OPEN ACCESS

Child Migration and Communication for the Prevention of Risk Factors

Kahou Albert Djebi[1*], Yao Kouakou Daniel[2], Soro Fona[3]

[1]PhD Student University of Alassane Ouattara _ Bouaké / UFR Communication, Milieu et Société
[2]PhD Student University of Jean L. Guédé _ Daloa / UFR Sciences Sociales et Humaines
[3]PhD Student Study and Research Group on Social Representations (GERS-ENS- Abidjan)
[4]PhD Student Laboratory of Studies and Prevention in Psychoeducation (LEPPE-ENS- Abidjan)

Abstract	**Original Research Article**

The issue of migration and child labor has been focusing attention both in public debates and media processing in the recent years, owing to its multiple deleterious effects. Côte d'Ivoire, a country of western Africa, like Western countries, face internal migration of children from the hinterland countries. The objective of our study is to provide an alternative approach to the phenomenon in terms of communication strategy to improve the condition of migrant children, after carrying out a critical analysis of their current condition and the struggle initiatives by the various actors. The qualitative study takes place in the cities of Bouaké and Ouangolo. The methodological protocol includes an interview guide and life story accounts. The thematic content analysis allows for an exploitation all these discourse materials. The main results arrived at indicate that the lack of information on the rights of children, the weight of culture, the impact of parental illiteracy and the drop-out of children perpetuate the phenomenon of migrant children. Therefore, strong social actions backed by communication campaigns (IEC / CCC / CCC)[ ] that integrate these contextualized elements can help to solve this problem.
Keywords: Child migration, Communication, Prevention, Risk factors.

Résumé

La thématique de la migration et du travail des enfants focalise aussi bien les débats publics que le traitement journalistique ces dernières années, en raison des multiples effets délétères qui lui sont associés. La Côte d'Ivoire en Afrique de l'ouest, connaît à l'instar de l'Occident, les migrations internes des enfants venant des pays de l'hinterland. L'objectif de notre étude est de proposer une approche alternative en termes de stratégie de communication pour améliorer la situation des enfants migrants, après une analyse critique de leur conjoncture actuelle et des actions de lutte initiées par les divers acteurs. L'étude est de type qualitatif et se déroule dans les villes de Bouaké et de Ouangolo. Le protocole méthodologique comprend entre autres UN guide d'entretien et des récits de vie. L'analyse de contenu de type thématique nous permet d'exploiter tous ces matériaux discursifs.

Les principaux résultats indiquent que le déficit d'informations sur les droits des enfants, le poids de la culture ou encore l'impact de l'analphabétisme des parents et la déscolarisation des enfants pérennisent le phénomène des enfants migrants. Aussi, les actions sociales fortes adossées à des campagnes de communication (IEC/CCC/CCSC), intégrant ces

éléments contextualisés peuvent aider à résoudre ce problème.

Mots clés: Migration des enfants, Communication, Prévention, Facteurs à risques

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide phenomenon of migration has got a high media profile because of the vast exodus movement of young people from the Southern bravely endangering their lifes to reach the Western [1, 2]. Beside this form of migration is the weaker but not the least one which involves exodus toward Côte d'Ivoire of populations from hinterland countries, since colonial era [3]. Côte d'Ivoire has been viewed for a long time as the main reception pool of migrants because of its economic dynamism, in west african context, and the exodus movement in the country displays no decrease despite several sociopolitical and military crises [4, 5,[1], 6].

In fact, in 1950, its population already consisted of 5% of foreigners. Nearly a decade later [39], about a quater of its total population came from

---

[1] INS stands for National Institute of Statistics

migration. This increased to 22% in 1975, 28% in 1988, 26% in 1998 and 24,2% in 2014 [2,3].

While the presence of migrants contribute to revitalize ivorian economy, there still is a need to highlight the fact that an important share of migrant populations remains psychologically socially and economically vulnerable. This conjectural situation deemed degrading gets worsened when it comes to child and youth immigration. These children referred to under the generic term *'children in mobility'*, are vulnerable actors, unexperienced or left without any means that could, as it is for adults, help protect themselves against multiple harms due to immigration such as inhuman treatment, worst forms of child abuses, child prostitution networks, drug consomption, lack of legal, financial security, within unemployement or even psychological fragility [17]. We will finally mention that child migration almost always occurs in precarious conditions, putting them at numerous risks [7, 8, 4].

Despite statistical impreciseness related to the scope of the phenomenon, we still agree with several studies that the number of children of either sex who migrate toward Côte d'Ivoire, accompanied by an adult or not, remains alarming [10, 6]. They are smuggled into the country, at borders, through circuitous routes or bush trails where they are put at risk of accidents and snakes bites. This illegal situation leads to that where these now vulnerable children are employed as work force in various economic activities more profitable to mafia networks. They are therefore enrolled for domestic chores, they *work* in quarries, mines (illegal panning for gold), on farms, they do various small jobs in urban areas as shoe polishers, pedlars, shoe makers, security guards, porters, recruiting members or being recruted for equivalent groups of delinquents, *et al*. [11, 12].

This major blight on society triggered a number of studies which emphasize the necessity of an inclusive approach involving all the actors in the fight against illegal child migration [13, 14]. Others provide an analysis of the impact of migration on the development of the country [15, 16]. Others still address in addition the question of the different profiles of migrants and how they affect the informal activities in Côte d'Ivoire [6, 17]. There are finally studies which examine the conflictual interactions between migrant and native populations regarding the stance of political actors, land conflicts, the consequence on natural demographic balance and political life, and the problems of peaceful coexistence between natives and non-natives [18, 19]. These contributive works are an important source of comprehensive knowlegde related to the sociodemographic and economic characteristics, the sex and age-based suddivision, the educational

level, marital status, living area or else the economic activities of migrants in the development process of the country. However, very few of them have really addressed the specific background of migrants children, a category of children whose psychosocial and legal vulnerability appears very worrying.

In this regard, ivorian authorities have initiated communication compaigns in other to sensitize population both on the dangers illegal child migration and the violation of their basic rights when they are employed for economic activities profitable to mafia networks [7, 20, 12]. Communication actually appears to be an effective tool used by the state agencies to modify poeples' perception on a phenomenon namely how to enhance the protection of the migrant children's rights [21]. Communication, from this perspective, is a dynamic relation coming into action as messages are passed through between the speaker and the addressee, using signs or signals [22]. So, the form of communication referred to in the present study is the one formalized by Le Net [23]. According to him, communication is social by nature when it occurs in a social area and aims at social welfare. Communication is then not a matter of information circulation. It is in the sense of Le Net *'la communication dite sociale qui vise à modifier les connaissances, les opinions et les comportements d'autrui'* [5, 23]. But this sought change for full social welfare still remains a mere project, regarding the precarious situation of migrant children in Côte d'Ivoire in spite of the communication campaign implemented by the government. It appears then that the persuasion technique about behaviours deemed harmful and quite generialized, for the government to implement a collective action through the communication media, still fails to reach the expected results while the urgent situation of migrant children remains pending.

From there, comes the need to question the relevance of the communication strategy implemented to put an end to the abuses on unceasing waves of migrant children smuggling in Côte d'Ivoire.

The goal of the study is to provide an alternative approach in terms of communication strategy seeking to improve the condition of migrant children, after carrying out the critical analysis of their current conjectural situation and the struggle actions initiated by various actors.

The hypothesis underlyng the study is that as long as the approach in the communication strategy does not properly pick on them, migrant children exploited for their vulnerability, will undergo various abuses.

METHOD

Fields of Study

The study was conducted in two cities of Bouake (Gbeke Region) et Ouangolo (Tchologo Region) (see figure 1).
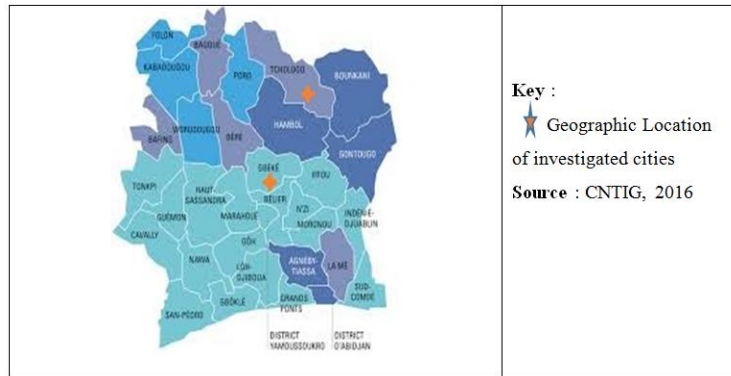

Fig-1: Locating the Study Fields on Ivorian Territory

Ouangolo is the first bordering city and meeting point between Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Burkina Faso whereas Bouake is the main destination of children migrating toward high production areas, when one come from the first [24].

Bouake is chosen regarding its status as the second bigger city of Côte d'Ivoire, with roadway transport stations that belong to big international transport companies. It's moreover an economic centre of attraction, offering job opportunities and informal resourcefulness activities. Besides this, its population is composed of a big number of migrant peoples from bordering countries, Mali, Burkina Faso or else Conakry- Guinea [25, 6]. Finally, leaders of ethnic communities have set up a communication system which help them collect information and follow up on the migrant children [6, 24].

Population and Study Sampling

The issue of migrant children is a cross-occupational concern which involves different socio-professional categories in Côte d'Ivoire. These children being very often victims of the worst forms of child abuse, the commitment of actors in the law system is therefore expected (children enrolled in beggers networks), as it is for the Ministry of the Family,

Female and Child, the Ministry of Health or else the Ministry of Education. Besides these institutional workers, are also committed society organizations such as Save The Children, businessmen (bars, restaurants, market traders, (common) transport drivers, populations (housholds), United Nation Organizations or else different leaders (religious, community, etc.). This set of actors form the population under study in Ouangolo as well as in Bouake.

Sampling Technique and Size

On the basis of the actors formerly identified in the population under study, we carried out the sampling selection using the purposive sampling technique. This technique consits in a combination of parameters namely the lack of database on respndents, their availabiliy, their knowledge of the topic under discussion, regarding their occupation, and the years of experience to be shared in relation to it [26]. We then conducted interviews with ethnic communities leaders, employers of migrant children, social and administrative organizations in charge of migrant children and finally the migrant children properly.

For the study, a total sampling of 150 respondents was collected whose distribution appears as follows in the following table:

Table-1: Summery of Sampling

Sampling	Size of Sub-groups	Number of Organizations	Total
Migrant Children's Relatives	15	03	45
Employers Of Migrant Children	10	03	30
Leaders of Ethnic and Religious Communities	03	06	18
Drivers of International Transport Companies	02	03	06
Migrant, Chidren	15	03	45
NGO and Social Services	01	03	03
Seciruty Forces	01	03	03
Total			**150**

The study about the communication for the prevention the risk factors in child migration. We focused on a large section of the population, that is the group of informants likely to provide a better level of understanding of the topic from a qualitative approach both in Bouake and Ouangolo.

Research Methods and Data Collection Tools
The phenomenology that we resorted to as research method helped identfy and work out a meaning for the various field expreiences of actors whatever their status relatively to the phenomenon of migrant children [26].

We turned to three parallel theories. First, the theory of social knowledge which sets forth two sound factors that favours the acquisition of a new behaviour : i) the individual believes that profits will prevail over constraints, and ii) the individual is confident in his capabilities, competences and means to afford another behaviour. This theory provides a meaning for the profits expected by the relatives who agree to to let their offspring go for this dangerous journey, regarding the age of the latter and despite the threats of migration. The theory actually emphasizes the capability and means of the relatives to change the condition of migrant children [27].

Second, the theory of commitment or commitment communication is according to Kiesler the link that binds the individual to his behavioural acts. So, the behaviour or determination of an individual vis-à-vis a fact is subject to the contract that binds him to the fact [28]. Implementing this theory in the communication strategies might strongly entice parents to come more to terms with their first role in the success or failure of their children. The surety of success of the children depends then on the strict respect of their rights while striving to get them out of the situation.

We finally appealed to the theory of Communication for Social and Behavioural Change (CCSC) for it includes a strategy more appropriate to fight efficiently against the phenomenon of migrant children, in five steps:
- Reaching a better understanding of the problem, making the concept of child migration and its multiple consequences clear to actors' minds ;
- Targeting and elaborating the communication strategy, identifying the targets who are migrant children, their employers, the original relatives and familly, releasing the message taking in account sociocultural, political and economic contexts;
- Creating conditions of intervention and equipment, providing a description of the necessary equipment to carry out the strategy (human and material resources);
- Implementation and follow-up of the strategy on a regular basis;
- Assessment and new planning to redirect the conduct of the project of struggle against the risk factors in child migration.

All things considered, using the three key strategies which are plea, social mobilization and communication for behavioural change (CCC), allows for a better understanding of the grounds for migration, the way it operates and for submission of an efficient communication strategy to fight against this social issue [28].

Data Collection Tools
Being conducted in à qualitative approach, the study includes the following data collection techniques and tools: observation, interview, life story account and documentary investaigation.

The documentary inverstigation was carried out through the reading grid in order to provide the synthesis of the scientific knowledge about the issue of migrant children. It made it possible to spot within ivorian context NGOs KPEMIN, YOWA, Save The Children and the Catholic church of Ouangolo as focal points of the assistance to the children in mobility. Through the observation grid, we could observe migrant children at work and the way their employers were behaving toward them. Taking advantage of focal points and communities leaders, we have visited dormitories where children were hosted in order to inquire about their living conditions and how they could be reintegrated in host families.

The interview guide helped collect information related to the grounds for migration, the means at the disposal of the children as well as the means of transprt that they used. The interviews also concerned the living standard of employers, the living conditions of migrant children and their hopes. In the same vein, life story accounts of certain actors were recorded. The latter ones now adults had been migrant children so the account of their experience was relevant for a mastery of the topic.

Methods of Data Analysis
The textual thematic content analysis made it possible to access the thematic relationships in order to understand the grounds for migration, drawing on the interviewees' speeches. With the analysis, we could grasp at how the children entered into labour contract with their employers and work out their reintegration perspectives.

RESULTS

Results Analysis and Interpretation
The task here is to analyze and interpret the data collected through the different tools mainly the interview guide. The first main line concerns the parameters that contribute to the violation of the child's

rights all along the migration process. These are, among others, internal and external migration, the unsuitability between children and their parents' beliefs, the living conditions in Côte d'Ivoire or else the unsuitability between the parents' expectations and the children's dream.

Internal Migration

This form of migration, according to the informants' speech, takes place in the countryside, from one production area to another. It seeks improves well-being. This explains why some children move toward the big cities like Korhogo, Bouake and Abidjan.

We very often noticed that a great number of ladies were working as waitress / housemaids in Bouake. They are more commonly referred to under the name « housemaids or babysitters ».

The excerpt of the interview with O. Z., 16 years, Ivorian_ Senufo, waitress in a restaurant at the big bus station of Bouake, is more revealing :
I left my native region for Bouaké because I wanted to be financially independent. This internal migration is intended for the search for a better life. Here I work and I can save money to take care of myself and help my parents too.

External Migration

External migration takes place at two levels, term migration and ordinary migration.

- *'Term' Migration*

It is practised by students or poeple who already have a job in the country they are from and choose to find a job in Côte d'Ivoire. Vacation and holidays are the favourite times for these students to come to Côte d'Ivoire and find small jobs to do. Such is the case of several respondents in Ouangolo who take advantage to save money before going back when classes resume and help their relatives who have to face school fees and stationary.

The excerpt of the interview with O. K. 15 years, Mossi_ from Burkina Faso, water pedlar at the bus station of Ouangolo is illustration of the case of term migration :
I came to Côte d'Ivoire because it was a child's dream. All want to come to Ivory Coast. This job that I perform brings m'a lot of money and from here I help my parents. My savings allow me to do my classes because I go to school. It's a job for me. We are often faced with problems of insecurity.

Besides the category of students, there is a category of children who already have a job. They come to Côte d'Ivoire to work on farms or help with cattle breeders (shepherds or cowherds), or else work in mines. They seek to save money in order to buy their own materials to be used in their own workshop, once they are back in their country.

The excerpt of the interview with B. C. 17 years, Malinke_ from Mali, cowherd at Ouangolo, is an evidence of this type of term migration :
This job is a family culture. My parents have exercised it and it's my turn to do it. I feel very good and I hope someday to own a large herd. It's a job I really like. When I became old and prosperous other people will take over.

The last category of chidren consists of young ladies who come to work in Côte d'Ivoire either on farms or in the sale of home-made drinks. Their purpose is to collect money to buy bridegroom stuff as it's customary in their communities.

The excerpt of the interview with mister S. B. 52 ans_ from Burkina Faso, leader of the malian community in Ouangolo provides relevant information in the case :
We try to follow all these movements of migrations. We cannot stop young people from giving life to their desire. They are often supported by their entire family. We help them in order to integrate economic sectors. We recognize that they face many difficulties. With the help of the Ivorian authorities we are raising awareness.

- *'Ordinary' Migration*

It occurs on a daily basis. The actors are the children who leave for several reasons and come to Côte d'Ivoire where they are subject to ill-treatment and abuses. Most of these children no longer mean to go back home but to go farther from city to city. They mean to 'stay in Côte d'Ivoire whatever the circumstances and living conditions'

> The excerpt of the interview with Mister P. C. 37 years, Senufo_ Ivorian, leader committed with NGO KPEMIN of Ouangolo sets out this kind of term migration :
>
> These are frequent cases. We are dealing with young girls as boys determined to go on an adventure. They hope to succeed by going far away from home. They refer to some young people in their community who have succeeded with this initiative. In terms of risk, they are aware of it but their determination remains intact. We protect the less young.

Owing to the foregoing, the continuance of the practice by migrant children is induced by a certain number of parameters which we now consider.

Mistaken Parental Beliefs on the Living Conditions of Migrant Children in Côte d'Ivoire

The interviewed parents only have partial information about the living conditions of their children in mobility and they seldom, if ever, have any contact with them. Being ignorant particularly about the issue of children's rights, they keep on fostering children migration, from their original country. The low educational level (Illiteracy) of the parents should not be overlooked as one of the factors of migration of children from hinterland countries into Côte d'Ivoire.

> The excerpt of the interview with Y. M. 28 years, Baoule_ Ivorian, committed with NGO Save The Children at Bouake is an evidence of the situation:
>
> Parents encourage the migration of children for several reasons. Lack of means to provide them with a good education, the illiteracy of the parents themselves, the lack of parental control, the high cost of living. Children also refuse to go to school and seek to succeed easily. They often ignore even their most basic rights, such as rights to education and information.

Mismatch between Parental Conception and Children's Dream

The interviews show that most of the children undergo pressure from their parents to migrate and provide for their needs once they are back. These parents thereby set forth instances of other children of neighbouring families who have migrated to Côte d'Ivoire and who are currently financial providers for their respective families.

> The excerpt of the interview with Z. G. 16 yeas, Mossi_ from Burkina Faso, chicken seller at the big maket of Bouake shows the conjectural situation :
>
> It is a very successful business. Ivorians consume a lot of chicken meat. We make very good sales. We repatriate important currencies in our country of origin. We do not hesitate to bring other people especially young people to have their chance here in Côte d'Ivoire. They arrive by all means and once present we insert them into an economic network according to their interest for a job.

Several interviewed children confided to us that migration did not always match their own dream but their parents' wish. These children actually represent the means used by parents to make their own dreams come true : immigrate to côte d'Ivoire.

Other Sound Risk Factors of Child Migration

- *Customs Barriers*

> The excerpt of the interview with a community leader 67 years, Malinke_ Ivorian, living in Bouake provides us with more information on the case :
>
> The education of a child is everyone's business. Parents are willing to entrust their children to their parents for their care. Koranic masters also have rights to educate some children according to the principles of Islam.

Contrary to common misconceptions, child migration cannot absolutely be accounted for by poverty of parents. There à lot of financially comfortable parents who according to the informants

It's noticeable that numerous cultures favour child migration as one of the realities that children should go through in life. It therefore very often happens that parents decide on their own to put their children in the care of close relatives or kins living in Côte d'Ivoire. At times, children are otherwise put in Koranic master's care. The latter case being very usual in Katiola, northern Côte d'Ivoire.

sent their children abroad just to comply with the customs. Interviews made us understand the grounds for begging practice by migrant children. These are part of the education of children :

Here's an excerpt of the interview with a leader committed with the Catholic Social Action in Bouake, 39 years, Ivorian, which evidences in which begging situation migrant children are :

it responds to the pattern of parenting or education, the training of children, the humanization of society, the consideration of food to better manage available resources without wasting money, an invitation to charity, sharing and the solidarity desired by the holders of the custom.

- *Abdication of Responsability or Parental Resignation*

Parents don't fully take on responsability and throw back on their children the burden of their failures and dream. They unanimly share the view that children are duty-bound to provide for their parents' needs when they become strengthless to work.

The excerpt of the interview with a parent, 52 years, living in Bouake, is instructive about the sub-theme of migrant children :

In Africa, a child is an investment. They have the duty and obligation to care for their parents who bear the weight of age. In these conditions, adventure becomes a necessity.

Use of Communication and Choice of Communication Channels for Risk Factors Prevention in Child Migration

Through its contribution to the fight against expoitation of migrant children, the international NGO Save The Children, actively works for the integration and socialization of those children. Though reintegration is a very important aspect of the problem, it fails to grasp the phenomenon at its roots. Children are largely influenced by their parents to whom they are obedient. Therefore, communication should mainly target parents. Employers appear to be insufficently aware of the repressive measures provided by the legislation dealing with the question of child migration.

So, television and radio spots devoted for population sensitization are not given due attention by poeple, as it was noticeable with the interviewees of the study.

In the few cases where spots are given attention, the populations are not able to understand the conveyed massages because they are in the large majority illiterate. In this case, the used communication means are unsuited.

The excerpt of the interview with a parent, 52 years, living in Bouake, is instructive about the sub-theme of migrant children :

We do not know how to read or write. Awareness messages do not reach us. Also, the hardships of life and climate change mean that we are forced to let the children try the adventure so that they can take care of us. We have no more crops and we are living in great difficulties.

Hence, what matters here to remedy this conjectural situation is to suggest a communication matrix.

Elaborating a Communication Matrix for Risk Factors Prevention in Child Migration

The aim of matrix elaboration is to make an inventory of necessary elements for better schedule of the execution of CCC et CCSC projects in risk factors prevention. Matrix is designed to assess the effeciency of tools, massages and CCC and CCSC actions. So, the implementation of the matrix makes it possible to maintain or assume behaviours suited for risk factors prevention in child migration.

Redefining the Frame of the CCC and CCSC

Outlining the frame for CCC and CCSC consists in making the inventory of those involved in the implementation of the project of risk factors prevention. In this regard, several factors have to come into consideration if one wish to improve or strengthen the frames of CCS and CCSC.

- **Active Commitment of all Parties Involved in the Awareness Campaigns**

All parties involved in the fight against violation of the rights of migrant children should be included in the different programs by Ivoirian government and NGOs. That is children, parents, ethnic and religious leaders, NGOs and security forces.

- **Ajusting the Frame of CCSC**

To arouse change in behaviour, it is important to take in account the frame of communication and living environment of the target population. The change in behaviour by migrant chidren, their parents and employers should be dependent on suitable communication tools and the sociocultural environment of the original country and the host country. In the prevention risk factors in child migration, it should be advisable to use communication tools suited for a population which is predominantly illiterate. One should thererfore be fully engaged in local sensitization through film projection showing the vulnerability conditions, the abuses and risk factors migrant children

are subject to in the journey. Finally, the commitment of the people vested with authority namley ethnic and religious leaders who are vowed respect in traditional societies is relavant.

- **Expected Behaviour According to the Communication Matrix**

Matrix communication might help convince actors involves in child migration to give up harmful behaviours and turn to new behaviours that back up risk factors prevention. It also contributes to exhort parents who entice child migration without prior preparation to be aware of bad living conditions which children face. This approach aims at bringing them to take appropriate steps since they are insufficiently informed about the actual conditions in which children migrate. By the same way, communication matrix becomes useful to ethnic, traditional and religious leaders as they are supplied with information about the rights of children and particularly those of migrant children so that they can positively trigger off the new type of expected behaviour among the population. The whole process should take in account social and cultural realities of the population to garantee success of the communication strategy. This communication matrix includes capacity empowerment seminars intended to security forces so that they get deeply committed in the prevention and fight against violation of the rights of migrant children.

Differenciating Types of Communication in Risk Factors Prevention in Child Migration

There are two types of communication for risk factors prevention: mass communication and interpersonal communication.

Mass communication brings into contact a speaker who addresses a target group consisting of a set of individuals while in interpersonal communication, there is an interactive speech exchange between two or several individuals in a limited space. In the latter type, every speaker is allowed to speak each in turn in order to clearly understand and make onself clearly understood.

Different Communication Techniques in Risk Factors Prevention in Child Migration

The technique used in communication depends on the communication situation, the environment and the goals one wish to reach. For the study, we selected techniques suited for risk factors drop, hunting for the commitment of all parties involved.

- *Plea*

Plea seeks to arouse a significant change among populations confronted with the issue of child migration. This makes possible the active commitment of the differents parties likely to agree on decisions when confronted to a problem. It mainly targets opinion, community and political leaders in the search for fund and the passing of law whose purpose is to curb, organize or root out child migration. It's all about bringing together supports by political, administartive and community authorities, by NGOs and development partners, for the financing or follow-up of a community project.

- *Counselling*

Counselling can help bring into direct contact actors, in speech situation : vulnerable youg migrants and experts in communication for behavioural change. This technique which occurs after mass communication is a major contribution since everyone feels free to speak out as in a form of catharsis. It makes it possible for each parent, employer and child to be fully aware of the scope of the issue as well as the numerous risks generated by the current behaviours that are specific to the actors.

- *Domiciliary Visit (VAD)*

The expert in communication for behavioural change carries out domiciliary visits in order to arouse change of behaviour vis-à-vis migration. In this approach, parents can ask for information and make sure before migartion that the guardian is ready to host his child. Are also included visits to migrant children on different sites to exhort them toward behaviours likely to lower risks of accident, disease, delinquency and attack etc.

- *Community Mobilization*

Community mobilization seeks to enhance participative commitment of the whole community in the social issue of child migration. It's all about leaning on opinion, community leaders and the peer teachers. This process requires some lobbying actions toward political authorities, ethnic and religious leaders, youth and women leaders to get them more committed in risk factors prevention in child migration.

DISCUSSION

There is a great deal of quantitative and qualitative literature on the topic of migration. However, there is very few of the literature on child migrate namely when it comes to its link with communication for risk factors prevention. And we could notice from the study results we have arrived at that the initial hypothesis was answered within the theoretical and methodological limits of the work.

The study was in fact all about analyzing the context of child migration, to mention the risky conditions of these unplaned and illegal journeys, the views of the population confronted to the problem and the means namely communication tools used to overcome. The study showed that almost all the interviewed children engage in migration without any prior guanrantee of safety condition, so they become subject to all forms of abuse, ill-treatment and carelessness. This surmise is confirmed in former works [29, 30]. Moreover, the study as well as others focus the

fact that some community leaders and chiefs feel concerned about the phenomenon but their initiatives to curb it remains partial because they lack IEC/CCC/CCSC tools/ techniques and approaches [4, 3]. Several factors are set forth to account for cases of the rights of migrating children that is lack of sufficient information about the rights of migrating children, weak mastery in association management techniques, weight of culture and certain traditional practices of putting children in someon's care, effect of parents illiteracy and poverty, illiteracy or drop out of school by children *et al*. [31, 17].

According to CODE [6], *« la migration internationale a un impact sur le pays d'origine, le pays de transit et le pays de destination »*[7]. Because of child migration the original countries are deprived of their human wealth useful for their development [32]. For the transit country or the host country by default, resources are collected to face the harmful effes of these migrations to the detriment of other not less urgent social issues [7, 8]. Reduction of unemployment, insecurity, and the fight against stigmatizations resulting from the former cosntitute an additional concern for public authorities and cannot be solved through the existence of bilateral, regional et multilateral agreements [1, 20].

It's necessary that sociocultural relities or specificities be taken into account in policies and communication strategies implemented within the countries cooperating on the issue of migrant [33, 21, 25]. In the present case, a more increased coordination between Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali or else Niger is advisable to effectively address the long-lasting phenomenon of migrant children in the west-african region [3, 34, 35]. In this approach, it's once more advisable that the rights of migrant children be promoted and popularized. The study has also arrived at the conclusion of the necessity to stimulate the training of parents through literacy programmes and the return back to school of children, because illiteracy is one the sound factors of continuance of child migration [9, 36]. The global consideration of these parameters is the key means to get back to dynamism institutional and society communication in order to enhance actors commitment in IEC/CCC/CCSC programmes in the project of risk factors prevention related to child migration [37, 12, 38].

CONCLUSION
The present study aimed at providing an alternative approach in terms of communication stargtegy to improve the condition of migrant children,

after a critical analysis of their current conjectural situation and struggle actions initiated by various actors. The underlying hypothesis was based on the idea that the approach did not mainly focus on the migrant children who were victims of exploitation for they were vulnerable, and therefore subject to various abuses.

Agreeing with this hypothesis, the results we have arrived at entails to highlight the fact that risk prevention related to child migration must be intergrated in a more global framework in which initiatives in departure as well as arrival countries need to be coordinated. Strong social actions backed up by communication campaigns (IEC/CCC/CCSC), taking in account parameters such as information about the rights of children, the cultural weight or else illiteracy of parents and chidren are relevant in the current sociocultural context.

Beyond the existence of bilateral, regional *et al*. Multilateral agreements, the issue of migration including that of children should summon up political willpower besides institutional discourse of good intention. But can the present plea gain support, regarding the other emergencies more widely reported in media like the migration of african youth from subsaharian region who endenger their life, challeging the Sahara desert and the mediterranean sea to reach western coast?

REFERENCES
1. Bassi M, Fine S. La gouvernance des flux migratoires "indésirables". Cas d'étude de Calais et Lampedusa. Hommes & migrations. Revue française de référence sur les dynamiques migratoires. 2013 Oct 1(1304):77-83.
2. Nail T. *The figure of the migrant*. California: Stanford University Press, Stanford.2015.
3. Dabire B, Koné H, Lougue S. Analyse des résultats définitifs, thème 8: migrations. Recensement général de la population et de l'habitation de 2006 (RGPH-2006 Burkina Faso). 2009.
4. Abou S. L'insertion des immigrés: approche conceptuelle. Les étrangers dans la ville. 1990:126-38.
5. Blion R, Bredeloup S. La Côte d'Ivoire dans les stratégies migratoires des Burkinabè et des Sénégalais. Bernard Contamin et Harris Memel-Fôté Éds., Le modèle ivoirien en question. Crises, ajustements, recompositions, Paris, Éd Karthala et Orstom. 1997:707-37.
6. Ira B. Aperçu du profil démographique des populations migrantes en Côte d'Ivoire. Atelier de réflexion sur le thème : Migration et enjeux fonciers en Côte d'Ivoire, Direction Régional de l'Institut National de la Statistique de Korhogo, du 15 et 16 décembre 2016. Université Peléforo Gon Coulibaly. 2016.
7. Amichia FA. Les solutions apportées par les autorités locales aux problèmes des jeunes en

---

6 CODE : Coordination des ONG pour les Droits de l'Enfant.

7 This quotation is translatable as follows 'International migration has effects on the departure country, transit country and arrival country'

conflit avec la loi selon une perspective de gouvernance, Conférence internationale sur le développement et la citoyenneté, Port Elizabeth, Afrique du Sud. 2002

8. Badie B. Flux migratoires et relations transnationales. Etudes internationales. 1993 Mar;24(1):7-16.

9. International Organization for Migration. World Migration 2008: Managing Labour Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy. Hammersmith Press; 2008.

10. Bredeloup S. Itinéraires africains de migrants sénégalais. Hommes & Migrations. 1992;1160(1160):16-22.

11. Koudou O. Développement et désistement du comportement délinquant chez l'adolescent ivoirien. Criminologie. 2009;42(1):247-66.

12. Zanou BC, Dimbo T. Aspects démographiques et socio-économiques des migrations burkinabè vers la Côte d'Ivoire. Institut National de la Statistique, Abidjan. 1994.

13. Coulibaly S, Gregory J, Piché V. Les Migrations voltaiques. 1. Importance et ambivalence de la migration voltaique. Centre Volt. de la Recherche Scientif.; 1984.

14. Dureau F. Migration et urbanisation: le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire.1987.

15. Business D. Smarter Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises.(2013). Copublication Of The World Bank and The International Finance Corporation and available on http://www. doingbusiness. org/reports/, http://www. doingbusiness. org/data. 2013.

16. Zacharia KC. La Migration en Côte d'Ivoire. Washington: Banque Mondiale.1978.

17. Marc OG, Daniel YK, Kouakou FY. Jeunes Migrants Et Consommation De Drogues Dans La Region Du Haut-Sassandra En Cote d'Ivoire (Daloa). European Scientific Journal, ESJ. 2017 Dec 31;13(35):269.

18. Akindès F. Le lien social en question dans une Afrique en mutation,[online] http://www. uqac. ca. Classiques_des_sciences_sociales/am. 2003;20(07).

19. Economique C. Social.(2000). Immigration e Côte d'Ivoire: le seuil du tolérable est largement dépassé. Politique africaine.;78:70-4.

20. Dorier E, Kinouani R, Morand E, Rouquier D, Fleuret Q. *Une zone enclavée en situation post-conflit: le district de Kindamba (Pool, République du Congo). Diagnostic territorial dans en vue d'un Projet d'appui au Développement Communautaire*(Doctoral dissertation, LPED (UMR 151-IRD-AMU); MASAHS (Ministère des affaires sociales de l'action humanitaire et de la solidarité du Congo.)).

21. Lohisse J. *La communication: de la transmission à la relation*. Bruxelles : De Boeck Université (3e éd.). 2007.

22. Breton P, ET Proulx S. L'explosion de communication. Paris : La découverte. 2006.

23. Le Net M. *L'explosion de communication*. Paris : La découverte. 2006.

24. Save The Children. *La question des Enfants en Mobilités.* Étude afin de mieux comprendre ce qui motive la migration des enfants, Save The Children, Abidjan. 2013.

25. Diallo Y. Les déterminants du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Groupe d'Economie du Développement de l'Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV; 2001 Jan.

26. Aktouf O. Méthodologie des sciences sociales et approche qualitative des organisation. Presses de l'Université du Québec; 1992.

27. Ajzen I. The theory of planned behavior, organizational behavior and human decision processes, vol. 50. Cited in Hansen. 1991:93-114.

28. Ajzen I. The theory of planned behavior, organizational behavior and human decision processes, vol. 50. Cited in Hansen. 1991:93-114.

29. Ainsworth M. Economic aspects of child fostering in Côte d'Ivoire. The World Bank; 1992 Jan.

30. Yaqub S. Child migrants with and without parents: Census-based estimates of scale and characteristics in Argentina, Chile and South Africa. 2009.

31. De Lange A. Child labour migration and trafficking in rural Burkina Faso. International Migration. 2007 Jun;45(2):147-67.

32. Deleigne MC, Pilon M. Migrations dans l'enfance et scolarisation en Afrique subsaharienne: apports et limites des approches quantitatives. Journal des africanistes. 2011 Dec 1(81-2):87-117.

33. Hashim IM. Exploring the linkages between children's independent migration and education: Evidence from Ghana. Sussex Centre for Migration Research. 2005 Aug 1.

34. Pilon M, Locoh T, Vignikin E, Vimard P. Ménages et familles en Afrique: approches des dynamiques contemporaines. 1997.

35. McKenzie DJ. A profile of the world's young developing country international migrants. Population and Development Review. 2008 Mar;34(1):115-35.

36. Pilon M. Confiage et scolarisation en Afrique de l'Ouest: éclairages à partir des sources de donnes démographiques. 2005.

37. Agbobli, C. (2011). *Communication internationale et communication interculturelle: regards épistémologiques et espaces de pratique*. PUQ.

38. Zongo M. Niangoloko, un carrefour migratoire au Nord de la Côte d'Ivoire. Hommes & migrations. Revue française de référence sur les dynamiques migratoires. 2009 May 1(1279):88-102.

39. Phister M. Logical design of digital computers. New York: Wiley; 1958.