

# **Organizational Requirements to Combat Trafficking of Orphaned Children**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

This study aimed at determining the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphan children, and it was applied to a sample of 25 officials in Al Orman orphanage in Giza Governorate. Data collection tools were represented in a main hypothesis. Moreover, the researcher applied a comprehensive social survey method for the working officials of Al Orman Institution of Orphans.

### **The study hypothesis was tested and validated:**

Determine the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphaned children each by the following:

- The level of the organizational technical requirement to combat trafficking in orphaned children, as determined by officials, is high, with a mathematical average of (2.42).
- The level of the requirement to manage organizational programs, as determined by the officials, is average, with a mean (2.26).
- The level of the requirement for the availability of the organizational database, as determined by the officials, is high, with an average score of (2.52).
- The level of the organizational financial requirement as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.36). Within the framework of the above, the main objective and hypotheses of the study were achieved.

### **KEYWORDS:**

*organizational requirements - combat trafficking - orphaned children.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The phenomenon of human trafficking in general and orphan children in particular in recent years have become one of the most common phenomena and social issues worldwide following the arms and drug trade. It is also the fastest growing illegal trade since there are 27 million being traded worldwide, which results in huge profits - amounting to about seven billion US dollars annually - for criminal institutions. (Al-Mashhadani, 2013, p 11)

The spread of this phenomenon increases as its size is estimated at more than 100 million orphans in the world distributed according to the following estimated percentages in developed countries, 40% in Latin America, 30% in Asia, 10% in Africa. (World Arab Council for Childhood and Development, 1999, p. 5)

He also stressed **Alexandreow (1996)** in his study that this phenomenon has increased significantly in recent years due to the

increase in the number of children at the household level, and the exposure of one or both parents to imprisonment or drug addiction. In addition to the parental abuse of children, which leads them to beg or deviate.

In his study **M, C. –G.** (2005) pointed out that the results showed that gender discrimination is still one of the factors that lead to trafficking in children, and that women and children are more likely to be trafficked than men.

These children are also exploited in several ways. Perhaps the first of these methods is voluntary and voluntary exit by offering and making false promises and delusions to provide job opportunities at an attractive price. These job opportunities are announced, whether through direct contact or others, such as advertising in newspapers and through the Internet (UNICEF, 2001, p. 11:12). Then, after this contact occurs between the victims - the goods - and the merchants, the victims are provided with false tickets and travel documents to reach the importing country, in exchange for these merchants - brokers - obtaining debt bonds with these amounts, which leads to the costing of the victims with exorbitant costs and debts and thus these debts guarantee a link Victims - commodities - forcibly dealers or intermediaries for them through kidnapping and the use of force or threats against these victims. Whether this trade is done voluntarily or by being forced, the victims are subject to exploitation. Georgy (2007) Adoption is also a form of trafficking in children and parents who sell their children under the pretext of poverty and in order to get money - to first get rid of a child who cannot be fed and to be able to spend on the rest. Studies have proven that infants are being transported from their countries and cultures in order to meet the requirements of the wealthiest societies to adopt children. (Al-Sayed, 2011, page 16)

Another form of trafficking in children has emerged, which is trading of human organs. Those groups that trade in organs of children have appeared in the West, but soon they have spread worldwide. Children are abducted and slaughtered to trade with their organs. These children also face many sexual assaults, especially in females. Some of the examples that illustrate the danger which threatens these children have been found in some places in Africa where nearly one million children are found "infected with HIV (HIV), which is known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome as a result of sexual assaults that occur to them (Unicef, 1995, p. 22)

This was confirmed by the report of the International Labor Organization's program to combat forced labor that trafficking in children for the purpose of domestic work for women and children may expose them to the risks of sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation (Al-Wafa, 2007, p. 3)

This is what Al-Jaafari (2013) pointed out in his study that showed that gangs exploit these children and take some photos of them in a state of complete nudity for the purpose of sexual trafficking in them, as emphasized by Omar (2014) in his study whose results are consistent with the study of Al-Jaafari, which indicated the possibility of assisting these children from the sexual exploitation of gangs, through the provision of social protection for these children and the provision of their necessary needs. (Charlotte, 2003, p. 15) also found that these children need health care, education, food, clothing, and shelter, and this is consistent with the results of Teresiah's (2003) study that every child has a right to education and these needs are provided by organizations working on Anti-trafficking of orphan children, and due to "the nature of the problem and its repercussions and negative impacts, global, regional and local interest in fighting the phenomenon of trafficking in orphan children by international organizations concerned with childhood issues has increased." The study of Kenny (1997) indicated, "This phenomenon is hazardous and needs the intensive civil and governmental efforts to reduce it and deal with it. Therefore, these organizations must define the organizational requirements necessary to combat trafficking in orphan children to understand and address this phenomenon." This was confirmed by Lowry (2001) showed that it is necessary to confront this phenomenon and provide appropriate and effective solutions and to identify the tools, strategies and requirements vital to combat this phenomenon. That is why Parrish (2008) emphasized in his study the necessity of defining the regulatory requirements imposed on the governmental organizations from local communities. Among the most essential of these requirements are the availability of funding, division of labor, adherence to organizational rules and procedures, and commitment to the organizational hierarchy within the organization. Furthermore, Ahmed (2010) agreed with Parrish (2008) in the necessity to define the organizational requirements that are required within governmental and non-governmental institutions.

This study has reached that of these requirements are internal governance, the availability of a database, external relations and resource management, program management, executive management, capacity of providing technical support, and quality of the programs offered to beneficiaries.

In his study, Alexadreow (1996) also demonstrated that some of the most important organizational requirements for the institution are the following: the work needs to have proper planning for the administration as well as clarifying the mission and values of the organization. Also, Rabie (2014) elaborated that the regulatory requirements are as follows: reconciling conflicting views and providing experts and specialists to train workers to help activate the organizational requirements of the institution.

Celia Salvador (1994) also explained that the lack of organizational requirements that provide protection for these children exposes them to hazards of psychological and physical abuse that leads them to many problems with personal growth and difficulty in establishing social relationships and ties.

Therefore, interest in some sciences and professions increased in this problem, such as social work, and this was indicated by Adi (2000) that emphasized the role of social work and professional intervention in solving the problems of homeless orphans with providing shelters for them, which, in Indonesia, led to improving their conditions.

The results of this study also stressed the necessity of defining the organizational requirements for developing and improving the performance of NGOs that provide services to orphaned children.

Based on the above and based on the necessity of working with this category, caring for children is a crucial necessity imposed by the living reality of these children. Therefore, many societal efforts have emerged to reduce this problem and to strive to confront it, through community organizations, scientific studies and professional efforts within the areas of social work, which addressed the organizational requirements for the advancement of Egyptian society and the problems and obstacles that affect their role.

**Theoretical guidelines for the study: - The study is launched from the theory of organizations:**

The organization does three types of activities (C. Ford Robert, 1988, p. 3):

- 1- Achieving the goals.
- 2- Maintaining the internal systems.
- 3- Adapting to the external environment.

The importance of organizations appears to satisfy many types of human emotional, spiritual, mental, and economic needs (Al- Latif, 2007, p. 336).

**There are also some requirements for organizations to perform their functions:**

- 1- The continued presence of the human element.
- 2- Providing training and disseminating the organization's values to workers.
- 3- Extending the scope of communication and interaction between members and the organization's divisions.
- 4- A division of labor based on specialization, activities, duties, and responsibilities.
- 5- Coordinating between organizational activities to help achieve the goals of the organization.
- 6- Finding and developing means that change the organization (Al-Latif, 2007, p. 342).

The current study has benefited from this theory in the legislation variable regarding the internal regulations of the organization and the laws that govern the work of NGOs and the organization's relationship with other organizations. Applying the theory to the branches of the Orman House Institution in Giza Governorate, **the following is noted:**

1. Providing training for members of the career in the branches of the Orman Institution for caring for orphaned children in Giza and disseminating the values of the association to its employees
2. The division of labor among the employees of the Orman Association for the Care of Orphans in Giza, is based on specialization, duties and responsibilities.
3. Obtaining the necessary resources from the association's external environment to support social welfare programs for orphaned children.
4. Control the deviant and harmful behavior that some members of the organization may commit in order not to affect supporting the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking in orphan children.
5. Protecting the organization from external threats by using legislation to ensure this protection.

6. Contact the Orman Association branches with the organization's total environment to activate the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking in orphan children.

***In the context of the foregoing, the researcher found it essential to pay attention to determining the level of regulatory requirements to combat trafficking in orphaned children.***

**Identifying the study issue:**

In the light of the above, we find that social organizations lack a lot of the basic organizational requirements that negatively reflect on their capabilities in combating trafficking of orphaned children and in the context of contemporary changes that have placed these local and national tasks on these organizations. Therefore, determining the level of organizational requirements of these organizations is one of the directions that must be strengthened in the areas of social work practice considering that social work is an institutional profession practiced through institutions which are called devices in the organization of society. Therefore, the social work profession in general and the method of organizing in particular work to develop these devices and support their requirements for integrating events between them and the surrounding environment. According to previous studies, the researcher found the necessity of paying attention to determining the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children.

**As a result, the researcher elaborated her main research problem as follows:**

***What level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphan children?***

**Importance of the study:**

- 1- The number of orphans in the world increased to reach about 140 million orphans, most of them became orphans due to wars, famines, poverty and natural disasters, their ages range from 0 to 18 years. (**Humanitarian Aid and Human Rights Commission, 2020, p. 1**)
- 2- The increasing interest in the global and local arena, whether by international organizations, civil society organizations, governmental organizations or humanitarian professions in the issue of trafficking of orphan children as one of the organized crimes that violate the rights of the child.
- 3- The increasing attention to the profession of social work in general and the way of community organization in particular with issues and problems of society and dealing with them efficiently and effectively. The most important of these issues is the issue of trafficking of orphan children.

### **Aims of the study**

**The study seeks to achieve the following main aim:**

- Determining the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children.

**This aim can be achieved through the following sub-objectives:**

- Determining the level of organizational technical requirement as one of the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children.
- Determining the level of program management requirements as one of the organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphaned children.
- Determining the level of the requirement for the availability of a database as one of the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children.
- Determining the level of financial requirement as one of the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children.

### **Hypotheses of the study**

**The study seeks to test the validity of the following main hypothesis:**

**It is expected that the level organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children is expected to be high.**

**One of the following sub-hypotheses is to test the validity of this hypothesis:**

- It is expected that the level of organizational technical requirement as one of the regulatory requirements to combat child trafficking is high.
- It is expected that the level of requirements for managing organizational programs as one of the organizational requirements for combating trafficking of orphaned children will be medium.
- It is expected that the level of requirement for the availability of an organizational database as one of the organizational requirements for combating trafficking of orphaned children will be high.
- It is expected that the level of regulatory financial requirement as one of the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children will be high.

## **The concepts of the study**

### **A- Organizational requirements concept :**

Webster defined it as “something that is required or is a required condition” (Webster, 1997, p. 1071)

Oxford dictionary defined the requirement as “something that requires its existence or is a condition that must be met, and so the requirement is a condition "to achieve certain results" (Oxford, 1993, p. 2557).

**Marvin Olson defined the regulatory requirements for organizations as follows:**

- The continued presence of the human element, the provision of training, and the broadcasting of organized values into workers.
- Expanding the scope of communication and interaction between members and the organization's divisions.
- There is a division of labor based on foundations of specialization, activities, duties and responsibilities. Therefore, the social roles played by workers must be defined, and each of them knows the role assigned to them, duties and responsibilities.
- Coordinating between organizational activities to help achieve the goals of the organization and facilitate workers' access to benefits as a result of achieving the goals of the organization.

Providing these needs and supplies leads to combating trafficking of orphan children.

**Thus, the procedural regulatory requirements in this study mean the following:**

These are the requirements related to the nature and design of activities, businesses and professional roles required to combat trafficking in orphan children. **These requirements are as follows:**

- the organizational technical requirement.
- a program management requirement.
- A database requirement.
- a financial requirement.

### **B- The concept of trafficking of orphaned children:**

Trafficking: It is the practice of commerce by providing goods to others in exchange for money by way of buying and selling (Muhammad, 2004, p. 171) and what is meant by an orphan in general is the young one who has lost one or both of his parents (Man, 1988, p. 768)

He is also the one who lost his father before he reached puberty, and if he reached puberty, he is not called an orphan, and calling him an orphan after puberty is a metaphor, not a reality (Ayoub, 1996, p. 248).

Orphan in this study means:

- It is that child who was deprived of the care of one or both of his parents due to death and who does not have a family to sponsor and protect him.

An orphan who resides in the branches of Dar Al Orman Association for the Care of Orphaned Children in Giza Governorate and benefits from the programs and services therein.

### **Methodology:**

(1) - **Study type:** analytical descriptive.

(2) - **Method of study:** the comprehensive social survey: for the officials working in the Orman Institution in Giza, Al Haram Branch, where they numbered (25) singles.

### **\* Study tools:**

Data collection tools were:

- A Questionnaire to the officials concerning **the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children:**

The researcher designed a questionnaire for officials by referring to the theoretical heritage and related studies, in addition to making use of some of the standards and questionnaire forms related to the subject of the study. The apparent accuracy of the tool was conducted after its presentation to (5) faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University and the Faculty of Social Work, Aswan University, and a settlement was adopted on the agreement not less than (80%), and some phrases were deleted, and some were reworded. Accordingly, the form was legislated in its final form. Also, a statistic consistency of a sample of (10) vocabulary of officials was used for it using the Alpha-Cronbach coefficient, and the coefficient of stability reached (0.86), which is an appropriate level for statistical stability.

- **Statistical analysis methods:**

The data has been processed through a computer using program (SPSS.V. 17.0) statistical packages for social sciences, statistical methods were applied as following:

**A- Duplicates and percentages.**

**B- Arithmetic Average:** To judge the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories are yes: (**three degrees**), to some extent (**two degrees**), no (**one degree**).

The data has been encoded and entered into the computer to determine the length of the cells of the triple scale (the lower and upper limits), the range = the largest value - the lowest value ( $3 - 1 = 2$ ) was calculated, divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the corrected cell length ( $2/3 = 0.67$ ). Then this value was added to the lowest value in the scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, to determine the upper limit of this cell, *and thus the length of cells became as follows:*

**Table (1) shows the arithmetical levels.**

If the average value for a phrase or dimension ranges from 1 to less than 1.67	<b>Low level</b>
If the average value for a phrase or dimension ranges from 1.67 to less than 2,35	<b>Average level</b>
If the average value for a phrase or dimension ranges from 2.35 to less than 3	<b>High level</b>

**C- Standard deviation:** It identifies the extent of dispersion or non-dispersion of the interviewees' responses. It also helps to order the phrases with the arithmetic average, since in the case of expressions being equal in the arithmetic mean, the phrase whose standard deviation is less takes the higher order.

**D- Range:** It is calculated by the difference between the highest value and the lowest value.

**E- Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient** (Alpha. Cronbach): for the estimated stability values of the study tools.

**F- Independent – Samples T- Test:** To realize the differences and their statistical indications in the variations divided into two groups only (testing hypotheses of the study)

**Study Field:** in this study it is specified in Orman Orphans institution, Giza Governorate, Haram Branch.

**Reasons for choosing the spatial domain:**

1. This institution was established with the aim of caring for orphans as a primary goal and is considered one of the largest institutions for the care of orphans, prompting the researcher to conduct the study.
2. The most numerous branches for those responsible for orphaned children.

3. Availability of the study sample and the willingness of the association's personnel to assist the researcher in conducting this study.
4. This institution is considered one of the largest institutions for the care of orphans, the approval of this institution to implement the field study and the approval of the officials to cooperate with the researcher.

### **Sample**

1. A comprehensive inventory of all those responsible for the organizational requirements for combating trafficking of orphaned children in the Orman Orphan institution in Giza Governorate, whose number is (25) responsible, as shown in the following table:

**Table (2) shows the officials in charge.**

<b>Job / Mission</b>	<b>The Orman Orphan institution in Al Haram Branch</b>
Social Worker	4
Family leader	3
Day Supervisor	3
Night Supervisor	3
Alternative Mother	10
Secretary	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

**C- Study time area:** period of collecting field data was from 14/1/2022 to 01/30/2022.

### **D- Obstacles faced by the researcher when applying the field study:**

- 1-The difficulty of meeting the experts and officials of the Orman Home Association for Orphans in Giza Governorate because the scope of their work in the association is in the evening shifts, in addition to their work that is directly related to the executive, technical and supervisory tasks outside the association.
- 2- The difficulty of accessing the association's records of beneficiaries of social welfare services.

### **These difficulties were overcome through the following:**

- 1- Establishing a timetable for completing data acquisition. The time when officials are present within the association and the time available to obtain field data from them has been identified.
- 2- The data was collected through the research tools that the researcher uses in his studies.

\* If the officials were not present, their phone numbers were obtained, in order to facilitate the process of obtaining data.

**Results of field study:**

Results *related to achieving the main objective of the study: Determining the level the requirements to combat trafficking of orphan children.*

**A- Results related to the requirement of technical support**

Table (3) shows clarifies the requirement of organizational technical support to combat trafficking of orphan children as determined by the officials. (N = 25)

	Phrases	Average	Σ	Arrangement
1	The need for the association to provide technical and organizational support to other NGOs to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2,64	0.64	1
2	The association seeks to find organizational technical channels in local markets to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2.24	0.66	6
3	The necessity for the association to use the applicable technical organizational ideas to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2.44	0.71	3
4	The association contributes to developing appropriate technological support systems to combat trafficking in orphaned children.	2.32	0.69	5
5	The association helps the official of the requirements of the organization to solve the technical problems of combating trafficking in orphaned children.	2.44	0.77	4
6	The association provides continuous training for technical cadres on how to combat trafficking in orphaned children.	2.44	0.65	2
The variable as a whole		2.42	0.29	High level

**The previous table shows that:** The level of the organizational technical requirement to combat trafficking of orphaned children as determined by officials is high as the arithmetic average reached (2.42), and indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: In the first order, the necessity of the association's readiness to provide organizational technical support to other private institutions to combat trafficking of orphaned children with an average arithmetic average (2.64). and ranked second is the association providing continuous training for technical cadres on how to combat

trafficking of orphaned children (2.44). The third rank includes the necessity for the association to use the organizational technical ideas applicable to combating trafficking of orphaned children. Fourth is that the association helps the official of the organizational requirements to solve the technical problems of combating orphan trafficking of orphan children with an arithmetic average (2.44), and finally the association seeks to find new organizational technical channels on the local market to combat trafficking of orphaned children with average of (2.24).

**B- Results related to the program management requirement.**

**Table (4) shows clarifies the organizational requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children as determined by the officials.(N = 25)**

	Phrases	Average	Σ	arrangement
1	The necessity of the association seeking to provide experts in implementing organizational programs to combat trafficking in orphaned children.	2.16	0.75	5
2	The necessity of using the association as experts in managing organizational programs to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2.04	0.68	6
3	The association has experience in achieving the continuity of anti-trafficking programs for orphaned children.	2.44	0.77	2
4	The association has a human force trained to run anti-trafficking programs for orphaned children.	2.44	0.65	1
5	The association has individuals who have the skills to write anti-trafficking proposals for orphaned children.	2.32	0.63	3
6	The association has experience in evaluating anti-trafficking programs for orphaned children.	2.2	0.65	4
The variable as a whole		2.26	0.29	Average level

**The previous table shows that:** The level of the requirement to manage organizational programs to combat trafficking of orphaned children, as determined by the officials, is an average, where the arithmetic average reached (2.26), and indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean order: The human organization has a human strength trained in managing anti-trafficking programs for orphaned

children, and in the second rank came “the association has experience in achieving the continuity of anti-trafficking programs for orphaned children” with an average (2.44), and the organization came third in the individuals with skills to write anti-trafficking proposals for orphan children with an average arithmetic (2.32). In the end came the need to use the association experts in the management of programs suitable for orphaned children an arithmetic mean (2.04).

**C- Results related to the requirement of a database.**

**Table (5) clarifies the requirement of a regulatory database to combat trafficking of orphan children as determined by the officials. (N = 25)**

	Phrases	Average	Σ	arrangement
1	The association provides information on the experiences it has achieved on the regulatory requirements for combating trafficking in orphan children.	2.76	0.52	1
2	The association provides accurate information on the regulatory requirements for anti-trafficking of orphan children.	2.44	0.58	4
3	The association has a website that provides data on its organizational requirements in the fight against trafficking in orphan children.	2.52	0.59	3
4	The association contributes to providing information on its regulatory requirements in the fight against trafficking in orphaned children.	2.4	0.65	5
5	The association is constantly renewing what is included in the database of information on its regulatory requirements in the fight against trafficking in orphaned children.	2.52	0.51	2
	The variable as a whole	2.76	0.52	High level

**The previous table shows that:** The level of the requirement of a regulatory data base to combat trafficking of orphaned children as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.52), and indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean order: The association came in the first order providing information on the experiences it achieved for the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking orphaned children (2.76), and came in the second order. The association works to constantly renew what is included in the database of information about its organizational requirements in the

fight against the trafficking of orphan children with an arithmetic average of (2.52). Finally, the association contributes to providing information on the needs of orphaned children. The association contributes to providing information on its organizational requirements in the fight against trafficking in orphan children with an average score of (2.4).

**D- Results related to the financial requirement.**

**Table (6) shows clarifies the regulatory financial requirement for combating trafficking in orphaned children as determined by the officials.(N = 25)**

	Phrases	Average	Σ	arrangement
1	The association has administrative competence in line with the financial requirements of the organization against trafficking in orphaned children.	2.28	0.61	3
2	There is a financial committee in the association that specializes in monitoring financial resources to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2.52	0.51	2
3	The association is developing plans for financial, regulatory measures to combat trafficking in orphaned children.	2.24	0.52	5
4	The association suffers from the development of mechanisms for the requirements of the regulatory funding for combating trafficking in orphaned children.	2.24	0.52	5
5	The association is interested in developing the financial regulatory requirements in order to develop the future financial situation for combating trafficking in orphaned children.	2.28	0.61	3
6	The association seeks to periodically evaluate the financial situation of the organization to combat trafficking in orphan children.	2.6	0.65	1
	<b>The variable as a whole</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>High level</b>

**The previous table shows that: The level of the financial requirement as determined by the officials is high, where the arithmetic average reached (2.36), and the indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean arithmetic: It came in the first order. The association seeks to periodically evaluate the organizational financial situation to combat trafficking in orphan children (2.6), and it comes in order. The second is that the association has a financial committee that specializes in controlling the financial resources for**

combating trafficking in orphan children with an arithmetic average of 2.52. Finally, the order comes after the association suffers from developing the mechanisms of the regulatory financial requirements for combating trafficking in orphan children, and the association prepares plans for action with financial regulatory against child trafficking orphans an arithmetic mean (2.4).

**Table (7) shows Determine the level of organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphaned children each. (N = 4)**

	Phrases	Average	$\Sigma$	arrangement
1	the requirement of organizational technical support to combat trafficking in orphan children as determined	2.42	0.29	2
2	the organizational requirements to combat trafficking in orphaned children as determined	2.26	0.29	4
3	<i>the requirement of a regulatory database to combat trafficking in orphan children as determined</i>	2.76	0.52	1
4	the regulatory financial requirement for combating trafficking in orphaned children as determined.	2.36	0.52	3
	The variable as a whole	2.45	0.33	High level

**We extract from the above the level of regulatory requirements to combat trafficking ofn orphaned children, as determined by the officials, as follows:**

- The level of the organizational technical requirement to combat trafficking of orphaned children, as determined by officials, is high, with a mathematical average of (2.42).

The level of the requirement to manage organizational programs, as determined by the officials, is average, with a mean (2.26).

The level of the requirement for the availability of the organizational database, as determined by the officials, is high, with an average score of (2.52).

The level of the organizational financial requirement as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.36). Within the framework of the above, the main objective and hypothesis of the study was achieved.

**Discussion of the results:**

- Results related to testing the validity of the first hypothesis of the study, which states:

- It is expected that the level of organizational technical requirement as one of the regulatory requirements to combat child trafficking is high, where the results of the study proved the validity of the first hypothesis as determined by officials is high as the arithmetic average reached (2.42), and indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean order. In the first order is the necessity of the association to provide technical support to other NGOs to combat trafficking of orphan children with an arithmetic average (2.64). This is what Parrish (2008) emphasized in his study about the importance of the technical requirement and its necessity, and it came in the first order. The second order is that the association provides continuous training for organizational technical cadres on how to combat the trafficking of orphaned children (2.44), and in the third order came the necessity for the association to use the technical and organizational ideas that are applicable to combating trafficking of orphan children. The fourth order is that the association in charge of organizational requirements helps to solve the technical problems of combating orphan trafficking of orphan children with an arithmetic average of (2.44), and finally the association seeks to find new organizational technical channels on the local market to combat trafficking of orphaned children with an average level of (2.24).

2- Results related to testing the validity of the second hypothesis of the study, which states: It is expected that the level of requirements for managing organizational programs as one of the regulatory requirements for combating trafficking in orphaned children will be medium, , where the results of the study proved the validity of the second hypothesis as determined by the officials, where the arithmetic average reached (2.26), and the indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: A human strength trained in the organization against anti-trafficking programs for orphaned children came with an arithmetic average (2.44). In the second order, the association has experience in achieving the continuity of anti-trafficking programs for orphan children with an average score of (2.44), and the organization has ranked third with individuals who have skills to write anti-trafficking proposals for orphan children with an average score of (2.32).

Finally, the necessity of using the association of experts in managing programs suited to orphan children with an average arithmetic (2.04) as indicated Rabi (2014) in his study that the organizational requirements are as follows: reconciling conflicting views and

working on the availability of experts and specialists to train workers to help activate the organizational requirements of the institution, as confirmed by the theory of the organizations that made clear its necessity for the continued existence of the human element, providing training and broadcasting the organization's values for the workers, expanding the scope of communication and interaction between members and the organization's divisions, and the presence of a division of labor based on the basis of specialization, activities and responsibilities as well as defining the social roles that workers play and informing each of them of the role they play, their duties, and responsibilities (Al-Latif, 2007, p. 342).

3- Results related to testing the validity of the third hypothesis of the study, which states: It is expected that the level of requirement for the availability of an organizational database as one of the regulatory requirements for combating trafficking of orphaned children will be high where the results of the study proved the validity of the third hypothesis as determined by the officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.52), and the indicators for that according to the arithmetic mean: The association provides information about the experiences it has achieved in combating trafficking of orphan children. (2.76), and in the second order is that the association is constantly updating what is included in the database of trafficking in orphaned children, with an average score of (2.52). Moreover, this is confirmed by Ahmed (2010) and Parrish (2008) that one of the most important organizational requirements is the following: The availability of a database, external relations and resource management, program management, executive management, the ability to provide technical support, the quality of programs provided to beneficiaries, and ultimately is that the association contributes to providing information about the needs of orphan children with an average arithmetic (2.4).

4- Results related to testing the validity of the fourth hypothesis of the study, which states: It is expected that the level of regulatory of financial requirement as one of the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking of orphaned children will be high. The results of the study proved the validity of the fourth hypothesis as determined by the officials is high, where the arithmetic average reached (2.36), and indicators of that according to the arithmetic mean. The first order involves that the association has a financial committee that specializes in monitoring financial resources to combat trafficking of orphan children with an average score of 2.52, and at the end of the ranking, the association suffers from developing financing mechanisms to combat trafficking of orphan children. The association is developing plans for financial measures to combat trafficking of orphan children

with an average of (2.4), and this is what Parrish (2008) stressed in his study, which indicated the need for funding, division of labor and compliance with financial rules and procedures.

### **Recommendations of the study:**

- The necessity of entering the social work profession in its capacity and method of organizing the community, in particular its philosophy, tools, and strategies in the field of orphan care, which contributes to activating the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking of orphan children **through the following:**

1. The need to review the professional preparation processes for the social organizer dealing with orphan children.
2. We recommend that attention should be paid to activating the regulatory requirements to combat trafficking of orphan children.
3. We recommend the necessity of reaching decisions that contribute to combating trafficking of orphaned children and having general agreement.
4. We recommend the need for continuous discussions among social organizations to activate the regulatory requirements for combating trafficking of orphan children.

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