INDRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Child Protection Response Through Community Based Multi-Stakeholders Approach: The Case of Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment on The Selected Addis Ababa Project Area

By

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Enrolment No. ID1326643

A Thesis Submitted to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), School of Social Work for Partial Fulfillment of Master of Arts in Social Work (MSW), IGNOU MaidanGarhi, New Delhi 110068

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Declaration

I hereby declare that dissertation entitled "**Child Protection Responses Through Community Based Multi-Stakeholders Approach: The Case of Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment on the Selected Addis Ababa Project Area"** submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other program of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place: Addis Ababa

Date of submission: May, 2016

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Certificate

This is to certify that Mrs. Hannah Abose Bushen student of MSW from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for her project work for the course **MSWP-001.**

Her project work entitled "**Child Protection Responses Through Community Based Multi-Stakeholders Approach: The Case of Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment on the Selected Addis Ababa Project Area"** which she is submitting, her genuine and original work.

Place :………………..……...   Signiture……………………..………..…

Date :…………..…………   Name……………………..……………….

Address of the upervisor…………………

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Phone No…………………………..….

DEDICATION

*To my dad, Abose Bushen (1930-2014) and my Brother Birhanu Abose (1970 -2010) for their unforgettable care and support in all dimensions in the success of my life, which remains with me forever May God, keep their souls in heaven **forever and ever.***

Acknowledgement

Above all things, I would love to thank the almighty God to help me up to this point, without him nothing can be true.

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Acronyms

ACRWC- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

CBMSC-CP- Community Based Multi Stakeholder Council to Child Protection

FSCE- Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment

IGA- Income Generating Activities

MOE- Ministry of Education

MoFED- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

MSCBCPA- Multi-Stakeholders Community Based Child Protection Approach

SC-Save the Children

SCS-Save the Children Sweden

UNCRC- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNICEF-United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Abstract

*The major objective of this study was to describe the contribution of community based multi-stakeholders' approach to child protection under the initiative of FSCE. To this end, a descriptive, qualitative research design was employed. Semi structured interview, case histories, focused group discussion and document reviews were used for collecting the data .In order to select the participants of the study, the researcher used both purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The data obtained from the participants were analyzed thematically. The results of the study indicated that the major roles of the executive committee were coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the strategic plan of the Council, mobilizing resources from the community and child focused organizations, suggesting sustainable interventions that address the priority issues of child protection in their respective woredas', and giving reports on the situation of children in their woredas'. On the other hand the major interventions techniques that were followed by the community based multi-stakeholders council are community conversation program, care and support techniques, creating an IGA for vulnerable children and their families, access to education for vulnerable children, model parenting skill training for guardians, parents, members of family and teachers, building the capacity of Iddir coalition and religious institution for giving their service at large , Peer to peers education in school on various child protection issues, and prepare workshop and sanitization programs for the community on child protection issues. The community participation, in both research sites, the community has participating in problem initiation, planning ,problem solving, and also involved in resource mobilization activities .The major challenges indicated on the findings were unable to open an account in the name of the council in woreda 8,high staff turnover from both the sectorial office and from FSCE in both woredas', limited budget in implementing what have been planned specially in woreda 8,double responsibility and limitation of time to involve more on the multi-stakeholders' activities in both woredas', challenges to bring commercial sex worker to the rehabilitation center in both woredas, and there is a problem in implementation of the law relating to child trafficking/migration. Finally, implication to the social work practice should be: social worker should give the service that they are responsible, respecting human dignity and worth, be competent professionally, build good interpersonal relationship with their clients, and they should act in a trustful professional manner. **Key words: child protection, Kality, Multi stakeholders, sexual abuse, violence against children.***

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Problem of children ranges from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other forms of violence to children in emergency and others, which require protection. Poverty, high levels of unemployment, family break up, illness or death, unstable political situation, and limited access to social services are highly contribute to the violation of the right of children.

Every failure to protect children has negative effects that continue into their adult life and it has a future adverse effect to perform the expecting responsibility properly. By contrast, where children are protected, their health, education and well-being are improved as well as their ability to contribute to society as future citizens become significant. Save the Children (2010) defines child protection as measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children.

Ethiopia ratified the UNCRC in 1991. Since then, the government has carried out numerous activities towards ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare of children. The Convention was domesticated through a national legislation (Proclamation No 10/1992) and then translated into 11 nations and nationality languages for dissemination. Further, other conventions such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (ratification proclamation No283/ 2002) and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor were ratified by the government. The children affairs department within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs was the leading organ to coordinate and spearhead the translation of the international commitment into concrete

actions and results. MOLSA and MOWA have structure in seven National Regional States and two city Administrations. Under the supervision of the Federal and Regional Labor and Social Affairs organs, child rights committees were set up at all levels to oversee the implementation of the Convention in the country (MOLSA, 2005). The newly established Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is currently actively involved in the multi-stakeholders protection of children by its local branches at woreda level.

Children below the age of 18 years constitute 52.9% of the population of Ethiopia. (CSA 2008, as cited by reports of FDRE to UN committee). Another report by Save the Children (2012) indicates, in the country there were more than 5.5 million Childers who are categorized as orphan or OVC (other vulnerable children). With this, child protection concerns in Ethiopia are extremely widespread and comprise of all sorts of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation throughout the country. Save the children, through its Child Protection Programs, tries to contribute to the national efforts in addressing these gaps.

In May 2009, Save the Children launched its global Child Protection Initiative to strengthen children's right to be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. The Child Protection Initiative focuses on children without appropriate care, child protection in emergencies and child labor. Increasingly, international organizations such as UNICEF, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are turning to what is referred to as a systems approach in order to establish and otherwise strengthen comprehensive child protection efforts. As guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the systems approach differs from earlier child protection efforts, which have traditionally focused on single issues such as child trafficking, street children, child labor, emergencies, institutionalization, or HIV/AIDS. Although such efforts have produced substantial benefits,

this diffused approach often results in a fragmented child protection response, marked by numerous inefficiencies and pockets of unmet need. (UNICEF, 2010)

It is obvious that community plays a vital role in the protection of children. Children are surrounded by people (parents, siblings, neighbors, community leaders, school and government officials, children themselves, teachers, peers, etc.) who have (legal and moral) responsibilities for their protection. These actors make up an environment which should be protective of children and is conducive to fulfilling her/his rights and to achieve the maximum of her/his capacities, in other words to develop as a human being.

Charities and Societies in Ethiopia have been playing a great role to decrease problems of child protection in various scopes. Among these, FSCE (2011), it is an indigenous not-for-profit; non-governmental organization established at the end of 1989 by a group of social development professionals who used to work in child-focused organizations. Its establishment is a response to the increased number of orphaned and abandoned children in Addis Ababa caused by the drought and famine of 1984/85.FSCE has been working for children protection, striving for sustainable protection, growth and development of vulnerable children.

By understanding the importance of community-based childcare, FSCE has initiated the community based Multi Stakeholder Child Protection approach in its efforts to establish child violation free zones. This model is a system that promotes maximum partnership and participation of the community, government organs, NGOs, community based structures, families and children. The system engages relevant stakeholders and existing community structures towards improving situations of children. For implementation of the program, save the children has funded the project. This being the case, the rationale of this study is

therefore to describe the contribution of community based multi stakeholders' council towards child protection in the specified project area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

For a wide variety of reasons, children are not always sufficiently protected. Sometimes the risks are present within the family sphere, when parents and other family members are either unwilling or unable to protect their children. Other times, the risks are found in the economic, social, and political externalities of the communities in which families live. Yet other times, the risks are situational, an artifact of the fact that children live in a world where emergencies both natural and man-made disrupt daily routines to such an extent that children are placed in harm's way (UNICEF, 2010).

Study by save the children, (2013) shows the extent of global child protection crisis as: it is estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys worldwide are raped or subject to other forms of sexual violence each year, since 1990, an estimated 90% of those killed in conflicts around the world have been civilians, and 80% of those have been women and children, it is estimated that between 100 million girls in the world have undergone some form of female genital mutilation, among young women aged 15-24, 42% were married before the age of 18 in Africa, it is estimated that over 145 million children have lost one or both parents, over 8 million children without appropriate care around the world live in residential care facilities, around the world 115 million children are involved in the worst form of child labor, three out of four children experience violent discipline at home, and 16.6 million children have lost one or both of parents due to HIV/AIDS of which 90% of those children live in sub-Saharan African.

On the other hand, there are some report generated by MoFED and UNICEF (2012) about the degree of violation of child protection in Ethiopia as: In 2001, a survey by the Ministry

of Labor and Social Affairs, the Central Statistics Agency and the ILO showed that about 84 per cent of the country's children are engaged in activities that may be regarded as child labor and of which more than 80 per cent of them (12.6million) below the age of 15.In 2007, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in a study supported by UNICEF estimated the overall number of children on or off the street at around 150,000 with about 60,000 living in the capital. In 2002, the Women's Affairs Department in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs estimated that 90,000 females were involved in commercial sex work; approximately 20 per cent of them were aged between 12 and 18 years and since then, the engagement of children in commercial sex work appears to have increased in urban centers. The International Office of Migration estimates that at least 1.2 million children are victims of trafficking in Ethiopia every year. Research also indicates that over a quarter of nearly 50,000 women and children involved in prostitution are victims of trafficking. The National Plan of Action for Equality of Opportunity and Full Participation of Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015) estimated that there are about 2.5 million children with disabilities in Ethiopia. More than 90 per cent of children remain unregistered so the country's birth registration rate is among the lowest in the world.

The aforementioned report clearly shows a great number of Ethiopian children are susceptible to violation of their child right and are in difficulties to meet even their basic needs. With this, child protection encompasses a broader concept and many children face multiple protection problems rather than just one. The focus on individual issues has sometimes resolved one problem while leaving others untouched. This means that the holistic needs of children doesn't address and this result in a fragmented and unsustainable child protection response. Here it is crucial to implement a systemic approach to child protection in order to address the multiple problems. Moreover, undertaking child protection

issues without participation of the community and the concerning stakeholders may end up with problem of sustainability.

Even though, there are various studies that have been conducted on child protection, most of them have focused on the cause and consequence of a single issue of child problem or reactive response taken to the problems. For example, Genet (2009) focused on sexual abuse against male street children in Merkato, Addis Ababa, Elias (2013) stressed Trafficking of Ethiopian women and girls to the Middle East, and Gabriel (2011) emphasized root causes and solutions to human trafficking in Ethiopia. To the knowledge of the researcher of this study, describing the more preventive, and protective nature of multi-stakeholders approach towards child protection is limited and still needs more research attention.

Hence, it is important to describe the contribution of community based multi-stakeholders approach towards child protection. The approach heavily focuses on preventive aspects of potential threats to the wellbeing of the child, and it is proactive in addressing the issue. And it does entertain the process of rendering care, rehabilitation and reintegration.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of the research is to describe the contribution of community based multi- stakeholders' approach to child protection under the initiative of FSCE.

Specific Objectives

- To identify the role of each member of committee in the community based multi-stakeholders' council to child protection.
- To describe the intervention techniques followed along with the service provided by multi- stakeholders' committee in implementing community based child protection.

- To identify the community involvement in applying the multi-stakeholders' approach.
- To identify challenges and constraints the committee encountered in the process of undergoing child protection activities.

Research Questions

1. What are the roles of multi- stakeholders' committee to child protection activities?

2. What are intervention techniques multi-stakeholders' council uses to implement its program?

3. How do community participate in community based multi-stakeholders' approach at FSCE's selected project areas?

4. What challenges the council encountered in undertaking its program?

5. What are the implication of social work practice to community based multi-stakeholders' approach towards child protection?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Child protection has a wider scope and it includes all activates that attain the well-being of the children and keep their human dignity and rights. This includes protect them from any violence, abuse or exploitation and generally respecting the basic four pillars of child rights by UN which consist of, the right to care or protection, the right to participate, the right to anti –discrimination and the right to the best possible development. Child protection has also an economic, social/cultural and physiological implication. Doing all these, activities require the participation of all concerned bodies including the community towards child protection. With these basic ideas, the formation of community based multi-stakeholders approach to child protection become practical by the initiation of FSCE.

Accordingly, conducting a research on the activities of multi- stakeholders to child protection, and amplifying the importance of the approach and describing challenges that have faced are relevant in order to increase the empirical body of knowledge in prevention aspects of the issue. Other than the major focus on prevention, the result has also increases an understanding on how to address in a more networked and coordinated manner, the reintegration and rehabilitation of children who have been sexually exploited and illegally trafficked/migrated. The findings of this research will serve as springboard for other researchers. Moreover, it facilitates the replication of the approach by others who are engaged on child protection activities. The study shall also build societal awareness towards child protection.

1.5 Delimitation and Limitation of the Study

Delimitation of the Study

Even though FSCE has other project areas with in Addis Ababa and outside the city, this research mainly focused on   the contribution of community based multi stakeholders' approach to child protection in woreda 8, Addis Ketema and woreda7, Kality area with the initiation of FSCE only. This has been done deliberately to make the study manageable and the pre- information the researcher has got from FSCE official that both areas have an exemplifying experience on community based multi-stakeholders activities on   child protection issues and can also give a shade light for others woredas stakeholders activities within and Addis Ababa project areas . The contribution is described in terms of the service provided, the role given and the community participation in both woredas' and accompanied by challenges that have faced.

Limitation of the Study

The major limitation on conducting this research was some of the committee who are newly assigned has limited knowledge on the activities of the stakeholders' and finding the previous ones have taken a prolonged time. It was also difficult to cover all the activities that have undertaken by the community based multi-stakeholders' committee to child protection since they have a wider scope of interventions. There was also a problem to find references on system based prevention aspect of child protection in Ethiopian case. Moreover, it is worth mentioning to indicate limitation of time was among the major factors in conducting this research.

Despite the above limitations, the researcher believed that the research findings in this study are descriptive and provide valuable insights into the experiences of community based multi-stakeholders approach to child protection in both woredas.

1.6 Conceptual Definitions of key Terms

Response: preventive, protective and rehabilitation intervention taken by community based multi-stakeholders committee to child protection.

Community: - a group of people who are in same geographical area for living or for business but participate together in child protections activities.

Community Based: it is a participating the community and lower level governmental bureaus, which is 'woreda' in child protection activities.

Child Protection: it is a comprehensive term refers to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children. (UNICIEF, 2006)

Multi Stakeholder Child Protection System: It is a system that promotes maximum partnership and participation of the community, government organs, NGOs, community based structures, families and children towards improving situations of children. (FSCE, 2015)

Stakeholders Child Protection Council: It is the general assembly of stakeholders, which led the multi-stakeholders' child protection system and it oversees the implementation of the project.   (FSCE,   2015)

Birth Registration: -it is an official record of a child's existence and nationality, and is considered a fundamental human right under article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (UNICEF, 2009)

Violence against Children: It is physical, psychological, sexual abuse and exploitation of children, which carried out by the people who are around of the child or whom the child trust.

Child Labor: It is unpaid and paid activities that are mentally, physically, emotionally, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It is the kind of work that interferes with the development and education of children. (FHI, 2012)

Child Trafficking/Migration: Illegal movement of children   from one place to another place or from one country to another country for forced labor, prostitution, forced marriage, domestic work, begging, use by armed groups and many other forms of exploitation through brokers/child traffickers.(UNICEF,2009)

Children in Emergency- The term used by the committee of community based multi-stakeholders' council to child protection in both research site to mean   preventing of

children from high traffic risk areas and protecting children and families who are living by the river side from flood.

1.7 Conceptual Frame Work

Complex problems require innovative solutions. Innovative solutions are created when diverse stakeholders are able to meet, share experiences, learn together and contribute to decisions. Ultimate success lies in developing the collective commitment and capacity to turn ideas and plans into action. This can be achieved through facilitating involvement of stakeholders in the child protection activities.

According to Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs defines a vulnerable child as: "one whose survival, care, protection or development might have been jeopardized due to a particular condition, and who is found in a situation that precludes the fulfillment of his or her rights." Accordingly, the target groups of FSCE are those children who are vulnerable to various problems of child protection and their families through various intervention techniques. In order to deal with the diverse and deeply rooted problems of children, the organization shifts its paradigm from issue-based approach, which is a reactive one to a comprehensive system based approach, which is more of a proactive and inclusive one.

Community based multi-stakeholders' approach to child protection has passed through four phases, which starts with the *initiation phase*. After taking the initiation, FSCE together with potential stakeholders' conduct a stakeholders' analysis. Based on the criteria given, those who are believed more important ones are selected by full participation and form community based multi-stakeholders' council. The council consists of formal organization from lower level of government bureaus i.e. woreda and non-governmental organization (FSCE), informal organization like Iddir coalition, and the community like youth

advocators, investors, elderly, and women's organization. After the structure was set up, responsibilities are given for each committees, the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting tasks are also the duties of each member of the structure of the community based multi-stakeholder council.

The second phase is the *adaptive planning* one, which is giving training got the committee on how to assess and identify child-focused problems in their communities, on how to make use of community resources, on how to prepare short and long-term plan of action, and set indicators useful to monitor and evaluate outcomes of interventions. After the training, in order to assess the problem, the Woreda 8, Addis Ketema area committee conduct a base line survey based on the thirteen UNICEF indicators and found that the twelve child protection indicators are exist in their work. On the other hand, the woreda, 7 Kality area committee, made an assessment of the problem by taking an information from the woreda's NGOs, women, children and youth affairs bureau, youth organization and from the general assembly of the council and also reach that the twelve child protection indicators exist.

Collaborative action phase is the third phase where in this phase, all the stakeholders' together with the community implements what have planned in the first phase. Upon their implementation, they use the existing structure in the community. In last phase, which is *reflexive monitoring* phase, under this phase the committees evaluate the implementation of the planned activities and produce reports.

With all the phase, the system has developed: networking and coordinated efforts, a workable structure within the existing system, sharing of responsibilities, efficient utilization of community resources, building efficient child friendly environment, active participation of the community, and inclusive approach to children of various needs.
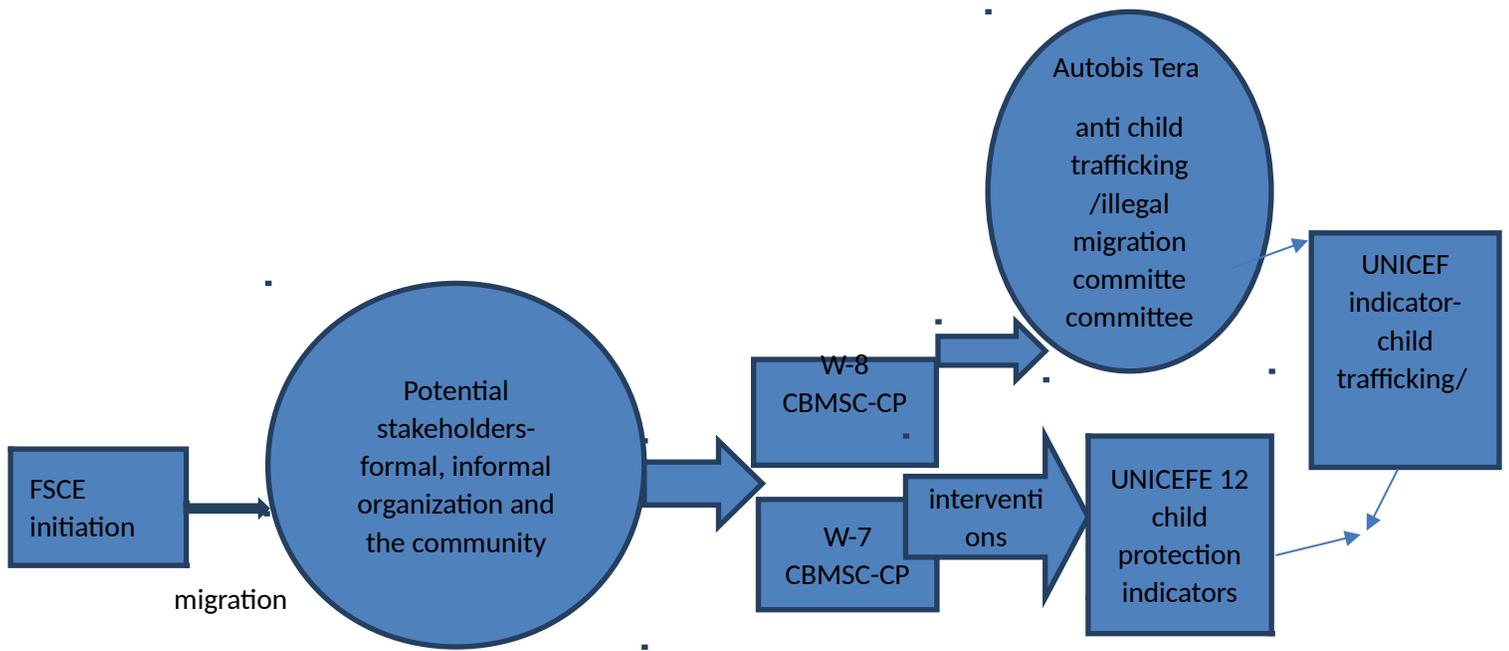
Figure 1 Conceptual framework of the community based multi-stakeholders' model to child protection. (Adapted from FSCE)

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

Including this introductory chapter, this thesis is organized in six chapters. The second chapter deals with review of related literatures. The third chapter describes the method, approach and all methodological aspects that are employed to conduct this study. The fourth chapter incorporates findings. Discussion of the finding is presented in the fifth chapter. The last chapter, that is the conclusion and recommendation part, which summarizes the findings of the study and proposes recommendations.

Chapter Two

2. Reviewed Literatures

According to Beckett (2003), child protection is a difficult and complicated task in which the society beliefs, children should be protected from harm but they also raise a point that the outsider should not intrude in to personal relationships. With this, the importance of building a community based child protection system is crucial in order to address the holistic needs of vulnerable children.

2.1 Indicators of Problems of Child Protection

Child protection comprises of a wider concept and according to UNICEF (2009), it has thirteen major risk indicators to be address in order to respect best interest of the child. These includes: birth registration, violence against children, child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labor, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, child trafficking, migration, children with disability, children without parental care, children in justice system, children in emergencies, landmines, explosive remnants of war and small arms.

2.2 Child Protection Systems: Global Context

Child protection system is defined as: "all the activities whose *primary purpose* is to prevent or respond to the abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence of children." Child UK (2010: p-11). According to World vision international (2011) quoting the UN secretary's study that, the UN recommended all states should developed a multi-faceted and systemic frame work in response to violence against children. A systems based child protection approach to child protection requires a considerable conceptual shift from the issue based approach focus on particular groups of children in need of protection, to the achievement of a system based

approach which is more sustainable, comprehensive and long-term responses to child protection issues.

According to Maestral international (2011) UNICEF was advanced the system-based approach to child protection in 2008 on its child protection strategy and other international organization such as save the children follows its steps. The Strategy defined the child protection system as it is the set of laws, policies, regulations and services needed across all social sectors especially social welfare, education, health, security and justice to support prevention and response to protection related risks.

Thus, the importance of implementing a system based child protection approach is crucial for a developing country like Ethiopia since the issue of child protection has more complicated in these countries. Poverty and lack of awareness are among those causes for complicating child protection concern in third world countries. With this, expanding prevention aspects of child protection system is advisable to tolerate the scares resources and to cover a wider range of vulnerable children. Here we have to note that the full involvement of the government has required for the sustainability of the system.

2.3 Child Protection System in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian child protection system is managed by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, and the Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (Varnis, 2001 as cited by Brittingham, 2010). According to the African child forum (2013), the Ethiopian government has taken various actions to strengthen the child protection system in a country level. With this, the government has embark on policy reforms and put legal instruments and developed guidelines for the protection of women and children .Among the various measures taken, the National Coordinating Body for Multi-Sectorial and Integrated Response to Violence against Women

and Children was launched in 2009. Besides, the Ministry of Justice has set up units in Justice Bureaus to investigate and prosecute crimes committed against children and women in Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa.

In Addis Ababa and States capitals, special benches within the courts have been established to deal with offenses committed against children and women. Federal First Instance Court has also introduced closed-circuit television monitors to protect child victims from facing the perpetrator and public at the time of testimony. (The African Child Forum, 2013)

The status of child protection, in the past few years, is being improved though remained as one of the unfinished businesses. According to the National Plan of Action for Children, 2003-2010 and beyond, a large number of children have suffered from the ills of poverty, illiteracy, sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition to other measures, the government has put in place an ombudsman for children along with other ombudsmen. (The African child forum, 2013)

The Ethiopian government has also taken the child protection issue up to the lower level of government sectorial office, i.e. 'woredas' by giving the responsibility to women, children, and youth affairs bureau and it child also included child protection issues in its millennium development goal. Those measures that have taken by the government, initiated various local NGOs to revised their strategies and allow them to incorporate a system based child protection system. For this action, FSEC can takes as a good example. The formation of community based multi-stakeholders' council and creating a link and giving the responsibility of chairperson to the woredas' women, children and youth bureau has facilitated both the work of the bureau and the council.

2.4 Key Concept of a Child Protection System

UNICEF (2010) have indicated the major elements that child protection system should incorporate as: all sub-system in the big system should work together for the common goal, the system should be based on an interacting structure, the system needs to has a mechanism of accountability for its sub-system which ensures the responsibility given ,all system should accomplish their work in a specific function ,structure and capacity but in a contextually specific manner, and the system is composed of a multiple actors working at multiple levels in a cooperation, coordination and collaboration of actors.

Accordingly, Community Based Multi-Stakeholders' approach to child protection has based its structured on the above key concepts of a system and it is described as: every committee in the council have specified roles towards achieving their common goal. The preventative and rehabilitation response to child protection, all the committee in the general assembly have a network of exchanging information and doing activities together. The given roles for each committee have also accompanied by accountability to undertake each child protection activities; though they are working on voluntarily, the community based multi-stakeholders' approach to child protection. The child protection is context specific where the structure vary from project sites to sites depending of the major area focused and the type of committee which incorporated in the system but their basic intervention strategies are the same, with in the structure of the council, there are various level of committee ranging from woreda's bureaus, community police to Iddir coalition, FSCE, elderly to youth advocates, and they are working in a coordination and collaboration manner.

2.5 Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Child Protection System

According to Wessells (2009), seven factors influence the effectiveness of child focused community group. The first one is community Ownership, which implied that   child protection activity that has involved the community participation along with their ownership feeling, is more effective than activity which has no or less community participation and sense of ownership. The other one is building on the existing resources, meaning that building of context specific community based child protection system with the existing capacity and asset. Another one is support from leaders, including of both the support of formal and non-formal leader such as traditional leaders, elected community officials, religious leader and respected persons within the system is important.   Child participation is another important aspect, which implied genuine participation of children is important. With this their activities, creativity, and resourcefulness tended to increase the effectiveness of the system. Managing issues of Power, Diversity, and Inclusivity which concerns representatives of diverse groups of the community should participate in planning, problem initiation and problems solving activities of child protection issues. Resourcing is also another one which deals with the mixture of both human and material resources within the system, such as involving professionals, equipping the system with the necessary material and allowance for the volunteers, linkages: it concerned with the system should link with the formal system, which is governmental bodies, for its sustainability in terms of continuing the activities, building trust and filling gaps. And linkages with formal systems is the last one indicates child protection activities should linked with governmental offices in order to secure its sustainability and increasing trust among the community.

Accordingly, the community based multi-stakeholders' council have promotes the community participation and they are parts of the committee within the council. With this

the ownership feeling of the community and accepting the activities of committee become increased. The structure of the council has based its activities on the existing resources. When activities are undertaking with the local existing structure, its trust and acceptability become increase. Without the support of leaders, the sustainability of the activities becomes jeopardized. In the community based multi-stakeholders council, the big part of the committee are government officials and this will facilitate interventions and previously activities were under one shoulder but now it will share among committee members. The system also encourages participation of the children by empowering them through training and other activities. The issue of power diversity and inclusiveness have manifested in the council by the system indorses bottom- up principle. Concerning the resourcing issue, most the resources required for the activities of the committee has covered by FSCE since the implementation of the system has counted only three years and it has still on building its capacity.

2.6 Description of Community Based Multi-Stakeholders' Child Protection System

Community Based Child protection can be promoted by maximizing partnership between the government organs, community members, families ,the children themselves and NGOs and hence it needs involvement and collaboration of multi -stakeholders. Such corporate social responsibility for child protection goals should be developed through common approach to understanding the problem, planning, implementing and monitoring the actions together for sustainable interventions. Community Based Child Protection needs local intelligence and expertise to support change on child protection .It needs local expertise to

succeed: people and organizations that understand their own society intimately and are able to bring sustainable change within it. (FSCE, 2015)

MSCBCPA is, therefore, based on the recognition that different stakeholders of child protection will have the capacity to define the child protection indicators in their locality, needs, desires and plans for action. And that the very process of jointly learning, analysing and reflecting is a powerful activity for sustainable change in child protection efforts both for participants and facilitators.

2.7 Theoretical Explanation Related to Child Protection

2.7.1 Theory of Social Capital

According to Tomison & wise (1999), social capital is the mutual relationship that links norms of trust and reciprocity within the community. This social relationship is vital for creating the support or providing resources to the vulnerable children and their families.

Tomison & Wise (1999) further added, people who feel part of an energetic, healthy community are themselves more likely to see that they can contribute something worthwhile to that community (Kaufman & Poulin, 1994). This, then, is the beginning a cycle of positive support and enhanced community life where individuals and the wider social group gain the rewards. Accordingly, developing a positive relationship among the community and creating mutual supportive mechanisms paved the way to participate the community in child protection activist in a more belonging manner.

2.7.2 Ecological System Theory

The Ecological Systems theory states that human development is influenced by the different types of environmental systems. Formulated by famous psychologist Urie Bronfenbrenner

in 1979, the theory has four major components: process, person, context, and time (Wachs and Evans, 2010 as cited by krishnan).

Child protection activities are affected by various direct and indirect, external or internal factors with in the surrounding environment. Those factors are determinant for the child protection interventions and have a positive or negative impact on it. Thus, a good child protection system should carefully observe and take a proactive measure for those adverse risks and takes those good opportunities for further development.

2.8 Major Legislative Framework on Rights of Children in Ethiopia

According to MOLAS (2005), the 1995 constitution of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia indicates a number of laws address the different forms of violence against children. Article 9(4) of the FDRE Constitution has incorporated a specific provision on the rights of children. Accordingly, Article 36 clearly stipulates Rights of Children as: Every child has the right, to life, to a name and nationality, to know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians, not to be subject to exploitative practices, not to engaged to work which may be against their education, health or well-being, should free of any punishment which hurts the child, all actors should respect best interest of the child, Juvenile offenders shall be kept separately from adults, children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights as other children, the state gives special attention to orphans and encourage institution.

The UNICEF thirteen child protection indicators have similar function of intervening the above issues in the legislative of the Ethiopian government. Accordingly, the community based multi-stakeholders council have based its function on these indicators and addresses the issue of having birth registration, the issue of taking a reintegrated action in order to protect children from child labor and exploitation, the issue of rehabilitation of female children from further sexual abuse and keep them from the worst form of child labor ,the

issue of addressing conflict between the child with that of his/her family through establishing community based arbitrator at the woreda level and the issue of helping vulnerable children to get the access of education.

2.9 Challenges in Child Protection System in Ethiopia

According of SCS (2010) the proclamation to provide for the registration and regulation of Charities and Societies, which restricts the mandate of non-governmental organizations, not to implement rights, based programs and limited its source of fund from abroad, have a serious challenge for many NGOs found in Ethiopia. This has also a challenge for FSCE but it is also an opportunity to rethink another approach and this gives the birth of community based multi-stakeholders approach to child protections.

Chapter Three

3. Research Design and Methodology

3.1 Study Design

The major objective of this study was to describe the contribution of community based multi-holder approach towards child protection. With this, the research employed a descriptive qualitative research design. Qualitative research examines process, experience and meaning. Moreover, it is the researcher's aim to elicit the detail reality, as perceived by the research participants. The reason for choosing qualitative research design was mainly its advantage in gaining detailed information about the issue, as stated by Creswell (2007).

Qualitative design also refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things (Berg, 2001). In light of this advantage, in order to describe in detail the specific objective, which are roles and service provided by the community, based multi stakeholders' committee to child protection, identifying the community participation in the approach, and challenges faced, it is more appropriate to use the qualitative research design.

Moreover, qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretative, material practices that make the world visible. This means the qualitative research study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them. (Denzin and Linvolin, 2005, as cited by W.Creswell,2007).using the qualitative research enabled the researcher to directly observe the selected intervention areas that the community based multi stakeholders' committee have engaged and it also gave more meaning to what have been told by the participant of the research.

On the other hand, descriptive research relies on observation as a means of collecting data and the observation can be taken through interviewees, questionnaires distributed, visual records made, and sound even sounds .It generate detail information and it enables the researcher to describe more on what has been little said (William,2011).

Descriptive studies help to discover new meaning, describe what currently exists, verify the rate of which something occurs, and categorize the information. Thus, the researcher chose this design for the study as it facilitates the precise actions the researcher aims to achieve such as identifying child protection with current practice or justifying current practice. Even though many research have been done on the issue of child protection, most of the researches that the researcher has got focused on cause, consequences of the problem and a reactive measures. This intervention action requires much resource and takes long time. It even creates the feeling of dependency on children and their families. Therefore, the researcher want to show the other side of child protection intervention through using descriptive research and present it as a preferable intervention method of child protection. However, this does not mean that we should ignore the reactive aspects of child protection and the research gave this area for discussion.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

The research has conducted into two project areas of FSCE, which are Addis Ketema sub city, woreda 8, Autobis Tera areas and Akaki Kality sub city, woreda 7, Kality Geberl area. Based on the rapid assessment report conducted in 2012, Addis Ketema is situated in the central part of the city and in specific location commonly called Merkato which is the biggest market place in the city, Woreda 8, is the largest and highly populous districts in Addis Ketema Sub city which and consists of a total of 6,435 households with an estimated

total population 48,263. The child population of the woreda is estimated to be around 25,097.

On the other hand, according to woreda 7, Kality area community based multi-stakeholders to child protection report on 2014, Akaki Kality sub city is located in the out skirt of Addis Ababa which is on the way to Bishoftu, Adama road and woreda 7 is one of the woreda found in the sub city. The report also indicates, the sub city has a total population of 183,288 of which 73,000 are children. Among the total children found in the sub city, it is found that 9,500 are highly Vulnerable Children and of which 2,000 are found in woreda 7.

3.3 Universe of the Study

The universe of study included vulnerable children who has any kinds of proactive or rehabilitative support by the community based multi-stakeholders' committee to child protection found in both research sites where the total population number is not known. However, each project site has two committee of multi-stakeholders which includes staffs of the woreda sectorial bureau found in both research sites, two staff from FSCE's each project committee and FSCE Addis Ketema and Kality area project office, representative of community police representatives of coalition of Iddir and also elderly who has played an advisory role for in community based arbitrators.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

At first, the researcher used purposive sampling technique to undertake this study. According to Berge, (2001) when developing a purposive sample, researchers use their special knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent this population. In some instances, purposive samples are selected after field investigations on

some group, in order to ensure that certain types of individuals or persons displaying certain attributes are included in the study.

The reason for using purposive sampling at the initial period of interviewing was the researcher believed that interviewing key informants is fundamental in order to get a deep information about the contribution of community based multi-stakeholders' committee to child protection in both project sites. These key informants 9 in number and they were part of the team from the formation of the council to all the proactive, reintegration and rehabilitative interventions of the committee. Some of them have also an experience in child protection activities in their bureaus.

In addition to using a purposive sampling technique, the researcher also used a snowball sampling technique. According to Berg, 2001Snowballing sampling is also known as chain referral where participants or informants with whom contact has already been made use their social networks to refer the researcher to other people who could potentially participate in or contribute to the study. On this study, the researcher used the snowball sampling since community based multi-stakeholders' committee are working through networking, and while the researcher interviewing the first contacted key informants, they suggested another key informants on those issues that they could not described in detail. With this, the researcher found six (6) another key informants who were active in the multi stakeholders processes.

Accordingly, the study sample size was determined as a function of being large enough to accommodate a wide range of different experiences and activities relating to community based multi stakeholders' committee to child protection, yet small enough to be manageable for qualitative analysis.

The sample group selected from community based multi- stakeholders committee to child protection in both research sites, who were key informants of the study, and from those children who benefited by the activities of the committee. With this, 19 participants interviewed (of which four children age 8 and above were included).

3.5 Tools for Data Collection

The study used both primary and secondary source of data gathering instruments in order to get relevant information about the specific objectives. Qualitative researchers have a range of different data collecting methods at their disposal. These include structured interview, in-depth (semi and unstructured) interviews, case stories, focus groups and participant or non-participant observation. The study used a mixture of case stories, key informant interview, focused group discussion and a non-participant observation as a primary source of data.

Life histories are one type of in-depth interview and it is illustrative case studies which are very good at looking at people's lives. It also tells us how much things have changed, evolved over decades and how broader social change has affected the lives of individuals (Patton and Cochron, 2002). Accordingly, in depth interviews carried out with four targeted children of the community based multi-stakeholders' committee from both sites, which comprised of one from Addis Ketema and one from Kality research area and one from safe home found in Kality. The main thematic areas covered in the in-depth interview include background of the children, history of their families and how they come to the areas, what child protection problem they have come across, what they understand by child protection means and what have they got in the prevention, protection or rehabilitation aspects of the committee interventions.

Semi Structured Interview-this type of interview involves the implementation of a number of predetermined questions and/or special topics. These questions are typically asked of each interviewee in a systematic and consistent order, but the interviewers are allowed

freedom to digress; that is, the interviewers are permitted (in fact expected) to probe far beyond the answers to their prepared and standardized questions. (Berg, 2001).With this, the key informant interview was conducted with the selected committee of community based multi-stakeholders council to child protection in both research sites. Out of the total of 16 key informants interviewed, 10 were from woreda 8, Addis Ketema and 6 were from woreda 7, Kality. Five interview guides, consisted of open-ended questions, were prepared: an interview guide for FSCE project area office, for chairperson of the council, for other sectorial office of the committee, for Iddir coalition and finally for community based arbitrator, elderly. The content of the interview guides were mainly focused on the initiation and formation of the council, their given roles ,an intervention strategies they have followed and the service they have providing, the major child protection problem in their areas, the community participation ,the issue of sustainability, challenge they have faced and issue of monitoring and evaluation.

Focus Group Discussion- Focus groups can be seen as a type of group interview, but one that tends to concentrate in depth on a particular theme or topic with an element of interaction. The group is often made up of people who have particular experience or knowledge about the subject of the research, or those that have a particular interest in it (Walkman, 2011).

The participants in the focus group discussion were selected from the community conversation program made during data collection period. with this, there were 7 community members who participated in the focus group discussion of woreda 8,Addis Ketema area and 9 participant were involve in the focus group discussion made at woreda 7 ,Kality area. The main focus of the discussion was: the overall community awareness to child protection in their woredas', the committee activities in their woredas', the major child

protection problems in their woredas', and their involvement in the activities of the committee.

The researcher has believed that conducting a focus group discussion helped in getting detailed information about the issue and the inner feelings of the community because being in a group with others that have the same issues to discuss, may give confidence to speak about their experiences in a way that may not occur in one-to-one interviews.

Triangulation is the combination of two or more methodological approaches, theoretical perspectives, data sources, investigators and analysis methods to study the same phenomenon. These lead to five types of triangulation; which are methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, theoretical triangulation, analysis triangulation and data triangulation (Denzin, 1978); Kimchi, Polivka, & Stevenson, 1991 as cited by Hussein,2009).Accordingly, the research used data source triangulation for increasing the acceptability and reliability of the research findings.

Moreover, non-participant observation was also employed as a primary source of data gathering. Observation is a very effective way of finding out what people do in particular contexts, the routines and interactional patterns of their everyday lives. In the human services, observational research methods can provide an understanding of what is happening in the encounter between a service provider and user, or within a family, a committee, a ward or residential unit, a large organization or a community (Darlinggton and Dorothy, 2002).

In this study, the researcher was involved in non-participant observation in order to observe various activities undertaking by the committee. Some of the major once are: none formal schools in both research site about class rooms with its libraries, and whether the school has a child friendly environment, the safe home found in Kality, the temporary shelter in

woreda 8, Addis Ketema area, the recreational room for children in both woreda's, and community conversation programs held in both woredas'.

Document Review- The study also used secondary source from various documents, manuals, journal and reports as a supportive source of the primary ones.

3.7 Data collection procedure

Prior to collecting data from the sites of the study, the researcher submitted a letter to FSCE head office found at 'Aware' area in Addis Ababa, in order to introduce the purpose and aim of the research to the organization and get permission. After giving permission, the organization headed the permission letter to each research sites of women, children and youth affairs bureau of the woreda's is currently the organizing and responsible government body to oversee the activities of civil societies.

Before starting the data collection, participants were informed the purpose of the data and the interviews were made with the consents of all of the participants. The time the interview took with each participant ranged from 50 minutes to 90 minutes depending on the knowledge of the interviewee. Participants were interviewed by scheduling their convenient time and place. Settings that participants' were interviewed include their offices, the woreda compounds, and cafeterias. During the data collection processes, interviews were conducted with field notes taking and/or voice recording.

3.8 Data Analysis

In this study, the interviews were made through voice recording and field notes taking. The voice-recorded interviews of participants' were transcribed word for word. The voice recorded interview and transcriptions were carefully reviewed for consistency. The researcher also compared the voice interview with the field notes to check their consistency. Then, the transcribed data were translated from Amharic to English language. The

transcripts were read several times to gain better understandings of the experiences of participants. For those interviewees uncomfortable with audio recorder, the interviews were conducted with taking field notes. The field notes were translated from Amharic to English language. The field notes were reviewed. Then, those translated data reduced by organizing the most frequent words, phrases, sentences or quotes that occur in the interview transcriptions or field notes categorically. Finally, the categories were summarized into themes. Hence, thematic data analysis was employed in this study.

On the other hand, secondary data also used in data analysis in order to strength the primary data that have collected. Various reports indicating the activities of the committee were the major source of secondary data.

3.9 Ethical Consideration and Human Values considerations

After the approval of the research tools by the advisor, data collection, reporting and dissemination of results did consider ethical procedures to protect the rights of children, their families and any participant of this study. Moreover, it gives due respect in regard to human dignity and worth of person which is one of the social work ethical principle.

Accordingly, data collection started with introducing   the purpose of the study to the interviewees. Then, the researcher informed the key informants and children that the study is based on their consent. The privacy and confidentiality of the participants   were addressed before the interview was conducted. Besides, the anonymity which is not exposing their personal issues to others or secrecy of the participants was maintained during and after the interview. The researcher has also respected the dignity and worth of the participants. With this, the interview was held after oral consent has given by the participants. During the interpretation of the data, the researcher tried her level best to provide accurate account of the information.

Chapter Four

Findings of the study

This chapter is concerned with the presentation of the major findings of the study based on the specific objectives. Accordingly, the chapter organized into six parts. The first and the second part of this chapter briefly described the basic background information of the participants and the structural arrangements of both research sites community based multi-stakeholders' council. The third part deals with the presentation of major roles that have assigned to the community based multi stakeholders' committee to child protections of both research sites. Part four deals with the intervention techniques that have followed and service provided by both research sites multi-stakeholders'. Part five of this chapter demonstrates the community participation of both research sites in the activities of the multi stakeholders committee towards child protection. The last part deals with challenges the council encountered while undergoing child protection activities.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of Target Children and Key Informants
4.1.1 Background Information of the Target Children

During data collection, as shown here under, an in-depth interview conducted with three target children of the committee and two of them selected form non formal school found in both research sites and one from safe home. The one form safe home has already dropout from grade nine but two of the children are learning.

Age	Sex	Place of Birth	Educational Background	Code of Participant
15	Female	Gimbichu ,Hadiya	3rd	P1
12	female	Ameya, Wellisso	2nd	P2
17	female	D/Markos	9th	P3

Source: Own Survey: 2016

4.1.2 Background Information of key Informants

Key informant interview were another interview conducted during data collection and a total of 16 key informants interviewed. Accordingly, from the total of 16 key informants, two of them were from women, children and youth affairs bureau of both research sites and they are a chairperson of the community based child protection committee of their respective woreda's. Another two of them were from educational and training bureau of both research sites and the woreda 8, committee is a secretary in the child protection council but the woreda 7 is a member in their woreda child protection council. Two of the interviewed key informants were from Woreda 8, Addis Ketama and Woreda 7, Kality area FSCE project offices and the former one is a member and the latter one is a secretary in child protection committee. Key informant from the community policing office of woreda 8,Addis Ketema area was one who was interview and he is a deputy chairperson of the multi stakeholders'' council in this woreda. There was also a key informants interviewed form FSCE project committee and he was a member in the community based multi-stakeholders' council at woreda 8, Addis Ketema area.

Health extension worker, Iddir coalition secretary, administration representative, and social worker at coalition committee of child trafficking /illegal migration protection bureau are all form woreda 8, and they are a member in the woreda multi-stakeholders' child protection council.

One key informant was also from safe home who is a program officer and social worker and she is a member at woreda 8 child protection committee. But three of the centers found in different Addis Ababa project office of FSCE including Addis Ketema area, are now merged and there is only one safe home found in Kality area, which represents, all of Addis Ababa

project area offices. The remaining key informants were from woreda 7, Kality area who were from micro and small enterprise bureau, community based arbitrator elderly and legal and justice bureau and all are members in their woreda's community based child protection council.

4.2 Brief Description of the Structure of both Woredas' Multi- Stakeholders' Child Protection Council

The Addis Ketema area multi stakeholders' council has elected by the general assembly consists of 80 peoples and it has fourteen executive committee members. The committee have chaired by the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau representatives and the remaining committees of the council are: the woreda administrative bureau(member), the woreda communication bureau(member), community police(deputy chairperson), school clubs representative (member), the woreda health bureau(member), the woreda educational bureau(secretary),FSCE project committee(member), Iddir coalition, merging of 7 iddir (member),the woreda legal and justice bureau (member), the woreda vital registration office, and FSCE Addis Ketema area office(member).

On the other hand, the woreda 7 Akaki Kality area multi stakeholders' council has elected by the general assembly consists of 40 peoples and it has eight executive committees and 6 sub executive committees. Those six subcommittee are deposit mobilization subcommittee which is led by the woreda micro and small enterprise bureau executive committee, education and awareness subcommittee which it is managed by the woreda capacity building bureau executive committee, care and support subcommittee which is under the woreda health bureau, education head subcommittee is led by the woreda educational bureau executive committee, community based arbitrary subcommittee is directed by the woreda

legal and justice office and police office and follow up and support subcommittee is headed by the woreda women , children and youth affairs bureau executive committee and by FSEC. All the woreda 7 executive committee members have accountable to the woreda administration the council has chaired by the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau.

4.3 Roles of each multi-stakeholders' Child Protection Committee of both research sites Roles of the General Assembly

According to key informants of both the woredas' women, children and youth affairs bureau executive committee, the General Assembly develops and endorses the working manual and guidelines of the Council. It also mobilizes community resources and cooperates with child focused organizations that have the objectives of protecting children from violence, exploitation and neglect.

4.4 Roles of Women, Children and Youth Affairs Bureau Executive Committee of Woreda 8 and its Women's Organization

According to key informants of chairperson of the council, the roles given are :coordinating and preparing community conversation programs to give awareness about child right and child protection issues, facilitating to get psychosocial and medical treatment support for children who has got violence, preparing panel discussion and give awareness to the community on the thirteen UNICEFE child protection indicators, facilitating condition to reintegrate trafficked/ migrated children to their families, give support for orphans and vulnerable children, by coordinating with Addis savings and credit association and other Micro and small enterprises, enable families who have vulnerable children to engage in income generating activities, facilitating condition to get free legal support for those

children who has got violence, preparing and issue various letters in the name of multi stakeholders' council, reporting all activities which have done by the multi stakeholders council to all concerning bodies.

4.5 Roles of Community Policing Executive Committee of Woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informants of deputy chairperson, the main duties given are :preparing awareness raising programs about child protection to the community, differentiating and taking legal action on those who has engage in violence activities of children, participating on prevention of child trafficking, giving awareness for illegal brokers and to the community about child trafficking/illegal child migration, by coordinating with other legal executive bodies take measure on child traffickers, assist children under the justice system to get corrective measure through community based arbitrators, by cooperating with traffic police participate on preventive activities and take quick action on those traffic jam areas which most children are av ilable ,nominate and register those children who have sexually exploited to enter in rehabilitation centre and get vocational training, creating cooperative and networking sprit in to multi stakeholders' committee.

4.6 Roles of Education and Training Bureau Executive Committee of Woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informants of secretary of the council, the main roles are :coordinating supports given by multi stakeholders to schools in the woreda, giving capacity building training to teachers found in the woreda about child protection issue, giving support to non-formal school students found in the woreda to transfer to formal school, make sure and participating on making schools compound suitable for Children, follow up and control school, in the woreda whether they are working on child protection issues, differentiating and giving supports to children in school who are vulnerable, disabled and who have got violence, forming school clubs and strengthening those clubs which have already existed, by collaborating parents and community preparing resource mobilization programs in school,

supporting to form counselling office in schools and make student to get advices in this offices.

4.7 Roles of Health Bureau Executive Committee of Woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informant of the woreda administration executive committee representative, the role of the above committee are: by collaborating with health extension workers give awareness to the community on the importance of birth registration ,by cooperating with health station found in the woreda report to vital registration office when children get birth, giving awareness and training on child violence and taking those abused children to get the necessary support, giving awareness to the community on the thirteen UNICEFE indicators, giving support for women to get birth on health stations, giving awareness to the community on maternal care and support, giving awareness to the community on children with disability and facilitating to get support, by incorporating with legal bodies giving information about those who has got violence and sexually abuse, facilitating to get free medical service for those children who can't pay, by incorporating with school clubs give support regarding health package.

4.8 Roles of Communication Office Executive Committee of Woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informants of the woreda's women, children and youth affairs bureau executive committee, the major roles given are :Giving information through brochure, radio, TV, newspaper to the woreda administration, to the community and to the concerned bodies about what have been done and what is going to be done by the multi stakeholders' committee .

Roles of school clubs and out of school clubs executive committee of woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informants of the woreda's school representative executive committee, the major roles given are :creating awareness to the students through schools Mini Medias about child protection issues, creating awareness to the community based on the thirteen UNCEIFE child protection indicators, passing child concerning message to the students in

schools, giving training to school clubs about child protection, by coordinating with the woreda child parliament give awareness to the community about child protection, helping school clubs to create their own income generating mechanism for vulnerable children in school, and report to the concerning bodies about any violence on children in the woreda's schools.

4.9 Roles of the woreda 8 Head

According to key informant of the   woreda administration executive committee representative ,the role given are :giving recognition and decision for any activities undertaken by multi stakeholders committee, presence in various multi stakeholders' committee meetings and trainings and give the necessary administrative support, follow up any activities undertaken by the multi stakeholders committee, checking reports and give comments accordingly.

4.10 Roles of Iddir coalition executive committee of woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informant of the woreda Iddir coalition secretary ,the major roles given are: preparing awareness raising programs to all members of Iddir coalition about child protection issue based on the thirteen UNICEFE indicators, facilitating to get capacity building trainings for all Iddir coalition committee members, preparing programs and collecting resources from members of Iddir to the support of orphans and other vulnerable children, giving educational and material support to vulnerable children in the woreda, and administering non formal school with project committee.

4.11 FSCE project Committee

According to key informant of FSCE project committee secretary, the role given are: giving a chance to get education for those who can't pay, helping families of vulnerable children to engage in income generating activities, administering non formal school with Iddir coalition.

Roles of Legal and Justice Bureau Executive Committee of woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informant of the woreda community policing executive committee, the roles given are: Preparing an awareness raising programs to the community on importance of birth registration, give free legal service to vulnerable children, and enabling the legal system to keep the rights and interest of children.

4.12 Roles of Vital Registration Office Executive Committee of Woreda 8 CBMSC-CP

According to key informant of the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau excusive committee, the roles given are: give awareness on the importance of birth registration to the community and give birth registration certificate for newly born babies and for those who do not have it.

4.13 Woreda 7 Multi- Stakeholders Resource Mobilization Sub-Committee

Based on key informant of the woreda micro and small enterprise executive committee, the subcommittee is directed by the woreda's micro and small enterprise bureau executive committee and its main roles are collecting of various materials and money to the child protection issue.

Woreda 7 Multi-Stakeholders' Awareness Raising Sub- Committee -Based on key informant of the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau executive committee, the subcommittee is directed by the woreda's capacity building administrative office executive committee and its main role is creating community awareness on various child protection issues specifically based on the thirteen UNIECFE indicators.

Woreda 7 Multi- stakeholders' Care and Support Sub –Committee - Based on key informant of the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau executive committee, the

subcommittee is directed by the woreda health bureau administrative office executive committee and its main roles are giving psychosocial and economical support to those vulnerable children found in the woreda.

Woreda 7 Multi -Stakeholders Educational Head sub-committee -Based on key informant of the woreda educational bureau executive committee, the sub-committee is directed by the woreda educational bureau executive committee and its main role are giving awareness raising programs for students and families in schools about child protection. It is also play a great role with other sub-committee on increasing the participation of the community in child protection issues.

Woreda 7 Multi-Stakeholders Elderly Advice Sub-Committee- Based on key informant of the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau executive committee, the subcommittee it is directed by the woreda legal and justice bureau and community policing office executive committee and its main roles are minimizing and resolving family depart, child migration and children under law due to family conflict and disagreement.

Woreda 7 Follow up and Support Sub-Committee - According to key informant of the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau and FSCE executive committee, the subcommittee it is directed by the woreda women, children and youth affairs bureau and FSCE and its main roles are monitoring activities and giving holistic supports related to child protection.

4.13.1 Intervention Techniques Followed and service provided in both woredas'

4.13.2 Major Intervention Techniques Followed by Community Based Multi-Stakeholders' Council of both Research sits

Though there are contextual differences between the structures of the CBMS-CP Councils in woreda 8 and 7 Addis Ababa area, the basics are more or less similar in terms of addressing child protection activities based on the twelve UNICEFE child protection indicators which exist in these woredas'. As a result, the researcher shall summarize and presents both woredas' intervention techniques as follows:

According to key informants from both woredas', the community based multi stakeholders' committee has been working on prevention aspects of their program areas in order to proactively taking actions towards child protection issues together with the community.

Moreover, the committee has engaged in rehabilitation aspects of child protection for those who already have got child violence and exploitation. To this regard, the major intervention techniques that have been described by key informants are:

Major Intervention Techniques Followed in both Woredas'
• Community Conversation programs
• Using Iddir meetings to educate the community and mobilize resources
• capacity building training for excusive committee
• prepare workshop and sanitization programs for the community on child protection issues
• care and support mechanism for vulnerable and orphans and their families/guardian
• house to house education on the twelve UNICEFE indicators using health extension worker
• Strengthening school clubs and women organization to create their own IGA for vulnerable students.
• Building the capacity of Iddir coalitions through training and material for supporting vulnerable children.
• Building the capacity of religious institution with training and material in order to support vulnerable children.
• Enable Iddir coalition to create their own IGA for orphans and OVC.
• Model parenting skill training for guardians, parents, members of family and teachers.
• Peer to peers education in school on various child protection issues.
• use Self Help Group (SHG) programs for vulnerable children's families
• prepare panel discussion on child protection issues and celebrate annual children day in order to create awareness and get concern at a wider level

4.13.3 The service provision by both woredas' community based multi-stakeholders' committee to child protection

The service provided by both the committee members is based on the initial findings in assessing the presence and magnitude of their child protection problem in their perspective woredas. The criteria were taken from the thirteen UNICEFE child protection indicators and

both woredas have found the existence of the twelve indicators except Landmines, explosive remnants of war and small arms. Accordingly, both prevention and rehabilitation intervention have made to protect and response on child protection issues.

4.13.3.1 Giving Birth Registration

As per the key informant from woreda 8 FSCE project committee members indicated that they have given awareness to the community on the benefit of birth certificate through community conversation programs (CC), in Iddir members meeting and even the health extension workers and police educated the community in their organization. One the key informants also added the following:

Even my five children didn't have birth certificate but after I become the member of multi stakeholders' committee and aware about the UNICEFE indicators, I immediately take out for all of them.

His idea also strengthen by another key informant from the woreda educational bureau that they have arranged a structure in any school found in the woreda not to receive children who do not have birth certificate.

Apart from awareness creating, both woredas' key informants describe that they have created a network and referral linkage through health extension workers with health stations and vital registration office. When a child have got birth in every health station of the woredas', the health extension workers reports to the woredas' vital registration office and without any condition the birth registration have made and given to parents, even for those who can't pay. With this, the numbers of children who have birth certificate are significantly improving in both woredas.

One of the key informants who are health extension worker at woreda 8 described their role as:

We are employee of the woreda health office and our major role is to teach the community house to house and through community conversation program about maternal and child care, sanitation and hygiene, about HIV, and engage when there is national call for vaccination. However, after the formation of the multi stakeholder committee in our woreda, by getting a basic training on the UNICEFE child protection indicators, we also involve ourselves to educate the community on those indicators.

In describing the awareness given, key informant of the woreda 8 community worker said that police has five groups and at least seventy community members are included in each groups and give awareness on child protection in general. On the other hand, health office has assigned twelve health extension workers who have trained to teach the thirteen UNICEFE indicators. Each extension workers have thirty community members and they have guided by the module prepared by FSCE to teach these community and the community in return aware and educate the rest of the community around them. If the health extension workers got a child who has been abused or exploited, they report to the committee or to the police office to handle the case. But if he or she needs medical treatment, the committee covers the cost.

Another key informant from woreda 7 legal and justice service bureau described that their office gives free legal service for 19 vulnerable children families.

4.13.3.2 Educational Support and Trainings

Educational support

According to key informants from the woreda 8 FSCE project committee, the non-formal school, which was under FSCE administration, has already transferred to the Iddir collation and project committee. Similarly, key informant from woreda 7 educational bureau has

shared the idea that from three of the non-formal school presented in the entire Akaki Kality sub city, one which is found in woreda 7 has transferred to Iddir coalition. Both key informants further describe that the school has arranged up to grade three and Mathematics, English, Amharic, Environmental science and Aesthetic are courses that have given in it and seven is the minimum age to receive students. As describing the importance of non-formal school to poor children, key informant form woreda 8 FSCE project committee said as:

The school can tolerate its students if they are absent to class and it also admit them any time if they are late. The committee even goes to their home to ask the reason for their absence and assist them to get back to school. The system is more suitable for them than the formal school and takes in to consideration their situation.

Asked about source of their budget for administering the non-formal school, key informant from secretary of Iddirs coalitions of woreda 8 describe that the FSCE Addis Ketema office deposit money on their account and they take the responsible to manage it since they haven't create permanent source of income so far. However, the non-formal school which is transfer to the Iddir coalitions found in woreda 7 has fully budgeted by the Iddir and the multi stakeholders' committee.

Both key informants from woreda 8 Iddir coalition and FSCE project committee in woreda 8 asserted that every year they have given educational material for poor students found in the informal school. Accordingly, this year with five volunteers, they have already conducted a door to door random assessment and register 220 poor students who need educational material support for next year. Moreover, in both woredas, key informants said that on holidays, there is an experience of preparing a lunch program for poor students and they have also given award for high ranked students by the end of each semester.

In describing the awareness program in schools, key informant from the community worker of woreda 8 committee said that by selecting ten students from two governmental and one none formal schools, the committee have given training on what is child protection means, how to protect themselves, to whom they should report if they got any violence. Then these representatives from each school will hold peers to peers education and discussion for the rest of the student in their respective schools.

The researcher have observed one session held in the non-formal school found in woreda 8 to aware and discuss their students on one of UNICEF child protection indicators, which is child trafficking/illegal migration. This trend in schools have been run by the school teachers and it has been held every fifteen days for two hours in the afternoon and at the end of each session there will be a refreshment program for the participants and teachers which is provided by FSCE. Moreover, the researcher has observed the school compound of the non-formal school including its library, learning classes, discussion room, entertainment room for the entire woreda children and the playing ground.

The researcher can be witness on the importance of community conversation program in school and peers to peer discussion on bringing the attitudinal change and active on taking action. To this regards, the researcher has got on case at the time of the cross sectional interview that one child whose age is 15 has reported to her teacher that she has been rape for many times by her brother who is living with. As she explained her terrible experience, she told to the teacher that he has been using condom for unwanted pregnancy. The Researcher has got the chance to interview this child a week before her confuse about her sexual exploitation to the teacher but she didn't mentioned to me that she have been sexually exploited. Soon the committee got the information; they report to the police and at the same

time take her for medical check up to Gandhi hospital. The committee have told me that this has done with a secrete specially from her brother since he might escape and after the result the next step will be to catching him for legal measure and as the same time see other option for this child's future life.

Case story 2-P1

I am fifteen and have two brothers and one sister. I am the last child to my family. My brothers and sister are living in Addis Ababa. But I was living with my mother and father in Gimbichu, Hadiya .I was second grade when my father has passed away, suddenly. Since my father is the only bread winner to my family and my mother was a house wife, I couldn't resist the sadness of his death and the economic burden in our house. So, I was forced to interrupt my school. In the meantime, my sister comes to us since my mother had a problem of health and she doesn't want to let her alone. Then my brother called me to live with him and promise to take me to school. But He used me to take care of his little kid since his wife went to Arab country. Tanks to the committee 'support that I now a third grade student in non-formal school and got every education material from them. In none formal school, we have learned about child protection in general and particularly the thirteen UNICEF indicators. We have clubs like girls club and gender based clubs. The stakeholder committee select ten students from each three school in our area including our school and gave us a training on child protection, on how to protect ourselves from any violence, and if we got any abuse or see any violence on children, to whom we should report. I say, any child is better to live with his/her parents whatever they are poor. I would be a happy girl if my mother was here with me. Their existence is more than anything like the air to breathe. Apart from giving awareness and education towards child protection, the school understands and tolerates our situation. Moreover, they give us educational materials two times in a year or once in a year and award those ranked students. Besides, they prepare holiday programs and invited us lunch. In this year I got second rank from my class and in the future I want to finish my class and help my poor mom.

One of the key informants who are a secretary in the woreda 8 council describes their service that their major focus is on schools though they have also involved in every action of the stakeholder. They give uniform and educational materials for poor children and they also assist to establish school clubs like girls clubs, HIV clubs, gender based clubs, which give awareness for students on child protection issues. Moreover, they also contact with children who dropout from school due do various reason and try to address their problems and return back to school

Chairperson of woreda 8 child protection committee expressed among the service they have given as:

The big problem why parents or relatives do not allow their child to send to school is that they use them to bring some income or they make them to work at home. Therefore, what we did is to organize these families and engaged them in small income generating activities like baking injira, hand waving, selling at "gulit" and others. This is to compensate the labor and small income of those children. Accordingly, we have organized 20 single mom who are the poorest of the poor and the committee has given basic business skill training and FSCE deposited a seed capital through loan of birr 48,500 in the name of their account to create their own job opportunities. These women have also learning a saving habit and deposit ten birr every week from the income they generated.

During my focused group discussion made with the community members that I have found in the way to observe the community conversation held at Addis ketema, they have told me that they have seen some of their neighborhood who are in a very lower economic condition have got help by the committee and start their own small business and improve their life. Moreover, among my focus group participant, two of them have got the chance to learn their student in the non-formal school and get free educational support. The participant also added, the committee has promised to continuous their educational assistance even after their children will transfer to formal school. Asked about their activities at school, key informant from representative of the school club from Addis Ketema preparatory school said that they are trying to give awareness to families through Community Conversation programs and they have also various school clubs such as charities clubs, gender based clubs, HIV prevention clubs and give awareness to the students through these clubs on how to protect themselves and where to report when they get a problem. She has also described the experience on one elementary school in their woreda that it provide sanitation pad for female students through their girls club.

This key informant added:

As I said, my major role is focusing on students found in this school, so when we get female students who stopped at night on the street to make what they call it "a business", in the next day, I contact and advise them in my office and even recommend them to get vocational training without cost for generating income. Though the students has already oriented about their wrong act, they feel like it takes long way to accept my advice and they take this "business" as a short cut to address their basic problems or they prefer to interrupt their school and go to Arab countries as another alternative.

On the other hand, key informant from representative of chairperson in woreda 7, Kality area child protection committee expressed their experience in education as:

Because of economic problem there were many children who stay at home without education. So the committee contact with private school, 50 students are able to get free education. We have one none formal school which FSCE transferred to iddir coalition and it has the capacity of receiving 200 students in a year.

Another key informant from woreda 7 educational bureau described their service that they don't have fixed budget for child protection purpose under their bureau. Even their bureau working manual says 2% percent of the total budget should be spent on HIV awareness raising programs in schools but practically the bureau doesn't assigned this budget .

The educational bureau key informant also added, as one of the intervention techniques to celebrate annual children days, in this year the day has celebrated with the participation of 81 children. They have also able to from a child protection clubs in five schools. Besides, five time discussion was held with sixteen executive committee of CRC (Child Rights Convention), which structured at governmental level and in collaboration with Hiwot Integrated developmental Association, the executive committees have got a capacity building training for two days.

Case story 2-P2

I am twelve years old and I was living in Ameya, welliso. Before I come to Addis Ababa, I was living with my parents and with my five siblings. So, we were eight in number. Since my father has a farmer with a small plots of land, his income is limited to administer all of our family members. Then my family sends me to Addis Ababa to live with my uncle. My uncle has his own family and his income is also not enough. One day people have come to us and

asked if there is anyone who hasn't goes to school. They registered me by checking that I came from a poor family and start my school here at the non-formal school .I learnt till grade three when I was in my home town but I started from grade one here and I am now grade two student. After getting back from school, there is a house work waiting for me.

In our school, we have learning about child protection every fifteen days and after the end of each session, there will be a snack and sometime a soft drink for us .we all miss this time since it's the time for us to refresh ourselves. Moreover, we have school clubs like girls club and child exploitation protection clubs. And with the representatives of those clubs, the multi stakeholders give them training and in return they teach us what they get.

I have seen around my area that children are working many hours and their families don't take them to school. In our school too, some children have come to school in the morning but couldn't come in the afternoon because they should help their family at home or selling their petty trade like "gullet". And sometimes they drop out from school.

I have hoped that, I will continue and finish my education and help my family.

Asked about the committee communication with families of their students key informant

form woreda 7 educational bureau described as:

There is a Parents, Students, Teachers association in some of our woreda's schools which is closely working with the school community and the community enable schools to be child friendly which practically is peaceful with clean drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, convenient rooms and school compound, etc.; and supports children from destitute families not to drop out of school.

Trainings

Based on key informant from educational bureau of woreda 8, two days life skill training

was given for children who are representatives of the selected primary schools child club.

The training helped the leaders of the club to have skills and knowledge that can enhance

their assertiveness, decision making and capacity to provide support to other club members

through regular discussion sessions. Asked about the committee service communication

with parents, key informant form the community worker at woreda 8 committee said that

two training of trainers on positive child disciplining and parenting skills was given for

selected model parents from their woreda's with the objective of equipping the skills to

some opinion and community leader to cascade the training to large community groups. As

per the training and assignment given for the model parents, they have identified parents in their respective areas and provided the skill training for the community members in their respective villages. With this, in woreda 8 the model parents established 15 groups with a member of 570 parents and provided the skill training on positive child disciplining and positive parenting skills in six sessions for each group.

One of the key informants from micro and small enterprise in woreda 8 stated:

The multi stakeholders supporting mechanism is not simply giving materials and financial support to the vulnerable children and their families, but its function extended to give basic business skill training for those families who have the capacity to work. Then, by organizing them, we tried to facilitate to get some credits from Addis micro and credit association and we also tried to create network of business to these groups. But to get a credit facility, they are expected to save 20% of their loan at first. This may be difficult for those who have nothing. So in this case, FSCE will help them to deposit this initial money. With this, our specific role becomes giving training on how they can create their own income generating mechanism scientifically. We give them the basic ingredient.

4.13.3.3 Rehabilitation Service

As the researcher reviewed a document from the safe home service project, the overall objective of the project is to improve the wellbeing and participation of children through strengthening child wellbeing structures, and rehabilitating and reintegrating victim children's of sexual related problems in all the multi stakeholders' project area. Most of children rehabilitated in safe home are selected from the night our reach made, from bars and local drink houses that the multi stakeholders' committee has registered. Previously, there were three safe home houses found in Addis Ababa and Kality area under FSCE but now with restructuring of its management, the three become merged and the Kality safe home has left which is now included at Addis Ababa program area.

Asked about how they get sexually exploited female children, key informant from woreda 8 community police express the process as:

Police associated the presence of street commercial workers with that of the existence of criminal activities. So, we always run away these children/women not to stand on the street.

The key informant from the community policing continues his discussion that in the process of doing a night outreach program, the police have two major roles. Firstly, three polices are assigned including the key informant police with the team that protect the team from any attach and another purpose of the police is to participate in registering those girls who are willing to come out of these life. However it is difficult and time taking to convince those girls to come to the rehabilitation center. Even some of them are interrupted after they joined or finished the rehabilitation center training. He said,

One child I remember has convinced and joins the rehabilitation center and finished the 8 months training with sewing and designing and started a job. But after two months, when we patrol which is the usual work as a police man, we found her on the street again.

Asked about the mechanism of selecting sexual exploited children to their safe home in their woreda, key informant from women, children and youth affairs bureau of woreda 8 express the process as:

In our area there are a lot of local drinks house and a lot of female children are working there. So by contacting with the local drinks house owner and with the children, we take those who are willing to join the safe home. With this 35 children who were engaged in commercial sex worker have got the training in safe home and graduated and get job.

The previous key informants idea has also supported by another key informant from representative of woreda 7 micro and small enterprise as she said that they don't have an outreach experience in their woreda but when the community, the stakeholder or police get those child commercial sex workers to the committee office, by convincing them there is a trend of taking them to the safe home. It was pointed out that the purpose of this

rehabilitation is to take out children from worst of child labor and to reunify/ reintegrate to the community or to their families and make them to get a safe employment opportunity.

The process has described by another key informant from safe home who is a social worker and a program officer saying that with the involvement of all the 14 stakeholders' committee, they start with the mapping, which is locating where this activity takes place. Then identification process will be next, that is information about child might be involved in this activity .This process include undertaking a night outreach from 3-6 O'clock at night for three days. The committee divided in to two groups and registers those children between the ages of 14-18 that they found on the street. Then those who are willing to join to the rehabilitation center will report to their office by next day. This process is called withdrawal. Then we take them to the rehabilitation center which they call it a safe home.

The pre rehabilitation process started with giving their basic needs. There is an intake form that the social workers are going to fill, which the information that she gets in the need assessment process. Through this process they identify those who need medical treatment or immediate psychosocial support. Then they prepare an individual treatment plan which includes the children vocational interest. Then they started the vocational training and as the same time continues give the counseling session, which is what they call it, interim care and support. Finally, after the children accomplished their training programs and graduate, those who have interested to reintegrate to their family, will join to them by the help of the social worker in the safe home. Otherwise they reunify them to the community with basic house material, paid them a 4months rent house and make them employed. But the follow up process will continue till they become

Six month report on Dec, 2014 shows that Rehabilitation program for sexually abused and exploited girls who had been victims of trafficking or migration have been strengthened through the support given. As a result, 23 sexually abused and exploited girls received rehabilitation programs by giving psychosocial support, vocational skill training, shelter, accommodations for six months. The children were graduated from the program and reunified/reintegrated with their families and with the community.

Moreover, the research has observed the only safe home found at Kality and it's a quite villa with a lot of rooms. It has their bed rooms, house mother's bed room, kitchen, TV and meeting room, offices, toilet and bathroom. by the time the researcher has visited, there was only two children found since the remaining have go out for training and it has been told that it has a total capacity of receiving 28 children but there are eleven children rehabilitating presently. This rehabilitation center has three house mothers, two community workers, one social worker and one counselor.

Case story 3-P3

I was born in Amhara region and living with my mother and three of my siblings, one sister and two brothers. I am now 17. Our father has passed away when I was grade nine. Because of the economic burden in my family, I   dropped out from school and left home to come to Addis Ababa in 2005E.C.
When I arrived in the main bus terminal, which is Autobus Tera, I found broker to find me some work. I know no one in Addis Ababa and my plan was to become a house servant or working in a factory but the broker get me in one café as a waitress around Kality area. I was not happy working in this café since the income is very low and I couldn't tolerate the living condition. I always get sad when I think about my dope out from school. I want to continue it at night session but was working in the cafe till 3o'clock at night. Then I give up to live in Addis Ababa and decide to get back to my home town. When I come to Autobus Tera to return to my home town, I found some women who are living with commercial sex work. They rented house on daily basis and work at night. They insisted me to try it and told me that it's a good business and assure me that I will be changed. This is how I start to become a street commercial sex worker.
on the day time, I live with one commercial sex worker in what we call it 'alga bet' or daily rented bed house and at night we stand on the street to find our customers .This women advise me not to start this life since it has many challenges but I have no choice. I become hopeless and I decided to accept whatever has come even till death.

I have got a lot of problems during my four month stay in this life. I don't remember even for a single day that I was happy. I always face different person. Some bit me, some insult me, some refuse to use condom and some even don't pay after he did what he want. I have got a minimum of one hundred and fifty birr per day but the work is so harsh.

Our social life with the community is not good. Actually most of the people around me are just the same to me. They undermine us. At night, we always run away with policemen. They don't take us human beings. They take us like a rubbish .Sometimes; we might get a car accident while we run. Sex work is the ugliest work in the universe. Then, I quieted this work for a month. I have deposit 7,000birr from this work and plan to start a new life and continue my education. But since this work is not a blessing one, I didn't remember what I did with it.

One day, while I was going to church, I found one old women and told her my problem and she let me to live with her. Then, I started to sell a boiled potato on the street. Meanwhile, during the night outreach program by the multi stakeholder, they found my friend on the street and she received a registration form for both of us. Now we are here at safe home together.

Now it has been five month since I started to live in safe home and am so happy to be here .I gets what I couldn't get even at home. We get all accommodation timely. We have various programs that we participate like lib le lib, which is talking about our weakness and strength in front of the whole girls. This makes us to develop our confidence and expressing ourselves in front of people. We help each other. Our house mothers are very good to us. We educate those who don't read and write properly. Now I have almost to finish my vocational training in sewing and designing to lead a dignified life. It's six month training. Then I will out for apparent ship and plan to be a designer in the future. In addition, I have planned to continue my education in extension program. I have told my plan to for continue my education while I get out from here and get a job and the officer here promised to help me.

Even though, most of girls have finished their training and start a job , very few has interrupted because of their boyfriends don't want them to be here since they were their additional source of income. My family hasn't known yet about my previous life. I don't want to tell them. I have found their telephone address now and told them that am living in an institution. I have planned to see them when I start my own life. Finally, I would like to thank all the multi stakeholders' team who helped us to be here and all the staffs who are working here at safe home. They are very good to us and even they don't nag us when we made a mistake, instead they give us a constructive advice on how to do it. We love them all and god bless.

4.13.3.4 Response to Child Trafficking/Illegal Migration

Key informant who is a social worker in child trafficking /migration coalitions committee described their bureau formation in a way that their bureau has started working since August, 2013 after the baseline survey made by the multi stakeholders child protection committee in woreda 8. Survey result showed that child trafficking/ migration are among the

top child protection problems in their woreda. Then save the children has sponsored their program and started their work .with this the bureau has three main objectives:

A. Reintegration of trafficked children to their families

B. Handing over of traffickers to the police for legal measurement

C. Doing community conversation programs to increase awareness within the community

In expressing the problem, one of the key informants who are a community police in woreda 8 said as:

Regarding child trafficking/migration, the children have come here whether by brokers or with their family or by their own. In any of the case, most of their families are cheated by another family members or brokers that they are going to get a better job opportunity or a better education. Or otherwise there are pull factor which attract them to come here by their own.

As per my key informant who is a social worker in the bureau, in continuing his description about the formation of the stakeholders' he said that there are two stakeholder formation who undertake their activities. The woreda 8 community based multi stakeholders' committee is the one which has formed first. Since child trafficking/migration is among child Protection indicators by UNICEFE, when these committee started its activities by opening their bureau, they found out that the importance of forming another committee which has directly involved to addressing this problem. Then the anti-trafficking/migration committee has been established in the bus terminal by the initiation and coordinating of the woreda 8 committee and it incorporate nine committee in it ,i.e. transport authority, long distance association board representatives, long distance association manager representatives, the small and the big terminal activities controller, loading and unloading association, assistance, drivers and cashiers association, Addis Ketema police, public transport bus representative association and bed renter association.

Dec, 2014, six month report shows 450 children who are victims of trafficking and/or migration has been intercepted by the stakeholders and the community groups and reported for child protection services to FSCE and police.

Table 1 **No of children who has been trafficked/migrated and their origin, Dec 2014, report**

SN	Region of Origin	Distribution of children by Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Tigray	3	-	3
2	Amhara	48	61	109
3	Oromia	132	68	200
4	SNNPR	66	50	116
5	Gambella	-	1	1
6	Hareri	9	-	9
7	Addis Ababa	4	7	11
8	Dire Dawa	1	-	1
	Total	263	187	450

As per the above table, most of the children have come from Oromia, Southern Ethiopia and Amhara. According to the data found in the bureau, 182 children have intercepted and reported by A / Ketema police, 236 children by transport sector, and 14 children from woreda 8 multi stakeholder committee, and 18childern form various NGOs.

The researcher has observed the two temporary shelters found at 'kuwas Meda' area which is found in the woreda's police station. The previous shelter has two rooms, one for male and one for female, and one toilet. Their office was at the long distance bus terminal found in Autobis Tera but now a new building has been built with an office, two additional bed rooms, one recreational room, and two toilets.

According to the chairperson of woreda 8 child protection committees, the Arbaminch, Dita and Chincha woreda awareness raising program for five days is the best experience regarding working on the source of the children who have been trafficked. We have taken video which shows the situation of trafficked/migrated in Addis Ababa, and better to hold

their children with them rather than benefiting those brokers and trafficker in the expense of their children .previously those children who are engaging in waving of traditional cloth have come from this area. But now any person, who has children with him while he/she goes out from this town, should have a permission letter from the woreda administration. With this the migration rate has been decreasing. We also have planned to repeat same experience in Jimma specially Dodoye woreda.

Based on key informant who is social worker at anti child trafficking and illegal migration committee in woreda 8, apart from aware and sensitize the community to prevent and protect children from being trafficked and migrated, engaging the children in vocational skill trainings as well as in income generating activities was taken as a strategy to protect them from further abuses and exploitations. Accordingly, on 2014/2015 fiscal year 60 children have attended vocational skill training in three fields, 20 in hair dressing and beatification, 25 in sewing and the remaining 15 in shoe and leather designing and making. The children are attending six months training. Side by side, two days basic business skill and entrepreneurship training was given for the children.

Asked about their communication with the brokers, key informant from community police described as follows:

There are a number of brokers who exists in our woredas and we believe child migration/ trafficking fuel with these people. We found that, their activities are not restricted to connect employee to employer but they are also engaged in illegal activities like engaging female children to bars as a commercial sex worker or as a servant to various houses.so, collaborative work have undertaking with Madams, and brokers to stop from using children, and if not to take corrective legal measures. With this, we made them aware of their illegal act and insisted them to stop such act and report to the police or to the committee when they got those dealers who engaged in such act. To our successful work, we create a referral linkage and assign one police man for each' Ketema' and in police there is what we call it "communication time" ones in a week .with this time we have arranged to join those dealers with those police and discuss on what they did and their challenges.

On the other hand, asked about the situation of child trafficking in their woreda, one of the key informant who is representative of a chairperson in woreda 7 child protection committee said that even though child trafficking/migration problem is not directly observed in their woreda, since there is a Menahariya in the neighborhood woreda, they have find children on the street or they get a report from the community. In such cases, with the help of police, they have done a reintegration activity soon to those who would like to get back to their home town.

As all key informants described, FSCE as one stakeholder in the council is working in providing Psycho social support, accommodations, covering transport for the children, as well as building the capacity of the council materially, financially and technically.

4.13.3.5 Support of Community Based Arbitrators

As per key informant interview with one elderly who is a member of the community based arbitrator committee at woreda 7, he discussed the importance of this committee as:

We are a collection of people from the community who has different social strata and give volunteer serve to address child protection in our woreda. Our role has more of a prevention aspect. Through using elderly adviser, we try to reach in to agreement between children and their family when conflict arises, and resulted in runaway children from their home and even committee crimes. Moreover, we give advice for those children in our woreda's who has shown misbehaviors. We have also recreational center to spent children their spare time in it rather than unwanted places.

There is a similar experience at woreda 8 that as key informant of project committee secretary described that it has given advices for 61male and 17 female with a total of 78 child offenders.

4.13.3.6 Orphan Support Program

There are orphan support program in both woredas' and this has taken through fulfilling their basic need to those children who has a guardian or looking for kinship or foster care for those orphans who doesn't have guardian. With this, as the Iddir coalition secretary in woreda 8 and the project committee key informants stated that they have given some money, various basic material supports, and vocational training for orphans who are living in their

woredas. With this the committee deposited some money every month in a minor account opened with the name of orphans and it gives some money from their guardians. Moreover, all the committee members are participating in awareness raising programs to the community to give care and support for all orphans found in their woreda's.

As the social worker in FSCE project office in Kality expressed that they have given social, economic, psychological support for 344 orphans, for 6 orphan free medical support and for 2 orphans foster care support .moreover for another 581 children we have given educational, food and material support. And we have also given legal support for 15 children.

Children with disability support - Based on the baseline survey, the percentage of children with various disability holds 9% from the total of child protection problem in woreda 8, Addis Ketema area. As the community worker in FSCE Addis Ketema office who is one of the key informant said that they have engaged more on awareness raising programs regarding children with disability in their woreda's.

On the other hand in woreda 7, Kality area, as per key informant of a social worker at FSCE Kality area office said that they have given various educational and psychological support of 7 orphans in the woreda. Moreover in collaboration with Hiwot Integrated Development association, one wheel chair has offered. And they also give awareness raising programs to the community support of children with disability.

4.13.3.7 Prevention and Response Support for Children in Emergency

Children in emergency situation are among the thirteen UNICEFE child protection indictors and it has been contextualized in both woredas' situation. Accordingly, key informants from both woreda, which is woreda 8 and 7 described that many children were got a car accident because of the traffic jam existed in some specific area. So, both child protection committee in their respective woredas' by coordinating with the woredas' traffic polices identified those high traffic jam areas which there is no traffic police assigned but most children are existing. Then the community police men play a role of the traffic police at the time of children go in

and out from school. Moreover, if any accident occurs, they immediately take action to save the life of any children.

Besides, in woreda 8 Addis Ketema area, key informant of the community worker in FSCE described that there is a river passed by a village and there are a lot of children living there. This river is dangerous and it is always a frustration for the dwellers especially for children. Then through community conversation programs the committee repeatedly aware those people to take care of the children. Though it was not implemented, the committee also had a diversion plan to build a kind of children care and recreational center with playground and allow those children living in that village come and play there .However, the woreda administration has not willing to give the committee the land to build the center.

Part four

4.14. Community participation in the activities of woreda 8 and 7 multi stakeholders' child protection committee

4.14.1. Participating the community in planning, problem taking and problem solving

Asked about the importance of community based child protection approach, one of the key informant who is a social worker at safe home described that the previous experience in child protection was, every NGOs has undertaking its part by its own and this has put the sustainability of the program in question and also the scope become limited. Here has come the importance of forming and implementing community based multi stakeholders approach to child protection.

Key informant and the community worker in woreda 8 expressed the community participation in a way that the community is participation in various ways starting from the planning, problem initiation and problem solving through Iddir collation, women's organizations which is under women, children and youth affairs bureau and organizes a number of women under it, and also children are participating about child protection

through school clubs. The community also participates through community conversation program and they take out their problem, suggest solution and agree to work together.

Another key informant form chairperson of woreda 8 child protection committee described that the community are the one who showed their problems through base line survey and we also discussed the result of the findings through community conversation. It also participates in the process of planning through Iddirs, and various organizations like police, health extension workers and women's organizations.

The community participation has also described by the deputy chairperson of woreda 8 child protection committee as:

I believe the community is taking out its own problem by its own through the baseline survey. Besides, in the process of selecting those target beneficiaries, the 'setoch adierjajet' or women's' organization play a great role since they come out from the community and know the people and their problem very well. Moreover, when there is a workshop and training to the community, we are paying a transportation allowance from that money, the community was contributed some money and bought various materials for the children.

The community participation also express by another key informant from the FSCE project committee secretary in woreda 8 that by taking the experience of Dessie, which is every person who has come to the kebele for any case should pay one birr for child protection purpose, the committee gather the families of non-formal school students and the Iddir members and discuss on what they can do for the future to help their children. By this all the families have agreed to contribute .50 cents per month and FSCE added 8,000 on it and opened an account for future activities.

In expressing the community participation in problem initiation, chairperson of the woreda 7 committee said that even though the committee didn't make a baseline survey, we got some data about who are vulnerable children in our woreda from those NGOs like FSCE and Hiwot integrated Developmental association, the general assembly has its own information

which consists of Iddirs, elderly and investors, "setoch adierjajet" also bring those who are vulnerable. Moreover, in our woreda there are nine ketenas and each of them has one cabinet. Then we create a contact with that cabinet and announced to apply those vulnerable in their ketene with a letter of indicating her problem, a copy of her id and three witness id, their signatures and accompanied by a support letter from their Ketema cabinet. But this doesn't mean that all of the applicant will get our support since the system is getting in to the community through time so that we are on process of strengthening our resource mobilization activity just this year.

On the other hand, representative of chairperson of the woreda 7 child protection committee stated that they have seen much change in the community about child protection issue in their woreda. Now the community has equally participated with the committee and supports them in kind and money. Since the area is an industry village, the committees have found many investors who promised to work with them. And some has already started giving their support. Apart from those investors, the rest of the community has given various resources to the vulnerable children like clothes, and educational materials. The community also quickly report to the committee or to the police s when they see any child protection problem in their woreda's, for example, if a child has raped or if a child has got suffering in the domestic child labor, they report to the committee or to the police so soon.

Another key informant who is a social worker and a committee in woreda 7 children protection council described as:

Community participation has highly expressed through Iddir coalition. Eleven Iddirs are organized and opened a grocery and butcher houses. Then from the profit that they got, they contribute money and other educational material to vulnerable children. Moreover, they feed lunch from Monday to Friday for those who are highly vulnerable children at school. The Iddir has also takeover one non formal school form FSCE and administer it now.

During the focus group discussion made with the Iddir members of woreda 7, they have indicated as:

The participation of the community has improving form time to time regards to child protection. One mother said that I am happy to contribute what I have to the child protection purpose while the iddir leaders have asked us to contribute. After all what they have doing is just for us.

Another participant added:

Now if children are exploited in my neighborhood, I couldn't simply left it the action like before. I have been changed now. I have tried to consult the situation with those who did the wrong act otherwise if the case is serious; I immediately report it to the committee office or to the nearby police station. Besides, I have more understood what should be the role of parents.

4.14.2. Community Resource Mobilization

Key informant who is a community worker in woreda 8 stated that there is one elementary school called "Bitwedid" and most of the children have come from the poor family and some are even the children of Mendicants. The committee gathered teachers of the school to contribute some amount of money in a regular basis. Then with that money and with the support of the committee, children have started to reach their lunch properly since most of the students have come to school with empty stomach. Moreover, they have what they call "muday" program on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and all students leave few cents in the "muday" and support this lunch eating program by themselves.

The above key informant also added about the committee coordination and contribution to the child protection activities as:

What we did was FSCE has paid 50 birr for transportation allowance for each stakeholder's while they have a meeting once in a week. From this allowance, every stakeholder contribute 50 birr per month and open an account in the name of three stakeholders' and make that money for the support of educational materials for poor students and the motivation of all sectorial office staff to work on child protection in now improving and this year for all sectorial staff contribution we give exercise book for 65 poor children for their education.

On the other hand, the representative of the chairperson of woreda 7 child protection committees stated that the committee has opened an account in Addis savings and credit

association with the permission that they got from the woreda administration and print a receipt both to collect and withdraw money for child protection activities. Each stakeholder have the mandate to collect the money from the community but micro and small enterprise of the woreda office has taken the responsibility to fully engage in this activity. Every cash that is collected from the community has deposited in the account and when there is a child to be supported, there should make a decision of the whole committee in every 15days in order to withdraw cash.

Asked about the deposit mobilization trend, key informant who is an officer in woreda 7 micro and small enterprise bureau described that the sector is the one which has high potential resources mobilization area, since it is working with various big institutions. So, the sector is engaged in creating job opportunity through organizing of a group or through creating network of job opportunity with various organizations and institutions. Moreover, they are involved in collection of wealth to the child protection purpose. For example in "dagmawi tinsaye" we have prepared a lunch for 115 poor children and invite 200 investors to participate in their activities. In this program, they have giving various clothes to these children. With this, the committees have promoting its activities on one hand and collect 14,675 on the other hand. Moreover, a lot of investors have promised to give resources in kind and cash.

Document reviewed also showed that, based on the 6 month report in 2014/2015, the woreda 7 multi stakeholders child protection committee have collected various resources in cash and in kind. Accordingly, various educational materials for 231 poor children, clothes to 93 children, free education in government school for 15 students and for another 14

students in private schools, 500k.g rice with a total cost of 8,500 and collected a total of 88,000birr.

Moreover, another key informant from FSCE project committee in woreda 8 describe that FSCE has bought an automobile Iddir coalition for generating a permanent income and benefited the vulnerable children out of its profit.

4.14.3. Issue of Sustainability of Community Based Multi-Stakeholders' Council in both research sites

According to the key informant who is a secretary FSCE project committee found in woreda 8, if they are allowed to open an account in the name of the council, by keeping the .50 cents contribution of families and start to create money with the automobile that FSCE bought to Iddir, the sustainability of child protection activities will be secured even FSCE phase out.

Another key informant who is a representative of the woreda 8 said that though it's challenging without having their own account, the main thing is having commitment on their work and we can continue their awareness raising programs and collection resources in kind.

The researcher asked about the sustainability of the approach and their activities if FSCE will phase out, key informant who is an officer in woreda 7 micro and small enterprise bureau described that their experience at first as micro and small enterprise in the multi stakeholders' council activity were restricted to offering our skill. But after the opening of our account, they are much involved in deposit mobilization activities. The key informant believes that it's good to use the financial support of FSCE till it exists but if it is phase out, they can move by their own since they are building their activities in a better way within the community and within the government as well. She strengthens her idea by saying,' FSCE has participating as one stakeholder and our dependency on it has now decreasing'.

Issue of sustainability also described by another key informant who is a social worker at FSCE project office in Kality as:

For the sustainably of this system, the government involvement has played a great role and this is what we are doing. Since the ownership feeling has already creating within the community, I guess the activity will continue even FSCE phase out. In addition, ever cabinet found in the woreda has contributing 1% of their salary to the child protection purpose.

4.14.4. Challenges the Council Encountered

- Unable to open an account in the name of woreda 8 community based multi stakeholders' council.
- There are gaps concerning monitoring and evaluation since all the stakeholders' are working voluntarily and the chairperson hasn't strong enforcing mandate on the stakeholders' to do activities and reporting timely.
- High staff turnover from both the sectorial office and from FSCE in both woredas'
- Limited budget in implementing what have been planned specially in woreda 8.
- Double responsibility and limitation of time to involve more on the multi stakeholders' activities in both woredas'.
- Problem of continuous work on source of child trafficking/illegal migration.
- Dependency syndrome in some targeted group that they always expect something to do for them rather than do it by themselves in both woredas,
- The complexity of child protection problem in woreda 8, Addis Ketema area since the presence of bus terminal make it so confined and many criminal activities have undertaken.
- Dependency of   financial, technical and administrative support of the multi stakeholders' committee on FSCE in both woredas'
- Political bias and interference of woreda 8 administration in the activities of the multi-stakeholders committee.
- Challenges to bring commercial sex worker to the rehabilitation center in both woredas
- Sometimes the community itself becomes the one who hide those criminals who bring abuse, violence and exploitation on children in both woredas'.
- Challenging to change the behaviors of commercial sex workers since they have addiction and many other problems.

- Challenges in interrupting of training in some children at safe home.
- Transportation fee, food expenses and safe home house rent are increasing from day to

  day; it is going to be out of our capacity.
- Low educational background of children for training in safe home.
- Problem of transferring duties and responsibilities to the next person in sectorial office

  while he/she leave their office in both woredas'.
- There is a problem in implementation of the law relating to child trafficking/migration
- Difficulty of finding the address of the brokers and even the receivers of the children in

  child trafficking/migration
- Limited professionals at safe home and child trafficking/migration unit.
- Challenge to work with other NGOs on child trafficking/migration because of the
Complexity of the work that do not show an interest.

Chapter Five

Discussion

This part of the research, discussed the major findings obtained using different data collection tools from the participants and it included literature reviewed and field observation made by the researcher.

5.1 Discussion on Roles of Committee of both the Selected Research Site

The concept of community based approach has two dimensions, which is involving the community in activities of child protection and working with governmental office a grass root level. As the findings indicated, all committee in community based multi-stakeholders' council to child protection have a role. Accordingly, those sectorial offices that are within the structure of multi stakeholders' council have their own sectorial roles given as the government office. On the other hand, that sectorial office has a role given within the child

protection structure. Before the formation of the multi sectorial committee, most government offices are assumed the issue of child protection has left for the woreda's women, children and youth affairs office. However, after the formation, child protection issue becomes one part of their role which is undertaken voluntarily. To this regards, every sectorial office within the stakeholders' committee have sent one representative to undertake this function together with other stakeholders. And, all executive and sub-executive committees have taking training by the initiator (FSCE) and by the woreda women's, children and youth affairs to sensitize their knowledge towards child protection before they have involved to the community and perform their role given.

With this, the Executive Committee coordinates and monitors the implementation of the strategic plan of the Council which is a three year plan from 2004-2004 E.C, mobilizes resources from the community and child focused organizations, suggests sustainable interventions that address the priority issues of child protection in the woredas', and reports on the situation of children in the woredas'. On the other hand, each of the sub-committee give quarterly reports to the executive committee; reports if there is any children who needs immediate support; engage and suggests any workable and sustainable intervention to the executive committee.

As per the above discussion, the researcher understands that there is a formal structure developed by the council and this implies that activities/interventions are undertaken in an organized and systematic manner. There is a strategic planning to undertake and there is also a guideline to follow. The structure also tells us that there is a specified and clearly stated role given and each stakeholder's have responsibilities to perform. The specified roles given also tell the division of work among the committee towards a great achievement. Even though, those sectorial office committee have their own roles given in their respective

woreda offices, child protection activities have undertaken smoothly since there is coordination and cooperation among the stakeholders'. Working voluntarily also indicates that, the devotion /commitment of each committee to child protection activities. The formal and the role given also tells, there is sharing of responsibilities among stakeholders and they can address the holistic needs of vulnerable children .The researcher also understand that the training given helps to build the capacity of the committee and it allows them to increase their capacity of carrying out their child protection interventions. According to ANPPCAN report (2011) in describing the conference held among seven East African delegates on the national child protection system, the participant have reached a widely acceptable agenda on system approach towards child protection that it is the best option as far as protecting children is concerned.

5.2 Discussion on the intervention Techniques followed along with the service provided in both research sites

A. Community conversation Intervention technique

It has played a vital role in prevention aspect of child protection activity. The community conversation sessions were consisting of different groups; children in school, youth, and adult community members. The community conversation groups were established and facilitated by Health Extension workers, Youth associations, Community Police and School Clubs. Due to this, community started to play leading role in prevention and protection of children. Through community conversation programs the community aware of the twelve child protection indicators existed in their woredas, discuss their experience in child protection issues in their neighborhood, speak about their problem in detail, educate how to help those children who have been abuse or exploited in their neighborhood and learn to report if they have seen any child protection problem in their neighborhood.

B. Using Iddir Meetings, Capacity Building and Creating IGA

By using Iddir meetings, members will learn about the adverse consequences of each child protection indicators on the physical, psychological, and social and health problems of their children. It is one of the intervention technique that manifested the community participation in time when a lot of Iddir members gathered and aware about what encompass child protection issue, tell members the magnitude of child protection problems in their woredas, discuss and come up to decision on what needs to be done and initiate members to mobilize resources.

As Iddir is one of the communities based organization, it is important to build members' capacity through various trainings, material and professional support and enabling them to fully engage in educating the community and makes them to condemn any child protection problems in their woredas'. Moreover, empower this informal organization to involve in income generating activities and contribute from the profit that they get to child protection purpose. Building the capacity of religious institution is also importance to hold the majority of the community and make them to participate in child protection issues.

C. Care and Support Intervention Techniques

There are a number of techniques that have given under these interventions and discussed as follows:

- Taking those bodies to the legal measure that are doing FGM and give support for activities to eliminate FGM in a woreda level.
- Taking those families to the legal measure who get their children to child marriage
- Differentiate and withdraw those children under child labor/exploitation and give them psychological, medical, social, educational support and return them to school.

- Engaging those families/guardian whose children have been under child labor/ exploitation in to income generating activities through facilitating loans.
- Taking those house madams to the legal measure that employed under age children.
- Giving psychological, medical, economic and social support for those trafficked/migrated children who have come to the woredas' and reintegrate them to their families.
- Bringing child trafficker to the legal bodies for legal measure.
- building the economic capacity of vulnerable children families/guardian in order to prevent child migration
- Giving psychological, social, educational support for children with disability.
- Differentiate those orphans in the woreda and give psychological, social, food and educational support and make them to get back to school.
- Engage guardian of orphans in to small IGA through creating credit facilities.
- Giving vocational training for orphans found in the woredas' and facilitate an employment opportunities.
- Finding alternative child care support for orphans through kinship or foster care.
- Building the capacity of Iddir coalition to create their own permanent IGA in order to give support for vulnerable children out of the profit they get.
- Forming community based arbitrator in order to actively intervene when children are in conflict with their parents and other guardians and provide counseling; advise children with behavior problems and even those in conflict with the law; support children and families when in crises.

D. Model parenting skill training for guardians, parents, members of family and teachers

The parents become familiar with the conventional ways of child disciplining and the subsequent results on the behavior and their relationship with the child, the harm of physical punishment and effective and efficient alternative ways for child disciplining, development

level of children and their behavior, positive communication between parents/teachers and children, self-control and anger management, and key principles in child disciplining.

E. Use Self Help Group (SHG) Intervention Techniques

Women of the same living status and location and know each other are organized under one group so that they can save a small amount of money they can afford every week and start taking internal loans to raise their income by supplementing their petty business, to increase their social participation in the community they live in, and to be beneficiaries of basic services without discrimination. Members of the self-help groups are equipped with trainings like business management, positive parenting styles, and self-help group formation. With this members are able to send their children to school, fulfilling school materials, so that the children are prevented them from child labor exploitation.

The service provision by woreda 8 Addis Ketema and woreda 7 Akaki Kality area committee were

Access to Birth Registration - During my data collection, I have found the importance of having birth certificate as: it shows the living existence of a child and it indicates the nationality of the child. Moreover, if someone have no birth certificate ,he/she have got a problem to take out passport ,to participate in rights of election, to open an account, to inherit a property or even to get married. It also helps to differentiate the children under justice system to that of the adult. Since having no birth registration is the top first child protection problem in both woredas', the multi stakeholders'' committee are striving to give awareness to the community about its essentiality of birth registration and much efforts have been taken to help the community to take out birth certificate for their children.

According to Zewdeneh (2008),due to neglect of birth registration system in a country level, protection of right like, the right to have the nationality, the right to know parents and get their care, the right of the child to be protected against abuse and exploitation, the right of the child not to involve in armed conflict, the rights of children conflicting with the law, the right of access to social service, and he right to participate in the political life of the country are being affected.

Those findings indicates that there is still a problem of having birth certificate and the intervention which have taken by the community based multi-stakeholders' committee is one of a good start in order to protection children from various exploitation.

Supporting Children through Access to Education -The major provision under this program are creating access to non-formal basic primary education for out-of-school children and providing tutorial and academic support for children attending formal and non-formal schools to prevent vulnerable children from different exploitation. The researcher understands that opening of non-formal schools have played a great role in addressing out of school and vulnerable children. The community based child protection committee in both research sits have recruited the most vulnerable children through conducting a random house to house assessment and allow them to access basic education in their non-formal school. The researcher believes that the assessment mechanism is a good way of selecting those who really need help and creating a small IGA for families of vulnerable children insures continuing of their education to formal school. According to MOE and UNICEF report (2012)Ethiopia has already implemented an ABE (Alternative Basic Education) program by taking the initiative from global out of school children saying 'all children in school by 2015'. The targeted children ages should be ranging from 7-14 and program include: those who dropped out of the formal school system before completing Grade 4,

children who support themselves and/or siblings for survival, children live in single-household-headed (father or mother) families, those who have lost their parents/ orphans, those who are denied access to education because parents or guardians require their labor and parents lack of awareness about the value of educating their children. The community based multi-stakeholders' committee to child protection in both research sits have also working in similar to the ABA program and have contributing their part in the national initiative plan.

Efforts made to strengthen child protection activities also included support in terms of training, capacity building, and refresher trainings to teachers and project committees in order to improve the quality of education. Life skill training given to representatives of the selected school clubs is helpful to aware students in their respective school on children protection issue which has held regularly on every 15 days.

Findings showed, trainings also provided to girls' club members on club leadership, communication, gender-based violence, assertiveness, reproductive health, psychosocial support, and life skills. Moreover, information dissemination discussion on sexual abuse and exploitation, harassment, and other child protection issues have been conducted in all girls' clubs. Tutorial support has also been given to girls with poor academic performance.

The combined report of MOE and UNICEF (2012) further described that there are girls' clubs in most of the school they conducted a research, there is also female scholarships given for needy and the high achievers, schools are more incorporated gender-sensitive curriculums and teaching materials and planned gender-mainstreaming strategy, there are also tutorial programs and affirmative actions are being taken. Taking this report, the researcher understand that the child protection committee's intervention at both research

sites have similarity on vulnerable girl in school with that of the activities undertaken at the national level.

Training to the Executive Committee -The training on team building and management has equipped the committee with what team means, phases of team compositions, and basic features of team, how to create team spirit and barriers that harms team spirit, techniques to develop team spirit, and communication skills.

The training on leadership skill discussed basic of leadership in child protection works and community settings. Hence they can develop their leadership skill. The training has a tremendous contribution in strengthening the leadership skills of the council executive members so as to improve their ability to effectively lead and mobilize other stakeholders in supporting children in Addis Ketema.

Reintegration Service -The problem of child trafficking/migration have seen directly seen in a significant amount in woreda 8 Addis Ketema are since one of the big bus terminal in the city existing in the woreda. The problem also exists in woreda 7 Akaki Kality area but its magnitude is lower when comparing to Addis Ketema experience.

The contribution of the stakeholders in child trafficking has a wide range. In order to promote positive values and norms of the community towards trafficked/ migrant children, and child protection as well as to bring social changes, the committee in both woredas' have designed and employed Community Conversation to increase the awareness of the community on child trafficking and educating them not to participate in such activities or give a report if they have seen such activities in their neighborhood. The community conversation groups have been established and facilitated by Health Extension workers, Youth associations, Community Police and School Clubs.

The woreda 8 multi stakeholders' committee, on the other hand is the one who initiated for the formation of the 'Autobis Tera' committee, which are very relevant for the prevention of child trafficking/migration in the woreda. The committee has also played a great role to intercept of traffic children and bring to the child trafficking/migration protection office which have lead by FSCE, police and transport authority. There are temporary shelters to stay for children and in the shelter children have got food three times a day from the cafeteria found in the police station and the new shelter is more comfortable and quite one. The police station has assigned on female police men and she have spent her time by take care of this children.

The committee in woreda 7 has also played a great role to bring trafficked/migrated children to the temporary shelter when they get them on the street. Community police have played a great role in prevention of child trafficking and it has begun to incorporated child protection issues in its community crime prevention, and reporting structures. It has given sensitization for its members.

Cause to migrate/trafficked - Children are migrated in many cases. The major one is it has economic aspect. But even those who don't have an economical problem are trafficked/ migrated that they have been cheated to get a better education and a better job opportunity. There is also a child marriage case for the reason to migrate female children. In this case, those children who have been migrated and found on the street or at the bus terminal have kept in the temporary shelter till the child trafficking/migration protection bureau finalize the legal process in collaboration with the concerning town/woreda women, children, and youth affair office and child protection unit.

As the data and key informant interview showed, most of the children who have trafficked/migrated have come from Southern Ethiopia, Oromia special Jimma and Amhara region.

As pointed by the key informant, children have trafficked/migrated from Southern Ethiopia in reasons such as: there is high fertility rate in this region, work opportunities have limited and there are no enough plots of land to cultivate. Moreover, when children see that their friends have shown changed when they come for' Meskel' and 'Arefa' for holiday from Addis Ababa or from south Africa, they become initiated to be like them and families are also pushes them to move.

The Jimma case is a little bit complicated. The area that children have come is coffee plantation area and their families are rich but traffickers have cheated their families. When the committees get the trafficker at the bus terminal and asked why they bring them, those from Jimma said for spiritual purpose to Harar. But the truth is, they are preparing to send them to Arab countries for making them to take caring of old people, mental and other patients. The surprise thing is to make the children look like an adult one, they dressed them a coat with tie and have them a forged Id which showed their age if over 18 years old. Those who come from Amhara region are to make them to be a cattle shepherd and engaging them in harvesting of farms in Oromia region. And those who are from Addis Ababa are to make use of the children as beggar.

Document has shown, FSCE was also able to introduce Child Protection Units (CPU) in police station while also integrating child protection issues into the curriculum of the police training institutions. This has been a great help in having police officers that have enough

knowledge on how to protect children. Currently, Child Protection Units (CPUs) are now fully accepted and are being scaled up at various levels by the Ethiopian Government.

From the interview gathered form key informant interview, this unit is the one who receive traffic children from the driver and assistance at the time of the reintegration. The unit has found in the police station and by integration with the woreda administration and women, children and youth affairs of their woreda, the process will be finalize. The unit also plays a great role in consulting families to receive and protection their children from further child protection problem.

Rehabilitation of Sexually Exploited Children - The major effort of both multi stakeholders' committee is to bring the children to safe home by withdrawing them from the worst of child labor, which is being sexually exploited. In woreda 8 Addis Ketema area, the team have conducted an outreach program to select and register female children standing on the street at night .but in woreda 7,kalit area, the stakeholders' haven't conducted an outreach program but select female children from various local drink house and bars found in the woreda. It is point out from the report review and key informant interview that children in safe home have got the following services:

Provision of Food and Accommodation - In safe home, children have their own bed and meal prepared at their shelter. Two children assigned to   purchase food item together with their community worker and purchase every fifteen days. They also cook food by themselves turn by turn. With this they have learned, use food economically, developed habits of working, and learn how to look after family and other life skills, which is important for their future lifetime.

Provision of shoes and cloth - With this the children are able to attend their skill training properly and confidently, provision of sanitation facilities to keep personal and environmental hygiene, children are provided necessary sanitation materials. Thus, Safe home children who are on training looking clean and good, this increases respect within trainees and other community member, it also improves relationships with others, boost self-confidence; get respect from people around them it reduces transmitted disease.

Medical treatment - When health problem occur with children at safe home they get treatment from governmental and private health centers according to the severity of their sickness.

Life skill training - After withdraw, children have got life skill training different times on topics related to problem solving, decision making, anger control ,positive self-esteem and positive thinking and communication skills , expected behavior etc. as a result ,children communication skill is improved, children started and make correct decision, set positive future, their communication skills improved ,give high value for themselves.

Health Education - In addition to this, Health education is conducted every two weeks by community workers and house mothers. The topics selected by the children were transmitted dieses, personal and environmental hygiene, family planning methods, taking of medicine, HIV/AIDS and STI, abortion and other communicable disease.

Group guidance- Group guidance has been conducted within every Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday and when some problem is occurred, we do group guidance and make timely solution. With this group guidance helps them to know the right direction and accustom themselves and improve their behavior positively.

Heart to heart (Lib-Le-Lib) Program- "Lib-le-Lib" meaning Heart-to-Heart is a program that children freely tell what they observe in their friends behavior; her strength and

weakness so that a group evaluates each other in the program. When the child improves her past weakness, she gets encouragement and reward.

Debate and Discussion program- Debate and discussion program is conducted among safe home children once in a week. Children debate on different topics by supporting and against the idea, such as knowledge vs. money, working in group vs. working independently.

As a result, it improves their ability to explain ideas and feeling to others, develop speaking ability in front of people, improve reasoning ability, and constructing good sentences to convince others and develop self-confidence. In addition to these children got lessons about different ideas.

Art therapy- Children in the safe home do vocal music and dancing training two times a week that is Tuesday and Friday afternoon in safe home. As a result, training helped the children to recreate, expose their hidden talent, and the children got the chance to use and grow their potential. Recreation **-** Children go to various recreational centers together and watch different educational films in safe home compound, when they get free time. Vocational Skill Training **-**

Based on their interest and educational background, children at safe home have got hair dressing, sewing and designing, and leather and shoe making training.

Follow Up Visit of Skill Trainees - Attendance sheet prepared by our organization is distributed and collected once within 15 days from the skill training centers i.e. Friday morning and discussion among trainees, teachers and staffs are arranged and discussed about the trainee's performance, punctuality, and their working behavior. According to the discussion, we guide and support the children to be successful in their vocational training.

Family Tracing and Home Visit - The children have advise to give their families address and develop better r/ship with them .with this, those who have an interest have visited their family, have go to visit their families at holidays with the community workers. And parents are happy by the behavioral change of their children. There is also a colorful holiday celebration at safe home.

Training on counseling techniques - Training has given for staffs on basic skills of counseling and measuring expected behaviors of sexually abused girls. The topics covered were who are children, basic needs and rights of children, concept of abuses, and their types, effects of sexual abuse, counseling techniques for sexually abused children, measuring depression, self -esteem, and post trauma stress disorder of sexually abused girls. Celebration of graduation, employment and reintegration/reunification are also part of the program. Through doing all those activities, the research has found good experience in the activities of community based multi-stakeholders' committee. Some of the major once are: Working with and gives responsibility to government sectorial office about child protection issue makes the activities to go smoothly and promptly. Moreover, it decrease the burn of work from one body. so smooth and lighten our burden, Team work has developed. Moreover, the habit of flexibility and bringing alternative ideas in discussion have been developed.

Using an activities with all volunteer people, and a commitment of the stakeholders' to mobilize resource from their own, creating referral linkage in exchanging information and taking quick actions ,talking about child protection issues within the committee makes the committee more aware of the issue and know in detail than before and become curious about it, attracting donors because of the seeing the committee efforts and community

participation, and creating a network with outside countries concerning bureau. Before the stakeholder formation, the issue of child protection had seem to be only the concern of women, child and youth affairs of the woreda. But by now all sectorial offices have a great concern about it and work together. The experience of reach out program to safe home and the interception of children to the temporary shelter, Timely exchange of information, using existing local structure and contextually relevant approach and experience sharing mechanism, sharing of responsibility is the best practice that is developed due to the implementation of multi stakeholders' approach , increasing reporting the problem among the community and high coordination of work both within the community and the committee. As a woreda level the activities of child protection aspect were limited but now it's changing and the feeling of ownership has come within the sectorial offices in woreda 7, Source of income become the community rather than NGOs due do the attitudinal change that we bring towards child protection within the community. The positive mentality of the administration of woreda 7 towards child protection activities and taken the child protection as one of its concern, and The child protection activities become so facilitated because of the implementation of this model, the community awareness and concern towards child protection is much improving and the feeling of ownership has increased, even there was a problem in understanding each other with school but now we have a good communication.

5.3 Community Participation

The community participation have expressed in both woredas through identifying of their own problems, participating in planning through their participant found in the committee, taking a preventive action through getting awareness by community conversation program, reporting when they have seen any child exploitation around their neighborhood ,contributing of resources in kind and in cash for child protection purpose and striving to

insure the sustainability of the project by showing their support and be on the side of the committee.

Regarding collecting of resources, the woreda 8 committee can only collect resource in kind since the woreda administration do not allowed them to open an account and print cash receipts. But in woreda 7, the committee collect resource both in cash and in kinds since they have opened an account and they have cash receives receipts by the name of the stakeholders' council. Except on two findings, both the stakeholders' committee shares the good experience that they got due to the implementation of the approach. In Woreda 8, the stakeholders have contributed 50 birr per month for the transportation allowance they have paid to their child protection activities. This is what we call it group commitment and dedication for the work they have assigned. On the other hand, the woreda 7 stakeholders' child protection committees have experiencing a good administration from their woreda and which helped them to move forward and are doing a promising start.

The researcher understand from the findings that all the above activities taken by the community based multi-stakeholders' committee increased the participation of community and enabled them to be the main actor of all the activities. This finding is consistent with Wessells (2009) finding. According to Wessells (2009) the effectiveness of child focused community system should incorporate: community ownership of and responsibility for the groups, Incorporating and building upon existing local supports for children, support from leaders, Genuine child participation, Ongoing management of issues of power, diversity, and inclusivity, Ongoing, contextually appropriate provision of quality of training and capacity building and of material support, and mainly engagement with formal organization. However, on issue of support from leader, the finding of this study on activities of woreda 8, Addis Ketema area child protection committee indicated that, the woreda administration

doesn't shows its full support on their activities, such as not allowing the council to open an account and its follow up trend is also very week. And this has clearly affects the activities of the committee. With this, the finding of this research contradicts with the idea on Wessells (2009).Moreover, the participation of children in the system has shown improvement but its genuineness has still remaining.

5.4 Discussion on challenges

Since the activities of multi stakeholder to child protection in both woredas' have engaged in almost all the indications of UNICEF, except one and the implementation of the approach by itself is a recent experience in Ethiopian child protection activities, we can draw a number of challenge out of it. With this, on this part of the chapter the researcher will give a discussion on major challenges which have indicated on the findings but believes more clarification.

One of the big challenges that the woreda 8 multi stakeholder committee faces is ,their woreda administration do not permit them to open an account under the name of the council. The administration needs other independent supervisory board that controls and takes the responsible of administering the account. The woreda finance do not have the mandate to manage such issues. It is only responsible to the budget of the woreda administration. With this the commit can't collect cash from the community for their child protection activities. The committee of woreda 8 took its woreda administration to woreda 7 Kality area multi stakeholders committee to share their experience. But they have not convinced and take responsibility with it.

As the findings indicate, the legal bodies don't have enough knowledge on the issue of child trafficking legal process. There is the one who recruit, who trafficked, and who received, the children, that all are responsible for their illegal act. However, to discussing this with an

example: if one trafficked child has raped and comes to the police station, the court see her rape case only. Police men in the legal system are a bit reluctant. Last year 60 trafficked children have found with 25 traffickers and only three of the traffickers has got the legal measure but the remaining cases has still on hearing. This problem has stressed by Zewdeneh (2008) the Ethiopian penal code has prohibited all forms of trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation, however record of prosecuting those crimes is weak and it resulted in a continuous case for this legal act. Even though Ethiopia's Penal Code prohibits all forms of trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation, recording of its weak record of prosecuting these crimes is a continued cause for concern.

Sometimes the trafficker may escape and left the children alone on the bus terminal if in case they are about to be catch by the committee. Due to this, it's difficult to get the address of those children of their home town and take legal measure on these people. On the other hand, the receiver of the trafficked children may misinform purposely the address of their house to the trafficked children when they receive them. And, if in case the trafficked children escape from the exploitation they have face and found on the street, the address they told to the child trafficking /migration office committee is not the right one.

No permanent support package for traffic children who don't want or can't to reintegrate to their families and no emergency package allocated in the temporary shelter. This is pointed out that most children are migrated or being trafficked to escape rural hardships and poverty and this has made the reintegration process difficult and at this time program don't permanently package to child when they may not want to return back to their home town. In this case, there is no as such organized alternative to supportive children in order to protect them from future exploitation. In addition there is no package for female children at the

temporary shelter like sanitation pad and exercise book for children who migrated to the city to make money and return back because they don't find anyone to buy them an exercise book.

Conflict of interest between the Iddirs collation committee and the FSCE project committee woreda 8, on how to use the automobile that FSCE bought for Iddir in order to generate income was observed. Because of this, the automobile has parked in the compound of non-formal school for four months without use. The woreda 8 child protection committees have faced a challenge in order to convince children to bring to the rehabilitation. From those who register on the street, even half may not come to the committee office to confirm their acceptance. This is because they involved in many things like they are addicted with alcohols and drugs and can find it easily with a minimum price in this area and know that they don't get these things if they get in to rehabilitation center. Besides many of them are helping their parents and get a better income from selling their body. If they stop these works and go to the rehabilitation, the income is incomparable that they will get after graduation. Moreover, some of them are interrupted the training after getting to safe home with the reason that they may have a love partners and they don't want them to enter to the rehabilitation center since those children were their another source of income.

Lesson learned from the processes

• The involvement of the stakeholders' in child protection activities increased the effectiveness of the intervention and allow to cover a wider needs of vulnerable children.
• If the community found those who initiates and coordinate them, they can actively participate and play a significant role in child protection activities in their areas.

- Using the community based multi-stakeholders approach to child protection attain to address the legal dimensions of the activities, which has not allowed to engage by the Ethiopian Resident charities under current legal framework.
- Use of local knowledge which is 'Mekari Shimagile' at a woreda level to solve conflict in parents and children relationship is, one of the good experience that can draw from the activities of community based multi-stakeholders' committee.
- The implementation of a community based multi stakeholder approach brings a new paradigm shift which mainly focuses on prevention aspect of child protection.
- The community based child protection holds the formal and informal organization and the community together for the same goal towards child protection.
- The application of community based multi stakeholders approach allows the efficient and effective use of resources through matching with other sector.
- The implementation of child participation activities can only be successful when the children, teachers and the various child protection structures at the district level are involved. And this has started to implement in the activities of community based child protection committee in both research sites.

5.5 The Implication to Social Work Practice

Social work is a profession that promotes human and community well beings with a particular attention to the needs and empowering of people who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty. Thus, social workers shall abide themselves with the five basic cardinal values of social work. In this research context, which is child protection response, social workers can do several things. Social worker can engage themselves in capacity building activities through promoting, even the poorest of the poor have the skill to develop. With this families of vulnerable children can be empower socially, economically or other. Social worker can also engage in educating the community, if not advocate in our country context, the rights of children to the community such as the right to learn. They can also

engage themselves in rehabilitation and reintegration aspect of children through giving psychosocial support. They can also exert their professional service through empowering of children at school. At a structural level social worker can influence the law enforcement bodies to employ their professional expectations in a full manner.

While giving their service, social workers should respect the dignity and worth of all human beings, particularly those who are vulnerable and marginalized. To this research case, when social worker engage at the rehabilitation center for example, they should respect the feeling, behaviors and reaction of the child commercial worker, at their best limit.

Social workers should also have a good interpersonal relationship with all its clients who have come to get their service. In this research case, their clients may be students at school, child commercial sex worker at the rehabilitation center, trafficked children at anti child trafficking/migration unit or the community at large. Apart from the above professional obligations, social workers should also act in a trustworthy manner and have a good relationship with their colleagues, in this research case their college may be the committee of the child protections, teacher at school or staffs at safe home. They should also respect their clients and listen what they want to say. They should also be responsible for all the activities that they are engaged. At last, social worker should be competent with the skill, training and qualification. They should learn more on both the theoretical and practical knowledge of multi-stakeholders approach. Their competence also express in having and showing a good personal conduct. At all their services, social workers should be an example of good behaviors.

Chapter 6

Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

Implicit in this research findings, poverty and lack of awareness are the leading cause of child protection problem in woreda 8, Addis Ketema area and woreda 7, Kality area. This situation complicates the community response to child protection. Children may face many problems at once and addressing their problem on the shoulder of one body is very difficult and the sustainability of the program becomes in question. In addition, without the ownership feeling of the community to the activities of child protection, results will be below the expectation. And taking action in a reactive manner takes long time and requires much resource. With this, the formation of community based multi stakeholders approach to child protection at woreda level takes these issues in to consideration and participate proactively by incorporating formal and informal organization and community together to achieve one common goal.

Accordingly, the committee work mainly focused on preventing children from street life, being trafficked/migrated, get child marriage, get female genital mutilation (FGM), labor exploitation, sexual abuse and exploitation, violence and neglect, disability, from being in conflict with the law, etc. On this research we can understand that the meaning of

community based child protection activates have two dimensions: the involvement of the community in child protection activities on one hand and undertaking child protection activities at a lower governmental level on the other hand. On this regards the involvement of the government is crucial for insuring the sustainability of activities.

As findings indicated, both woredas' stakeholders' committee have a given roles which exerts it through their intervention techniques. Hence, the committee of both woredas' have followed various child interventions techniques, including identifying and sending out-of-school children to schools, giving educational support for vulnerable children but already at school, facilitating birth registration for children without a birth certificate, building the capacity of the community and children through training, enhancing the livelihood of destitute families who have vulnerable children, mobilizing the resources of the community, supporting children without parental care, reintegrating of traffic children to their families, establishing community based arbitrators, giving supports on identification and withdrawal of sexually abused and exploited children, as well as coordinating community conversation sessions that focus on child protection. Good experiences have also developed including networking, coordination, volunteer work, commitment to activities done, increasing ownership feeling within the community, and sharing of responsibilities are the major once.

On the other hand, those challenges and constraints that have drawn from the findings are both within and around the activities of both woredas' multi stakeholders' council. The challenges were ranging from the individual level to community and structural level such as: limited support at the administration level in woreda 8 can be indicated the major challenge at the structural level. Sometimes hiding of the criminals by the community itself can be the major challenge at the community level. And dependency syndrome on some supported

families and convincing to withdraw sexually exploited children were among the major challenges at the individual level.

There is a question that frequently raised about the existence of the multi-stakeholders council activities if the initiator, which is FSCE will phase out. Findings have shown that the approach has increasingly involved to the community and to the sectorial office. Even though, some activities like having rehabilitation center for sexually exploited children needs high capital investment, if there will be a good support from governmental offices including the administration, the committee can continue it prevention activities in a more coordinated manner even without FSCE ,

6.2. Recommendations

Based on the finding of the descriptive study made and literature reviewed on the issue, the researcher recommends the following:

- The woreda 8, Addis Ketema area administration should shows its full supportiveness and see in a good way the activities of the woreda child protection committee and allow them to open an account, in order to actively continue their work and create a permanent income generating scheme. With this, they should take the experience of woreda 8, Kality area community based multi-stakeholders'' committee to child protection as a good start.
- The Iddir coalition of woreda 8, Addis Ketema area should use its automobile to generate a permanent income to the poor children since the provider body which is FSCE , believed on them and gives responsibility to manage the property in an appropriate way and the conflict of interest arise with FSCE project committee should timely solved.

- More prevention work should require in relation to problems of children in emergency at woreda 8, since it is the second largest problem of child protection among the twelve indicators found in the woreda.
- The reintegration program should include in its package a capacity building trainings and creating an IGA for those children who couldn't reintegrate to their families.
- The legal bodies should see its gap in enforcing of the law on child trafficking/migration and it needs to enhance the investigative capacity of police and the judicial understanding of trafficking to allow for more convictions of traffickers.
- Continuous and consistent of community conversation should require to extensively use the community participation on child protection.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the council should be strengthened.

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Annex-1
I. Interview Guideline and Key Informants and Target Children

1.   Key informant interview guide with FSCE woredas' office (woreda 8, and 7)
2.   How did you initiate the multi stakeholders approach to child protection? (Probe

donor's driven, research base, demand from the community,… etc.)
3.   Can you please describe the formation of community based multi stakeholders

council in your woreda's?
4.   What are your specific roles within the community based multi stakeholders'

council? And basic intervention strategies?
5.   What are your basic program components in regards to community based multi

stakeholders' activities?
6.   How did you understand the major child protection problem in your woreda and

what are the major ones?
7.   What is your source of budget to undertake the multi stakeholders' activities in your

woreda's?
8.   How do you select the targeted children from the overall children who have a

problem in your woreda?
9.   What are the major services you provide to child protection issue in your woreda?
10.   How do you involve the community towards child protection issue in your woreda?

(problem initiation, planning, problem solving, resource mobilization)
11.   Have you participated children in protection activities in your woreda? If yes please

describe.
12.   What do you think the sustainability of the multi stakeholders' child protection

activities if your program phase out?
13.   What are the major replicable experiences that you develop in your multi

stakeholders child protection activities in your woreda?
14.   How do you describe the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the multi

stakeholders' activities in your woreda?
15.   What challenges you encountered as an initiator, member and secretary of the

community based multi stakeholders approach towards child protection?
16.   Any final comments?

In key informant interview guide with chairperson of the multi stakeholder' council

1.   Can you please tell me how was the formation of community based multi stakeholders' council to child protection?

2.   Can you please describe the structural arrangement of the community based multi stakeholders council towards child protection in woreda 8 and 7 project area? Who made you the structure? How many committees presented in your structure and what are those committees? And how do you select those committees?

3.   What are the major responsibilities of each committee?

4.   How do you describe your relationship with FSCE?

5.   Where do you get your resources to run your program?

6.   What are the major intervention techniques that you are perusing in order to undertake each of your programs?

7.   How do you select the program participants?

8.   Which one of the thirteen UNICEF child protection risks you have come across in this woreda and which one of them are greatly observed? Do you have any findings the reason behind those mostly observed problems of child protection?

9.   Do you participate the community in your activities? If yes please describe(probe, planning, problem initiation, problem solving, resource mobilization and)

10.   How do you describe the good practice/experience that you developed in implementing community based multi stakeholders' approach to child protection?

11.   How and what is your relationship with various governmental bodies and other concerned actors in child protection issues?

12.   What are the existing gaps (if any) of different actors at different levels to effectively and efficiently address the issue of child protection?

13.   How do you evaluate and monitor your activities?

14.   What are the major constrains or challenges you have faced in all the process of your activities?

15.   Do you have any comments that you suggest to improve the system for a better mechanism of addressing the issue of child protection?

Key Informant Interview Guide with other stakeholders'

1.   Can you please describe the general overview of your bureau activities?
2.   What is the role of your bureau in addressing the problem of child protection?
3.   Since when you are working with the community based multi stakeholders' council

in woreda 8? And can you please describe the kind of relationship you have with the

council?
4.   What are the major child protection problems you have come up in woreda 8?
5.   What factors do you think are the major cause of child protection problem in the

woreda?
6.   Have the council working aggressively in the prevention aspects of problems of

child protection?
7.   Do you think the government has given enough attention in child protection issue?

(From policy making, having better legal framework, formulating various programs to

practicing these frameworks and policies? Please specify
8.   Any final comments

Key Informant Interview Guide for Elderly Persons

1.   How does your community understand the term child protection in general?
2.   Are you aware of the program being implemented by community based multi

stakeholders' council to child protection in your Woreda? If yes, what do you know about it?
3.   Since when the community based multi stakeholders' council worked in your area?
4.   What major activities have done by the council regarding child protection issue?
5.   How is your relationship with the council?
6.   Does the community participate in the activities of promoting, preventing and

rehabilitation of child protection issue together with the council? If yes, please specify
7.   Do you think your community has using its own resources in addressing child

protection issues together with the council? please specify
8.   Tell me how helpful the work of the council together with the community to mitigate

the problems of child protection in your area?
9.   Do your community has the feeling of ownership about those activates they

participate in child protection issues?
10.   How do you describe the importance of community based multi stakeholders system

to child protection problem?
11.   Any final comments?

In depth interview guide to Iddir Association and member of the council

1.   What do you understand the issue of child protection?
2.   What do you know about the activities of multi stakeholders' council to child

protection in your woreda under the initiation of FSCE?
3.   How is your interaction with the multi stakeholders' council?
4.   How do you from an association to participate in child protection issue?
5.   What are the major strategies you follow together with the other committee to child

protection issues?
6.   What child protection problems are mostly observed in your area? And what are the

main reasons for it?
7.   Where do you report when you got child protection problem in your area? What

reaction you got from the reporting body or what actions you take?
8.   What kind of service/supports you offers together with the other committees to child

protection issues?(in promotion, prevention and rehabilitation aspects)
9.   Do any governmental or any concerned bodies support the activities of child

protection in your area? If yes, can you please describe their level of support?
10.   Do you think the council contributes to improve the situation of child protection

problem in your area? If yes, in what way?
11.   Any final comments?

Interview Schedule for target Children

I. Background information

1. Sex___

2. Age____

3. Place of birth____

5. Level of education_____

II. The knowledge, problem and support information

1.   With whom you are living?
2.   What is the source of income for your entire family/guardian?
3.   How do you explain the relationship with your family/guardian?
4.   What is the level of understanding of your family/guardian towards giving proper

care and support for their children?
5.   What do you know about problem of child protection in general?
6.   Do you have a school clubs regarding child protection issues in your school? Do you

participate in it? Who controls your activities?
7.   How do you see the general knowledge of your community towards child

protection?
8.   Have you face any kind of child protection problem from your family/guardian,

neighborhood, and school or from your community? If yes, please discuss that and where do

you communicate it first?
9.   How do you communicate at first with community based multi stakeholders'

council?
10.   What are the major supports you are receiving from community based multi

stakeholders' council? (It can have promotion, prevention or rehabilitation aspect) and since

when you have got the support?
11.   Is the support that you/ your family received from the community based multi

stakeholders' council has continuity or it's a one time?
12.   Any final comment that you would like to forward?

II. Focused grouped discussion check list to the community

1.   What do you understand the issue of child protection?
2.   What do you know about the activities of multi stakeholders' council to child

protection in your woreda under the initiation of FSCE?
3.   What child protection problems are mostly observed in your area? And what are the

main reasons for it?
4.   Where do you report when you got child protection problem in your area? What

reaction you got after you report?

5.   What kind of service do the multi stakeholders council offers in your area?(in

promotion, prevention and rehabilitation aspects)
6.   Do the multi stakeholders council allows you to participate in the process and

activities of child protection issue in your area? If yes, can you please describe your level of

involvement?
7.   Do any governmental or any concerned bodies support the activities of the council to

child protection issues in your area? If yes, can you please describe their level of support?
8.   Does the project contribute to improve the situation of child protection problem in

your area? If yes, in what way?
9.   Any final comments?

III. Observation Checklist

Particular areas of observation

➢   Non-formal school
➢   Offices of the councils
➢   Area of the project site
➢   Selected activities of the committee
➢   Rehabilitation center
➢   Reintegration center

Annex 2

List of key Informants	No of key Informants Interviewed	Participation in the council
Woreda 8,women, children and youth affairs bureau	2	chairperson
Woreda 8 community police	1	Deputy chairperson
Woreda 8 health extension worker	1	member
Woreda 8 Iddir coalition secretary	1	member
Woreda 8 educational and training bureau	1	secretary
Community worker at woreda 8,FSCE Addis Ketema area office	1	member
Woreda 8 administration representative	1	member
Program officer and social worker at safe home	1	member
Program officer and social worker at coalition of child trafficking /migration protection bureau	1	member

Woreda 7, women, children and youth affairs bureau	1	chairperson
Woreda 7 educational and training bureau	1	member
Woreda 7 micro and small enterprise bureau	1	member
Woreda 7 community based arbitrator elderly	1	member
Woreda 7 legal and justice bureau	1	member
Program officer and social worker at woreda 7 FSCE bureau	1	secretary
Total	16	

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Problem of child protection ranges from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence to children in emergency situation and others. Poverty, high levels of unemployment, family break up, illness or death, unstable political situation, and limited access to social services are highly contribute to the violation of the right of children. Every failure to protect children has negative effects that continue into their adult life and also holds back a country's national development. By contrast, where children are protected, their health, education and well-being are improved as well as their ability to contribute to society as future citizens become significant.

Save the Children (2010) defines child protection as measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. The goal of child protection is to promote, protect and fulfill children's rights to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence as expressed in the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and other human relevant competencies and rights, humanitarian and refugee treaties and conventions as well as in national laws.

Ethiopia ratified the UNCRC in 1991. Since then, the government has carried out numerous activities geared towards ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare of children. The Convention was domesticated through a national legislation (Proclamation No 10/1992) and then translated into 11 nationality languages for dissemination. Further, other conventions such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ratification proclamation No283/ 2002) and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor were ratified by the government. The children affairs department within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is the leading organ to coordinate and spearhead the translation of the international commitment into concrete actions and results. This Ministry has counterparts in the regions. Under the supervision of the Federal and Regional labor and social affairs organs, child rights committees were set up at all levels to oversee the implementation of the Convention in the country. (MOLSA, 2005)

Children below the age of 18 years constitute 52.9% of the population of Ethiopia. (CSA National Census Report 2008, as cited by reports of FDRE to UN committee). Another report by save the children (2012) indicates, in the country there are more than 5.5 million Childers are categorized as orphan or OVC (other vulnerable children). We can understand from this is that the Child Protection concerns in Ethiopia are extremely widespread and comprise of all sorts of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation throughout the country. Save the children, through its Child Protection Programs, tries to contribute to the national efforts in addressing these gaps.

In May 2009, Save the Children launched its global Child Protection Initiative to strengthen children's right to be protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.

The Child Protection Initiative focuses on children without appropriate care, child protection in emergencies and child labor. Increasingly, international organizations such as UNICEF, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are turning to what is referred to as a systems approach in order to establish and otherwise strengthen comprehensive child protection efforts. As guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the systems approach differs from earlier child protection efforts, which have traditionally focused on single issues such as child trafficking, street children, child labor, emergencies, institutionalization, or HIV/AIDS. Although such efforts have produced substantial benefits, this diffused approach often results in a fragmented child protection response, marked by numerous inefficiencies and pockets of unmet need. (UNICEF, 2010)

It is obvious that Community plays a vital role in the protection of children. Children are surrounded by people (e.g. parents, siblings, neighbors, community leaders, school and government officials, children themselves, teachers, peers, etc.) who have (legal, moral, traditional) responsibilities for this protection. These actors make up an environment which should be protective of children and is conducive to fulfilling her/his rights and to achieve the maximum of her/his capacities, in other words to develop as a human being.

Charities and societies in Ethiopia have been playing a great role to decrease problems of child protection in various scopes. According to FSCE (2011) FSCE An indigenous not-for-profit, non-governmental organization established at the end of 1989 by a group of social development professionals who used to work in child-focused organizations. Its establishment is a response to the increased number of orphaned and abandoned children in Addis Ababa caused by the drought and famine of 1984/85.FSCE has working for children

protection, striving for sustainable protection, growth and development of vulnerable children.

By understanding the importance of community based child care, FSCE uses the community based Multi Stakeholder Child Protection approach in its efforts to establish child violation free zones. This model is a system that promotes maximum partnership and participation of the community, government organs, NGOs, community based structures, families and children. The system engages relevant stakeholders and existing community structures towards improving situations of children. For implementation of the program, save the children has funded the project.

To this end, the rationale of this study will therefore to describe the contribution of FSCE towards child protection through community based multi-stakeholders council in the specify project area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

For a wide variety of reasons, children are not always sufficiently protected. Sometimes the risks are present within the family sphere, when parents and other family members are either unwilling or unable to protect their children. Other times, the risks are found in the economic, social, and political externalities of the communities in which families live. At yet other times, the risks are situational, an artifact of the fact that children live in a world where emergencies both natural and man-made disrupt daily routines to such an extent that children are placed in harm's way. Moreover, any or all of these risks may coincide. (UNICEF, 2010)

Study by save the children, (2013) shows the extent of global child protection crisis as: it is estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys worldwide are raped or subject

to other forms of sexual violence each year, since 1990, an estimated 90% of those killed in conflicts around the world have been civilians, and 80% of those have been women and children, it is estimated that between 100 million girls in the world have undergone some form of female genital mutilation, among young women aged 15-24, 42% were married before the age of 18 in Africa, it is estimated that over 145 million children have lost one or both parents, Over 8 million children without appropriate care around the world live in residential care facilities, around the world 115 million children are involved in the worst form of child labor, three out of four children experience violent discipline at home, and 16.6 million Children have lost one or both of parents due to HIV/AIDS of which 90% of those children live in sub-Saharan African.

On the other hand, there are some report generated by MoFED and UNICE (2012) about the degree of violation of child protection in Ethiopia as: In 2001, a survey by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Central Statistics Agency and the ILO showed that about 84 Percent of the country's children are engaged in activities that may be regarded as child labor and of which more than 80 Percent of them (12.6million) below the age of 15, in 2007, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in a study supported by UNICEF estimated the overall number of children on or off the street at around 150,000 with about 60,000 living in the capital. In 2002, the Women's Affairs Department in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs estimated that 90,000 females were involved in commercial sex work; approximately 20 Percent of them were aged between 12 and 18 years and since then, the engagement of children in commercial sex work appears to have increased in urban centers, the International Office of Migration estimates that at least 1.2 million children are victims of trafficking in Ethiopia every year, research also indicates that over a quarter of nearly

50,000 women and children involved in prostitution are victims of trafficking, the National Plan of Action for Equality of Opportunity and Full Participation of Persons with Disabilities (2010-2015) estimated that there are about 2.5 million children with disabilities in Ethiopia, the Addis Ababa centre for delinquent children retention center is capable of hosting only 150 children which is insignificance from a number of delinquents in the country and it suffers from acute shortages of human and financial resources, Ethiopia has experienced many humanitarian emergencies, ranging from drought and floods, to armed conflict and Somali Region in particular has seen localized instances of hostilities which could present risks for children in pockets of the region and this increase the protection needs of children, the report added, there is no legal framework, institutional structure, or system for birth registration in Ethiopia. More than 90 Percent of children remain unregistered so the country's birth registration rate is among the lowest in the world.

The aforementioned report clearly shows a great number of Ethiopian children are susceptible to violation of their human right and are in difficulties to meet even their basic needs. With this, child protection encompasses a broader concept and many children face multiple protection problems rather than just one. The focus on individual issues has sometimes resolved one issue while leaving others untouched meaning that the holistic needs of children doesn't address and these single-issue approaches often result in a fragmented and unsustainable child protection response. Moreover, undertaking child protection issues without participation of the community and those concerning stakeholders may end up with problem of sustainability. Here undergoing a comprehensive system of community based child protection program is very crucial.

Even though, the vulnerability, cause, consequence and protection of Ethiopian children to abuse, neglect, exploitation, violation and other problems of protection has been documented in a fragmented manner through studies conducted by various researchers (Firework, 2007; Ephrem, 2010; Ermias, 2007; & Emebet, 2009) ,with the limited knowledge of the researcher, addressing the problem in a comprehensive manner through community by using multi stakeholders' approach has got little research area.

Hence, it's essential to conduct a research on describing the role of one Ethiopian charities and societies as a model towards trying to address the thirteen indicators of problems of child protection by using community based multi stakeholder approach. With this, the researcher believes that the result will use a reference point for other researcher and also helpful to replicating the system for other charities and societies which are working on child protection area.

1.3 Objectives of the study
General Objective

The general objective of the research will be to describe the contribution of FSCE towards solving the problem of child protection through community based child care system by using multi stakeholders[1]' approach.

Specific Objectives

-To describe how FSCE implementing its program through multi stakeholders child protection council

-To demonstrate the contribution of multi stakeholder council under the initiatives of FSCE towards child protection at all the structural levels

- To assess challenges encountered by FSCE in implementing its program

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[1] Multi stakeholders means that the organizations that are operational at community level and government level could be active participants of the child protection activities in Addis Ababa FSCE project sites

-To understand the importance of community based care and support towards child protection using multi stakeholders approach

-to forward recommendations on findings which show gaps

Research questions

-what are the processes of implementing multi stakeholders' model?

-what are the contributions of multi stakeholders' council under FSCE towards a comprehensive child protection program?

-what challenges FSCE encountered in undertaking its program?

-what are the relevance of community based multi stakeholders approach to child protection program?

1.4 Significance of the study

Doing research to this regard will play a paramount role to share the experience of FSCE for others and replicate the system. Moreover, it will be use as a base idea for other researchers who are interested doing their study on this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

Even though FSCE has various project areas within Addis Ababa and outside the city, this study will be conduct in Addis Ababa at woreda 8. This has done deliberately to make the study manageable. Time and information constraints will be expect by the researcher in the process of conducting the study.

1.6 Organization of the paper

The study will organize under five parts. The first part is the introductory section that deals with the background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the research, and scope and limitation of the study; the second part will discuss the reviewed related literature. The third chapter will indicate the study approach and methodology. The

fourth part will present the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the findings. Finally, the last chapter deals with the conclusion and recommendation of the study.

Chapter Two

2. Reviewed literatures

Definition of child protection

The term child protection is used in different ways by different organizations. Save the Children defines child protection (CP) as measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children, On its part, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) defines child protection as preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children, including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. In simple terms, child protection addresses every child's right not to be subjected to harm and together with other rights ensure that the child receives that which they need to survive, develop and thrive. (Save the children, 2012)

Definition of vulnerable child

As MoFED AND UNICEF(2012) used the definition of Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA) of a vulnerable child as one 'whose survival, care,

protection or development might have been jeopardized due to a particular condition, and who is found in a situation that precludes the fulfillment of his or her rights.

Indicators of problems of child protection

Child protection comprises of a wider concept and according to UNICEF (2009), it has thirteen major indicators to be address in order to respect best interest of the child. These includes: birth registration, violence against children, child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labor, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, child trafficking, migration, children with disability, children without parental care, children in justice system, children in emergencies, landmines, explosive remnants of war and small arms.

Birth registration provides an official record of a child's existence and nationality, and is considered a fundamental human right under article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Birth registration should be free and universal.

Violence against children - The true extent of violence against children is impossible to measure because so much of it happens in secret and is not reported. Probably the broadest assessment of this statement is the data on physical violence compiled by the Innocenti Research Centre for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children (2006), which led to an estimate of between 500 million and 1.5 billion children experiencing violence annually.

Although some violence is unexpected and isolated, most violence against children is carried out by people children know and should be able to trust, such as parents, stepparents or parents' partners, schoolmates, teachers and employers. Certain groups of children are particularly vulnerable, including children with disabilities, children belonging to minority groups, children living on the streets, adolescents in conflict with the law, and

refugee and displaced children. Often children who face violence or witness it remain silent out of fear and stigma, and many children accept violence as an inevitable part of life.

Child marriage- More than one third of young women 20–24 years old in developing countries have reported that they were married or in union by age 18. The proportions are highest in South Asia (46 Percent) and sub-Saharan Africa (39 Percent). In the six countries where child marriage is most prevalent, more than 60 Percent of women 20–24 years old married as children. Girls from poorer households are more likely to be married as children than girls from richer households.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)- Female genital mutilation/cutting is a form of violence against girls and women. It violates their physical and psychological integrity and thus their human rights. FGM/C is practiced in the belief that it will ensure a girl's or woman's marriage ability, chastity, beauty or family honor. It is upheld by a social norm that is so powerful that even when families are aware of the harm it can do, they are willing to have their daughters cut.

Child labor - Child labor is both a cause and a consequence of poverty, and it perpetuates impoverishment by severely compromising children's education. With early entry into the labor force, most children delay entry to school, fail to complete a basic education or never attend school at all. Where girls who labor are in school, they carry a 'triple burden' of housework, schoolwork and work outside the home, paid or unpaid, which inevitably reduces their educational attainment and achievement.

Sexual exploitation and abuse of children

Establishing reliable numbers for children and adolescents subjected to sexual abuse and sexual exploitation has proved to be a major challenge. The reason for this lack of data is the clandestine nature of these crimes, making them under-recognized and under-reported.

Studies show that girls are more often abused and exploited, although boys are also affected. Along with the trauma of sexual exploitation itself, child survivors often miss out on attending school and are exposed to the risk of physical injury, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and unwanted pregnancy, the latter of which is potentially dangerous for adolescent girls.

Child trafficking - Children are trafficked both within and between countries for the purposes of forced labor, prostitution, forced marriage, domestic work, begging, use by armed groups and many other forms of exploitation.

Evidence from UNODC indicates that more than 20 Percent of victims of all trafficking, both within countries and across borders, are children.

Migration - The World Bank estimates that around one third of migrants from developing countries are youths between 12 and 24 years old. A number of recent studies highlight the vulnerabilities of children during all stages of migration. One recent study has found that although children of successful migrants tend to benefit in material terms, children separated from their parents due to migration are twice as likely to experience emotional distress.

In the destination communities, migrant children, especially those who are unregistered, may face discrimination and marginalization, including lack of access to education and medical services. Being outside their familiar social safety network also tends to weaken their normal coping mechanisms.

Children with disability - Children with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to physical violence and sexual, emotional and verbal abuse, and in some instances, the disability is itself caused by maltreatment. The issue of children with disabilities is cross-cutting. Children with disabilities are less likely than other children to be in school, and in some countries they have lower transition rates resulting in lower schooling attainment. They may also have trouble using the health services they need, whether because those services are inaccessible, or due to discrimination or exclusion.

Children without parental care - Children without parental care are defined as "all children who are not living with at least one of their parents for whatever reason and under whatever circumstances." AIDS is one of many factors that contribute to loss of parental care, as are abuse, exploitation and neglect. Poverty is increasingly recognized as an underlying cause of overlapping vulnerabilities.

Children in justice systems - Deprivation of liberty remains a common form of punishment for juvenile offenders, in violation of the child rights principle that this should be a measure of last resort. UNICEF estimates that more than 1 million children are detained through justice systems worldwide at any one time, although this is likely to be a significant underestimate given the difficulties in obtaining data about the many unreported children in custody. Not only are data collected inconsistently, they often do not include children awaiting trial, young children detained with their parents or children held temporarily by the police.

Children in emergency - Children living in conflict-affected countries are more likely to suffer from poverty, under nutrition, poor health and lack of education. Social systems and networks often fall into disrepair in times of conflict, meaning that they are less

able to protect vulnerable children. Although economic disparity and poverty can be major causes of conflict, similar by-products of armed conflict, including poverty and high unemployment, can lead to child recruitment, trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Children are also disproportionately affected by natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, monsoons and floods. Such disasters destroy homes and communities, create conditions in which disease can spread, keep children out of school and destroy the social systems that protect vulnerable children. Children may be separated from their families or may lose official documents necessary for them to gain access to humanitarian assistance. Separated and unaccompanied children, especially child-headed households, are inevitably more vulnerable to economic or sexual exploitation and abuse.

Landmines, explosive remnants of war and small arms - Landmines and explosive remnants of war violate nearly all the articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: a child's right to life, to a safe environment in which to play, to health, clean water, sanitary conditions and adequate education.

Principles of good child protection system- According to Munro (2011), principles of a good child protection system encompasses the following eight major areas:

1. The system should be child-centered: everyone involved in child protection should pursue child-centered working and recognize children and young people as individuals with rights, including their right to participation in decisions about them in line with their age and maturity.

2. The family is usually the best place for bringing up children and young people, but difficult judgments are sometimes needed in balancing the right of a child to be with their birth family with their right to protection from abuse and neglect.

3. Helping children and families involves working with them and therefore the quality of the relationship between the child and family and professionals directly impacts on the effectiveness of help given.

4. Early help is better for children: it minimizes the period of adverse experiences and improves outcomes for children.

5. Children's needs and circumstances are varied so the system needs to offer equal variety in its response.

6. Good professional practice is informed by knowledge of the latest theory and research.

7. Uncertainty and risk are features of child protection work: risk management can only reduce risks, not eliminate them.

8. The measure of the success of child protection systems, both local and national, is whether children are receiving effective help.

Child Protection Systems: Global Context

Documents have shown that in current years there has been a growing recognition of the limitations of a fragmented approach to child protection, which traditionally focused on specific child protection issues. The report from the UN Secretary's study on Violence against Children recommended that 'all States develop a multi-faceted and systematic framework in response to violence against children which is integrated into national planning processes.' Since then, numerous agencies, such as UNICEF, Save the Children and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), have been investing

considerable energy and resources in defining and implementing a systems approach to child protection.(world vision international,2011)

A systems approach to child protection requires a considerable conceptual shift from the traditional stand-alone programming focus on particular groups of children in need of protection, to the achievement of more sustainable, comprehensive and long-term responses to child protection issues. A systems approach addresses child protection more holistically, and its main aims are to strength the protective nature of the environment around children and to strengthen children themselves in order to bring their wellbeing and fulfill their right to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and other form of violence. These key actors include government, civil society, parents, caregivers, families and other community structures – which together provide formal, and informal child protection mechanisms and services. (world vision internatiotinal,2011).

The systems approach to child protection was advanced by UNICEF in its 2008 *Child Protection Strategy* and by other international organizations such as Save the Children. The UNICEF *Strategy* defined the child protection system as "the set of laws, policies, regulations and services needed across all social sectors especially social welfare, education, health, security and justice to support prevention and response to protection related risks"(Maestral international, 2011).

Maestral international further elaborate a child protection system in all of these approaches consists of the legal and policy framework, certain structures, functions and capacities, a process of care (promotion, prevention and response), data and information flows, and resource flows:

- Child protection is analogous to health, social protection and education, addressing its own set of identifiable *goals* (preventing and addressing violence, abuse, abandonment, and exploitation of children) through an array of formal and informal *structures and functions* (ministries, agencies, civil society, donors, multilaterals, etc.);

- To ensure the rights and welfare of the child, policy, legislation and institutions must be coordinated and act in concert *horizontally* across sectors (social protection, health, education, justice, and others) and *vertically* at the national, sub-national and community levels;

- The appropriate public response is to strengthen *national capacity* to manage and administer the child protection system over the long term, improving *coordination* under a common set of goals while strengthening the system's *human resources* and ability to meet *standards* of delivery;

- National capacity must be complemented by *community based approaches* that address the protection needs of the child and community at the front linesof service delivery, with an appropriate *continuum of care* (formal and informal) identified and addressed at this level; and

- Coordinating and increasing governmental and donor financial resources for child protection activities is a necessary part of the agenda in many countries

Child protection system in Ethiopia

The Ethiopian child protection system is managed by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs, and

the Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, but "the protection and care of orphan children has fallen largely upon private organizations" (Varnis 2001 as cited by Brittingham) and is characterized by a "lack of standards and uniformity in the services" (MOWA 2010 as cited by Brittingham)

The Ethiopian Constitution, in line with international and regional conventions on the rights of children, stresses the responsibility of the state to provide children at various age ranges with special protection. Thus, the government has undertaken policy reforms and put legal instruments and developed guidelines for the protection of women and children. With a view to backing such an imperative effort, the National Coordinating Body for Multi-Sectorial and Integrated Response to Violence against Women and Children was launched in 2009. It formulated a five-year strategy and action plan with a view to addressing juvenile justice and violence against women. Besides, the Ministry of Justice has set up units in Justice Bureaus to investigate and prosecute crimes committed against children and women in Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa.

The Child Justice Project Office within the Ministry has conducted a study on the compatibility of domestic laws with the rights of children. In Addis Ababa and States capitals, special benches within the courts have been established to deal with offenses committed against children and women. Federal First Instance Court has also introduced closed-circuit television monitors to protect child victims from facing the perpetrator and public at the time of testimony.

The status of child protection, in the past few years, is getting improved though remained as one of the unfinished businesses. According to the National Plan of Action for Children, 2003-2010 and beyond, a large number of children have suffered from the ills of poverty,

illiteracy, sexual abuse and exploitation. In addition to other measures, the government has put in place an ombudsman for children along with other ombudsmen. The role of the ombudsman for children is to serve as a trusted intermediary between the government and people concerned with issues regarding the protection of children, facilitation and provision of services that help further realize children's rights. However, the office needs further support to inform people of its existence and role and to help it in its task to serve as a place where issues can be raised and actions made.(the African child forum,2013)

Major legislative framework on rights of children in Ethiopia

According to MOLSA (2005), the 1995 constitution of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia indicates a number of laws address the different forms of violence against children. Being the supreme law of the land, the Federal Constitution provides the basis for the protection of children from violence. Firstly, it domesticates all international human right instruments, which Ethiopia has ratified by stating 'all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land'. (Article 9(4) of the FDRE Constitution), Secondly, it has incorporated a specific provision on the rights of children.

Accordingly, Article 36 clearly stipulates Rights of Children as: section 1. Every child has the right (a) To life; (b) To a name and nationality; (c) To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians; (d)Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being; (e) To be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children. Section 2. In all actions concerning children undertaken by public and private welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies the primary

consideration shall be the best interests of the child. Section 3. Juvenile offenders admitted to corrective or rehabilitative institutions and juveniles who become wards of the State or who are placed in public or private orphanages, shall be kept separately from adults. Section 4. Children born out of wedlock shall have the same rights as children born of wedlock. Section 5. The State shall accord special protection to orphans and shall encourage the establishment of institutions, which ensure and promote their adoption and advance their welfare, and education. These section of the constitution demonstrate the child protection issues in the major UNCRC pillars of child protection, non discrimination, child participation and the keeping the best interest of the child.

Challenge in child protection system in Ethiopia

The proclamation to provide for the registration and regulation of Charities and Societies (CSP) in Ethiopia has a number of adverse implications. Most of the child rights actors will find it hard to qualify for registration and operate as Ethiopian Charities and Societies due to reasons related to foreign funding and nationality. To make the situation even more complicated, there are restrictions related to domestic funding including limits on the solicitation of money before registration, need for permission from the Agency to conduct public collections and limits on engagement in income generating activities, (SCS:2010).This will consequently force organizations to narrow down their operations in line with limited availability of local funding taking focus away from child rights mandate to continue using foreign funding, or even close offices in the case of foreign organizations having failed to secure the permissions of the Agency. More specific to child rights-based organizations, they could maintain their profile only where they have opted to and been accepted by the Agency as Ethiopian and by limiting their funding to local sources. (SCS Report: 2010, according to Save the children report of 2012)

Theoretical explanation related to child protection

Theory of social capital

Social capital- may be defined as 'social relations of mutual benefit that are characterized by norms of trust and reciprocity' (Winter 1999 as cited by Tomison & Wise, 1999). Specifically, it is the quality of the linkages and the supports or resources that communities provide to children and families (Fegan& Bowes 1999 as cited by Tomison & Wise, 1999), and the processes between people which lead to the establishment of interpersonal networks, social norms, and social trust that may facilitate coordinated and collaborative action for mutual benefit (Coleman 1988 as cited by Tomison & wise, 1999)

Tomison and Wise (1999) further added, being part of a healthy community that is strong in social capital may provide benefits via 'collective socialization' (Fegan & Bowes), where children and young people are taught norms and sanctions regarding acceptable social behavior and are positively affected by the community's expectations for children (for example, the importance of education, of obtaining a 'good job'). Communities may also prevent maltreatment by setting norms of appropriate parenting behavior, supporting parents who are under stress, and by providing additional professional and lay resources (Garbarino & Crouter 1978). Importantly, people who feel part of a vibrant, healthy community are themselves more likely to see that they can contribute something worthwhile to that community (Kaufman & Poulin, 1994). This, then, is the beginning a cycle of positive support and enhanced community life where individuals and the wider social group reap the rewards.

Ecological system theory

The Ecological Systems theory states that human development is influenced by the different types of environmental systems. Formulated by famous psychologist Urie

Bronfenbrenner in 1979, the theory has four major components: process, person, context, and time (Wachs & Evans, 2010 as cited by Krishnan).

Process

The *proximal*-or near-*processes* involve all sorts of transactions between the child and the immediate surroundings that are responsible for the child's competencies and general well-being. These transactions drive development. From a research perspective, examples of proximal processes, either protective or preventive, can be phrased in questions, such as: Does the child get lessons about appropriate behaviors? Does the child receive authoritative parenting (love in combination with strict rules)? Does the child get protection from physical and psychological harm (toxins, fire, etc)? Does the child get nutrition? Does the child get parental involvement in understanding religious or cultural practices?

In addition to the proximal processes, there are also *distal processes* at work. Distal processes include a family's own ability to support a child as well as interact with other environments, of which, the child is a part of (e.g., access to community resources, resources to enable integration with different people of different ethnic or social classes). However, unlike the proximate processes, the distal processes may have only an indirect influence on the child.

Person

The influence of family, caregivers, or peers is largely determined by the characteristics of the child itself. For example, children with disabilities can be at greater risk of experiencing negative social relationships. Similarly, differences between boys and girls in their maturity, coping skills, reasoning etc., contribute to differentials in social relationships and healthy functioning in terms of biology. In what follows, individual level

variables, such as age, sex, temperament, disability and illness can be linked to development. Such variables can also influence proximal processes, either directly or indirectly. For example, child care practices (proximal processes) will differ based on a child's temperament, which in turn, impact growth and development.

Context

The best known component is the ecological *context*, and is perhaps, the most important of all four components in conceptualizing and designing studies on child development. Context refers to the multiple venues modifying the proximal processes, and they include environments in which the child is in constant interaction, whether it's physical, social, or economic interaction. For example, the fewer children a caregiver has, the better he/she is able to provide quality care, which influences positive development.

The context, according to Bronfenbrenner, constitutes four distinct concentric systems: *micro, meso, exo*, and *macro*, each having either direct or indirect influence on a child's development the salient elements of the four systems are explored here. A fifth system, chrono, was later added to incorporate the dimension of time as it relates to a child's environment.

Microsystem: The *microsystem* is the innermost level, the one that is closest to the child that the child is in direct contact with. The micro system consists of such contexts as family, playmates, day care, school, and neighborhood. Wherein, the proximal processes occur. This layer has the most immediate and earliest influence on the child. The relationships at this level can be, as Bronfenbrenner called it, *bi-directional* since the child's family can influence the behavior of the child and vice versa.

Mesosystem: is the second immediate layer and contains the micro system. It focuses on the connections between two or more systems, essentially different micro systems, such as home, playmate settings, school, etc. For example, what happens in a micro system, such as the home in which a child lives, can influence what happens in the school or a play ground, and what happens in a school or a playground can influence interactions at home. More specifically, a parent's and a teacher's involvement in the child's education, if mutual, will result in mesosystem functioning.

The connection between other larger structures, such as a church or community, can also be expected to have distal processes at work because they help the family to provide the necessary support a child needs. For example, counseling services available to the family in times of need can influence the functioning of the mesosytem.

Exosystem: The *exosystem* is the third layer. Although the child does not directly encounter the system, it impacts his development. The system contains micro and meso systems, and thereby impacts the wellbeing of all those who come into contact with the child. Further, the policies and decisions that are made at a wider level can also indirectly impact the child. For example, a parent's workplace schedule (e.g., shift work) can influence the proximal processes that occur and consequently the development of the child. In cases where a parent cannot get time off to attend to a parent-teacher meeting, the parent will have limited interaction with the teachers, thereby influencing a child's development adversely. A school's policies on special needs children or children of different racial and ethnic background can all be considered as exosystem influences on the child.

Macrosystem: The outermost context layer is the *macro system*. This societal blueprint influences all lower layers of the ecosystem. Aspects of the macro system that

influence other lower layers include cultural characteristics, political upheaval, or economic disruption, all of which can solely or collectively shape development. For example, cultures having more liberal divorce laws are more likely to have more single parent families. This, in turn, affects income, hindering the opportunities that are available to the child (e.g., participation in sports). Similarly, parents from different countries, who leave their homeland to start a new life in another country, may encounter problems related to language, geography, employment, etc., contributing to an unstable environment where children can be at a greater risk of development.

The *time* component of Bronfenbrenner's model encompasses various aspects, such as chronological age, duration and nature of periodicity. An event has varying degrees of impact on development, and the impact decreases as time progresses. Events, such as a parent's debilitating illness, divorce, or change of residence can have a more profound impact on young children compared to older ones.

Chronosystem -This may involve internal or external changes, such as the physiological changes or events, such as the loss of a parent or the patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as socio-historical circumstances. For example, divorces are one transition.

Attachment theory

As NSW(2006) explained the British psychiatrist John Bowlby pioneered the concept of attachment in the 1940s, and used the term 'attachment bond' to describe a warm, intimate and continuous relationship with a mother permanent mother substitute in which both find satisfaction and enjoyment.

The term attachment is most often used to refer to the relationship between an infant or young child and the infant or child's parent (usually the mother) or preferred caregiver. The theoretical basis most of the attachment research is that secure attachment in infancy will predict good social and emotional outcomes. However, attachment theory is continually evolving in the light of new research and the importance of attachment to developmental issues in middle childhood and adolescence, such as a child's independent involvement in life experiences beyond the home (at school, with peers a in the community), is also recognized. Attachments are best thought of as mutually reinforcing patterns of behavior between a caregiver a child. Although children play an active role in developing and maintaining an attachment relationship what motivates a caregiver to respond to the child is as important to attachment as a child's behavior in moments of need. (NSW, 2006)

Having a caregiver who provides consistent, responsive care helps children to learn to recognize the nature of their own emotions, and to regulate their own behavior and emotional states. Through experiencing responsive and sensitive care giving a child also develops social competencies, empathy and emotional intelligence, and learns how to relate to other people and understand what to expect from them. When a caregiver is sensitive to a child's emotional needs and responds positively, it helps the child to develop a sense of being loved and lovable. This is how children learn that they will be able to rely on others for help in times of trouble later in life. Children are better able to cope with traumatic experiences when their earlier experiences are of being safe and protected. A child's confidence that a caregiver will be protective also enables the child to explore the world to learn new skills, using the caregiver as a secure base for exploration, play or other social behaviors. A child who feels that they are looked after and protected by reliable adults is

freed from the fear and anxiety that accompany a sense of being alone or abandoned. The more secure the child feels the more energy and enthusiasm they have to be curious, to learn, to seek understanding and to try to make sense of the world. (Ibid)

Much of the early theory and research in attachment focused on mother-infant bonding, so the importance of other relationships is sometimes neglected in popular usage. However, current concepts of attachment theory accept that children form attachments to many caregivers at the same time. Bowlby assumed that mothers are attachment figures, but fathers, grandparents, day care providers and teachers are all considered attachment figures of typical children. (Ibid)

To sum up, the aforementioned theoretical explanations depicts the importance of proper care for the child at their childhood age and when we give concern about the best interest of the child, it is the coordination of its environment ranging from micro system to the bigger one .Besides children are better to grow around their family or the nearby kinship or within the community. If failure arises in the interaction of the system, children are in danger of their proper development which in turn has long lasing adverse consequence in their continuing life.

Moreover, those theories explain problem of child protection arises in all direction and network of good interaction between the parent/care giver and their environment helps to take action proactively or at least at its earlier stage. With this regard the importance of social capital and a role played by the community are much significant.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The research will employ qualitative approach and descriptive research design. The qualitative researcher examines process, experience and meaning. Moreover, it is the researcher's aim to elicit the detail reality, as perceived by the research participants.

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretative, material practices that make the world visible. This means the qualitative research study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them. (Denzin and Lincoln, 2005, as cited by Creswell, 2007)

3.2 Research Method

Qualitative researchers have a range of different methods at their disposal. These include structured interview, in-depth (semi and unstructured) interviews, focus groups and participant or non-participant observation. The study will use a mixture of case study, in depth interview, focused group discussion and a non-participant observation as a primary

source of data. Case study methods involve systematically gathering enough information about a particular person, social setting, event, or group to permit the researcher to effectively understand how it operates or functions, (Hamel, Dufom, and Fortin, 1993 as citied by Berge). The approach of case studies ranges significantly from general field studies to the interview of a single individual or group. Case studies may focus on an individual, a group, or an entire community and may utilize a number of data technologies such as life histories, documents, oral histories, in-depth interviews, and participant observation (Hagan, 1993; Yin, 1994 as cited by Berge). Extremely rich, detailed, and in depth information characterize the type of information gathered in a case study. In contrast, the often extensive large-scale survey research data may seem somewhat superficial in nature (Champion. 1993 as cited by Berge).

Besides, the study will also use secondary source from various documents, manuals, journal and reports as a supportive source of the primary ones.

3.3 Sampling Techniques

The researcher will use purposive sampling technique to undertake this study. According to Berge, (2001) when developing a purposive sample, researchers use their special knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent this population. In some instances, purposive samples are selected after field investigations on some group, in order to ensure that certain types of individuals or persons displaying certain attributes are included in the study.

With this, the study sample size will be determined as a function of being large enough to accommodate a wide range of different experiences relating to the model using and services delivery within FSCE, yet small enough to be manageable for qualitative

analysis. The sample group will be selected from various multi stakeholders of the program, key informants from the community, the benefiting children and their families and the employees and program manager of FSCE. Prior to the interview, respondents will be informing by the researcher and set a schedule together accordingly. With this life stories of the benefited children and families that are relevant to the specific objective of the research will be gathered. An in depth interview will also conduct to strength the reliability and creditability of the data to be collect. An in-depth interview is a series of mostly open-ended questions that is used to obtain detailed or descriptive information from individuals about a research topic. (Kalof, Amy and Thomas, 2008).This in depth interview will be made with program officer, key informants ,multi stakeholders council, child protection manager of FSCE and concerning sectors officers.

To this end, the researcher will collect qualitative information using interview guide in a face to face interview by going directly to the respondents place. During this process, the researcher will become part of their world as much as possible.

Focus group discussion will also carry out with the benefited community of the project and this will help the researcher to triangulate the reliability of the information that has got on the case history and in-depth interview. Focus group scan be seen as a type of group interview, but one that tends to concentrate in depth on a particular theme or topic with an element of interaction. The group is often made up of people who have particular experience or knowledge about the subject of the research, or those that have a particular interest in it (Walliman, 2011).

It believes the discussion from focus group discussion will help in getting detailed information about the issue and the inner feelings of the community because being in a

group with others that have the same issues to discuss, may give confidence to speak about their experiences in a way this may not occur in one-to-one interviews.

Triangulation is the combination of two or more methodological approaches, theoretical perspectives, data sources, investigators and analysis methods to study the same phenomenon. These lead to five types of triangulation; which are methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, theoretical triangulation, analysis triangulation and data triangulation (Denzin, 1978); Kimchi, Polivka, & Stevenson, 1991 as cited by Hussein).Accordingly, the research will use data source triangulation for increasing the acceptability of its findings.

Moreover, a non-participant observation will also employ to see the activities and contribution of FSCE towards child protection using community based multi stakeholder approach. Observation can be used for recording data about events and activities, and the nature or conditions of objects, such as buildings or artefacts. It is also useful in the social sciences where people and their activities are studied. Observation can record how people react to questions, and whether they act differently to what they say or intend. They can sometimes demonstrate their understanding of a process better by their actions than by verbally explaining their knowledge. (Walliman, 2011)

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