working Hours	Zone			Total N=160
	Wolaita N= 47	Gamo Gofa N=47	Gulele N=66	
<b>Form of Payment</b>				
Money/Cash	68.1%	47.8%	64.6%	60.8%
Paid School fees	21.3%	28.3%	16.9%	21.5%
Food	6.4%	6.5%	0.0%	3.8%
Food and Money	0.0%	13.0%	15.4%	10.1%
Cloth	0.0%	4.3%	3.1%	2.5%
Other Material Items	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
<b>Number of Working Hours</b>				
Less than one hour	2.1%	6.4%	0.0%	2.5%
1-2 hour	6.4%	0.0%	10.9%	6.3%
3-4 hour	14.9%	12.8%	23.4%	17.7%
5-6 hour	23.4%	17.0%	10.9%	16.5%
7-8 hour	8.5%	8.5%	34.4%	19.0%
9 hour or more	44.7%	55.3%	20.3%	38.0%

### 3.2.3.3 Factors Pushing or Attracting Children to Work

Information on the factors contributing to the practice of child labour in the study areas was collected from both parents and children. Nine out of ten parents mentioned poverty in the family as a major push factor for households to send their children to some sort of labour. Death of parents and irresponsible parenting were also considered as push factors for child labour by 42 percent and 14 percent of the parents, respectively.

Children were also asked to describe<sup>3</sup> the primary contributing factors for child labour. The survey finding reveals 70 percent of the children mentioned lack of money (poverty) in the families as major contributing factor driving children to be engaged in some sort of work. Death of parents and lack of school fees were also mentioned by 36 percent and 18 percent of the children as a reason why children were engaged in labour. More than one in ten (11%) of the children also view that peer influence is a factor associated with incidence of child labour.

A number of factors were reported to be responsible for pushing children to work. Of those, poverty and the need for money emerged as the most prominent push and pull factors. FGDs with parents and children also indicated that poverty is the major pushing factor forcing households to engage their children in labour. Participants of the discussions said: “If the parents are not giving the children what they need (food, clothes or school fees) then how do you expect them to survive?” They have to look for work to survive. During the fieldwork, a number of households were observed in deplorable conditions. Hence, children look for work to survive or fill the socio-economic gaps their households are experiencing. For instance, the FGD in WayewBarena Kebele in Mierab Abaya Woreda, indicated:

*Child trafficking in the community is being practiced by many families for different kinds of work especially for weaving. Children ages 12-17 years are at great risk of migrating to other places particularly big urban settings such as Addis Ababa, Arbaminch, and Wolaita Sodo. Economic factors related to poverty push children to travel elsewhere to look for a job. Currently the*

*practices seem to be decreasing due to the efforts of the local government, the community and NGOs in supporting more children to join schooling.*

Another FGD in EgasaOqa Kebele of Dita Woreda, indicated,

*Economic factors, mistreatment from parents, and peer influence cause children to leave their families and move to urban areas for work. Participants saw migrating to other places like Arba Minch, Wolaita Sodo and Addis Ababa as a coping strategy. Since there is no program and intervention targeting the problem of the youth, children in the area are vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.*

An FGD discussion participant in Chencha Woreda, noted:

*... Economic problems, divorce, shortage of cultivation land are the factors that lead the children to get involved in paid labour. Absence of parent care and love, and failure in their education are also contributing factors for the prevalence of child labour. The E-FACE project is working with some vulnerable children through providing educational material. But the project does not target all vulnerable children. Participants also think that families of the vulnerable children should be supported through provision of alternative employment schemes so that they would be able to afford their children's necessities.*

They also recommend the E-FACE project should target all poor and vulnerable children and distribute improved seeds and hybrid animals and assist with the creation of small enterprises for the parents. However, the group members are not familiar with their responsibility in the process to reduce the incidence of child labour in their community.

**Table 32: Percent of survey respondents with factors contributing to incidence of child labour in their community**

Factors Contributing to Child Labour	Zone			Total N=1326
	Wolaita N=380	Gamo Gofa N=473	Gulele N=473	
a) Parents				
Poverty	94.2%	89.6%	94.2%	92.6%
Death of parents	38.2%	48.2%	40.1%	42.4%
Irresponsible parenthood	5.0%	26.6%	9.8%	14.4%
Children's failure to listen	9.2%	15.6%	7.9%	11.0%
Sickness of parents	4.2%	8.2%	2.1%	4.9%
School drop out	6.6%	8.7%	3.0%	6.1%
Dispute /conflict of parents	5.0%	14.0%	9.0%	9.6%
b) Children				
Death of parents	31.6%	36.9%	37.9%	35.7%
Lack of money in the family	72.4%	56.8%	81.1%	69.9%
Lack of school fees	15.8%	17.4%	19.7%	17.7%

Influence by peers	11.8%	15.7%	4.4%	10.6%
Need to be independent	5.5%	7.8%	5.7%	6.4%
Failure to pass exams	6.3%	10.4%	4.9%	7.3%
Harassment by parents	3.4%	17.2%	5.7%	9.1%

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### 3.2.4 The Influence of Knowledge and Attitudes on Practices in Child Labour

This study provides evidence on the correlation between knowledge, attitudes, and practices on child labour. This has substantial implications for program planners in designing and implementing their plans on awareness creation and in changing the attitude of the community towards child labour. It is evident in many studies that the knowledge score is the main predictor of the attitude and practice scores with strong correlation between knowledge and practice scores and knowledge and attitude scores.

In this study confidence intervals were used to test the statistical significance of the difference in knowledge, attitude and practices of parents towards employing children. Table 33-36 revealed results of the analysis on how knowledge and attitude impacted the practice of parents towards employing children.

The finding of the study presented in Table 33 revealed that access to information is a determinant of the change in attitude of the community. For instance, 94 percent of parents who received messages or information regarding child labour had the attitude that individuals who employ children in work that is inappropriate for their age should be punished while 90 percent of parents who had never received information on child labour supported the idea. The difference in attitude was significant at 95 percent level.

**Table 33: Parents' experience of receiving messages/information regarding child labour and their attitude towards punishing individuals employing children**

		There should be laws that punish individuals employing children in work that is inappropriate for their age		
		Agree	Disagree	Total
Have you ever received any messages/information regarding child labour?	Yes	792(94%)	59(6%)	841(100%)
	No	426(90%)	48(10%)	474(100%)
	Total	1218(92%)	97(8%)	1315(100%)

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$$p_1=94\%, n_1=841; p_2=90\%, n_2=474 \text{ and } CI^{11}=(0.009, 0.071)$$


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On the other hand, the knowledge score alone is not a predictor of the practice score and the correlation between knowledge and practice scores was very weak. The results presented in Table 34 and 35 revealed that a higher proportion of parents who responded being aware of the information regarding child labour and those who mentioned being aware of the available legal frameworks on child labour had ever employed children as compared with those not aware of the information; and the difference in proportion between the two groups was statistically significant.

**Table 34: Parents experience of receiving messages/information regarding child labour and whether they have ever employed a child**

		Have you ever employed a child?		Total
		Yes	No	
Have you ever received any messages/information regarding child labour?	Yes	126(15%)	715(85%)	841(100%)
	No	38(8%)	438(92%)	476(100%)
	Total	164(12%)	1153(88%)	1317(100%)

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$p_1=15\%, n_1=841; p_2=8\%, n_2=476; \text{ and } CI=(0.036, 0.104)$

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**Table 35: Parents awareness about the existence of laws and regulations about child labour and whether they have ever employed a child**

		Have you ever employed a child?		Total
		Yes	No	
Is there any law and regulation that protect a child from involving in work that is beyond their age and capacity?	Yes	145(13%)	937(87%)	1082(100%)
	No	18(8%)	220(92%)	238(100%)
	Total	163(12%)	1157(88%)	1320(100%)

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$p_1=13\%, n_1=1082; p_2=8\%, n_2=238; \text{ and } CI=(0.010, 0.090)$

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<sup>11</sup>If the 95 percent confidence interval does not contain zero, the hypothesis of equality of the two proportions is rejected at 5 percent level of significance(i.e. the two proportions are not equal).

Even though 82 percent of the interviewed parents reported that there exist laws and regulations that protect a child from involving in work in Ethiopia and 64 percent of them had ever received any messages/information regarding child labour the reported level of awareness doesn't show any positive contribution in their practice of employing a child. Surprisingly, those unaware of the laws and those with no access to these messages were better about not employing children. This suggests that being aware of the existence of the laws and receiving information alone will have no impact on behavioural change and practice. It may well be that the intensity of the transmission of the messages, the media of the communication, focus and the depth of its content, and clarity of the messages to the communities should be considered when attempting behaviour change.

On the other hand, it was found that attitude score does predict practice score and the correlation between attitude and practice scores was strong. Table 36, for instance, revealed that only one in ten parents with positive attitude on the importance of the availability of laws that punish individuals employing children beyond their age had ever employed children; while nearly a third of those parents who disagree on the importance of the availability of laws that punish individuals employing children beyond their age had ever employed a child; the difference in proportion is statistically significant at 95 percent confidence.

**Table 36: Parents attitude towards punishing individuals employing children and whether they have ever employed a child**

		Have you ever employed a child?		
		Yes	No	Total
There should be laws that punish individuals employing children beyond their age	Agree	137 (11%)	1089(89%)	1226(100%)
	Disagree	27(28%)	70(72%)	97(100%)
	Total	164(27%)	1159(73%)	1323(100%)

$p_1=11\%$ ,  $n_1=1226$ ;  $p_2=28\%$ ,  $n_2=97$ ;  $CI=(-0.261, -0.079)$

This study was a cross-sectional survey and may not have been able to fully address the true association between knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding child labour; therefore, other studies should be considered in the future to validate the findings described above. However, the current findings revealed that knowledge has a significant

influence on attitudes; good knowledge is important to enable individuals to have better attitudes leading to behavioural change in child labour risk reduction. Efforts should be targeted at inculcating relevant knowledge and educating the general population to improve attitude and practices.

### 3.2.5 Vulnerability of Children Engaged In Labour

#### 3.2.5.1 Child Labour and Access to Education

It has been found in many research studies that engaging children in labour has a negative effect on children’s education achievement. Combining school and labour has also shown negative impacts on their school attendance and subsequently on continuing education (ILO, 2005). Table 37 shows the proportion of children who had been engaged in labour before, compared with those who had attended school. The proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour and who had ever attended school is lower than the proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour and were currently attending school. The proportion of children who had ever attended school is 70 percent while the proportion currently attending school is 76 percent.

**Table 37: Percentage of children who had ever attended and currently attending school**

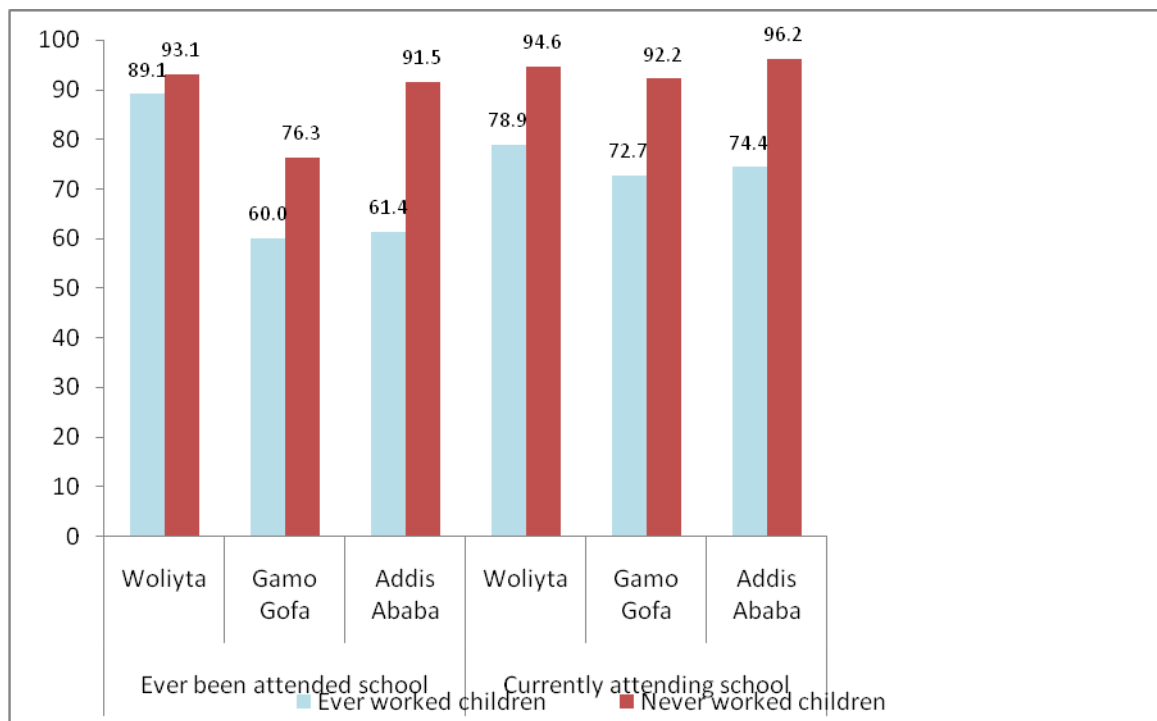
School Attendance	Ever been employed (n= 189)	Never been employed (n=1,132)	Chi-Square significant test (P values)
Ever been attended school	70.4%	86.5	P<.001
Currently attending school	75.9%	94.4%	P< .001

The proportion of children who had attended school before is 87percent, and of those who ever attended school the proportion currently attending school is 94 percent. Examining the past attendance or the current attendance of schooling, the data clearly shows that children who have never been employed in child labour have more significant chances to be educated and this is in conformity with findings elsewhere.

Figure 5 shows differentials of school attendance by those who had ever been engaged in child labour and those who had never been engaged by study areas. The figure indicates that in Wolaita zone the proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour



and who had ever attended school is 89 percent. The proportion of children who are currently attending school is 93 percent. The proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour and ever attended school in Gamo Gofa is 60 percent and the proportion of children currently attending school is 76 percent In Gulele Sub-City of Addis Ababa, the proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour who have ever attended school is 61 percent while the proportion currently attending school is 92percent.



**Figure 5: Differentials of School Attendance by ever worked and never worked children in child labour and place of study**

The proportion of children who have never been employed in labour and have attended school at some point is lower in all study areas than the proportion currently attending school. In Wolaita the proportion of children who have ever attended school is 79 percent compared with 95 percent of children currently attending school. In Gamo Gofa the proportions are 73 percent and 92 percent respectively. In Gulele sub-city the proportions for those who have attended school before is 74 percent while the proportions for currently attending children is 96 percent.

Child labour affects children in many different ways. In the survey areas children were engaged in activities such as weaving, domestic work, and caring for children. These activities require children to work long hours involving excessive physical exertion. These situations interfere with schooling by way of limiting the time to study and do homework, going late to classes as well as forcing children to be absent from school etc.

Table 38 shows the percentage distribution of children who had ever been engaged and those who had never been engaged in child labour by school performance. There is variation among study areas with regard to school performance. The survey data indicates that the proportion of children ever employed in labour in Addis Ababa who reported as they lack sufficient time to study is lower compared with Wolaita and Gamo Gofa. The proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour in Addis Ababa who reported that they lack sufficient time to study constitutes 33 percent. The proportions for Wolaita and Gamo Gofa are 47 percent and 37 percent respectively.

For children who had never been employed, the proportions are lower compared with ever employed children in all study areas although the pattern remains the same. The proportions of children who reported lack of sufficient time to study is significantly lower in Addis Ababa than the proportions in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa with only 8 percent. The proportions in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa are three times higher than the proportion in Addis Ababa constituting 20 percent and 22 percent.

**Table 38: Impacts of child labour on school performance**

Educational Attainment & school performance	Ever been employed				Never been employed			
	Wolaita (n=64)	Gamo Gofa (n=55)	Addis Ababa (n=70)	Total (n=189)	Wolaita (n=316)	Gamo Gofa (n=417)	Addis Ababa (n=399)	Total (n=1132)
Lack of sufficient time to study	47.4%	37.0%	33.3%	40.7%	20.0%	21.7%	7.5%	16.8%
Usually late for classes	10.0%	11.8%	0.0%	7.8%	3.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%
Too many absentees	5.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Having time to do homework or to study at home	64.7%	29.4%	85.7%	58.3%	87.7%	78.5%	95.9%	87.4%
Want to pursue their schooling	97.4%	88.9%	90.5%	93.0%	98.7%	93.4%	98.9%	96.7%

In terms of being late for classes, none of the children who had ever been engaged in labour in Addis Ababa reported that they are late for classes. One in ten children who had been employed in labour in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa usually arrives late to classes. The proportions are 10 percent and 12 percent respectively.

The proportion of children who had never been employed and come late for classes is much lower in all survey areas compared with the proportions of those who had been employed children. While the proportion for Wolaita is 3 percent, the proportion for Gamo Gofa is 1percent. The proportion of children never employed in Addis Ababa who are usually late for classes is only one percent.

Children who had been engaged in labour who reported too many absences is very low in the study areas compared with other school performance indicators. No child has reported too many absences in Gamo Gofa. In Wolaita and Addis Ababa the proportions who reported too many absents is 5 percent and 7 percent.

Similar to the pattern of performance of children who had been engaged in labour, the proportion of children who had never been engaged in labour who responded that there are too many absences is extremely low: one percent in Wolaita, 13 percent in Gamo Gofa and none in Addis Ababa.

About two thirds (65%) of children who had ever been employed in Wolaita reported that they have time to do homework and study at home. About 86 percent of children who had ever been engaged in Addis Ababa reported that they have time to do homework and study at home. In Gamo Gofa the proportion is only 29 percent.

For children who had ever been employed, the proportion of children who reported that they have time to do homework is also among the school performance indicators. The proportions for Wolaita, Gamo Gofa and Addis Ababa are 88percent, 79percent and 96percent respectively.

The overall picture of school performance of children who had ever been engaged and those who had never been engaged in labour shows that the school attendance gap between children who had been engaged before and those who had never been engaged

was found to be about 31 percent in Addis Ababa, 16 percent in Gamo Gofa and 5 percent in Wolaita. The gap in school attendance was found to be higher among children currently attending school. The gap was found to be 22 percent in Addis Ababa, 19 percent in Gamo Gofa and 16 percent in Wolaita.

Despite the problem faced by children as a result of their engagement in labour, the overwhelming majority of children who had ever been employed want to pursue their schooling. The proportion of children who had ever been engaged in labour in Wolaita who want to pursue their schooling is 97 percent in Wolaita and that of Gamo Gofa it is 89 percent and in Addis Ababa the proportions is 91percent.

According to Woreda 2 FGD participants in Gulele Sub-City,

*Children (child labourers) will not have access to education, which is their right. Even if they go to school, it will be during night session. So they will not have time to study because they spend most of their time on work and sometimes because of the work load they don't attend class properly, and because they will be thinking about the work that is going to be waiting for them. As a result, their academic performance deteriorates. Most of them dropout of school and fail in exams because they didn't study hard.*

According to Woreda 3 FGD participants in Gulele Sub-City,

*If children are working instead of going to school, it will have an impact on the nation and community as a whole. This reduces the number of educated people which in turn, leads to poverty or reducing our country's development and growth.*

### 3.2.5.3 Health Risks, Physical Hazards and Psycho-Social Impacts of Child Labour

Table 39 shows children who had ever been engaged in child labour and physical, verbal and psychological abuses encountered in the work places by survey areas. It appears that beating/torturing is almost non-existent in Gulele sub-city. In Wolaita and Gamo Gofa Zones, children who had ever been engaged that were beaten/ tortured comprised 15percent and 36 percent respectively.

**Table 39: Children ever engaged in child labour and physical, verbal and psychological abuses encountered**

Types of Abuses	ZONE	Total
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	Wolaita	Gamo Gofa	Gulele	
Bitten/Torched	14.8%	35.6%	0.0%	19.6%
Forced to work for more than the regular working hours	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Verbally abused	26.9%	23.7%	4.5%	23.3%
locked without food & water for longer period	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.5%

Less than 2 percent (1 percent in Wolaita and 2 percent in Gamo Gofa) of children who had ever been engaged in child labour reported having been forced to work for than the regular working hours. The proportion of children who reported verbal abuse constitutes 27percent in Wolaita, 24percent in Gamo Gofa and 5 percent in Gulele Sub-City of Addis Ababa.

There is no evidence that children were locked without food and water in Wolaita and Gamo Gofa zones, although 5 percent of children who had ever been engaged in Addis Ababa reported that they were locked without food and water for longer periods of time.

According to the FGD in Gulele Sub-City, engaging in child labour,

*Young girls could be raped, because no one can care and protect them from any danger. Children will be psychologically affected because they do not play with their friends and didn't get rest like their counter parts. If children are involved in different works rather than attending schools, it will directly affects the number of literate people in the country.*

As Woreda 5 Children FGD participants explained,

*Children that are victims of child labour face different psychological problems. Loneliness and loss of hopes are the major ones. While they are working they are vulnerable to many problems, even death. Tomorrow's leaders and scientists are today's children, so what is the destiny of the country if they get involved in paid employment?*

According to Woreda 5 youth FGD participants, "Because of working in harsh conditions and accidents around the working environments, children may die. Death of these children results in psychological damage of surrounding children and their families."

The following case study from Gulele Sub-City illustrates the intensity of the impact of child labour on children's life. Case one narrated her situation as:

*My name is **Tayitu**. I was born in Kombolcha. My families are farmers in Tula Waliya, and I was living with my sister in Kombolcha town. Five years ago, my sister's friend who has been living in Addis Ababa came to Kombolcha and met us. My sister's friend called Zeritu said "will you go with me to Addis Ababa to attend school and to work?" And I answered yes. I didn't tell the case to my sister. Once up on a time at night I went outside and she was waiting for me at the appointment place. I was only 12 years old when I came to Addis Ababa to work in her grocery and then discontinued my education. After working one year with her, she refused to pay me all of my accumulated salary. I trusted her because she is like my relative. So I had no choice by the time rather than working in bars. At first, I started commercial sex work in Kazanchis where I was familiar with it and now I came here because I was having a boyfriend that shot me with pistol. After the accident, I was forced to come here. I have been working in bars for about three years but until today I don't have save money. In the future, I don't have any hope, but am planning to go to Arab countries to work as a servant. Since I came to Addis Ababa, I haven't met any of my relatives.*

The other case also revealed a similar story:

*My name is **Fikre** and I am 15 years old. I was born in Gamo Gofa. I came to Addis Ababa two years ago by drop out of school at grade three. The objective of coming to Addis Ababa was to get a job. My father died when I was a child. My parents don't have the capacity to send me school what is left to me was coming to Addis Ababa with somebody. In Addis Ababa the condition was different from what I heard before. After I came to Addis Ababa, I began to work for a man that brought me here for around two years .We were working with my employer and one day I asked him to get me deposited salary. He asked me to give all my expenses while coming to Addis Ababa. I kept silent and he said I will kill you if you tell to anybody because until today what I have been doing is to teach you about weaving. It is you who shall pay me in the future for teaching you about weaving. I lost all my hopes of becoming a merchant. After leaving, the job I started new life that was a street life where all things are easy, you cannot think about others and even for yourself. In the street life all things are easy. One day, someone who knows my ex employer gave me 50 birr to work as a shoes cleaner (a shoe shine).So I began to work by using that 50 birr, now a days I miss my family where I feel the most freedom. It is better for me to die there at my birth place. In the future, I have a plan of going back to my families and want to work with the available opportunity.*

#### 3.2.5.4 Condition of Work for Children who had ever been engaged in labour

One of the objectives of this study was to assess the factors, which aggravate child vulnerabilities. Children in the survey areas are exposed to conditions, which can affect their physical and psychological wellbeing. These situations will be alarming to the

family of the victims and the country at large unless the national laws on child labour are respected and every citizen combats child labour in communities where he/she lives.

According to the data obtained from the survey, nearly one fifth (19%) of children who had ever been engaged in Wolaita work in places of extreme heat. The corresponding proportions for Gamo Gofa and Gulele Sub-City are 15 percent and 21percent respectively.

**Table 40: Percentage of children who engaged in child labour by condition of work place**

Conditions of place of work	Place of study			Total
	Wolaita	Gamo Gofa	Gulele	
Extreme heat	19.1%	15.2%	20.6%	18.6%
Dark places/very low light	2.1%	8.7%	1.6%	3.8%
Extreme noise	6.4%	4.3%	3.2%	4.5%
Very cold place	14.9%	4.3%	4.8%	7.7%
Place exposed to hazards	25.5%	19.6%	27.0%	24.4%

It is reported that children who had ever been engaged in labour work in dark places where there is little or no light. The proportions of children who work in dark places are found to be 2 percent in Wolaita, 9 percent in Gamo Gofa and 2percent in Gulele Sub-City. It is also observed from the data that 6 percent of children in Wolaita, 4 percent in Gamo Gofa and 5percent in Gulele worked in conditions of extreme noise.

Moreover, 15percent of children in Wolaita reported to have worked in very cold places, 4 percent of children in Gamo Gofa and 5percent of children in Gulele reported to have been working in very cold places. The proportion of children who work in places which expose them to hazards were found to be 26percent in Wolaita, 20percent in Gamo Gofa and 27 percent in Gulele sub-city.

The respondents were also asked to indicate if they experienced injury in relation to their work. All of the respondents stated that they faced different types of injuries while they were working. They were asked to specify the types of injuries they faced, and the frequency of occurrence and the findings are presented in Table 41. About three percent of children in Gulele reported to have eye injury/sight problem at the work place and one in ten children in Wolaita and 9 percent of children in Gulele reported they were wounded on some part of the body at the work place.

**Table 41: Percentage of children who engaged in child labour by reported health problem at the workplace**

Type of injuries faced at the workplace	Place of study			Total
	Wolaita	Gamo Gofa	Gulele	
Eye injury/sight problem	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%
Wounds on any part of the body	10.3%	10.0%	8.8%	9.7%
Arms/hands fracture	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%
Skin problem	15.4%	10.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Respiration problem	0.9%	3.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Typhoid / diarrhoea/abdominal	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Unable to sleep	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sever head ache / vomiting	2.8%	0.0%	13.6%	3.2%
Unable to walk	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%

Woreda 6 FGD children participants from Gulele Sub-City narrated the working situation of children:

*Children who are exposed in child labour didn't get legal protection; their personal right is not properly protected. Most of the children didn't attend school, but employers bring here by saying them we will teach you/send you school we will do a lot of favour ... etc., but after they arrived here, they will be torched, bitten and suffer them a lot.*

FGDs with community members also illuminated the working situation of the children is hazardous. “They work long hours without getting food, and medical treatments. These situations limit their physical and mental development. After they arrived here, the situation become very different, their life becomes miserable.”

Participants in a FGD in Woreda 2 also said:

*In our Woreda you find children working in every household, they are forced to work in weaving, children are brought from rural areas and work as a household maid with a very low money. Moreover they are served as a child keeper; few of them attend night school, during this time they expose themselves to sexual attack.*

We can notice about the harsh working conditions from a case study from Gulele Sub-city:

*My name is **Biraga** and I am 17 years old. I was born in Wolaita. My parent's income is dependent on farming. It was my relative that brought me to Addis Ababa. I began to work in my relative's Tej house/traditional drink vender. It is because of lack of opportunity that I came and started the work. My families were very poor so I haven't ever attended school. I work from morning up to evening, for around 11 hours to sell Tej. Before I begin the job, I agreed to work*



*in the morning and attend school in the afternoon, but the condition was changed and I continued to work for him. Working in the unknown environment is very difficult, but I didn't have another opportunity. So, I have to work until I get another job. As I told you before I am 17 years old, I don't want to join school. For me it is better to work and get money so that I can return back to my family. The condition in Addis Ababa is very different. I know only my employer in the city. He pays me 200 birr monthly as my salary. In the future I have a dream to be a rich man but there are many obstacles to be rich person. From my relative I have my salaries deposited with him. After working about, 2-3 years on I will go back to my birth place to run my own business.*

Case studies from the Gamo Gofa Zone also talk about the impacts of child labour: **Tekle**, 12 is living with his employer in Mesho Kebele. Edelu came from another Kebele, Zardo, within Chenchu Woreda. After less than one year, **Tekle** and his younger brother Buso wanted to work in Mesho because their family failed to cover their basic necessities and educational materials. Their family is living with the income from subsistence economic activities, such as production of handicrafts.

After moving to Mesho, **Tekle** met his employer when in the street searching for work. His employer took him to his local café and **Tekle** got started making 'koker'. **Tekle** wasn't paid for his work, but only his food, shelter and sometimes minimum educational materials (exercise book) were covered. **Tekle's** employer treated him badly and often harassed him, but he didn't report the violence to anybody because **Tekle** feared his employer and he didn't know how and to whom to report it.

He eats 2 times per day, primarily in the morning and at night. He works around 13 hours per day in the summer and during the school season; most of his time is spent at work (until 5 pm local time).

Even though the situations were very uncomfortable for him, he attended his school (2<sup>nd</sup> grade). He wants to quit the work environment which is very dangerous for him; he is often burned from cooking oil but his employer doesn't want him to go to the clinic. He doesn't have time to play, sleep or to read his school books. **Tekle** does not get any support from any organization.

If the situation changes he wants to be a medical doctor but he doesn't think his dream will come true. He believes that if his family's living status improved, they would help him and his brothers to realize their dreams.

Another case study from Arba Minch Zuria Woreda, Geneta Kanchamo Ocholle Kebele:

*Kebede* is 11 years old and lives with his parents in Gentakanchamo Keble -Worete Got, where many weavers are living. He is orthodox Christian. He is attending school and is in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. Living with his parents does not protect him from exploitation. He started weaving a year ago to pay for his school materials. *Kebede* didn't want to work this job, but nobody can fulfil his basic necessities, including educational materials. His family is very poor and works in traditional weaving, with a little support from agriculture. *Kebede* says "My parents also push me to work because sometimes I cover their household necessities when I make more money and it is more from my need."

*Kebede* spends over 10 hours working per day and is exhausted. He has no time to play, sleep and read his school books. For these reasons, he wants to quit work if he can get financial help to do so.

*Kebede* wants to be a medical doctor if he can get help to attend school. He would like to be selected by the E-FACE project to get educational materials support. *Kebede* looks forward the day in which he can get help and to come where his dream will come true.

## **4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

Child labour remains a current and persistent issue. Working children are the objects of extreme exploitation. Their working conditions are severe, often not providing the stimulation for proper mental and physical development.

The Government of Ethiopia has prohibited child labour for children below 14 years according to the Labour Law 377/2003. It has also adopted the National program for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2005-2007) with a

view to withdraw children from hazardous and worst forms of labour. The constitution, the family code and the criminal code of Ethiopia also have provisions that protect the rights of the child. However, lack of adherence to the existing legislations particularly by law enforcement bodies and also acceptance of child labour in the communities under study hampers the realization of the rights of Ethiopian children. This analysis provides information on the level of awareness, beliefs, perceptions and practices that lead to certain implications, which can serve as inputs to the design and development of strategies and programs that address child labour.

Findings of this study have revealed many important issues related to knowledge, attitudes and practices. For example, children start work as early as 10 years old (as found in Gamo Gofa). About 14 percent of the surveyed children were found to have been engaged in paid employment at some point. The prevalence of child labour was frequently described by the surveyed respondents as well as FGD participants and KII respondents as extensive or widespread. Parents openly mentioned that they had engaged a child in some sort of labour.

Although the crude level of awareness of child labour related issues seems high, there is yet inadequate practical knowledge among children and parents. Most of the parents and children (nearly half) had never heard about a child engaged in hazardous work for payment. Very few of them mentioned that they have some information on a child who had been trafficked for some sort of labour. This indicates that child labour is hidden from the community and a number of cases remained undetectable.

In addition, from the findings, most of the parents have only shallow knowledge of the laws and regulations on child labour, and key informants know the existence of different laws and regulations about child labour. However, the awareness level of the children on laws and regulations that protect their rights is very low. Even though, the level of awareness among the relevant institutions is relatively high, they are not honouring their responsibilities by bringing perpetrators to court.

Findings of this study show that children are expected to work to contribute to their family's socio-economic welfare and/or for their own benefit. Poverty is thus the main reason for children to be employed. However, there are also other contributing factors;

such as death of parents, peer pressure, and most importantly, the lack of awareness among community members.

Findings on the attitudes related to child labour showed that some children and parents have accepted the issue of engaging a child in work as being a good thing. While some respondents acknowledged that child labour is dangerous for children, most of them to some extent look at it as beneficial for needy children and their families. Indeed, most of the parents have the perception that it would be good for children to start work at early ages, and that children must work for no pay for their parents and/or their relatives.

One of the most important findings of the research is that parents do not want to force children to drop out of school even if they do work for payment. Once children are at school most parents do not want their children to discontinue their education, no matter how severe the pressures of poverty may be on their living. Thus, the importance of education to the child later in life seems to be acknowledged. In the KIIs and FGDs it was also mentioned that children are responsible for their country's future. It is understandable that the only way that they can contribute to national development is through education and skills development.

A number of activities are being carried out to reduce the incidence of child labour in the study areas. According to the key informants the following activities have been undertaken to tackle the problem of child labour. Labour inspectors inspect child labourers in their work place. Community members are participating in awareness creation activities in collaboration with relevant government offices such as Labour and Social Affairs and Justice Offices in all study areas. Furthermore, the Justice Office works mainly on providing legal support on child labour and together with Labour and Social Affairs Office teach children about their rights and duties. World Vision, through the E-FACE project, provides education material support, re-integration of children, rehabilitation of education centres and establishing committees that lead the campaign against child labour.

The study further revealed that, unlike parents, children have poor exposure to messages and information on child labour. Low accessibility to sources of information is one

factor for this. Due to this, children cannot recognize their rights and they may even shoulder all the consequences as normal or usual as a result of poor awareness about the issues of child labour.

There are important sources of information for parents and children about child labour that were found in the study. Radio and television are important sources of information for parents both in urban and rural areas. It was also found that religious leaders, peers, community conversations and community leaders are also important sources of information for parents in both urban and rural areas. For children in the urban areas, radio and television are primary sources information. In rural areas, teachers and schools are primary sources of information, followed by radio.

The importance of government and NGOs as sources of information should also be emphasized. It was mentioned by both parents and children that government and civil society organizations have provided information on child labour through sensitization and awareness creation programs. Key informants also recognized the contribution of government and civil society organizations in providing information to the community members, including children.

The study revealed that children employed for labour are vulnerable to various issues. They work for long hours without rest. Commonly raised adverse effects of child labour were health related problems the children face due to being involved in heavy and strenuous activities and the risky work environments that may lead to injuries or even death. Additionally, these children are deprived of care, protection, affection and happiness of being a child. Nearly half of the children do not have a positive attitude towards their current work and they want to quit their current job.

From the responses, it was clear that poverty is the main reason for which children in poor families take up jobs. Young children from families with little or no income are at the greatest risk of becoming labourers. In many of these families, additional causes, such as death of parents, aggravate the situation. In such a dire situation, the young children of the family have to take the responsibility of earning money.

Parents, key informants and focus group participants placed high importance on the role that the government should and can play in enhancing people's welfare but also acknowledged the important contributions that families can make for ensuring a good and safe childhood for children. Therefore families and communities at large must understand and play their roles in upbringing and supporting their own children and protecting them from abuse and exploitation. For government and civil society organizations to make a meaningful contribution to the fight against child labour, the family must be involved and capacitated to understand and positively influence childhood development.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are based on the findings of the study. The recommendations are categorized by short, medium and long-term concerns.

### **4.2.1 Short-term Issues**

One has to focus on both the prevention and protection for children in child labour. While the preventive activities are of medium to long term in their nature, on-going programs and projects need to be strengthened and new ones should be designed and implemented to change the situation of the victims of child labour. These include programs and projects focusing on changing the knowledge and attitudes of the communities on child labour related issues and provision of basic services to the children.

#### **Awareness creation**

- More efforts are needed to prevent the entry of children into child labour. All actors should prioritize and implement interventions in education and sensitization about the consequences of child labour. Advocacy campaigns and sensitization programmes should be designed based on the ratified international, regional and national laws and conventions. These should be implemented in a very coordinated and cost effective manner by all concerned bodies including

GOs, NGOs, CBOs, POs, and FBOs through community level mass media, schools, and by organizing an awareness creation workshop and seminars.

- Communities should be reached with more IEC/BCC strategies to increase awareness and knowledge about child labour so as to tackle the misconceptions surrounding it and to increase knowledge and change the attitudes and behaviours of the parents by utilizing the services of religious leaders, community leaders and peers as change agents. The advantage of these groups of people is that the communication is face-to-face and whatever questions and queries parents and children may have on child labour can get immediate responses. Moreover such face-to-face communication gives sufficient time for people to discuss certain issues, which may need further elaboration and clarification.
- Raising the awareness among parents and the community at the source areas is vital to change their misconceptions about the state of affairs. It is commendable to make continuous and sustainable public information campaigns at the source and destination areas using diverse strategies on unsafe migration, child trafficking and worst forms of child labour. Organizations involved in averting unsafe child migration and child trafficking need to work in collaboration with local mass media to increase reporting and awareness of the public on the issue.

### **Services**

- The elimination of child labour and the provision of full time formal education are inseparably linked. Services should be designed to mitigate child labour while children are with their families, schools or communities. The focus of attention must be to actively integrate and retain all 'out of school' children into formal education systems. Children have the right to education at least until the age they are allowed to work, which is 14. In addition, efforts must be made to remove all barriers to local schools as well as ensuring the necessary financial and infrastructural support for the provision of quality education.
- There are many child domestic workers who pay for school tuition from their modest salaries. Apart from being discouraged by their employer, financial constraints discourage child domestic workers from going to school. Therefore,

strategies should be designed to mobilize support to encourage children to get free education in evening schools.

- There are many children employed in labour who are abused physically, emotionally and sexually by their employers but don't know where they can get social, psychological and legal support. Therefore, strategies and mechanisms should be devised and should be in practice in raising children's awareness on how to use the available services.

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#### **4.2.2 Medium-term Issues**

Efforts should be made to build the capacities of institutions, parents and communities as a whole so as to work towards elimination of child labour in a coordinated manner.

##### **Capacity building**

- There is a need to establish and strengthen the existing institutional capacity and networking among relevant government offices, CBOs, NGOs, youth groups in schools and the community to report any cases of child labour so as to assure appropriate actions to be taken on a timely basis.
- Enforcing the legislation on child labour requires the institutional capacity of concerned government agencies particularly the justice sector. Hence, assessing the capacity limitations of the organizations and building the capacity of the law enforcement and judicial bodies and updating them with the international convention is of paramount importance to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of enforcement. There is a need to strengthen the human resource capacity and record keeping system of the courts and police by providing refresher trainings on issues of child rights, unsafe migration, child trafficking, and worst forms of child labour.
- In collaboration with pertinent government structures, a reliable system of information on child labour should be created at Woreda and Kebele levels to learn more about child labourers. In this regard, a viable and functional system



must be created for reporting cases of the worst forms of child labour amongst child workers in each community.

- Children should be supported with information and skills through training about their rights. They should also be empowered to claim their rights. In this regard, teachers should be trained and empowered to talk to students and to liaise with student leadership to address concerns of young people in relation to child labour. Trained children can educate their family members and neighbours, teachers can reach in-school children and other teachers, and community and religious leaders could sensitize their followers and the wider community. By doing so, it is possible to bring about wider impact in the protection of children from labour exploitation.
- Conduct further research on how to influence negative actors, such as traffickers and brokers, to make them part of the solution to the problem.

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#### **4.2.3 Long-term Issues**

In order for the ideal of mitigating child labour to succeed, one has to focus on prevention. In the long term, major causes of child labour, such as poverty, need to be addressed and accordingly acted upon to curb the situation of child labour in the study areas. In this regard, efforts should be made to address livelihoods and other crosscutting issues in order to sustainably respond to the prevention of child labour.

##### **Livelihood improvement**

- The family must be involved and enabled to understand and effectively play their role in childhood development. Given that poverty is one of the critical challenges families face in the upbringing of children, complementary efforts to strengthen the family's socio-economic capacity to be able to play their roles would yield positive results.

##### **Other areas of concern**

- Other long term strategies might include integration of child rights as a cross cutting issue in all development activities of government institutions and NGO

welfare activities; and strengthening family planning services in the intervention areas.

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## Annex I. List of Key Informants Interviewed

No.	Region	Zone/Sub city	Woreda	Organization/responsibility
1	Addis Ababa	Gulele	5	Operation, Labour and Employers Affairs Officer
2	Addis Ababa	Gulele	5	women, Children And Youth Affairs Head
3	Addis Ababa	Gulele	5	Justice Office Head
4	Addis Ababa	Gulele	5	Assessment And Information Officer
5	Addis Ababa	Gulele	5	Executive/Community Leader
6	Addis Ababa	Gulele	1	children Advocacy Officer
7	Addis Ababa	Gulele	1	Education Office Head
8	Addis Ababa	Gulele	1	Executive/Community Leader
9	Addis Ababa	Gulele	1	Labour Officer
10	Addis Ababa	Gulele	1	Justice Office Head
11	Addis Ababa	Gulele	6	Women, Children And Youth Affairs Head Representative
12	Addis Ababa	Gulele	6	Labour Officer
13	Addis Ababa	Gulele	6	Executive/Community Leader
14	Addis Ababa	Gulele	6	Education Office Head
15	Addis Ababa	Gulele	6	Justice Office Head
16	Addis Ababa	Gulele	3	Justice Office Head
17	Addis Ababa	Gulele	3	Labour Officer
18	Addis Ababa	Gulele	3	Children Advocacy Officer
19	Addis Ababa	Gulele	3	Executive/Community Leader
20	Addis Ababa	Gulele	3	Education Administration And Teachers Development Officer
21	Addis Ababa	Gulele	2	Teachers Development Officer
22	Addis Ababa	Gulele	2	Executive/Community Leader
23	Addis Ababa	Gulele	2	Labour Officer
24	Addis Ababa	Gulele	2	Justice Office Head
25	Addis Ababa	Gulele	2	Children's Advocacy Officer
26	Addis Ababa	Gulele		Justice Office Head Of Gulele Sub-City
27	Addis Ababa	Gulele		Gulele Sub-City Labour and Social Affairs Head /Representative
28	Addis Ababa	Gulele		Research Project And Advocacy Officer In Gulele Sub-City Women, Children

No.	Region	Zone/Sub city	Woreda	Organization/responsibility
				And Youth Affairs
29	Addis Ababa	Gulele		Children And Women Department Head In Gulele Sub-City Police Department
30	Addis Ababa	Gulele		World Vision Ethiopia
31	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa		Women, Children And Youth Affairs Vice Manger
32	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa		A/Education Office Head
33	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa		Labour And Social Affairs Head
34	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa		Lawyer
35	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch Zuria	Women Capacity Building Officer
36	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch Zuria	E.FACE Project Facilitator
37	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch Zuria	Child And Women Affairs Vice Manager
38	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch town	Labour And Social Affairs Unit Coordinator
39	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch town	Labour And Social Affairs Unit Coordinator
40	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch town	E.FACE Project Facilitator
41	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch town	E.FACE Project Community Development
42	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch town	GentaKanchamo Kebele Administrator
43	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Mesho Kebele Administration
44	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Ezo Kebele Administration
45	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Women, Children And Youth Affairs Office Head
46	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Education Office Head
47	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Labour And Social Affairs Focal Person
48	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Crime Prevention Department Officer
49	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	MCDP Program Coordinator
50	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	MCDP project officer
51	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Justice/ የክስአስተዳደርናሥነ-ሥነ-ጥናትአስተባባሪ)
52	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Aksar labour and social affairs /focal person)
53	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Education office manager
54	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Police office
55	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	world vision (E-FACE project coordinator)
56	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	
57	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	police office representation

No.	Region	Zone/Sub city	Woreda	Organization/responsibility
58	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	Kebele administrator
59	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town	Women And Youth Affairs Head
60	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town	Labour And Social Affairs Head
61	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town	Education Office Head
62	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town	Community Leader
63	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo Zuria	Women, Children And Youth Affairs Office Head
64	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo Zuria	Education Office Head
65	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo Zuria	Justice Office Head
66	SNNPR	Wolaita	Damot Gale	Women, Children And Youth Affairs Office
67	SNNPR	Wolaita	Damot Gale	Woreda Police
68	SNNPR	Wolaita	Damot Gale	Wandara Gale Kebele community Leader

## Annex II. List of FGDs Conducted with Parents and Children

No.	Region	Zone/Sub city	Woreda	Kebele	Type of Participants
1	Addis Ababa	Gullele	1		Parents
2	Addis Ababa	Gullele	1		Children
3	Addis Ababa	Gullele	2		Parents
4	Addis Ababa	Gullele	2		Children
5	Addis Ababa	Gullele	3		Parents
6	Addis Ababa	Gullele	3		Children
7	Addis Ababa	Gullele	5		Parents
8	Addis Ababa	Gullele	5		Children
9	Addis Ababa	Gullele	6		Parents
10	Addis Ababa	Gullele	6		Children
11	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Ezo	Parents
12	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Ezo	Children
13	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	A/ Zuria	Gentakanchamoocholle	Parents
14	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	A/ Zuria	GentaKanchamoOcholle	Children
15	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Zada	Parents
16	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Zada	Children
17	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch	Weha Minch	Parents
18	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arbaminch	Weha Minch	Children
19	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Mesho	Parents



No.	Region	Zone/Sub city	Woreda	Kebele	Type of Participants
20	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	Mesho	Children
21	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Egesaoke	Parents
22	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Dita	Egesaoke	Children
23	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	Wayewbarena	Parents
24	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	Wayewbarena	Children
25	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	Berber	Parents
26	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	M/Abaya	Berber	Children
27	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town		Parents
28	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo town		Children
29	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo zuria	Delbowegene	Parents
30	SNNPR	Wolaita	Sodo zuria	Delbowegene	Children
31	SNNPR	Wolaita	Damot gale	Wandara Gale	Parents
32	SNNPR	Wolaita	Damot gale	Wandara Gale	Children
33	SNNPR	Wolaita	Humbo	Elakebela	Parents
34	SNNPR	Wolaita	Humbo	Elakebela	Children

### Annex III. Case Stories

No	Region	Zone/Sub-city	Number
1	Addis Ababa	Gulele	4
2	SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	5
3	SNNPR	Wolaita	2

## Annex IV. Interview Questionnaires

### KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS WORKING IN RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS (GOS AND NGOS) WORKING ON CHILD VULNERABILITY

#### Introduction

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working for Population Media Center (PMC). PMC is implementing a survey on child labour knowledge, attitudes and practices in this area. PMC is seeking views and information on child labour from selected persons in this area. You have been selected because your organization is working on child labour related issues, and you are one of the responsible persons in the organization. The reason for coming here is to get your views and ideas related to child labour. I request you to allow me to write down/record your responses.

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Organization\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the interviewee\_\_\_\_\_

Position\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the interviewer \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is child labour to you?
2. Why do you think child labour is a concern?
3. Do you have any programs/projects which focus on child protection?
4. What is the role of organization on the protection of child labour?
5. What are the activities your office is undertaking against child labour?
6. What are the areas which your organization is better off in dealing with the problems of child labour?
7. What approaches and strategies does your office employ to tackle the problem of child labour?
8. Which organizations and stakeholders are working with your office?
9. What are the programs which your office needs collaboration with other offices or organizations to tackle the problem of child labour?
10. Which of the programs your office is strong at to collaborate with other organizations?
11. What are the challenges your organizations encountered while responding to child labour?

12. What opportunities (economic, social, institutional, policy, etc.) do exist in alleviating the problem of child labour? Which of these opportunities are community based?
13. Are there relevant and workable policies and legal frame works for the protection of child labour?
  - When was the policy formulated and why it is needed?
  - What are the major concerns of the policy?
  - Does the policy have strategies and guideless which implementers would utilize it?
  - Is the policy implemented or the strategies used to guide implementation? If not why not?
  - What is the gap in implementing these policies and legal frameworks?
  - What can be done to alleviate these gaps for the future in combating child labour?
  - What specific best practices do exist in alleviating the problem of child labour?
  - Which of the best practices can be taken as lessons learned at the national level?
  - Who do you think is responsible for advocating these polices?
14. Which laws, policies, strategies and plans of actions specifically address the problems of child labour?
15. Who do you think is responsible for advocating and implementing these polices?
16. Does your office ever conduct assessment on child labour?
17. If yes what was the scope and finding of this assessment? What was recommended based on the assessment findings?
18. Any point you want to add with regard to Child labour?

I thank you very much for your participation.

## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH CHILDREN

### (IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL)

#### Introduction

I am called \_\_\_\_\_ and my colleague is called \_\_\_\_\_.

We are coming from Population Media Center (PMC). We are implementing a survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to child labour in this area. PMC is seeking views and information on child labour from selected persons in this area. You are one of these persons. You have been selected not because of anything related to child labour about you, but randomly to represent the views of other people in this community, because we cannot ask everybody. We are being helped by the local leaders to identify the people we are visiting in this area. The reason for coming here is to get your views and ideas related to child labour. I request you to allow me to write/record down your responses. Whatever you tell me will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Facilitator/Note-taker, clearly indicate the following at the beginning of your notes:

Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_ Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

1. What do you think are factors that lead the children to get involved in paid employment in this community? *[Probe on economic factors, Orphan hood due to HIV/AIDS, cultural factors, redundancy, peer influence etc]*
2. What are your fears regarding child labor *[Probe on the perceptions of risks, and reasons, and perceptions of child labor as a threat/problem]*
3. How has child labor impacted on the children in the community? *[Probe on problems faced by the youths resulting from child labor].*
4. How do the youths cope with the problems of child labor? *[Probe on Child labor and strengths and limitations of it and other coping/strategies in place]*
5. What are the existing programs or activities targeting the youth in this community about children in informal employment? What is your opinion about these initiatives? (Probe: skills training, guidance, and education)
6. What do you think can be done to address the factors that expose children to child labor in this community?

7. What do you think should be or is the responsibility of youths in the fight against child labor? [Probe on prevention and mitigation of the impact]
  
8. How can the youths help fellow youths who are involved in child labor and those who are likely to be pulled into child labor? [Probe if nothing, how can the youths help or be helped to get out of this hopeless situation]

Facilitator, ask the group whether they have any question to ask or comments to make.

I thank you very much for coming

## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS

### Introduction

I am called -----and my colleague is -----

We are coming from Population Media Center (PMC). We are implementing a survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to child labour in this area. PMC is seeking views and information on child labour from selected persons in this area. You are one of these persons. You have been selected not because of anything related to child labour about you, but randomly to represent the views of other people in this community, because we cannot ask everybody. We are being helped by the local leaders to identify the people we are visiting in this area. The reason for coming here is to get your views and ideas related to child labour. I request you to allow me to write down your responses. Whatever you tell me will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Facilitator/Note-taker, clearly indicate the following at the beginning of your notes:

Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_ Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

1. How big a threat is child labor in this community? [Facilitator, Probe on the categories of children involved, what they do, etc]
2. What factors contribute to the increased child labor in this community? [Probe on cultural practices, economic factors, categories of children considered to be at greater risk of exploitation, and reasons]
3. How in your view is the increase in child labor in this area?
4. What are you doing as women and elders in this community to reduce the number of children involved in exploitative work situations?
5. What are the limitations/constraints you face in trying to encounter the problem of child labor?
6. What has been the impact of child labor in this community in the recent past? [Probe on changes in family structure, agricultural production, education of children etc]
7. What programs/interventions are in place to mitigate the impact of child labor? [Probe on programs for guardians, orphans, widows etc., if none ask what women and elders can do to help in the mitigation of the impact]
8. What kind of help or information do you receive from Kebele to help in the fight against child labor and mitigation of its impact?
9. Where do you normally channel your problems in relation to child labor?
1. [Probe on whether problems are channeled to the next administrative level or NGOs, and whether help is received]
10. Have you ever received child labor training or sensitization? [Probe on the nature of training, when, nature of the training and what use has it been put to]

11. What areas of child labor would you need sensitization or training so that you can contribute in the fight against child labor, and mitigation of the impact?
12. Is there any other information that you think we should know about child labor in this community?

Facilitator, ask the group whether they have any question to ask or comments to make.

I thank you very much for coming.

## GUIDE FOR THE CASE STUDY

### Introduction

My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working for Population Media Center (PMC). PMC is implementing a survey on child labour knowledge, attitudes and practices in this area. PMC is seeking views and information on child labour from selected persons in this area. You have been selected because you are a child in employment, and your experience will give us a depth of understanding on the causes and consequences of child labour. The reason for coming here is to get your views and ideas related to your experience as a child worker. I request you to allow me to write down/record your responses.

#### 1. Background characteristics

- Name\_\_\_\_\_
- Woreda/Kebele
- Age
- Sex
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Place of birth
- If migrated from other places
- From which area you came from?
- When did you come to this place, if migrant?
- Whom you first met?
- Parent's occupation
- Education status

#### 2. Facilitation and link on employment

- Have you ever worked for the other household, before you are employed in this work?
- Who facilitated your employment in the current work?
- If your employment was not facilitated how were you employed?
- Is it your first employment or were you employed before?
- How old were you when you were first employed?
- If you were employed before, why you left the first employment?
- How do you communicate with the employers in the first instances?
- Is your employer your relative?



### 3. Perception/Attitude of child domestic worker towards employment

- Why you want this work?
- Do you like the work you are doing now?
- If you do not like it, why not?
- With whom do you share your problems/worries/secrets?
- Where are you feeling the most freedom?
- Do you get some help from your employer?
- How many hours you worked for your employer per day?
- What do you feel about your employer?
- Is your labour paid?
- Have you ever been taken for medical treatment?
- Who paid for your medical treatment?
- How do your employers treat you?
- How do you assess the environment of your work?
- Do you want to quit your present job?

### 4. Forms of violence committed against child domestic worker

- Have you ever been harassed or abused by your employer?
- What kind of harassment have you experienced?
- Who harassed you?
- Have you reported the violence?
- For whom you report it?
- What action taken on the person who harassed you?
- If not reported why you do not want to report it?

### 5. Current working conditions and school attendance and future vision

- How many meals do eat per day?
- How many hours you worked per day?
- Are you currently attending school?
- If not why not?

### 6. Dreams and Future Aspirations

- What is your future vision?
- How do you plan to realize it?
- What kind of support do you need to realize your dream?
- Whom do you think will help you most for the realization of your dreams?