

Painting Illustrations on Causes of Girl Trafficking a Case Study of Kampala Central Division-Kisenyi

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Abstract: This study concentrated on the root causes of girl trafficking in Kampala's Central Division, Kisenyi, using paintings as illustrations. This study involved analyzing the main factors contributing to girl smuggling in Kampala, Uganda, its prevalence during the Covid 19 era, and the steps the Ugandan government had done to combat the rising problem. In order to get a thorough comprehension of the causes of girl trafficking in Kampala Central Division Kisenyi, the study chose a descriptive research design. The researcher used qualitative data to make inferences and recommendations. Qualitative data will also allow the researcher to illustrate the root reasons of girl smuggling in Kampala Central Division Kisenyi. Comparatively speaking, quantitative design is employed to assess data from the field. 70 residents of Kisenyi were chosen for the population sample, which served as the source of the original study data on the variables. 59 respondents were selected as part of a sample from the general public by Krejcie and Morgan (1970). The information came from both primary and secondary sources. Closed-ended questionnaires were one of the main methods employed to get the responses from the participants. Meaningful information was created by processing the raw data. Editing, categorizing, and % score assessment were all steps in the process.

Keywords: painting illustrations and girl trafficking

Background of the study

As seen in the literature listed below, human trafficking has a complex history;

"Trafficking in Persons," according to the European Convention of 2000, is defined as "the new recruits, mass transit, transfer, aiding and abetting, or acceptance of individuals, by implies of the threat of violence or other methods of coercion, of attempted kidnapping, of fraud, of deceit, of the misuse of authority or of a vulnerable position, or of the giving or having received of payment transactions or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having complete control of another person, for the intent to exploit them."

Human trafficking, a domestic and international issue involving human rights, is characterised by the economic exploitation of victims through pressure, deception, and force.

Although boys and men are also victims, the majority of those found to have been trafficked for both genders are men.

According to research, human trafficking is a worldwide issue that affects every continent.

Sex trafficking is the most prevalent type of human smuggling (79%) as according (UNODC, 2014). The majority of victims of sexual exploitation are female.

Unexpectedly, women account for the majority of smugglers in 30% of the nations that gave statistics on their gender. Women trafficking is commonplace in several regions of the world.

Nepal is primarily seen as a patriarchal country, with systematic discrimination against women and girls (Terre des Hommes., 2003).

Problem statement

The Prohibition of Trafficking in People Act, which forbids all forms of human trafficking and safeguards the interests of survivors, was passed into law in Uganda in 2009. Since then, there has been a significant increase in the prosecution and conviction of traffickers. Notwithstanding the above efforts, Ugandan girls are nevertheless routinely transported for forced labor and sexual slavery in commerce within the country as well as to Canada, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia (Amin, S. et al, 2020).

Security firms hire Ugandans to work as security guards in Iraq, where it is rumored that at times their travel permits and salary have been delayed in an effort to keep them from leaving. **Research Objectives**

1. To examine the major causes of girl trafficking in Kampala Uganda.
2. To assess the level of girl trafficking in Kampala Uganda amidst the Covid 19 era.
3. To establish measures undertaken by the government of Uganda to curb the growing girl trafficking vice in Kampala.

Studio guiding Questions

1. What are the major causes of girl trafficking in Kampala Uganda?
2. What is the level of girl trafficking in Kampala Uganda amidst the Covid 19 era?
3. What are the various measures undertaken by the government of Uganda to curb the growing girl trafficking vice in Kampala?

Methodology

Research Design

In order to get a thorough comprehension of the causes of girl trafficking in Kampala Central Division Kisenyi, the study chose a descriptive research design. The scientist's ability to construct pictures about the reasons of girl smuggling in Kampala Central Division Kisenyi was made possible by the qualitative data, which also assisted the investigator to reach findings and make suggestions.

On the other hand, quantitative methodology was applied to assess field-based data.

Study Population

The survey population comprised of a targeted 70 citizens drawn from Kisenyi was used to provide data about the study variables.

Sampling Size

A sample of 59 respondents was chosen from the population according to Krejcie and Morgan, (1970).

Data collection methods

The major techniques that were used to collect data from the respondents was by use of closed-ended questionnaires.

Data collection tools

Questionnaires

This technique helped to collect primary data through a number of questions, which were given to a cross section of respondents. The questions were open ended and closed ended questions with the questionnaire mainly based on predetermined and standardized questions. They focused on the causes of girl trafficking and will be used to capture what the respondents.

Interview guide

Structured interviews were used to collect data from the staffs of the company. This led to face-to-face interaction and solicitation of pertinent information from the respondent. Self administered questionnaires were used by the researcher because they are cheap to distribute and process. They were more flexible and helped to save time.

Data Processing & Analysis

Raw data was processed into meaningful information. The process involved editing, tabulating and analysis of results using percentage scores.

RESULTS

Response rate

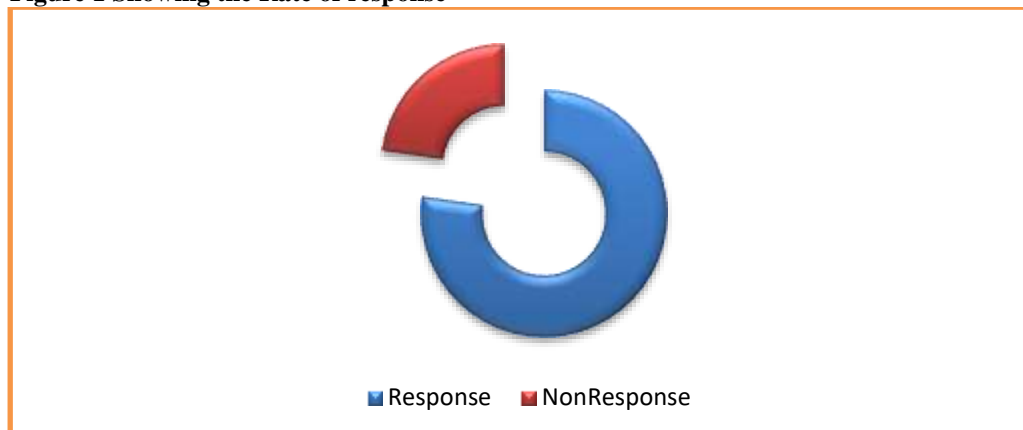
Table 1 Showing the Rate of response

RATE	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Response	40	76.9	77	76.9
Valid Non-Response	12	23.1	23	100.0
Total	52	100.0	100.0	

Source Primary data, 2022

Table 1 indicates that the questionnaires received 77% response and 23 non responses. Therefore, it's right to conclude that the researcher received considerable attention from the sampled respondents in Kisenyi.

Figure 1 Showing the Rate of response



Characteristics of the respondents

The researcher found it imperative to undertake an analysis into the respondent’s demographics as they are considered commendable factors that affect the degree at which the responses and deductions are realistic.

Gender of the respondents

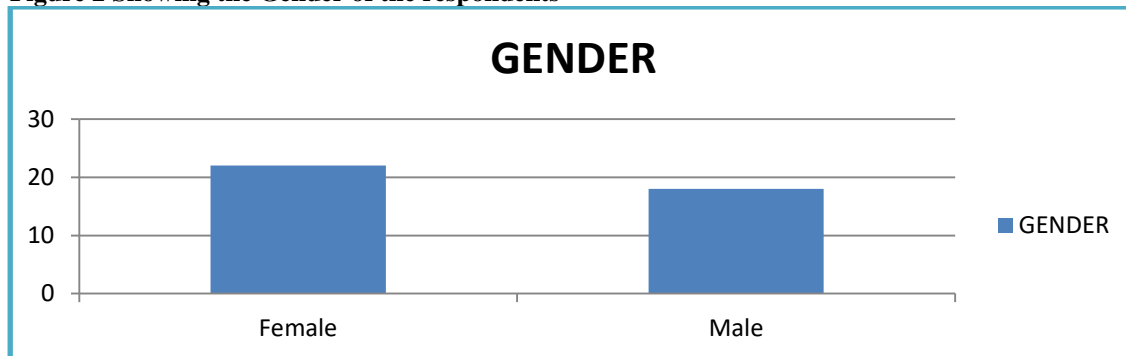
Table 2 Showing the Gender of the respondents

GENDER		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	22	42.3	55.0	55.0
	Male	18	34.6	45.0	100.0
Total		40	76.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	23.1		
Total		52	100.0		

Source Primary data, 2022

The table above presented a summary of the gender composition of the accessed respondent sample. It indicated that majority of the respondents were female (55%) and the rest were male (45%). The high percentage of female respondents justifies their knowledge on the prevalence of the problem in the community since they are the victims

Figure 2 Showing the Gender of the respondents



Age of Respondents

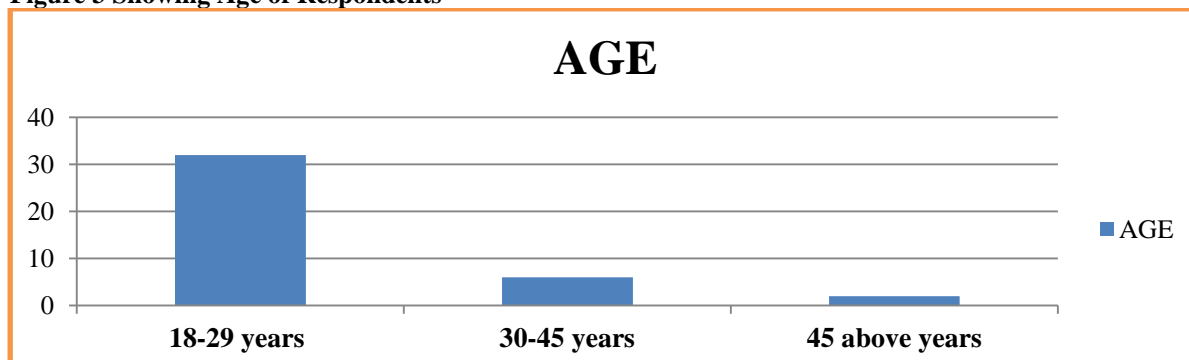
Table 3 Showing Age of Respondents

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage
18-29 years	32	80
30-45 years	6	15
45 above years	2	5
TOTAL	40	100

Source Primary data, 2022

From Table 3 it was indicated that majority of the respondents were aged between 18-29 years (80%), 30-45 years were 15 and those under the age bracket of 45 and above years were 5.

Figure 3 Showing Age of Respondents



Highest education level attained

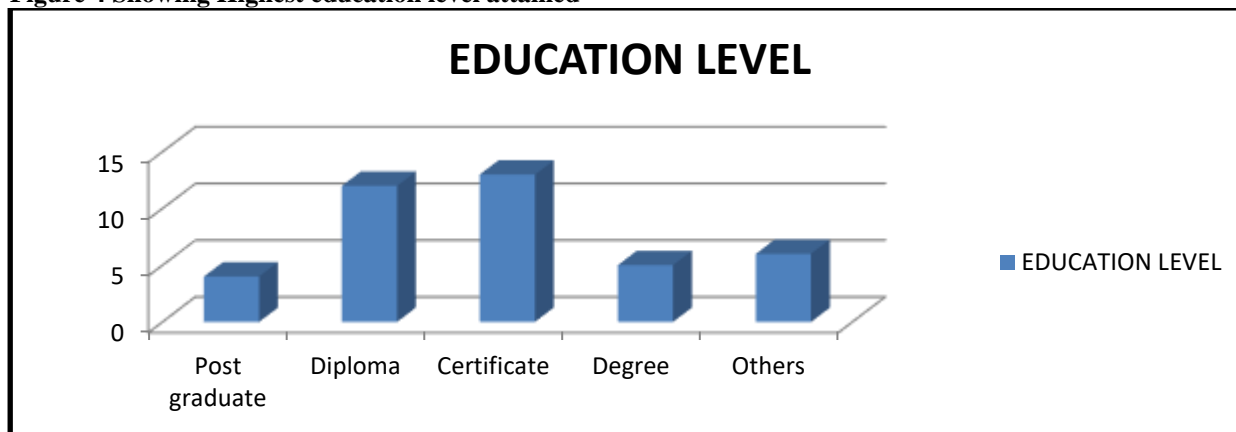
Table 4 Showing Highest education level attained

LEVEL		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Post graduate	4	7.7	10.0	10.0
	Diploma	12	23.1	30.0	40.0
	Certificate	13	25.0	33	72.5
	Degree	5	9.6	12	85.0
	Others	6	11.5	15.0	100.0
Total		40	76.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	23.1		
Total		52	100.0		

Source Primary data, 2022

Findings in table 4 indicated that the least number of respondents at least were holding a post graduate degree (8%), 23% respondents had a diploma, 25% respondents had a certificate qualification, those with a degree were 5% and respondents whose qualification was not disclosed were 12%.

Figure 4 Showing Highest education level attained



Respondent duration taken as a resident of Kisenyi

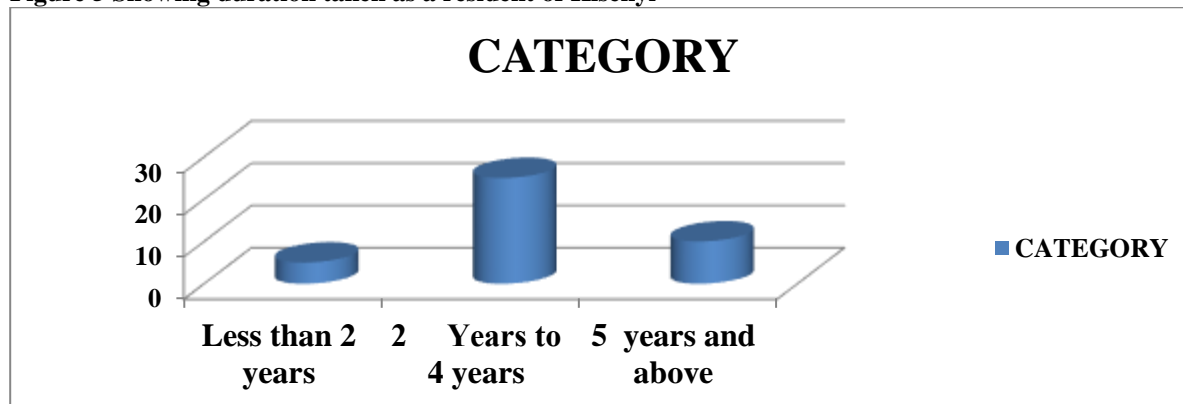
Table 5 Showing duration taken as a resident of Kisenyi

CATEGORY		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 2 years	5	9.6	13.0	12.5
	2 Years to 4 years	25	48.1	62.0	75.0
	5 years and above	10	19.2	25.0	100.0
Total		40	76.9	100.0	
Missing	System	12	23.1		
Total		52	100.0		

Source Primary data, 2022

Findings in Table 5 indicated that majority of the respondents had been staying in Kisenyi for 2 to 4 years, 10% had stayed in the area for 5 years and above and the least has stayed in Kisenyi for less than 2 years.

Figure 5 Showing duration taken as a resident of Kisenyi



Relevance of the causes of girl trafficking

Table 6 Showing response on the relevance of the causes of girl trafficking

Note: 1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Uncertain, 4= Disagree, and 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	No	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV	
There is a high prevalence of HIV infections in Kisenyi	40	13	8	0	8	11	2.53	0.27	
We are faced by high levels of poverty	40	13	10	1	8	8	2.53	0.27	
Economic participation in our area is not inclusive in nature	40	12	8	0	11	9	2.45	0.287	
Women labor is cheaper than men	40	12	17	1	7	7	2.1	0.27	
Lack of employment is one of the greatest factors leading to trafficking	40	18	10	1	5	6	2.05	0.23	
The high level of corruption in Uganda makes it impossible to curb trafficking	40	18	10	0	5	7	2.38	0.27	
Parents have high respect for materialism	40	19	9	3	4	5	1.93	0.13	
The poor quality of life has led to depression cases in Kisenyi	40	17	10	2	5	6	2.18	0.23	
Human trafficking is profitable	40	20	9	1	4	6	2.53	0.27	
AVERAGE MEAN	2.27								

Source Primary data, 2022

Table 6 includes statistical findings of the respondent’s responses basing on a likert rank on the girl trafficking.

Results from the initial study on the prevalence of HIV infections in Kisenyi showed that the majority of respondents strongly agreed (13) and that 8 respondents also agreed that the rate of HIV transmission is high. Their stance was in accordance with the UNAIDS Global AIDS Report 2004, which stated that approximately 900,000 children under the age of 17 are thought to have lost one or both parents to AIDS alone in Uganda at the present time.

According to the survey, children are significantly poorer off and more vulnerable to trafficking through exploitation due to the fact that the majority of adults who care for orphans are elderly and live in poverty. None of the respondents expressed uncertainty, whereas 8 disagreed and 11 strongly disagreed. According to the results of the second inquiry, the majority of respondents—13 strongly agreed—and 10 others—agreed that they experience high levels of poverty.

This backed up the claim made by Baráth et al. (2014) that one of the main causes of trafficking in girls is the economic disparity and poverty experienced by women.

Only one responder expressed uncertainty, while eight strongly disagreed with the statement.

Results from table 4.6 show that 12 respondents strongly agreed with the claim that respondents' economic engagement in Kisenyi is not inclusive in nature, while 8 respondents also agreed. In another investigation, findings in the table above indicated that majority of the respondents agreed (17) and 12 respondents strongly agreed that women labor is cheaper than men. One respondent was uncertain, 7:7 disagreed and disagreed strongly respectively. The investigation attracted a 2.1 mean response and 0.27 Sdv.

Level of girl trafficking

Table 7 Showing response on the level of girl trafficking

Note:1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Uncertain, 4= Disagree, and 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	No	1	2	3	4	5	M	SDV
Girls are highly trafficked to neighboring countries	40	14	11	1	8	6	2.525	0.27
Covid19 has intensified the practice of trafficking	40	15	10	1	7	7	2.5	0.28
The legislative arm has led to realized strides in fighting trafficking	40	16	10	0	8	6	2.45	0.29
Nonprofits and advocacy groups have also played a role in the fight against human trafficking	40	14	18	1	4	3	2.1	0.27
Majority of girls are trafficked to middle east countries.	40	18	14	0	4	4	2.05	0.23
AVERAGE MEAN							2.27	

Source Primary data, 2022

Findings in Table 7 above present responses on the second objective of the study and they are analyzed below.

Results from the initial investigation showed that 11 respondents and 14 respondents agreed—strongly—that girls are heavily trafficked to nearby nations. Eight respondents disagreed, and six vehemently disagree, leaving one to be undecided. The results showed a mean answer of 2.525 and a standard deviation of 0.27. Table 7's results also showed that 10 % of respondents and 15 strongly agreed that Covid19 had increased the practice of trafficking.

7:7 participants showed disagreement and disagreement strongly, respectively, so 1 % of the respondents was unsure.

The results showed a mean response of 2.5 and a standard deviation of 0.28. 16 participants agreed and 10 participants agreed, according to the results of another study on the subject, that the legislative body has made progress in the fight against sex smuggling. Eight participants disagreed, and six totally disagree; none of the survey participants were in doubt. The results showed a mean response of 2.45 and a standard deviation of 0.29. In a separate investigation into the functions of clearing agents, 18 respondents and 14 respondents who strongly agreed agreed that nonprofit organizations and advocacy groups have also contributed to the effort to combat sex trafficking. 4 respondents disagreed, and 3 strongly disagreed, while 1 % of the respondents was unsure. Lastly, findings in table 7 also indicated that 18 respondents and 14 respondents agreed strongly and agreed respectively that majority of girls are trafficked to middle east countries. None of the respondents was uncertain, 4 respondents disagreed and other 4 disagreed strongly. A mean response of 2.05 and a standard deviation of 0.23 were recorded.

Measures undertaken by the government of Uganda to curb the growing girl trafficking

Table 8 Showing response on measures undertaken by the government of Uganda to curb the growing girl trafficking

Note:1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Uncertain, 4= Disagree, and 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	No	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	SDV
Grassroot education about child trafficking has helped to curb the vice	40	14	10	0	8	8	2.65	0.35
The government of Uganda is working hard to strengthen labour standards	40	12	10	1	7	10	2.825	0.4
Majority of the recruitment agencies in Uganda are regulated	40	16	18	0	2	4	2	0.3
Numerous agreements and declarations have also been adopted at	40	8	6	6	10	10	3.2	0.41

the regional level on the issue of trafficking								
Agencies who violet the law against trafficking are often prosecuted	40	18	12	2	3	5	2.125	0.18
AVERAGE MEAN	2.43							

Source Primary data, 2022

Findings in Table 8 presents statistically the respondents’ responses on the third objective of the study that’s the government of Uganda to curb the growing girl trafficking;

Firstly, findings indicated that 14 respondents strongly agreed and 10 respondents agreed that grassroots education about child trafficking has helped to curb the vice. Through grassroots education about child trafficking, access to free legal aid and representation for victims of trafficking ASF aims to concretely fight and deter these practices and their societal acceptance within the communities, (Baseline Survey Report,2020). None of the respondents was uncertain, 8 respondents disagreed. A mean response of 2.65 and a standard deviation of 0.35 were attained.

Secondly, findings indicated that 12 respondents agreed strongly 10 respondents agreed that the government of Uganda is working hard to strengthen labor standards. This was in agreement with GRETA, (2020), strengthening labor standards is an essential element in discouraging demand for the labor or services of trafficked persons. 1 respondent was uncertain, 7 respondents disagreed and 210 respondents disagreed strongly. A mean response of 2.825 and 0.4 standard deviation were obtained.

Findings indicated that 16 respondents agreed strongly and 18 agreed that majority of the recruitment agencies in Uganda are regulated. None of the respondents was uncertain, 2 respondents disagreed and 4 respondents disagreed strongly. Their argument was in line with GRETA, (2020) fraudulent practices of employment and recruitment agencies, including the payment of recruitment fees which puts the workers in debt, or non-payment of mini-mum wage and social insurance contributions, are conducive to human trafficking. A mean response of 2 and a standard deviation of 0.3 were attained.

Conclusions

Our survey's findings point to a few general causes of girl trafficking in Kisenyi. The perpetrators of their trafficking were named by the victims as family members, friends, locals, employers, and employment agencies.

It was discovered that traffickers of both sexes exist, though typically in pairs. Most victims stated that, to their knowledge, their episode of human trafficking involved a relatively small number of people. The information provided by victims is reflected in the information provided by traffickers or their proxies. They acknowledged that deception is frequently used, that they used threats to control their victims, and that the conditions their victims were subjected to, such as long working hours and restricted freedom of choice, were challenging.

Recommendations

From the findings I recommend;
The government and local authorities should ensure universal birth registration and an effective identify registration system. Lack of documentation establishing identity may facilitate trafficking, particularly international trafficking.

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