



# Working with Communities to Realize Children’s Bright Future

FSCE has been striving to contribute its share for the betterment of the life of children and youth who are in vulnerable situation since 1989. The areas of intervention mainly focus on the protection and well-being of the children in the program areas. FSCE has chosen areas of intervention where the problems are dire and need stakeholders’ intervention. As the child protection programs have been done for over two decades, remarkable changes have been registered in the lives of children and their families. With this regard, FSCE has chosen key project areas in Addis Ababa, Adama, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa and Dessie where the problems seem to be grave. So far FSCE, in collaboration with the community and the stakeholders, has registered notable performances in the respective area program offices. A glimpse of similar encouraging results in the first six months of 2013 (January-June) in the respective program areas focusing on the core programs: prevention, protection, rehabilitation and recovery and on the different social, economic and psycho- social services provided to direct and indirect beneficiaries, case stories of targets and other issues of importance are included in this version of ‘Tegen’ Newsletter.

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Child Protection

## Editorial

**F**orum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE) would like to welcome its distinguished readers to this fourth edition of the biannual and bilingual (Amharic and English) Child Protection Newsletter of 2013.

Since its establishment in 1989, Forum for Sustainable Child Empowerment /FSCE/ has been implementing programs that promote the wellbeing and development of children in general and street children; trafficked children; children in conflict with the law; sexually abused and exploited children; migrated children and other vulnerable children in particular.

FSCE remained vibrant over the last twenty four years due to its culture of consistent revision and formulation of relevant development programs, strategies and systems that could fit the prevailing social, political and economic dynamics.

FSCE is contributing its part in achieving the country's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). Child Protection and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are highly realigned in the sense that protecting the wellbeing of children directly contributes to meeting the MDGs.

FSCE embarked on working on the twelve child protection indicators of UNICEF that have paramount importance for realizing the MDGs. In this regard, in the last four years of the strategic plan period 2010-2014, FSCE has been engaged in the revision of child protection policy and development of working systems such as initiating and facilitating the implementation of the multi-stakeholder system, development of program management manuals and guidelines and the implementation of the same for better participation and empowerment, equity, efficacy, accountability and sustainability of the intervention.

FSCE is now in its fourth year of the fifth strategic plan 2010-2014 and in its second year of successfully renewed work permit license for the three years period until December 2015.

All of FSCE's program activities and many initiatives take place in five cities and towns namely Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Dessie, Adama and Bahir Dar and in its seven operational areas. FSCE currently manages more

than 197 staff with equal percentage of male and female for operationizing its program.

At present, FSCE is on the organizational development process which is believed to promote organizational readiness to meet change. This is a systemic learning and development strategy intended to bring significant change on the structure of the current organization; system & human resource management, so as to better absorb internal as well as external challenges & problems.

## Protecting Children Is Protecting the Nation

In today's world innumerable numbers of children are exposed to problems that are beyond their capacities. Children's exposure to such problems becomes two or triple fold in cities of poor countries like Addis Ababa. A score of children are exposed to street life, sexual abuse, trafficking and other forms of exploitation in Addis Ababa and other big towns of the country such as Dire Dawa, Adama and Bahir Dar. As poverty soars in city areas, children are forced to such social injustices since there is no one to protect them.

One such strategy launched by FSCE since 2010 to realize its vision of seeing the well-being and protection needs of children fulfilled and meet its mission and objectives is the Community based Multi-Stakeholder Approach. This is an umbrella strategy of FSCE that stipulates the active involvement of all stakeholders, and also attempts to address all child protection problems children face in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Following the launching of this strategy, FSCE is able to initiate, establish and strengthen community based multi-stakeholder councils in its area program offices. So far sixteen councils are established and being operational in six area program offices of FSCE.

## Major achievements in this regard:

- ✦ Enabled to reach out to all categories of vulnerable children in its target area as stipulated in the child protection indicators
- ✦ Increased in sight on child problems as the organization is able to undertake participatory baseline survey/study on the twelve child protection indicators across all program areas primarily led by the multi-stakeholder council. This in turn gave way to the development of well integrated and comprehensive program planning that addresses the needs of all categories of vulnerable children. Moreover, this wider insight on the child protection indicators has enhanced FSCE strategic competitiveness and relevance to respond to the needs of children in the current socio-dynamic situation.
- ✦ FSCE has won the collaboration and partnership of the community; children, local administration, pertinent government offices, CBOs, and other likeminded organizations to effectively implement its programs in an integrated and sustainable manner.

In this regard, the performance of the Multi stakeholder community based child protection council established and strengthened in Woreda eight of Addis Ketema Area program office is peculiar. This multi stakeholder child protection council has started to play the leading role in protection and prevention of children from abuse, violence and exploitation and has performed the following major tasks.

- ✦ The council has given the role of providing support for children without parental care for Iddir Coalitions.
- ✦ Conducted screening of 25 vulnerable girls to engage them in vocational skill training and small viable IGA
- ✦ Conducted lobbying the police and able to get a room that could serve for temporary shelter for migrated and trafficked children. Moreover, the council has furnished the room with the necessary materials like bed, mattress, and pillow.
- ✦ Made consecutive discussion and reached an agreement to work together with the sub city police in protecting children in contact with the law, in referral and rehabilitation of community based diversion program, .

- ✦ Lobbied the sub-city police to incorporate child protection issues in its community crime prevention, and reporting structures. Following this the police have given sensitization training for 1200 members.
- ✦ The council is working together with the project committee in handing over of the Non Formal Education/NFE/ center as well as in upgrading the compound of the center as well as engaging the committee in viable income generating activities to subsidize the program.
- ✦ Facilitated road shows and campaigns to aware the community members on the importance of birth registration, the process and the services. In addition, efforts are underway to link the vital registration office with the health center, schools and community structures.
- ✦ Engaged in identification by mapping potential area for the sexually abused and exploited children or for children at high risk of abuse and exploitation. Then three night outreach programs were conducted and 67 children were identified and working condition assessment was filled for the children.
- ✦ The executive committee members has decided and started contributing a minimum of 50 birr per month to support the child protection works of the council.



Similarly in Adama, Akaki Kaliti, Dessi, Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar area program offices the community based multi-stakeholder child protection structure has been strengthened to effectively discharge duties and responsibilities of protecting children from child labor, and other forms of exploitation and abuses in a systematic manner. In the case of Dessi and Bahir Dar, the local government is also beginning to design community care coalition system to address social and other problems of vulnerable people where the community based multi stakeholder child protection structure could be subset of it.



Discussion on Stakeholder Analysis among MSCCP Members

## Enhancing Community Participation for Child Protection

Without participating community in every development and social affairs, it will be a futile exercise. One of the factors that ensure community participation is community conversation. Community conversation has played its eminent role in enhancing community participation in child protection intervention run by FSCE. In the 2013 biannual period, it was possible to involve 555 community members of whom 381 were females in the community conversation sessions focusing on child protection issues in two kebeles of Dessie town - kebele 01 and 03.

Such community conversations are highly valid in raising the awareness of participating community members in child protection and well being especially in child labor. The significance of community conversation on the identified Child Protection Indicators now put the community at relatively better awareness level to be involved in child protection tasks.

The community conversations were instrumental in identifying problems related to children. Following the community conversation sessions, a workshop was organized to communicate the major problems identified and to ensure that the problems will be addressed based on their own decisions. This will

ensure child protection and protect the children from labour and other abuses.

The decisions made by the community include:

- ✦ Follow and report cases of child labour observed in each household
- ✦ Report cases of child labour to the existing community based multi-stakeholder child protection council in their respective keeles.
- ✦ Continue on accomplishing child protection tasks related to awareness raising in the community

Similar community enhancement activities have also been undertaken in Adama Area Program office. In the bi-annual period, six community conversation sessions were conducted in 54 community conversation groups focusing on child protection issues, the vitality of education, child abuse like child labor, trafficking, etc. and more than 2,160 community members participated in the conversation sessions. These conversations were able to increase the participation of the community in the child protection endeavors and the overall fight against violence on children. Moreover, school-based sensitization dialogues were conducted on a monthly basis in six school clubs /girls club/ and it was possible to disseminate information on child protection and Gender-based Violence (GBV) using school mini-media.



## Unity in Combating Child Trafficking

Human trafficking is one of the problems in the forefront and given due attention in the world particularly in developing nations. The reasons for human trafficking are diverse and have varying outcomes depending on the nature of trafficking. Whatever form of trafficking may take, one of the root causes for trafficking is poverty but greed from traffickers' side can also remain vital.

In Ethiopia, some parts are noted for human trafficking. For instance, many children are trafficked from South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State for weaving activity in Addis Ababa by labor exploiters. Similarly, young women and children are also trafficked for sexual abuse from some other regions.

In fact, one of the areas with high trafficking rate in Ethiopia is the northern part and this part is notable for trafficking young children and women. Taking into account the prevalence of such problems, FSCE Dessie area program has established community-based child protection structures in coordination with stakeholders. The center for this project is designed to be near the bus station of Dessie town around which many street children reside.

While combating the trafficking and child abuse, it is crucial to involve the children themselves. Incidentally, the Dessie project is training children and involving them in continuous community conversation sessions to play significant role in the protection of children on the move from violence and abuses. So far, consecutive trainings have been offered to enable the children's participation.

While conducting the trainings, issues like the concepts of community conversation; skills, principle and ethical standards of facilitating community conversation sessions child protection issues have been discussed. The training enabled the children to focus on child protection issues particularly protection of children who are trafficked and facing any risky movement.



Youth/Children during the CCE-CC Training Session

For the same purpose, the project has strengthened and equipped the temporary shelter with various facilities. Accordingly, sleeping materials like mattress, bed sheets, pillows, blankets, etc. have been purchased and provided for the Centre. Thus, problems that arise due to lack of sleeping and sanitary materials have been solved. This also made children that stay in the shelter get relatively better places to stay and get other psychosocial services.

After identifying children with such problems, the next step is reunification of children existing in risky situation and who are trafficked from some other areas. During the discussion, it was found out that major factors pushing the children to such hazards include economic problem and lack of access to education. Some of the children in the street run away from their homes expecting that they will get better option and some others are trafficked. The area program office reunified some of the target trafficked children to their families and organized the remaining ones to be engaged in income generating activities like shoe shining, petty trade, etc.



Discussion with Out of School Children

In the process, the Dessie town Women, Youth and Children Affairs Office is working closely in assisting the child protection interventions. The Dessie project is using the Women, Youth and Children Affairs Office to link it with children and other stakeholders.

While protecting children and fighting trafficking, conducting continuous community campaign in order to raise the awareness of the community on social, economic and political issues in general and child protection issues in particular is given due attention. In the campaign, promotional materials have been presented using the slogan "let's combat child Trafficking." A great number of people participated and this gave good opportunity to address the issue. This attracted many people from the community to take part in child protection interventions such as intercepting



trafficked children and giving information to the police and other pertinent bodies.

In similar development, the Adama area program office has planned to provide food, accommodation, medical, psycho-social and reunification support to address the traumas and needs of abused, neglected and trafficked children and it was able to refer 50 children to the temporary shelter and reunified 32 of them to their families.

### Creating Child Friendly Environment

Child delinquency and offences made in childhood are frequent. As many courts give low attention for child delinquencies, FSCE has given due attention to provide child friendly correction services in its area program offices. This program is undertaken with the participation of different segments of society like mekari Shimagile (elder advisors), the police, school committees and other pertinent groups. Alternative community-based correction system and reunification of children with their families was used as effective strategy towards child protection responses.

Currently, Akaki Kaliti, Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Adama area program offices are actively undertaking this activity. These centers provide indoor and outdoor game services to make the children pass their leisure time in safe places. Side by side, tutorial services, computer, theatre and music trainings, counseling services and child-to-child support systems are introduced in a way of creating child friendly environment. The Akaki Kaliti community-based correction center is furnished with facilities like indoor and outdoor games, child books and computer services. Monthly, on average 34 children benefited from the services of the center, that is it helps children to withdraw from the streets and pass their time in constructive and positive engagement.

The Addis Ababa Program office is working with children in conflict with the law in four sub cities namely Arada, Kolfe, Nifas Silk Lafto and Kirkos. In the biannual period, correction program is taking place and a total of 71 children (11 of them females) were attending regular correction sessions. They are also having their personal treatment plan. All in all in the biannual period a total of 576 children participated in

indoor and outdoor programs thereby safeguarding them from risks. This intervention increased the enrollment, attendance and academic performance of the children as they became motivated and committed. The supports have also helped the children to stay in schools and contributed to the reduction of child labor, sexual abuse, addiction, criminal offences and trafficking. Besides, computer skill trainings provided for 48 children from disadvantaged families coming from three sub cities of Addis Ababa - Kirkos, Arada and Kolfe – in a way of bringing psycho-social integrity for the children both at school and community level.



Similarly, the Adama area program is undertaking recreational and counseling services for 100 children who committed offences and referred to community-based correction and counseling centers. The aim of the correction centers is to protect the children from further damages and traumas by availing community-based and child friendly rehabilitation services. The center provided indoor and outdoor games, reference books and other relevant materials for the children. Besides, the abused, neglected and trafficked children are provided with psycho-social and reunification and reintegration supports.

### Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Since some young women and girls feel they do not have alternative to engage in, they directly go into sex work which negatively affects most of their life. In fact poverty, family breakdown, behavioral problems, etc. are root causes for such problems. In the 2013 biannual period, Akaki Kaliti area program office identified 46 children from the risk areas and 17 of them were withdrawn and admitted to the rehabilitation center.

Addis Ketema area program office rehabilitated and reintegrated 14 sexually abused and exploited children /Of whom eight children were stayed for eight months in the rehabilitation center and reunified to their families

and the remaining six rehabilitated while they are with their families.

Addis Ababa area program office identified 120 young women and children who were on the streets at night, night clubs, “Areke” shops and other places. Among these children, 15 have been withdrawn for rehabilitation while the other 10 participated in income generating activities (IGA).

The program contributed for social, emotional and psychological development of the children. In the meantime, the vocational trainings have benefitted them to be economically viable. While reintegrating children to their families, basic household utilities vital for their day to day life are provided. Such tasks and strategic interventions in varying program areas have contributed a lot to bring some hopeless souls to life once again. These tasks have assured FSCE that building a country begins at protecting children, which finally creates healthy and prosperous generation.

## **Educating Children is Preventing Children from Harm and Building Strong Nation**

The Ethiopian government has planned to address the educational needs of the country and radically increase the quantity and quality of education at the end of the Growth and Transformation Plan /GTP/ period. This is possible not only in the capacity of the government but with concerted efforts of other stakeholders. In realizing this stretched plan, the contribution of organizations like FSCE is highly valid.

In the first six months period of 2013, FSCE Dire Dawa has provided tutorial support for 2,902 poorly performing students of whom 416 are females. Such a support has helped 1,500 students to perform better and to be promoted to the next level of education. The supports, beyond increasing students’ academic performance, contributed to make the school environment welcoming, decreased school dropout, and inspired and attracted out-of-school children to schools. In the meantime, it was possible to promote 165 non-formal students to formal education and 780 students from formal school settings were given tutorial support and were promoted to the next level of education with an average of score 75%. In addition, 549 non-formal students were provided with educational materials support so that they can attend their schooling in good spirit.

FSCE Addis Ketema area program is also working hard in its program interventions to address the educational needs of disadvantaged children. The area program office created access to non-formal basic primary education for 236 children (138 of them girls) in three levels for out-of-school, disadvantaged and vulnerable children. Almost 82.1% of the vulnerable children were promoted to the next level at the end of the academic year. This has contributed to the increased enrollment, attendance and for the improved academic students’ performance in the area program office. In Akaki Kaliti area program office a total of 4568 children were reached through non-formal education and tutorial support and have been able to be protected from different forms of abuses and exploitation.

Similar non-formal and tutorial educational supports have been conducted in Adama area project as well. The schooling program has also helped 1,525 out-of-school children (699 female) in target areas to get access to non-formal education while the remaining 358 were provided with pre-primary education (179 of them were females). This was possible because FSCE worked with partners like CBOs. Besides, tutorial support was provided to improve the academic performance of the children and among the children who got support 82 of them stood 1st-5th rank. it was also possible to build three additional classrooms for non-formal education centers in collaboration with the community. As a result, 419 children are accessing non-formal education in Deka-adi and at kebele 01 ketena 8 of Adama town.





## Creating Working Hands (Case Story)

My parents are one of destitute families living hand-to-mouth life. They are unable to earn their living due to old age and illness. To add fuel to the fire, I got pregnant without realizing the problem I am facing. After the incident, I was ignored and hated by everybody in my family. Later I came to understand what made my family members mad with regards to my situation. The pregnancy messed up my life and I had no option but drop out of school to look after my child.

Later, as my child started growing, there came increase in his needs so that I have to get money to look after him and myself. These factors pushed me to involve in sex work, which drove my elder brother crazy and then after he didn't want to see me at home at all since he is the one who earns a living for our family. There had always been conflict in our home because of me and that caused despair in me, which pushed me to attempt commit suicide.



When I was in miserable situation, I heard that FSCE supported young women to get vocational skill training covering cost for all the training and transportation. Then, I was the first person to arrive at Arada Woreda 8 child protection center. The situation I was in made me eligible to get the training and I was provided the chance to choose the type of training I wanted to join and eventually started training in catering at Escaffere Hotel Training Institute around Uraeal. The training brought drastic change in my life; brought acceptance in my family; and gave me bright future and hope; helped me to meet different people and share ideas. Now I feel human being and have got skill that earns a living for me. Now I am employed and earn monthly salary of birr 800. So long as I support myself, nobody hates me like before. I take this opportunity to thank FSCE for the support they rendered.

## Strengthening Families' Economic Power

With this regard, the Dire Dawa Area Program Office has been accomplishing some notable achievements in improving the livelihood of vulnerable families. One such good practice observed that could be exemplified is the previously established Tokuma Bikiltu Saving & Credit Cooperative/SAC/ by Dire Dawa Area Program office constituting 60 women who head 286 marginalized and vulnerable children. The women have shown higher progress in short possible time and their income increased. Currently, their monthly income has doubled with an average income ranging from 750–1500 birr. Similarly, in the first six months of the 2013 additional women heading 98 marginalized and vulnerable children are selected by the collaborative participation of kebele officials and mekari shimagiles to make them economically strong and become self-reliant. Hence they are given trainings which focus on principles and proclamation of co-operatives and leadership of co-operatives training; saving and credit management and utilization; basic business skills and management; and leadership of cooperatives. Finally, they legally registered fulfilling the necessary requirement. They were also given a total of birr 150,000.00 as a revolving fund. Such a task increases the resilience and income security of the disadvantaged households led particularly by women and prevents children from harm.

In adam area program office a total of 40 target guardians/parents selected through the community based multi-stakeholder child protection structures established in the four target Kebele and acquired knowledge on basic business skill business management and organized themselves into SAC association and got revolving fund. The women started income generating activities (IGAs) like selling Injera, animal fattening and selling local drink and are handling their business very well. Besides, they have started to save their personal saving and are repaying every week.

Some of the targeted poor households managed to increase their monthly income by 100 %. For instance, some interviewed targets also mentioned that their monthly income has increased from 150 to 300 Birr. Moreover,



- ✦ All of them were able to send their children to school and cover their educational materials
- ✦ All in all, because of improvement of economic situation, parents were able to cover some basic needs of 113(51 Female) children under their care and reduce the risk to various abuses of the children

Families' inability to support their children properly exposes them to various abuses and in preventing the problem, the self-help program adopted by FSCE Dire Dawa APO has had greater contribution. Women in the same location and similar life standard come in group forming self-help groups (SHGs) to start small businesses. To make the idea feasible, four newly organized self-help groups that consist of 74 poor mothers were embodied in the groups. The women were made aware of the business idea and this SHG raises the total number of SHGs to 12 where 215 women get service. Trainings are provided to raise their saving, planning and management skills.

To make their work sustainable, the women meet weekly, discuss on their problems and give possible solution. They also show commitment on saving fixed amount of money as result of which each woman can borrow about 10,000 birr. The SHGs also helped the women to participate in community conversation in a way of increasing their views in social issues and good parenting. One of the SHG members, for instance, managed to establish a water point where the community could get water easily. The SHG has also helped them to pass decisions on social issues and their participation increased to higher level. It was learnt that the children of these families are protected from abuse and this ultimately helped vulnerable children to stay in their homes and follow up their education properly.

## Working with Children Without Parental Care

We cannot deny the fact that the future of our country in general and each family's ancestral continuity depends on how effectively our children are brought up. As there are many orphans and vulnerable children /OVC/, especially in Addis Ababa due to many complicated problems, assisting the children becomes central task. In order to tackle such problems, FSCE Akaki Kaliti program is working to help the OVC guardians by

engaging them in different income generation activities. Currently, 38 guardians have taken a startup capital of birr 2,400 and provided the necessary skills and trainings to commence income generation activities / IGA/ and those having no interest to involve in business are given 200 birr monthly support per child. The idea is to empower the guardians economically and enable them to assist the child in a continued manner. The OVC support has helped to withdraw children from streets, labor, abuses and dropout from school.

On the other hand, capacitating Iddirs by sharing their experiences and creating Iddirs coalition was one of the best tasks performed so far. Such a task is supposed to increase insights towards protecting child abusive practices and to equip the Iddirs with basic leadership qualities in discharging their responsibilities. This is one such mechanism that is believed to ensure the sustainability of FSCE child protection intervention.



### አዲስ ሕይወት

ወ/ሮ ጀማነሽ ለሚ የ38 ዓመት ጎልማሳ ሴት ሲሆኑ የአንድ ወንድ እና የአንዲት ሴት ልጆች እናት ናቸው። ነዋሪነታቸውም በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አቋቋሙ ቃሊቲ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ሲሆን የመጀመሪያ ልጃቸውን እንዳረገዙ ነበር ባለቤታቸው ጥለዋቸው የጠፉት። ያገኙትን እየሰሩ ልጃቸውን በማሳደግ ላይ ሳሉ ለሁለተኛ ጊዜ ልጅ ያረገዙለት እና ኑሮዬን ይደጉምልኛል ያሉት ሁለተኛ ባላቸውም ባላሰቡት ሁኔታ ይከፈቸዋል። ኑሯቸውም ከድጡ ወደ ማጡ የሚባለው ሆኖ በጣም ፈተናቸው። ልጆቻቸውን በቤተሰብ ድጎማና የቀን ሥራ በመስራት በማሳደግ ላይ እንዳሉ ፎረም ኦን ስብቴንኤብል ቻይልድ ኢምፓወርመንት አቋቋሙ ቃሊቲ አካባቢ ፕሮግራም ጽ/ቤት ባለድርሻ አካል ከሆነው ከሴ/ህ/ወ/ገ/ጽ/ቤት ጋር በመሆን ችግራቸውን አይቶ የመነሻ ካፒታል የ2,000.00 /የሁለት ሺ/ ብር ድጋፍ አድርጎላቸው ወደ ስራ ገቡ።

ወ/ሮዋም ሰርቶ ለመለወጥ በነበራቸው ትልቅ ፍላጎት በተሰጣቸው ገንዘብ 25 ኪሎ ዱቄት በመግዛት እና ቀሪውን ገንዘብ ለስራቸው አስፈላጊ የሆኑ እቃዎችን በማሟላት አንባሻ ዳቦ ጋግረው በሰፊራቸው ውስጥ በመሸጥ ስራ ላይ ተሰማሩ። ከዚህም ስራቸው ጎን ለጎን ሌሎች ስራዎችንም ይሰሩ ስለነበር የሚሰሩበት ቦታ ድረስም ወስዶ ዳቦውን በመሸጥ የገበያ እድላቸውን አሰፉ። ዛሬ ዛሬ ግን ተረካቢዎች ቤታቸው ድረስ መጥተው ይወስዱላቸዋል። በዚህም ወ/ሮዋ ራሳቸውን ከተረጋጁት ሙሉ ለሙሉ በሚባል ሁኔታ አላቀዋል። በአሁኑ ሰዓትም የቤተሰባቸውን ኑሮ ወደ አንድ ደረጃ ከፍ ማድረግ የቻሉ ሲሆን፣ ወንዱ ልጃቸውን የሚያበሉት በማጣታቸው በሚማርበት ት/ቤት የምግብ ድጋፍ ይደረግለት ነበር። አሁን ግን የቤተሰቦቻቸውን የምግብ ፍላጎት በበቂ ሁኔታ ማሟላት በመቻላቸው ልጃቸው በ2005 የትምህርት ዘመን ከ9ኛ ክፍል የ5ኛ ደረጃን በማግኘት አጠናቋል። ሴቷም በተመሳሳይ ከ2ኛ ክፍል ጥሩ የሚባል ውጤት አስመዝግባለች። ከዚህም ባለፈ አንድ ክፍል የነበረችውን ቤታቸውን ሌላ አንድ ክፍል በመጨመር አስፍተዋል፣ ቴሌቪዥን፣ ሶፋ፣ ዲቪዲ እንዲሁም ለልጃቸውና እና ለራሳቸው ሞባይልም መግዛት ችለዋል።

ከዚህ በተጨማሪም በዳሽን ባንክ ቁጠባ በመክፈት የተወሰነ ገንዘብ መቆጠብ የቻሉ ሲሆን በየሳምንቱ የሚጥሉት እቁብም አላቸው። ወ/ሮዋ በአሁኑ ሰዓት የበሬት ሕይወታቸውን እና የአሁኑን ሲያነፃፅሩት ከፍተኛ ለውጥ እንዳለው በሙሉ ልብ ይናገራሉ። ከሁሉም በላይ ያለምንም ጭንቀት ሁለቱን ልጆቻቸውን ማስተማር መመገብ እና ማልበስ በመቻላቸው እጅግ

ደስተኛ መሆናቸውንና አዲስ ህይወት እየመሩ እንዳሉ ይመስክራሉ ወደፊትም ወደ ተሻለ ደረጃ እንደሚደርሱ ያምናሉ።

### ባለ ራዕይ

ወ/ሮ ሙርጋ አህመድ የ35 ዓመት ሴት ናቸው። ነዋሪነታቸውም በአቋቋሙ ቃሊቲ ክ/ከተማ ወረዳ 07 ሲሆን ከሁለት ልጆቻቸው እና ከሁለት እህቶቻቸው ጋር በጋራ በአንድ ቤት ውስጥ ይኖራሉ። ወ/ሮዋ ፎረም ኦን ስብቴንኤብል ቻይልድ ኢምፓወርመንት አቋቋሙ ቃሊቲ አካባቢ ፕሮግራም ጽ/ቤት እ.ኤ.አ በ2012 ህፃናት ያላቸውን እናቶች በራስ አገዝ ቡድን ሲያደራጅ ከ20 የሰፊራቸው እናቶች ጋር በጋራ መንደር ምስረታ ራስ-አገዝ ቡድን በሚል መጠሪያ ቡድን መስርተው በሳምንት 5.00 /አምስት ብር/ መቆጠብ ጀመሩ።

ወ/ሮ ሙርጋ እየቆጠቡና ስብሰባቸውን እየተካፈሉ የቡድኑን ህግ እና ደንብ ተከትለው ሲንቀሳቀሱ ከቆዩ በኋላ በቡድኑ ህግ እና ደንብ መሠረት ከስድስት ወር በኋላ ብድር ቢጀመርም በመጀመሪያው ዙር ተጠቃሚ ለመሆን ፈቃደኛ አልነበሩም። ነገር ግን ወ/ሮዋ ለምን እኔስ የብድሩ ተጠቃሚ ሆኜ ስራ አልጀምርም የሚል እምነት ስላደረገባቸው ይህንን ጥያቄ ለቡድኑ አቀረቡ። ቡድኑም የወ/ሮዋን ጥያቄ ተቀብሎ የ500.00 /አምስት መቶ/ ብር ብድር ተጠቃሚ አደረጋቸው። ወ/ሮ ሙርጋም በዚህ ብር አነስተኛ ስቅ ቤታቸው በር ላይ በመክፈት የተለያዩ የእለት ፍጆታ ሽቀጦችን ለሰፊራቸው ሰዎች ማቅረብ ጀመሩ። ከዚህም ስራ በሚያገኙት ገቢ በፊት በሁለቱ እህቶቻቸው የሚተዳደረውን ቤተሰብ ለማገዝ እና ለመደገፍ በቁ። ልጃቸውንም በ2006 የትምህርት ዘመን ያለ ማንም እርዳታና ድጋፍ ደብተር፣ የኒፎርም እንዲሁም የተለያዩ የትምህርት ቁሳቁሶችን በማሟላት ወደ ትምህርት ቤት መላክ ቻሉ።

ከዚህም ባሻገር በራስ-አገዝ ቡድኑ ውስጥ ተሳታፊ መሆን በመቻላቸው ዘርፈ ብዙ ጠቀሜታዎች እንዳገኙ ይናገራሉ። ለአብነት ያህል ከዚህ በፊት የተለያዩ ውይይቶች እና ስብሰባዎች ሲካፈሉ ሀሳባቸውን በነጻነት ለመግለጽ እንዲሁም የሚፈልጉትን ጥያቄዎች ለመጠየቅ የሚፈሩ ነበሩ። አሁን ግን ሀሳባቸውን በነጻነት የሚገልጹ ያልገባቸውን የሚጠይቁ በራስ መተማመን ያላቸው ሴት እንዲሆኑ እንደረዳቸው ይገልጻሉ።

በተጨማሪም ከቡድን አባላቶቻቸው ጋር በደስታ በሃዘን እንዲጠያየቁ እንዲደጋገፉ በዚህም ማህበራዊ ግንኙነታቸው እንዲያደግ እንዳገዛቸው ያስረዳሉ። በሳምንታዊ ስብሰባ ጊዜያቸው ህፃናትን በተመለከተ በሚደረጉ ውይይቶች ግንዛቤያቸው ከፍ እንዳለ በዚህም ምክንያት ህፃናትን ከተለያዩ ጥያቄዎች የመጠበቅ ኃላፊነት እንዳለባቸው እና ለአካባቢያቸው ህፃናት ተቆርቋሪ እንዲሆኑ እንዳገኛቸው ይናገራሉ። ወ/ሮ ሙርጋ ወደፊት ከሌሎች የቡድኑ አባላት ጋር በጋራ

ወፍጮ ቤት በመክፈት የአካባቢውን ማህበረሰብ በመጥቀም የራሳቸውን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተጠቃሚነት ከፍ ለማድረግ ራዕይ ሰንቀው በመንቀሳቀስ ላይ እንዳሉ ያስረዳሉ።



## ሲነጋጋ ሲል ይጨልማል

ተወልጄ ያደኩት በቡሬ የገጠር መንደር ውስጥ ሲሆን ከሁለት እህቶችና ከሁለት ወንድሞቼ ጋር የተሟላ ህይወት ነበረን ማለት ባልቻልንም ስናገኝ በልተን ስናጣ ምን ዓይነት ስፍቅርና በመተሳሰብ እንኖር ነበር። ስለ ከተማ ህይወት ሲወራ ሁላችንም የነበረን የከተማ ህይወት ስዕል የተለየ እንደነበር አሁን ድረስ ሳስታውሰው ይገርመኛል። በተለይ እኔም የከተማ ሰዎች እንደ አጥቢያ ኮከብ የደመቁ፣ እንደ እንቁ የሚያበሩ፣ ሁሉ ነገር የተትረፈረፈላቸው፣ ከተማ ውስጥ ስራ እንደልብ የሚገኝ፣ የተመኙትን የማያጡበት ቦታ ይመስለኝም ነበር።

አክስቴ ምንም እንኳን ገና በሊጋ እድሜዬ እኔን ከተማ ወስዳ ለማስተማር ፍላጎት ቢኖራትም እናትና አባቴ ግን በጨቅላነቴ ለመስጠት ፈቃደኛ አልበሩም። በመጨረሻም ወደ አራተኛ ክፍል ሳልፍ ልታስተምረኝ እንደምትችል ቃል ገብተውላት ስለነበረ ይኸው በቀኑ አክስቴ እኔን ለመውሰድ ከከተማ ድረስ መጥታ እኛ ቤት ተገኘች።

አክስቴና እናቴ መደብ ላይ ቁጭ ብለው ማውጋት ይዘዋል። እኔም እዛው አጠገባቸው ቁጭ ብዬ ወደ ከተማ እወስድሻለሁ የሚለውን የአክስቴን ቃል ለመስማት ሁለመናዬን ጆሮ አድርጌ የአክስቴን ዓይን ዓይኗን እመለከት ነበር። ልቤ የነገራት ይመስል ሳስበው የነበረውን ጉዳይ «አንቺንም ከእኔ ጋር እወስድሻለሁ» ስትለኝ ልቤ በደስታ ፈነጠዘች። እስከዛሬ አክስቴ ያበሰረችኝን የምስራች ያህል የተሰማኝ ደስታ ይኖራል ብዬ አላስብም።

## ጉዞና ተስፋዬ

ለሊቱ ከእኔ ጋር እልክ የተጋባ ይመስል አልነጋልሽ አለኝ። በመጨረሻ በበሩ ቀዳዳ የሚገባውን ብርሃን ስመለከት የመረጋጋት ስሜት ተሰማኝ። አይነጋ የለም ለሊቱ ሰዓቱን ቆጥሮ ነጋና አውቶበስ ተሳፍረን ጉዞአችንን ወደ ባህር ዳር ከተማ አደረግን። የተሳፈርኩበት አውቶበስም ከፊት ያለውን ጉም እየሰነጠቀ ወደ ባህር ዳር ከተማ ገሰገሰ። አክስቴ ለአባቴ ቃል በገባችለት መሠረት እኔን ተንከባክባ፣ ልብስ አልብሳና ትምህርት ቤት አስገብታ እያስተማረች እንደምታሳድገኝ እርግጠኛ ነበርኩ። ህይወት በአክስቴ ቤት ግን ምንም ለውጥ ሳይታይበት ለቀናቶች ባለበት ቀጠለ።

ቀኑን ሙሉ በአክስቴ ቤት ውስጥ የቤቱን ስራ በመስራት ጊዜውን ማሳለፍ የዘወትር ተግባራ ሆነ። አንድ ቀን አክስቴን ስለትምህርቴ ጠይቂያት ስለነበር የምማርበትን ትምህርት ቤት ፍለጋ ነው ብላኝ በጠየቁ ከቤት ወጥታ ሄደኝ። ስጠብቃት ብውል አክስቴ ብቅ አልል አለች። በማላውቀው ሃገር ወዴት ሄጄ ልፈልጋት? ላድርገው እንኳ ብል ከምትልከኝ ሱቅ ውጪ ሌላ ቦታ አላውቅ። አንዳንዴ አክስቴ ስታመሽ እያንቀላፋሁም ቢሆን እስክትመጣ እጠብቃት ነበር። የዛን እለትም ምርጫ ስላልነበረኝ እንደተለመደው ከእንቅልፌ ጋር እየታገልኩኝና የሚመጣውን እየተጠባበቅኩኝ እግሮቼን አኮራምቼ አልጋዬ ላይ ጋደም አልኩ።

ድንገት ያለሁበት በር ሲንኳኳ ተነስቼ በሩን ከፈትኩትና አክስቴ እንድትቀመጥ ወንበሩን ጠጋ አደረግኩላት ። በከፍተኛ ጉጉትና ስሜት አክስቴ ትምህርት ቤት አስመዝግባኝ እንደሆነ ጠየቅኳት ውጤቱን ለመስማት ብቸኩልም መልሱ ግን የሚያስደነግጥ ነበር።





Child Protection

## የሰው ቤት

### አማራጭ ፍለጋ

መቼም ቢሆን የሰው ልጅ አንድ መንገድ ሲዘጋበት ሌላ የመውጫ አማራጭ መፈለግ የግድ ነው። እኔም እየቆሁ ሰፈሩን ስለምድ ትምህርቴን በማታ ትምህርት የመከታተል እድል እንዳለኝ ሰዎች ሲያወሩ ሰምቼ አክስቴን እንድታስተምረኝ የልመና ያህል አጥብቄ ጠየቅኳት። እሷ ግን እኔን የምታስተምርበት ገንዘብ እንደሌላት ነገረችኝ። ከዚህ በኋላም ቢሆን ምግባንም እንደማትችልና ስራ በመጀመር ኑሮአችንን መደገም እንዳለብኝ አስረዳችኝ። በእንደዚህ አይነት ትምህርቴን አቋርጫ ከአክስቴ ጋር ከመኖር ይልቅ እዛው ገጠር ወደ ቤተሰቦቼ መልሳ እንድትልክኝ ጠየኳት። እሷ ግን ገንዘብ እንደሌላትና እንደማትልክኝ ነገረችኝ። ወደ ባህርዳር የመጣሁበትን ቀን አምርሬ ረገምኩ።

ቀናት አልፈው ወራቶች መቆጠር ጀመሩ አክስቴ ስራ ውላ እስክትመጣ ምግብ ከማብሰል ቤት ከማፀዳት ውጪ የምሰራው ስራም የለኝም። አክስቴም ቢሆን የቤቷን ስራ ከማሰራት ውጪ ስለእኔ የወደፊት ህይወት የምትጨነቅ አይደለችም። ቤተሰቦቼ ትምህርት አለመማሪን ቢያውቁ ምን ይሉ ይሆን እያልኩ ሁሌም ቢሆን እሳቀቃለሁ። በዚህ ሁኔታ የትም መድረስ እንደማልችል ስላመንኩኝ በሰው ቤት ተቀጥሬ እያገለገልኩ የማታ ለመማር ወሰንኩ ይህንንም ሃሳብ ለአክስቴ በማቅረብ ተያዥ እንድትሆኑኝ ነገርኳት። አክስቴ ግን መቼውንም ቢሆን ተያዥ ልትሆኑኝ እንደማትችል አረጋገጠችልኝ።

ለሊቱን በሙሉ ሳወጣ ሳወርድ አድሬ አንድ እና አንድ አማራጭ ላይ ብቻ ደረስኩ፤ እርሱም ጠፍቶ እግራ ወደመራኝ አቅጣጫ መሄድና የሚፈጠረውን ነገር ማየት። እንደተለመደው ጠዋት አክስቴ ወደ ስራ ስትሄድ ያሉኝን ልብሶች በላስቴክ ጠቅልዬ አቅጣጫዬን ወደ አውቶብስ መነሃሪያ አደረግኩኝ። በመናሃሪያ አካባቢ የነበረው ግርግር እንኳን ለአንደኔ ዓይነቷ ከቤት ወጥታ ለማታውቀዋ ይቅርና ለከተማ ጮሎዎች እንኳ ግርግሩ ከባድ ነበር። ሰው የሚያስቀጥሩ ደላሎች አሉ ወደ ተባብረው አቅጣጫ ቆምኩ። ቀጠን፣ ፊቱ ላይ ማድያት ጣል ጣል ያደረገበትና ፀጉሩ ገባ ያለ ደላላ የስራ ጥያቄ አቀረበልኝ። «እናትዬ ከሰው ቤት ትቀጠሪያለሽ?» ሲለኝ ከገባሁበት ሃሳብና ጭንቀት ባንኔ በመንቃት አካባቢው ካለው ወክባና ጭንቀት ለመገላገል አስቤ አዎ የሚል ምላሽ ሰጠሁት።

የተቀጠርኩበት ቤት የማታ ትምህርት እንደሚያስተምሩኝ በገቡት ስምምነት መሠረት ትምህርት ጀመርኩ። አሰሪዬ ምንም እንኳን በገባችው ቃል መሰረት ብታስተምረኝም የምታደርስብኝን በደልና ስቃይ ግን በፍፁም መቋቋም አልቻልኩም። ከእነሱ የተረፈውን መብላት ይሁን ስል፣ እንዳንዴ የሻገተ እንጀራ ስትሰጠኝ እሱን ከመብላትና ጤና ከማጣት በማለት ለውሻው እየሰጠሁ ጾሜን ድፍት ብዬ አድር ነበር። አሰሪዬ ወደ ስራ ስትሄድ ቤቱን ቆልፋ አኔ ውጪ ግቢ ውስጥ እንድቀመጥ ስለምታደርግ እንድሰራ የምትፈልጋቸው ስራዎች ቶሎ ለመጨረስ ብዬ ከሌሊቱ ፀኝ ሰዓት በመነሳት እሰራ ነበር። ከቀን ወደ ቀን ግን ከምግብ እጥረት፣ ከእንቅልፍ ማጣትና ከስራ ብዛት ጋር በተያያዘ አቅም እያነሰኝና እራሴን እያዘረኝ መጣ።

አንድ ቀን እንደተለመደው ቀኑን ሙሉ ግቢው ውስጥ ቁጭ ብዬ ስለህይወቴ እያንሳሳልኩኝ ሳለ ድንገት የውጪ በር ተንኳኳ ከሄድኩበት ሃሳብ በመባኘን የአጥሩን በር እየሮጥኩ ከፈትኩት። አሰሪዬ በንዴትና እልህ በተቀላቀለበት ስሜት «ቀኑን ሙሉ ተቀምጠሽ እየዋልሽ በሩን እንኳ መክፈት አቃተሽ?» አለችኝ። እኔም ቁጣዋን ለማብረድ ስል «እትዬ ቆይተሻል እንዴ?» ከማለቴ በምላሹ በጥሬ ስትለኝ ሰማይ ይሁን ምድር ያለሁበት ተደባለቀብኝ፤ ባልበላ አንጀቴ ስትመታኝ መራት ዘረብኝ። አሰሪዬ በተለይም ተበሳጭታ ስትመጣ እንኳን እኔ ምንም የማያውቀው የቤት ውሻ እንኳን የተለመደ ዱላዋን እንደቀመስ ነበር። አንድ ዓመት ሙሉ የደረሰበኝን መከራና ስቃይ ተቀብዬ በእንግልት ተምሬ ጨረስኩ።

የአሰሪዬን ዱላና የቀን ተቀን ጭቅጭቅ ስለመረረኝ የሰራሁበትን ሰጥታ እንድታሰናብተኝ ጠየኳት እሷ ግን የሰራሁበትን ቆራርጣ 50 ብር ብቻ ሰጥታ ከቤቷ አባረረችኝ። የሰጠችኝን ገንዘብ ይገዢ እግራ ወደ መራኝ አቅጣጫ የቤት ኪራይ ፍለጋ ሄድኩ። ምን እንደማደርግ ግራ ቢገባኝም እድል ካቀመስኝኝ ፅዋ ውስጥ መራራ ከነበረው የሰው ቤት ሰራተኝነት ግን ድጋሚ እንደማልገባ ቃል እየገባሁ እንገዛ ጀመር። ቀኑን ሙሉ እንደ እሳት የሚወርደውን የፀሐይ ሃሩር ተቋቋሜ የቤት ኪራይ ፍለጋ ስዞር ዋልኩ ያገኛኋቸውን ቤቶች የክራይ ዋጋ ግን ለመክፈል የሚያስችል አቅም አልነበረኝም። በመጨረሻም ተስፋ ቆርጬ ሳለሁ ድንገት የሚከራይ ቤት አለ የሚል አንድ የፈራረስ



ግቢ አየሁና ወደ ውስጥ ዘው ብዬ ገባሁ። ጣሪያው ከመሬት ጋር ሊገናኝ ምንም ያልቀረው፣ ሰው ይኖርበታል ተብሎ የማይታሰብ ቤት በሃምሳ ብር አግኝቼ ተከራየሁ። ብቸኝነት ከምግብምም በበለጠ ተሰማኝ፣ ቤተሰቦቼን ሳስብ ይበልጥ ሆድ ባሰኝ፣ ጨላታ ብረሪ አሰኝኝ፣ የረዳት ያለህ አስባለኝ ሌሊቱን ሙሉ እንቅልፍ ሳልተኛ ስላደርኩ ራሴን በጣም አመመኝ።

በጠዋት አዳዲስ ህንፃዎች ከሚገነቡበት ቦታ እየዘርኩ መጀመሪያ እግራ ወደመራኝ አቅጣጫ ሄጄ ወደ እንዱ ህንጻ ገባሁ። በር ላይ ያገኘኋቸውን በእድሜያቸው ገፋ ያሉ አባት የሃላፊው ቢሮ የት እንደሆነ እንዲያሳዩኝ ጠይቅኳቸው። ወዝ የጠገብ ዱላቸውን ወደ ላይ ከፍ አድርገው በመጠቀም ቢሮውን አሳዩኝ።

ቢሮው በር ላይ ሁኔታ በሩን ሳንኳኳ ይግቡ አለ ቀና እንኳን ብሎ ሳይይኝ ገብቼ ባገኘሁት ወንበር ላይ ተቀመጥኩ። ሃላፊው ጠረጴዛው ላይ የተደረደሩ ወረቀቶችን እያገለበጠ ያነባል ሌላውን ደግሞ ይጥላል። ቀና ብሎ ሳይያኝ በድጋሚ «ምን ነበር?» አለኝ። ገና ሳልናገር እምባዬ ያለማቋረጥ መፍሰስ ጀመረ ምን እና እንዴት እንደምናገር ጨነቀኝ። ሃላፊው ደንግጦ «አይዘኝ ተረጋጊና የሆንሽውንና የምትፈልገውን ንገሪኝ» አለኝ። እኔ ግን መረጋጋት አቅቶኝ እንባዬን እያዘራሁ ችግራን በሙሉ ነገርኩት እንዲረዳኝም ለመንኩት። አሰሪው ችግራን ችግሩ አድርጎ በማሰብ ወደፊት ከማገኘው ገንዘብ ላይ የሚቆረጥ መቶ ብር ሰጥቶኝ ስራውን ጀመርኩ። በሰጠኝ መቶ ብር ለጊዜው የሚያስፈልጉኝን ነገሮች ገዝቼ የብቸኝነት ኑሮዬን ጀመርኩ።

### የቀን ሥራ

በእነዛ ትላልቅ ህንፃዎች ውስጥ እላይና እታች እያሉና እየተሸከሙ መስራት እንኳን እንደ እኔ ላለቸው በቀን አንዴ ለምትበላ፣ እንቅልፍ ለማትተኛ፣ ሀሳብ ለሚያንገላታት ቀርቶ ኑሮው ለተሟላለት እንኳ ቢሆን ስራው አድካሚና አስቸጋሪ ነበር። የጠዋት ውርጭ፣ የክሰዓት ፀሐይ፣ የማታ ዝናብና ብርድ ጭራሽ ከሰውነት ተራ አወጡኝ። ህይወት ፊቷን ያዘረችብኝ መሰለኝ፣ ስቃይና ችግር ከምችለው በላይ አንገላቱኝ እምባዬን ማፍሰስ የዘውትር ስራዬ ሆነ አንዳንዴ ደግሞ የማብድ ሁሉ ይመስለኝ ጀመርኩ።

አንድ ቀን ቤቱን ያከራዩኝ ሴትዮ ጉዳቱ አሳስቦአቸው ኖሮ ከቀን ስራ ይልቅ ወንደላጤዎችን መቀለብ ለእኔ ጥሩ እንደሚሆን በማስረዳት የሚያሰራኝ ሰውም ሊያገናኙኝ እንደሚችሉ ነገሩኝ። እውነትም ግን ለወንደላጤ ምግብ ማዘጋጀት እንደነበርኩበት ስራ በጣም ብዙም ፈታኝና ከባድ አልነበረም። አከራዬን እያመሰገንኩ ወንደላጤዎች ቤት በመሄድ ምግብ በማብሰል ስራዬን ጀመርኩ። የምሰራበት ቤት ግቢ ውስጥ የነበረች አንዲት ሴት ችግራን ታውቅ ስለነበር አንዳንድ ነገሮችን ልትረዳኝ እንደምትችል ነገረችኝ። አንድ ቀን ጠዋት ቀበሌ ውስጥ ወላጅ የሌላቸውና እንደ እኔ አይነቶች ረዳት የሌላቸውን ልጆች ለእርዳታ እየተመዘገቡ መሆኑንና ሄጄ እንደመዘገብም ነገረችኝ።

### ጎህ ሲቀድ

የስብሰባ አዳራሹ በሚመዘገቡ ልጆች ተሞልቷል። ሁሉም ሰው የመግቢያ ንግግር እስኪደረግ የሆድ የሆዱን ከጎኑ ለተቀመጠው ያወጋል። ከደቂቃዎች በኋላ የተጀመረውን ንግግር ስለማ እውነት ሁሉ ማታ ከምድቅበት መኝታዬ ላይ አሸልቤ የምቃኝ እንጂ እውነት አልመስልሽ አለኝ። ተስፋዬ ከውስጤ ተሟጦ ያለቀ ስለነበር እንዲህ ያለ ደስ የሚያሰኝ ነገርን ስለማ ቀርቶ ሞቅ ያለ ሰላምታ ሲሰጠኝ እንኳ ሰላም፣ ደስታና ተስፋን ይሰጠኝ ነበር።

ከቀናት በኋላ በመረጥኩት የሴቶች የውበት ሳሎን መስክ በመግባት ስልጠናዬን በሚገባ ተከታትዬ አጠናቀቅኩ። በስልጠና ወቅትም ድርጅቱ በየእለቱ በቦታው በመገኘት የተለያዩ ድጋፎችንና እገዛዎችን እያደረገልኝ አይዘኝ ባይነታቸውም ሳይለየኝ በፍጹም ደስታ ነበር ስልጠናዬን እከታተል የነበረው። እንደ እኔ ላለው የሰው ፍቅር ለናፈቀው አይዘኝ በርቺ መባል ትልቅ ተስፋን ይፈጥር ነበር።

ከወራቶች ስልጠና በኋላ በድርጅቱ በተደረገልኝ የእቃና የገንዘብ ድጋፍ በመጠቀም ከቀሪ ሶስት ጓደኞቼ ጋር በመሆን በጋራ መኖርና መስራት ጀመርን። ምንም እንኳን ቀን ከሌሊት ብንሰራም ከፀጉር ቤት የምናገኘውን ገንዘብ ብቻ እየጠበቅን ላለመቀመጥ በማሰብ ሁለታችን ጠዋት ጸጉር ቤት ስንሰራ ሁለቱ ሌላ ስራ ይሰራሉ እነሱ ደግሞ ከሰዓት ጸጉር ቤት ሲሰሩ ነፃ ደግሞ ሌላ ስራ እንሰራለን።

የድርጅቱን እገዛ ካገኘሁኝ በኋላ በኑሮዬ ላይ ያየሁትን ለውጥ ስመለከት በቃላት ልገልፀው የማልችለው ስሜት ይሰማኛል። ያለፍኩበትን መከራና ችግር ወደ ኋላ መለስ ብዬ ሳስብ ሊነጋጋ ሲል እንደሚጨልም እረዳለሁ። አይዘኝ ባይ በሌለኝ ሰዓት ከጎኔ የቆመልኝና ለችግራ የደረሰልኝ ብቸኛ ድርጅት FSCE ነበር።



በስራችንና በመለወጣችን የተደሰተውም ድርጅት የአንድ ቴሌቪዥንና የሌሎች ቁሳቁሶች ሽልማት የሰጠን ሲሆን፤ በአሁን ወቅትም የምንሰራበት ቦታ ድረስ በመምጣት የተለያዩ ድጋፎችን እያደረገልን ይገኛል፡ ፡ ቢዘህ አጋጣሚም ለድርጅቱ ያለኝን ክፍተኛ ልባዊ ምስጋና ለማቅረብ እወዳለሁ፡፡

## የህፃናት ስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ

ህፃናት የሥነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ሊደረግላቸው እንደሚገባ እና አካላዊ ቅጣት አግባብነት የሌለው፣ ህጋዊና ውጤታማ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ዘዴ እንዳልሆነ ብዙዎች ይስማማሉ፡፡ ታዲያ “ለህፃናት የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ትክክለኛውና ውጤታማው መንገድ የትኛው ነው?” የሚል ጥያቄ ማንሳት ተገቢ ነው፡፡ የተለያዩ አለም አቀፍ የህፃናት መብት ጠባቂ ድርጅቶች፣ መንግስታት፣ ወላጆች፣ መምህራን ወዘተ አካላዊ ቅጣት አሉታዊ ውጤት እንዳለውና የህፃናት ደህንነትና እድገት ላይ ክፍተኛ ጫና እንደሚሰጥ ይገለጻሉ፡፡ ለዚህም ችግሩን ለማስወገድ ህግጋትን ማውጣትን ጨምሮ ልዩ ልዩ እርምጃዎች በተለያዩ አካላት ተወስደዋል፡፡ ከእነዚህ እርምጃዎች ጎን ለጎን አማራጭ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ዘዴዎችን ለማዳበርና ለማስረጽ ክፍተኛ ጥረቶች ተደርገዋል፡፡ ከነዚህ አማራጮች መካከልም ዋነኛው “አዎንታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ” ተብሎ ይጠራል፡፡

### ወላጆች፣ መምህራንና የህፃናት ተንከባካቢዎች እንዴት “አዎንታዊ የህፃናት ስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ” ባህሪያትን ይለያሉ ከዚያም ይተገብራሉ?

አዎንታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ማለት፡- ኃይልን የማይጠቀሙ፣ ገንቢ ዘዴዎችን በመጠቀም ህፃናት አዎንታዊና መልካም ስነ-ምግባርን እንዲያዳብሩ የሚደረግበት የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ዘዴ ነው፡፡ በሌላ አገላለፅ ህፃናት ራሳቸውን የመቆጣጠር፣ ሌሎችን የማክበርና ለድርጊቶቻቸው ኃላፊነትን የመውሰድ ባህሪያትን እንዲያዳብሩ የሚማሩበት መንገድ ነው፡፡

በኢ.ፌ.ዲ.ሪ ሕገ መንግስት የህፃናትን መብቶች በሚደነግገው አንቀፅ ላይ የሚከተለው ተዘርዘሯል፡፡ አንቀፅ 36 ንዑስ አንቀጽ 1.ሀ. በትምህርት ቤቶች ወይም በህፃናት ማሳደጊያ ተቋማት ውስጥ ህፃናት በአካል ላይ ከሚፈፀም ቅጣት ወይም ከጭካኔና ኢሰብአዊ ከሆነ ቅጣት ነፃ መሆን፤ አንቀፅ 36 ንዑስ አንቀጽ 2. ህፃናትን የሚመለከቱ እርምጃዎች በሚወስድበት ጊዜ በመንግስትና መንግስታዊ ባልሆኑ ተቋማት ወይም በግል በጎ አድራጎት ተቋማት፣ በፍርድ ቤቶች፣ በአስተዳደር ባለስልጣናት ወይም በህግ አውጪ አካላት የህፃናት ደህንነት በቀደምትነት መታሰብ አለበት ይላል፡፡

እንግዲህ ከላይ የተጠቀሱትን አንቀጾች ስንመለከት ህጉ እነዚህን ተከትለው የሚመጡትን በህፃናት ላይ ሊደርሱ የሚችሉትን የስነ-ምግባር ቀውሶች በጥልቀት ያሳያል፡፡

ስለሆነም የአዎንታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅን ምንነት ለመረዳት ያስችል ዘንድ መሠረታዊ መገለጫዎቹ ከቅጣት ወይም ከአሉታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ ጋር እንደሚከተለው በተነጻጻሪነት ቀርበዋል፡፡





አዎንታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ	አሉታዊ የስነ-ምግባር አጠባበቅ
በመከባበር ላይ የተመሰረተ፣ ሰብዓዊ ክብርን የሚጠብቅና አካላዊም ሆነ በንግግር ከሚፈጸም ጥቃት የፀዳ ነው።	በመቆጣጠር ላይ የተመሰረተ፣ አሉታዊና፣ ክብርን የማይሰጥ፣ በምፀትና በመምታት እንዲሁም በማዋረድ ኃይልን ወይም የበላይነትን ማሳየትን ያካትታል።
ህፃናት ተፈጥሯዊ የሆነ ራስን የመግዛት ባህሪና ራሳቸውን የመምራት አቅም እንዳላቸው አውቅና ይሰጣል።	ህፃናትን የሌሎች ቁጥጥር የሚያስፈልጋቸው አድርጎ ይወስዳል።
በመልካም አስተሳሰብና የህፃናትን ፍላጎቶችን ችሎታዎችን፣ ሁኔታዎችንና የእድገት ደረጃዎችን በመረዳት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው።	የህፃናት ፍላጎቶችና ሁኔታዎች ከግምት ውስጥ አያስገባም፣ የሚሰጣቸው ምላሽ ብዙውን ጊዜ አግባብነት የሌለውና ስለህፃናቱ መልካም አስተሳሰብ የጎደለው ነው።
ለህፃናት የተለያዩ አማራጮች ያቀርባል፤ በአዎንታዊ አማራጭ ላይ ያተኮራል።	ህፃናት ማድረግ የሌለባቸውን ይነግራል፤ በአመላካች ክሉታዊ ገፅታዎች ይነሳል።
መልካም ባህሪያትን በማበረታታት የህፃናትን ባህሪ በመምራት ላይ ያተኮራል።	ያልተፈለገ መጥፎ ባህሪያትን በመቆጣጠር ህፃናትን ለመቆጣጠር ይሞክራል።
ስህተቶችን የመማሪያ አጋጣሚ አድርጎ ይወስዳል፤ ህፃናትን በመልካም አመለካከት ይይዛል፤ ጤናማ በሆነ ፀፀት ከስህተታቸው እንዲማሩ ጥረት ያደርጋል።	ሰጥቃቅን ስህተቶችም ጭምር ተደጋጋሚ ተግላፅና ቅጣት ያስከትላል።

ስሆነም ከላይ የተዘረዘሩትን ባህሪያት የህፃናቱ አሳዳጊዎች፣ ወላጆች፣ መምህራን ወዘተ ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት የህፃናቱን ስነ-ምግባር አዎንታዊ በሆነ መንገድ ማነፅና ዩኒቬርናል ጨምሮ አለም አቀፍ የህፃናት መብት ተንከባካቢ ድርጅቶች የተስማሙበትን መሰረታዊውን መርህ “በህፃናት ላይ የሚደርሱ አእምሮአዊና አካላዊ ጥቃቶች” እንዲቆሙና ለህፃናቱ ደህንነትና መልካም ስነ-ምግባርን ማስተማር ይገባል።

## የሕፃናት ግጥም

የዛሬ አበቦች የነገ ፍሬዎች  
 ህፃናት እኮነን አገር ተረካቢዎች  
 የህፃናት ተስፋ በአጭሩ አንዳይቆም  
 ተስፋ እንስጣቸው ከፊታቸው በመቆም  
 ነገ አድገው ለሀገር ለወገን ገንቢ  
 ህፃናት ናቸው የሀገር ተረካቢ  
 በሰላም በፍቅር ነገን እንዲያዩት  
 ይቁም በህፃናት ላይ ያለ እድሜ ጋብቻ፣  
 ግርዛት ስደት  
 አንገልባህ ባህሎች እንድናይ አንፈልግም እኛ  
 ባገራችን  
 በአግባቡ አስተምሩን እኛ ህፃናትን  
 እንድንጠቅም ለኢትዮጵያ ሀገራችን

ገጣሚ፡- ዳግም ተሾመ  
 ፎረም ኦንሰስቴኔይብል ቻይልድ ኢምፓወርመንት አዲስ አበባ አካባቢ  
 ፕሮግራም ዕ/ቤት

አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ ማህበረሰብ አቀፍ ሁለ ገብ የህፃናት ማዕከል ተጠቃሚ



# +73 Tegen Newsletter



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## ለጠቅላላ ግንዛቤ

### የህጻናት ጥበቃና ደህንነት ችግር አመልካቾች

የኢሴፍ የሚሊኒየሙን የልማት ግብ አስመልክቶ በ2009 በተወሰኑ ሀገራት ላይ ባደረገው የናሙና ዳሰሳ ጥናት ሪፖርት ካርድ ውጤት መሰረት 13 የህጻናት ጥበቃና ደህንነት ችግር አመልካቾችን ለይቶ አውጥቷል። እነዚህም የሚከተሉት ናቸው፡-

1. የልደት ምዝገባ
2. ጥቃት የሚፈጸምባቸው ህጻናት
3. ያለ ዕድሜ ጋብቻ
4. የሴት ልጅ ግርዛት
5. የህጻናት ጉልበት ብዝበዛ
6. የህጻናት ወሲባዊ ጥቃትና ብዝበዛ
7. የህጻናት ህገ ወጥ ዝውውር
8. የህጻናት ፍልሰት
9. አካል ጉዳተኛ ህጻናት
10. የወላጅ ጥበቃና እንክብካቤ የተነፈጉ ህጻናት
11. በፍትህ ስርዓት ውስጥ ያሉ ህጻናት
12. ድንገተኛ አደጋ በተከሰተበት አካባቢ የሚኖሩ ህጻናት
13. በፈንጂ ቀጠና ወይም በአደገኛ ሁኔታ ውስጥ የሚገኙ ህጻናት

By-Planing, Monitoring, Evaluation and Child Resource Development Unit