HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGE TO UGANDA:

A CASE OF KAMPALA METROPOLITAN AREA IN UGANDA

BY

NGABIRE RUTH

2017/AUG/MSSS/M222468/WKD/KLA

B.A SWASA (HONS), KIU

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SECURITY AND STRATEGIC STUDIES OF NKUMBA UNIVERSITY, ENTEBBE UGANDA

FEBRUARY, 2022

DECLARATION

I, Ngabire Ruth, declare that this Research Report is truly my own work and it has never been presented to any University or Institution for any Academic Award. I also declare that I have put into consideration the ethical and scientific rules.
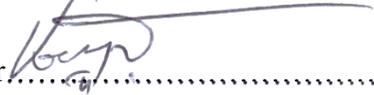
……………………………   **Date: ………………………**

NGABIRE RUTH

2017/AUG/MSSS/M222468/WKD/KLA

APPROVAL

We certify that this Research report satisfies the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

award of the Degree of Master of Security and Strategic Studies of Nkumba University, Entebbe

Uganda`

1. Mr. KACHOPE PATRICK

Supervisor.. Date: 21st. feb. 2022.

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my family especially my Parents Mr. Sebiraza Raphael, Ms

Uwamaria Beatrice and my children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By the will of God, it has been possible; the glory and honor to the Almighty

The support and guidance of the following persons can't go an appreciated since they have contributed so highly to my Academic Excellence.

I thank my Research Supervisor Prof. Mr. Kachope Patrick, his parental advice and positive criticism both during class time and during Research enabled me to reach this wonderful level and all the Lecturers of Nkumba University

I acknowledge the support from my Family members who supported in my study.

Am heartily thankful to my classmates especially Hon Kamba Saleh, my friends, Rugumayo Steven, Kamoga Isa, my workmates Amuron Sophia and Sempijja Emmanuel for the guidance and support during my study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

The study was about the impact of human trafficking on the national security in Uganda: a case study of Kampala metropolitan area in Uganda. The study was guided by the following objectives: To examine the causes of human trafficking to establish the effects of human trafficking to the national security and to examine the strategies that can be adopted to curb human trafficking. The study used a case study design both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details and adequate information. The study population was 280 and a sample size of 162. Simple random sampling was used to select the sample; self-administered questionnaire and interview guide were the main data collection instruments used. The study discovered that, among the cases of human trafficking include poverty and unemployment, high demand for cheap labour, domestic violence and social exclusion which results from a cultural practices, corruption in government officials. Existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, Ugandans being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws and the desire for well-paying jobs. The study found to that, human trafficking impacts on the national security by threatening public safety, Undermining law enforcement efforts, undercutting the ability of the government to promote peace and security, promoting terrorism and rebelism, fuels conflicts and insecurity through fuelling conflict by enabling armed and extremist groups to raise income and expand their power and military capabilities. It can also be concluded that, the most strategies to improve averting women trafficking through Witness Protection, compensation of victims, use transparency approaches, formation of Task Forces and training police officers..The study recommended that the stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking which in most cases lead to forced labour and sexual exploitation among others should embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the traffickers as well as the practice through establishment of an inter-link between local and international investigating agencies in addition to enhancing training of investigators. There is need to strengthen detection and investigation processes with a view to stemming out corruption which is reportedly rampant and affecting investigation. There is need to apply the anti-trafficking law to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, convict and punish trafficking offenders including government officials suspected of complicity in human trafficking". Local communities should be empowered technically and financially to care for and protect their children".

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0. Overview

This chapter contains the background to the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, study objectives, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

The background is divided into four section and these include conceptual perspective, theoretical Perspective, historical perspective and contextual perspective.

1.1.1. Conceptual background

Human trafficking is a transnational organized crime that impacts not only on the individual victim but the whole society (Oram, 2002). It undermines a population's health, safety and security. There are two facets of human trafficking as a transnational organized crime. First is the human smuggling, "which involves the importation of people into a country via the deliberate evasion of immigration laws". It includes bringing in illegal aliens, unlawful transportation and illegally harbouring aliens already in a country (Sita, 2003). Second is the human trafficking aspect which entails luring of victims from their homes for sex or labour exploitation. Hughes, Chon & Ellerman (2007) argues that "globally the impact of human trafficking goes beyond individual victims". It is a threat to the whole society and undermines the population's health, safety and security. The amount of money involved in this transnational organized crime (TOC) is enormous and in some instances influence high-level politics which if not checked can destroy the fabric of society Hughes, Chon & Ellerman (2007). Whereas human trafficking is a lucrative transnational venture, it poses a multi-dimensional threat both to the victim and the State. Threat

to the individual entails severe violation of fundamental human rights and reduces people to a state of dependency via threats, violence and humiliation. Besides depriving people of their human rights and freedoms, it increases global health risks and fuels the growth of organized crime (Hughes, Chon & Ellerman (2007). Similarly, "the individual victims often suffer devastating impacts such as physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family and even death". "Boys and girls who should be at school are forced into sex by their captors, work long hours under dangerous conditions, are sold for illegal adoptions or even coerced into becoming soldiers (Leman & Janssens, 2008).

According to the White Paper on Deface Transformation (2004), National security refers to the security of the state including its citizens, economy and institutions as regarded as a duty of the government. National security entails a condition, in which citizens of a country enjoy a free, peaceful, and safe environment, and have access to resources which will enable them to enjoy the basic necessities of life (Abdullahi, 2011). Thus, the security of a state directly translates to its ability to protect its citizens, as well as national assets, from both internal and external threats. It also facilitates individuals and groups in carrying out their legitimate businesses without any significant undue hindrance. A nation's security may be undermined by either external or internal conflicts or violence resulting from social, political, community, and economic misunderstandings within it. Akpokpari (2004) defines national security, as a specific concept, implying the absence of threat to life, property, and socio-economic wellbeing of a nation and its people. It is further described by Akpokpari (2004), as freedom from danger, or from threats to a nation's ability to protect and defend itself, promote its cherished values and legitimate interests, and enhance the wellbeing of its people from abroad.

1.1.2. Historical background

Although there is no consensus or data on the number of trafficked victims annually, various international institutions and government agencies estimate that between 600,000 and 2 million people are being trafficked yearly across the globe (Cornell 2008). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that out of 100 million migrants worldwide, about 4 million are undocumented, that is, migrants who have been trafficked (IOM, 2010). Human Trafficking has been present in most of recorded human history (Bales and Cornell 2008; Bales 2007). The forms, types, and purposes of Human Trafficking have changed over the centuries. Human Trafficking can be traced to ancient Rome to large-scale agriculture production of the United States South prior to the United States Civil War (Bales, Trodd and Williamson 2011; Bales and Cornell 2008). Human Trafficking has a history dating back thousands of years, as far as 201 BC and it existed in prehistoric hunting societies and has persisted throughout the story of the mankind as a universal institution (Goldman, 1970).

In 1910, 13 countries signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade (United Nations, 1951). While the 1904 Agreement addressed the migration side of the issue, the 1910 Convention focused on the criminalization of trafficking. After the signing of the 1910 Convention, National Committees for the suppression of traffic were established in many European countries. human Trafficking described in the League of Nations report (1927) illustrates the situation in which women were trafficked from Europe to other countries using either land routes or water routes. In the report the main destinations included South and Central America, particularly Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay; as well as Egypt, Algeria and Tunis. According to League of Nations report (1927), the main countries of origin were Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain and Turkey. So, the

picture 80 years ago totally differs from that of today. In the report of the League of Nations the main movement of trafficking victims was from Europe to other countries while currently it works to the contrary and in addition, many of the origin countries in the 1927 report are today's destination countries (Parrot, Andrea & Nina, 2006). The International Organization for Migration estimates that of the 100 million migrants worldwide, about 4 million are undocumented, that is, migrants who have been smuggled or trafficked (Parrot, Andrea & Nina, 2006). Similarly, "the Oram (2002) estimates that at any one given time, there are hundreds of thousands of people in the pipeline, being warehoused by traffickers, waiting for new routes to open up or documents to become available before they can be shipped to their destination the primary target being the United States

Furthermore, between 1948- 1950, figures showed the same trends of trafficking occurring locally and regionally where women were trafficked between locations. For example, the distance between and among Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran, Germany, Greece, Yugoslavia; and the United States, Canada and Mexico are examples of locations where women are trafficked to and from suggesting both intra and interstate trafficking activities (Kyle and Koslowski 2001, 126). Human trafficking has an impact on the individuals it victimizes in all areas of their lives with every stage of the trafficking process involving physical, sexual and psychological abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, manipulation, economic exploitation and abusive working and living conditions (Kyle and Koslowski 2001).

Concerns over the human Trafficking become worth in the late 19th century and early 20th century with anxieties over the migration of individual women and the capture and enslavement of women for prostitution (Hughes & Donna, 1999). In the 19th century, the intensification of female migration as an independent and self-determined strategy soon created a certain fear of

the immorality that might be introduced into Western countries, Men, women and children are abused in specific exploitative conditions and the short and long-term physical injuries, disabilities and deaths that may result. The trauma experienced by victims of trafficking includes post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, alienation, disorientation, aggression and difficulty in concentrating (King & Gilbert, 2004). These concerns led to the creation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations Resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949, and concluded at Lake Success in New York on 21 March 1950 (Feoran, 1998).

In Africa, one main feature of human Trafficking is the exploitation of individuals for financial gain or other benefits (Alvarez & Alessi, 2012). Women and girls are always forced, coerced or defrauded into forms of exploitation and traffickers frequently use existing migration flows to transport victims to specific destinations, while subject to the harmful treatment as adults, child victims are especially vulnerable to trafficking because of their age, immaturity and lack of experience to abusive practices that may, for example, stunt their further physical development and to continued victimization as a result of attachment, developmental and social difficulties (IOM, 2003; IOM, 2010). According to Kyle & Koslowski (2001) and Hulsey (2014), the increase in human trafficking in the 1840s in Africa was due to three factors. First, there were increases in demand for gold mining and construction work on African plantations, with single, nonwhite males targeted for recruitment because there was a need to replace the African American slaves on the plantations (Kyle and Koslowski 2001; Hulsey 2014). Second, "the colonial matrix and Western-dominated world market" produced further increases in demand for unskilled labor (Kyle and Koslowski 2001). Third, there was an increased demand for single

European and North American male laborers who were seeking better paying jobs, such as construction (Kyle and Koslowski 2001). This led the increase in sex tourism and trafficking in the Asian nations, and the increase in male enslaved labor for production in many nations, starting in 1940 (Kyle and Koslowski 2001). Impacts of the human Trafficking to the state include influx of refugees/aliens, increased terror activities, circulation of counterfeit products, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and strain on the country's resources. All these effects have consequent implications on the country's political, economic and social systems which are the main focus of this research as a national security.

In the Eastern Africa region, trafficking in persons is an ongoing phenomenon that does not only happen domestically (internally) but externally too posits (Alvarez & Alessi, 2012). The internal or domestic trafficking in the region is described as endemic, Children, women and to a lesser extent men are victims of trafficking from and to the region for example Girls are trafficked for exploitation in domestic labour, forced prostitution and forced marriage. Trafficked boys are also exploited in the fields of farming, livestock grazing, plantation work and fishing. Women are trafficked for domestic labour, forced prostitution and in the hospitality industry while men are trafficked mainly for manual and agriculture labour, construction work and criminal activities (Alvarez & Alessi, 2012) In Uganda, "studies have identified some of the effects of human trafficking, most if not all of the following effects have been reported"; "physical injuries, infections, chronic ill health, lax rectal muscles and incontinence due to sodomy, unwanted pregnancies, abortions, infertility rape trauma syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder, disturbed sleep, nightmares, regressive behaviour, psychosomatic illness, lost opportunities, feelings of betrayal, socio-economic problems, strained family relations, drug abuse, low self-esteem, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, spiritual dilemma as the individuals tend to question their

faith in God (Mugisha, 2009).

Secondary victimization often occurs especially within the criminal justice system" (Declaration of Basic Principles, 1985) and in trying to expose the causes or what contributes to human trafficking, a number of factors come into play. "Globalization, economic crises, political instability, conflicts, wars, ethnic cleansing, social inequality, market economy, discrimination and wider processes of transformation as well as personal aspirations for an improved life are some of the main reasons for even bigger waves of migration. Additionally, "porous borders smooth the progress of cross border movements specifically the socio-economic stimulated irregular immigration (Human Rights Watch, 2012) and some cases of trafficking emerge as voluntary movements in quest for an enhanced life while others are victims mislead by businessmen, relatives, peers, religious acquaintances and agents with assurance of money, jobs, education and professional training barely to end up in manipulative situations". Children are mainly lured by family members or close family friends and travel across the border on foot, by bus or are transported by long distance truck drivers (Human Rights Watch, 2012).

Uganda is hosting over 2000,000 refugees with a growing influx from South Sudan and Central Somalia. Additionally, close to 300,000 people were displaced internally during ethnic conflicts and harsh conditions in some areas such as Kalamoja, thus consequently becoming "vulnerable to various abuses including human trafficking and smuggling". Uganda is near to Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, which are known sources of victims of human trafficking hence the country's documentation "as a hub for human trafficking and smuggling". To this end, "Uganda is a source, transit and destination country for men, women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation". Trafficking in Uganda can be classified into two categories namely domestic and international trafficking" (UNICEF, 2003).

1.1.3. Theoretical background

The study was guided by the routine activity and the modern slavery theories to explain why crime (human trafficking) does happen even if effective measures are put in place to deter the crime from happening (Pearson, 2003). The routine activity posits that "routine activities arising from opportunities over time and space amongst people can make crime easy and low risk or difficult and risky to manage or eliminate. The Modern Slavery theory propounded by Bales (1999), on the other hand, is also relevant in this study because it postulates the different theoretical propositions relating to the trafficking process and provides significant details in the dynamics of both sending and receiving countries of human trafficking.

1.1.4. Contextual background

Uganda is a source and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Ugandan children are trafficked within the country, as well as to Canada, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Karamojong women and children are sold in cattle markets or by intermediaries and forced into situations of domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, herding, and begging. Trafficking Victims may appear to be uncooperative, irritable, hostile, aggressive or ungrateful to those around them including support persons. The stigma attached to them as victims has been shown to have a significant and ongoing impact on their lives, including in the trauma experienced by the individual victim as well as the possibility of physical rejection by family and/or community (Uganda human rights report, 2018).

Security companies in Kampala recruit Ugandans to serve as security guards in Iraq where, at times, their travel documents and pay have reportedly been withheld as a means to prevent their departure and these cases may constitute trafficking. On the other hand, Pakistani, Indian, and Chinese workers are reportedly trafficked to Uganda, and Indian networks traffic Indian children to the country for sexual exploitation. UN Statistics (2018), show that majority of trafficking victims are always women and girls together comprised 71% of all detected and reported trafficking victims between 2013 and 2019. The main purposes for which women and girls are trafficked are indicative of the gendered-nature of the crime. During the same period, women made up 96 percent of detected and reported victims trafficked for sexual exploitation, 76 percent of those trafficked for other forms of exploitation, such as forced marriages or begging, 37 percent of those trafficked for forced labor, and 18 percent of those trafficked for organ removal (CEDAW, 2018). Children from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi are trafficked to Uganda for agricultural labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Until August 2006, the terrorist rebel organization, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), abducted children and adults in northern Uganda to serve as soldiers, sex slaves, and porters. While no further abductions of Ugandan children have been reported, at least 300 additional people, mostly children, were abducted during the reporting period in the Central African Republic and the D.R.C (United Nations, 2013). All these effects have consequent implications on the national security (economical, political and social) of the country. According to the UNICEF (2003), human Trafficking beings represents the third largest source of income for organized crime after guns and narcotics respectively in Uganda.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Every day millions of women, men and children in Uganda fall prey to human traffickers whether for sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic work or other purposes yet human trafficking as a crime has still not captured the attention of the public or made it to the top of political agendas (UNICEF, 2003). Government approved and published the 2009 anti-trafficking Act by implementing regulations and establishing a trafficking-specific desk in the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) with the aim of combating human trafficking. However from 2013-2014, prosecutions of human trafficking cases rose from 460 to 671 and the number of convictions decreased from 476 to 343. The number of victims identified decreased from 758 to 462 (Uganda police report, 2019) with 101 human trafficking cases most reported in 2019. The Uganda women network (2019) reported that, three ugandan girls died in Saudi Arabia and their travel into could not be traced. The Human Rights watch (2017) noted that, in 2019, over 70 people died of related cases of human trafficking including security officers and two Somalis women residents who were trafficked in slums of Kisenyi and Ndeba, thus posing the political threat to the country. Furthermore, Kalamajongo children are always flooded on the streets of Kampala by some individuals with hidden interests and these children cause an economic burden to the government. It is this background that the study intended to conduct a deeper analysis into the effect of human trafficking on National Security of Uganda with specific references to Kampala Metropolitan Area.

1.3. Study Objectives

 i.   To examine the causes of human trafficking.

 ii. To establish the effects of human trafficking to the national security.

 iii. To examine the strategies that can be adopted to curb human trafficking

1.4. Research questions

i. What are the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan Area?

ii. What are the effects of human trafficking to the national security?

iii. What are the strategies that can be adopted to curb human trafficking?

1.5. Scope of the study

The scope was divided into the Content scope, Geographical scope, and Time scope.

1.5.1. Content Scope

The study focused on the impact of human trafficking on the national security in Uganda: a case study of Kampala in Uganda, it was based on examining the causes of human trafficking, establishing the effects of human trafficking to the national security and examining the existing strategies to curb human trafficking

1.5.2. Geographical Scope

The study focused on Kampala capital City located in central part Uganda.

1.5.3. Time Scope

The study covered the period from 2013-up to 2018, the choice of the time frame is informed by the fact that since 2013, there has been records human trafficking in Uganda.

1.6. Significance of the study

1.6.1. Academic Justification

This study is expected to fill a knowledge gap which has been identified in the literature review. In this regard, the study will generate new knowledge in respect to human trafficking containment in the East African Region that requires consideration with a view to inclusion in the existing legislations. Identifying human trafficking containment mechanisms in Uganda

which need improvement and proposing appropriate recommendations to enhance their effectiveness will benefit the regional security architecture so as to improve human and social security in the region and the continent at large.

1.6.2. Policy Justification

Based on this study, policy recommendations will be suggested to Uganda government and other East African countries for consideration and or implementation so as to improve the security management instruments. It is hoped that the report will contribute to the efforts within the United Nations International Human Control Programme and other human related organizations in the maintenance of international order and security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0.Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature on the impact of human trafficking on the national security. The review is based on the specific objectives of the study and variables and guided by he conceptual framework.

2.1.Theoretical Framework

The study adopted an eclectic approach using the Routine Activity and the Modern Slavery theories to explain why crime (human trafficking) does happen even if effective measures are put in place to deter the crime from happening.

2.1.1. Routine Activity theory

This is an offshoot of ''crime opportunity theory'' which focuses on situations of crime. This theory was developed by Rotella & Romney (1993) and is premised on the belief that "crime is relatively unaffected by social causes such as poverty, inequality and unemployment". The theory postulates that "organization of routine activities in society creates opportunities for crime". This simply means that the daily routine activities of individuals or groups of people and their socialization which include but is not limited to where they work, what they do and where they live strongly influence crime commitment (Rotella & Romney, 1993) .

The theory further posits that "routine activities arising from opportunities over time and space amongst people can make crime easy and low risk or difficult and risky to manage or eliminate". Although "routine activities theory focuses on a range of factors that intersect in time and space to produce criminal opportunities and in turn criminal events, the theory does not explain why some people commit crime and others do not". It however goes on to suggest "that crime can

increase as well as decline without any change in the number of those involved in crime" Rotella & Romney (1993). The theory identifies market availability, enabling environment and prevalence of bias in the justice system as additional factors that motivate individuals or groups of individuals to engage in crime over and above the traditional ones of social, economic and political drive and ambitions.

2.1.2. The Modern Slavery theory

This was propounded by Bales (1999), on the other hand, is also relevant in this study. The theory postulates "different theoretical propositions relating to the trafficking process and provides significant details in the dynamics of both sending and receiving countries of human trafficking". The theory posits that "even though every case of human trafficking is distinct and that variance exists in the factors that determine human trafficking in each country, all cases of trafficking still share related aspects". "Governmental corruption, economic opportunity, non-availability of employment, economic well-being, and the demographic profile cut across almost all countries as some of the factors exacerbating human trafficking (Bales, 1999).

Since the study seeks to examine root causes of human trafficking, nature and characteristics of the human trafficking as well as existing prevention strategies and management measures that are in place, use of the routine activity theory and the modern slavery theory were found relevant in explicating existing opportunity structures that facilitate the illicit trade (Bales, 1999).

2.2. Causes of human trafficking

In the region (Sub Saharan Africa), issues of human trafficking are deep-rooted arising primarily from the deteriorating economic situation, Intense rural poverty forces poor families to offer their children to traffickers under the pretext of providing them the chance to secure good jobs and better lives (Harrington (2005). Poverty, unemployment and corruption are the major reasons as

to why human trafficking continues to persist in the country as a business despite the government having in place intervention measures. Other reasons which emerged from the results of the research include ignorance among the Ugandan people, corruption in government officials, advancement in technology which helps in recruitment, existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, people being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws, trafficking being a lucrative business, porous border points, high demand for labour in developed countries and high illiteracy levels among Ugandans.

According to Harrington (2005) in his report on rescue politics, "Uganda is ranked in the second tier countries amongst the governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which states that the purpose of combating human trafficking is to punish traffickers, to protect victims, and to prevent trafficking from occurring". As part of complying with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 200, Uganda enacted the Anti-human Trafficking Law and Section 14 of the Sexual Offenses Act to prosecute and punish child sex tourists; however, this has not helped much in curbing the problem of human trafficking in the country (Harrington, 2005).

Consequently, provision of additional training on how to identify and respond to trafficking crimes to all levels of government officials particularly law enforcement officials and establishment of an official process of referring trafficking victims for assistance is critical. According to Leman, "factors affecting human trafficking vulnerability in the countries of origin include age, gender and poverty (Harrington, 2005). Further, Leman propounds that "children are vulnerable to the demands and expectations of those in authority including their parents, extended family and teachers while women are vulnerable to trafficking because they are often traditionally viewed as belonging to a weaker sex, are excluded from decision making circles and

poorly represented in the political arena". Moreover, "forms of gender-based violations such as rape, domestic violence and harmful traditional practices are linked to social and cultural situations that contribute to the human Trafficking vulnerability (Harrington, 2005).

In describing the characteristics of human trafficking, Michell's analytical views on the subject are used, In his contentions, the scholar elaborates that "even though all cases of human trafficking cases have their individual characteristics; most of them follow the same pattern (Michell, Finkelhor & Wolak, 2010). He further argues that "people are abducted or recruited in the countries of origin, transferred through transit regions and then exploited in the country or countries of destination". "If, at some stage, the exploitation of the victim is interrupted or ended, the abductees can be rescued as victims of trafficking and they may receive support in the country or countries of destination (Michell, Finkelhor & Wolak, 2010) .

Victims "may be repatriated to their countries of origin or relocated to a third country in some cases, or, as it unfortunately still happens all too often, deported from countries of destination or transit as illegal migrants" (Michell, Finkelhor & Wolak, 2010). "In a study on physical and mental health consequences of human trafficking in Europe it was found that 60 per cent of victims had experienced physical or sexual violence before they were trafficked". The study goes on to explain that "vulnerabilities may contribute to the victimization of a person at the beginning of the trafficking process". "However, the vulnerabilities are not identical to root causes which are determined by domestic policy decisions and social, cultural and religious practices" (Perrin, 2010).

To analyze the human trafficking practice deeper, a link between poverty and trafficking

espoused by Vera Institute of Justice (2008) comes to surface. The institute's contention follows that "the link between poverty and human trafficking is complex in that poor persons are vulnerable to trafficking by virtue of exerting little social power and having few income options". The institute goes on to postulate that "the poor often do not challenge social superiors in relation to migrant contracts and working conditions" (Perrin, 2010). Nonetheless the Institute posits that "it is not necessarily the poorest of the poor who become victims of trafficking although in many cases victims are poor especially those in developing countries". The Institute further argues that when the countries "reported most frequently as countries of origin and destination are compared against the United Nations Human Development Index, it can be seen that, while the top countries of destination are rated highly in terms of human development, most of the top countries of origin are at the middle in terms of human development level" (Perrin, 2010). Thus, it can be concluded that those targeted as victims of trafficking are not the poorest of the poor, but rather people with at least some resources.

2.3.Effects of human trafficking on the national security

From a regional perspective, Africa has a share of the human trafficking problem. Narrowing down to Uganda, there exist "three main types of trafficking namely trafficking in children primarily for farm labour and domestic work within and across countries, trafficking in women from outside the region for the sex industry and trafficking in women and young person's for sexual exploitation mainly outside the region (Phiney,2007). Trafficking takes place at different levels which include manipulative, forced labour, "domestic work and sexual exploitation of women and girls within, outside and into countries of the region".

Human Trafficking involves third parties especially criminal gangs who infringe on the victims.

Almost half of the Sub Saharan Africa countries are familiar with "human trafficking as a crisis and that child trafficking is usually alleged to be more ruthless than trafficking in women". "In West and Central Africa where trafficking is more prevalent and active, more than 70 per cent of the countries identify trafficking as a problem compared to 33 per cent of countries in East and southern Africa (Phiney,2007). In the region (Sub Saharan Africa), issues of human trafficking are deep-rooted arising primarily from the deteriorating economic situation. "Intense rural poverty forces poor families to offer their children to traffickers under the pretext of providing them the chance to secure good jobs and better lives". According to Phiney (2007), increasing numbers of people affected by poverty live in shanties under deplorable conditions in desperation. On the other hand, unemployment among the adults leads to poverty which is the major factor pushing people to human Trafficking. Similarly family breakups resulting from unemployment, death or divorce bring about abandoned children compounded with AIDS-orphans. These groups of children grow up into youth lacking the basic needs in addition to the love and care of parents thus resorting to destitute life which renders them susceptible to traffickers. In Senegal, for example, religious teachers force orphaned children to beg for money and food in the streets. This way of life makes them susceptible to abuse from adults and they are easily drawn into crime, substance abuse and prostitution. Street children most of who are products of armed conflicts, rural-urban migration, unemployment, famine, broken families and poverty are highly vulnerable to traffickers (Urbas, 2010).

Domestic trafficking deals in trafficking of persons from one part of the country to another, mostly from rural to urban in search of better opportunities in life. On the other hand, international trafficking deals in victims cross an international border. "Victims from Uganda usually are trafficked to Europe, North America and other parts of Africa where they are

exploited". "Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is, to date, the most common manifestation of this transnational crime and a vast majority of the victims are women and children". In the same breath, the Country has "been identified as a source, transit and destination for irregular migrants who are largely overlooked in health responses". To this end, "labour migration opportunities are of high interest to the Government of Uganda" (UNICEF, 2003).

The world is presently viewed as a changing society where traditional fostering practices have led to the abuse of fostered children who are often sold for individual/personal gains (Urbas, 2010). It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 girls and boys have been abducted and recruited into armed ranks by rebel forces for warfare where children play roles such as child soldiers, sex slaves, porters and spies. Children are considered useful in warfare because they are easier to control and obey orders with less questioning than adults (Urbas, 2010). Additionally, children are agile and small in body size thus faster than adults hence making better messengers and spies. Furthermore, a child raises less suspicion than an adult and has a higher chance of surviving once captured in an enemy territory on spy or attack related mission (Urbas, 2010).

Human trafficking poses a threat to stability when rivals in the human trafficking fight for control of the market". Moreover "human trafficking proceeds finance activities of other violent actors e.g. violent extremists or armed rebel groups". The impact of transnational organized crime on the quality of governance arguably influences some of the greatest episodes of human trafficking". "A primary threat arises from corruption and the infiltration of state institutions by human traffickers". "The large profits associated with human trafficking can pay for bribes, campaign contributions, and political campaigns in the case of traffickers running for elected

office". For example, West Africa's leading academic researcher on drug trade, a major transnational organized crime (TOC), Albanese (2008) has spoken out publicly on the issue of drug profits, which is a TOC businesses just like human trafficking, financing election campaigns". Singleton posits that "corruption witnessed among law enforcement authorities or other stakeholders cause the re-victimization of trafficked victims instead of providing them protection and assistance" (Albanese, 2008).

Sambo (2011) notes, "It is virtually guaranteed that where there are substantial TOC profits, there will be corruption and official complicity very often at the highest levels". Larger profits both in "absolute terms and in comparison to alternative sources of wealth generation suggest greater potential for illicit influence (Sambo 2011). "Profits amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars every year can exert substantial influence especially in less developed countries where government salaries are lower, alternative sources of revenues and influence is smaller, and rule of law is weaker than in wealthier countries". Throughout Africa, TOC operators "use corruption of government officials as a key tactic for carrying out their activities". "The question is often not whether traffickers have corrupted government officials, but rather how high the corruption goes and how widely it is spread (Sambo, 2011). "Traffickers target different levels of government, from lower level officials such as customs agents or police officers, to middle level officials such as governors or judges, to high level officials such as presidents, ministers or members of parliament".

Like in other parts of the world, human trafficking in East Africa present challenges that are inextricably linked to the global socio-economic imbalances which have resulted in commercial sex by women and trafficking of children as an economic venture. Richard (1999) exposes the painful reality of female sex workers in Bangladesh and argues that the current rate

of growth in sex trade in Bangladesh is fostered by social and economic vulnerabilities that impel young women to engage in commercial sex work". Consequently, what has emerged in Bangladesh and across the borders in India, Malaysia, Pakistan and other Middle Eastern countries is the culture of child trafficking both internally and across borders for economic gains" (Singleton, 1993). Locally, accomplices in involuntary trafficking often do not refund money paid instead they persistently subject victims to forced labour or prostitution in order to earn more money. However, in voluntary trafficking done internally in Uganda, it is noted that accomplices who are often family members or acquaintances would refund money to avoid straining family ties and relations.

As argued by one scholar Perkins (2011), "there is no other area in the social sciences field of study where knowledge has been pervasively contaminated by ideology in writing more than factual except in the sex industry. Despite awareness rise and creating protection for victims of sex trafficking being steps in the right direction, critics like Perkins (2011), are definitely concerned about the linkage of sex trafficking with pornography, prostitution and the sex industry.

It is arguable that, on one hand, this linkage could encourage less understanding of the human trafficking and sympathy for the victim and, on the other hand, create the perception that the victims are somewhat culpable for their position on the grounds that they somehow choose to be in that position of being a prostitute or someone who willingly engages in pornography. Indeed, studies have shown that this linkage often leads to a glossing over of the victimization aspect of sex trafficking. This happens among ordinary people as well as professionals who are supposed to protect the victims of human trafficking for sex purposes as well as those in need of protection

(Perkins, 2011).

The following statement describes the mistreatment of a victim of trafficking by a female member of the police force conducting interrogation. This statement was recorded from the Longan, Walker & Hunt (2009) who did not use some pejorative words but retorted phrases like or similar to; "You are all the same". "You cover each other". "You protect your bosses". "I think this is a sufficient description". "When somebody thinks that it's your fault". "I do not feel guilty for what happened". "I know who I should blame". "But when somebody blames you like that, you really feel terrible". "She tells you directly to your face that you are a prostitute". (Longan, Walker & Hunt, 2009)

2.4. The strategies to counter human trafficking

Globalization impacts trafficking with both "push" and "pull" factors. "Impoverishment in the supply countries is a push factor that forces people to seek ways to improve their economic situation" (Newton et al, 2008). Many trafficked persons begin their ordeals with the expectation that they will get respectable employment, only to discover the deception after it is too late". The spread of "globalization" serves as a pull factor by bringing with it a new culture and influence which raises expectations of a previously not so informed population that there exists better life elsewhere. On the other hand, "trafficking is a mammoth economic enterprise that provides traffickers with financial resources and technological capabilities to enhance and shield their activities from public scrutiny or interference like the global drug trade (Newton et al, 2008).

Trafficking thrives on the tremendous profits it generates and on the climate of fear that leaves many victims feeling that they have no options". "The plight of trafficked persons has often been exacerbated by immigration policies and administrative practices that treat those trafficked as

criminals to be incarcerated or deported (Newton et al, 2008). A Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report of 2010 indicates that despite efforts made by the international community and a number of countries over the past two decades, the proceeds from this illegal business in 2009 approximated US$ 32 billion. In this regard, the illegitimate trade in humans garners massive proceeds to the trafficking agents resulting in the practice being considered as one of the most profitable illegal businesses worldwide after weapons and drugs (Newton et al, 2008).

There are numerous policies, laws and international instruments that strive to prevent human trafficking, however, the practice still occur to date. In explaining what causes the continued persistence of human trafficking, this research advances a number of arguments. "The greatest challenge of all is the domestication of international legal instruments and guidelines that are aimed at ending slavery and human trafficking, protecting victims and promoting international cooperation". Further, adoption of the international legal instruments has been effected by some countries including Uganda; however, translating these instruments into national laws and ensuring their implementation still pose a challenge. Similarly, adoption of specific penalties against trafficking in persons has been effected in most countries but there still exists diversity with regard to the definition, interpretation and understanding of the term human trafficking. "In the same breath, legislation in some countries acknowledges only certain forms of exploitation or certain categories of victims". "At the same time, legislations have failed to be comprehensive in approach and in addressing all aspects of human trafficking and balancing prosecution by ensuring the rights and protection of victims".

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime on 15 November 2000 and the convention came into force on 23 September

2003". To supplement the convention, the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, also known as the Palermo Protocol, was adopted". Suffice to say, "the principal responses by Governments to trafficking in persons since the adoption in November 2000 of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in Persons, especially women and children vary from one country to the other". "The main focus of States has been on detecting and prosecuting traffickers, identifying, protecting and assisting people who have already been trafficked and initiating action to prevent people from being trafficked in the first place". "The need for more research and data collection on all forms of trafficking is stressed in order to develop tailored and effective anti-trafficking strategies as well as the subsequent monitoring of such interventions in order to make sure they have the desired impact".

Out of the 116 States that had ratified the Trafficking Protocol as of 4 December 2007, a majority had adopted new laws or amended existing legislation to translate the Protocol into action, defined as an offence the trafficking in persons and increased the penalties for traffickers". Additionally institutions and procedures to implement the law need to be established and many regional initiatives implemented too. Despite the "formulation of these normative frameworks at both the national and the regional levels, there is little consistency in the core definition of trafficking in persons and national legislations often fall short of the comprehensive provisions of the Protocol". "States may refer to commercial sexual exploitation or the human Trafficking and girls while omitting trafficking for forced labour or servitude". "Although the Protocol clearly indicates that in the case of children the various illegal means of trafficking are irrelevant, in other cases, some legislation do not yet reflect that provision while others define the age of a child differently other than less than 18 years of age". "Such lack of definitional

clarity poses major challenges for international cooperation". On the other hand "collaboration begins at the national level but is equally important at the bilateral, regional and international levels".

At the national level, "the presence of institutional structures such as national referral mechanisms, national reporters and national coordinating structures has facilitated concerted action against trafficking". "Notwithstanding significant efforts to identify and care for victims and to detect and prosecute traffickers, trafficking in persons is still reported to be one of the most lucrative sectors of transnational organized crime".

The challenges faced in properly identifying a victim of trafficking have highlighted the need for minimum standards concerning the response of criminal justice systems. "A major challenge for immigration and law enforcement officials is how to distinguish trafficking victims from others they may come into contact with". Significant tensions exist between initiatives designed primarily to enforce the law against traffickers and those designed to uphold the human rights of trafficked persons". The two approaches are not mutually exclusive, however, and evidence suggests that the prompt identification and appropriate treatment of victims is crucial to an effective law enforcement response" (Gallagher & Holmes, 2008).

Some States have begun to adopt "reflection periods" "for trafficked persons identified within their borders in order to give them time to recover and reflect on whether they are able and wish to cooperate with law enforcement agents". A particularly contentious area of debate is whether the granting of temporary residence permits to victims of trafficking should be conditional upon a trafficked person's cooperation with the criminal justice system, with little priority having been given to awarding compensation or damages to victims of trafficking".

Most countries across the world have instituted a number of intervention strategies towards

addressing human trafficking/smuggling (Gallagher & Holmes, 2008). The Government of Uganda too has not been left behind in trying to keep pace with internationally acceptable trafficking/smuggling legislations. One such legislation which the Ugandan government has put in place is enactment of the 2010 Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (Aderinto, 2003). The Act prescribes stiff penalties of up to 357,000 dollars fine or 30 years jail term for those found guilty of committing the crime. Similarly, the country has ensured operationalization of the Employment Act of 2007 which states that no person shall use or assist any other person in recruiting, trafficking or using forced labour and by extension therefore prohibiting against forced labour (Aderinto, 2003). Another legislation the country has implemented is domestication of the Refugee Act No. 13 of 2006 (Revised in 2012) (Aderinto, 2003). This particular Act provides for regulations in the reception, registration and adjudication of refugees. Besides legislations, the country has intensified security at entry and exit points while at the same time enhancing security along highways.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology adopted for the study. First, the study research design is presented, followed by sources of data, and how this data was analyzed and presented. The ethical issues that were considered during the study are also presented.

3.1. Research Design

Research design refers to the steps researchers follow to complete their study from start to finish. The study used a case study design to analyze the impact of human trafficking n the national security. Strength of case studies in social science research lies in the fact that they allow researchers to comprehensively examine a given area and be able to use it as representation of the real situation of the entire area. It is basically a method that can be used to narrow down a very broad field of study into small and manageable research areas (Orodho, 2012).

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection and analysis so as to capture the details and adequate information Kish (2005). According to Kish (2005) quantitative research tends to be more exploratory in general. In addition, the quantitative approach is informed by inductive logic, in which potential understandings of a phenomenon with statistical figures are collected and analyzed. The use of both methods ensured that the data is effectively interpreted using the numbers, figures as well as the narrative. According to Joshua (1998) both qualitative and quantitative tends to be more exploratory in nature, seeking to provide insight into how individuals (or organizations, groups, etc.) understand aspects of their worlds.

3.2.Target Population and sample size

The study population included; Kampala Central Division, Nakawa Division, Lubaga Division

Makindye Division and Kawempe Division making a total of 700. However, the study targeted

280 respondents and the distribution is presented in tale 3.1.

3.3 The study population and sample size are indicated in table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: Selected Cluster Counties

Cluster Number	Clustered Division	Areas visited	Population	Sample size	Sampling techniques
1.	Kampala Central Division	City center	50	30	Simple random sampling
2.	Kawempe Division	Bwayise	50	30	Simple random sampling
3.	Lubaga Division	Musaija Alubwa	50	30	Simple random sampling
4.	Makindye Division	Katwe	50	30	Simple random sampling
5.	Nakawa Division	Ministry of Internal Affairs and police station	80	44	Purposive sampling
TOTAL			**280**	**164**	

Source primary data (2020)

The five clusters have been selected purposively. The sites were selected mainly because they have been mentioned in some reports of human trafficking

3.3.Sampling Techniques

The study used simple random sampling which is referred to as taking a number of independent observations from the same probability distribution, without involving any real population (Kish, 2005). The researcher applied this method due to the fact that, the number big numbers and it was difficult to use other methods. According to Joshua (1998), simple random sampling involved dividing the population into groups (c1usters) of items that serve as primary sampling units. A random sample is then taken on these groups to select respondents. The main reason for sampling clusters is that it is not time consuming and reduces the cost of locating and listing the sample as opposed to the selection of individual items at one time.

Purposive sampling was used in identifying interviewees already known to the researcher to have information on human trafficking for instance relevant officials of organizations such as the Police, Prosecution, Immigration Department, Registration of Persons Department, Ministry of internal affairs, human rights commission, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Judiciary, Domestic and Foreign Employment Bureaus and Ministry of gender and Labour as well those individuals who were identified in the course of the study as having information and/or interacting with the issues of human trafficking as persons preventing and combating human trafficking. Kothari (2008) asserts that purposive sampling is ideal when the researcher intends to pick up subjects for the study that meet a defined criterion.

3.4.Data Collection Sources

The researcher used two sources of data that is, Primary and Secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the field using interviews and questionnaires methods and the secondary data was obtained from the existing materials including, published text books, journals, magazines, articles, reports, internet and newspapers.

3.5.Data Collection Methods

The research study applied surveys and interviews as data collection methods;

3.5.1. Survey

According to Kothan (2004), surveys are research methods consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. This instrument was administered to all valid respondents and it captured socio demographic characteristics of respondents, and their responses towards performance management and employees' productivity. This instrument was used because it collected a lot of data in little time. Surveys were close ended and were used to attract a large response of respondents from the population. The results given by the questionnaires were categorized and summarized in tales using frequencies and percentages.

3.5.2. Interviews

The interview method was used because it allowed the respondents to express their mind, allows the study of non-verbal communication and enables the researcher to avoid alienation from the respondent. It is also found to be flexible, with high response rate, easy to administer and ability to probe and seek clarifications during the interview. The interview guide was constructed in such a way that it allowed flexibility during the interviewing process. The interviews were conducted following a number of successive steps. Basically it involved selecting and

approaching individuals, arranging time, date, duration and conditions of the interview. The respondents were selected basing on the criteria of knowledge about the subject in question. The researcher targeted 20 interviewees from all the categories of respondents that were targeted.

3.6. Data Collection Instruments

3.6.1. Self-administered Questionnaire

The main data collection instrument that was employed in the study was self-administered questionnaires; this was designed and was filled by relevant respondents that included community members, government officials and community leaders. The questionnaire comprised of statements requiring the respondents to opt for one answer out of five options using the Likert scale (1= strongly disagree; 2= Disagree, 3 = Not sure, 4= Agree and 5= Strongly Agree). Questionnaires were used because of the busy schedule of respondents and this gave them time to fill at their convenience. The questionnaires were filled by the East African affairs officials and civil organization officials.

3.6.2. Interview Guide

According to Creswell, (2005), the easiest way to understand a person is to speak to them. Interviews are a way to connect with people; an opportunity to hear them describe their experiences in their own words. Speaking to people about their everyday lives can help to define and describe the problems they face, understand the environment they're part of, and even start to picture the ways in which you can reach them. Interviews can also act as evidence for why your work is needed, or even what impact your work is creating.

The researcher set questions to guide the oral/ mouth to mouth exchange between the researcher

and the respondents. The data collected by this method was more correct compared to the other methods that were used for data collection. The interview method was good to use since the researcher went to the field herself and asked the respondents more information that was necessary for the research thus yielding more information from the field compared to other methods.

3.6.3. Documentary Reviews checklist

The Secondary data was collected from previous studies and some publications such as magazines, brochures, minutes, textbooks, internet, among others. Obtainable documents such as reports, journals, existing literature, textbooks, minutes and publications were used to get relevant information for the study. The various reports and publications concerning ethnic conflicts and national security were used to help in the findings. These included; library research, published and unpublished literature, official reports and other important policy documents and position papers were sought from resource centres such as; Newspaper publications, Nkumba University library and other sources deemed important.

3.7.Data Quality Control

The following criteria were applied to this qualitative and quantitative study in order to make the research credible that is reliability and validity. Respondents' checking was undertaken to give credibility to the analysis. It was up to the reader to determine whether the text has sufficient credibility/ vesimilitude to describe it as a quality piece of research.

3.7.1. Validity

Questions were relevant to the objectives and were first taken to the supervisor and distinguished academics to ensure validity or relevance. The researcher also reviewed literature to ensure that questions tallied with objectives.

3.7.2. Reliability

Information given assured of consistency and accuracy which underlined the concept of reliability of data collection instruments. The researcher ensured that the information given was in line with the objectives and instruments that were designed in a way that the researcher avoids bias. Errors and faulty information was avoided since data was collected from different sources using multi methods.

3.7.3. Data Collection and Processing

In order to shift the power of the researcher/participant relationship to the study participants, the research was undertaken in environments that were selected by and comfortable for study respondents and interviews were conducted in comfortable places for respondents. In this way it was an interviewee-guided interview and the researcher was able to direct, select and structures the story. Data editing, coding the data and cleaning was done after data is collected to ensure that all mistakes made by respondents are cleared then entering the data into the computer for analysis and summarizing the data.

3.8. Data Analysis

During information collection and analysis, information from documents and in-depth interviews

was related to the assumptions made before, in the theoretical discourse as well as during the data collection. They were assessed with regard to the degree to which this collected information is valid. Interpretation of findings was done in the context of the research topic, nature and objectives of the study as well as the methodology that was employed. While in some cases inductive generalization was made, in other cases analytical generalization was also used. Data analysis was based on both descriptive and inferential statistic techniques where the researcher examined the findings and explained them to give meanings.

3.9.Ethical Considerations

The research on Human Trafficking in Uganda observed the following ethical considerations throughout the process of the study.

i. Authority to collect data was sought from the relevant institution (mainly Uganda Police and local leaders) before commencement of information collection.

ii. The Researcher explained research objectives and tasks to all participants in the research in a way that is understandable to them.

iii. Respect of all participants' dignity, abilities was observed throughout the research.

iv. Confidentiality and the respondents' right to say no to participation in the research were observed.

v. The identity and privacy of each respondent participating was adhered to as per research ethics code.

vi. The Researcher did respect the culture and tradition of each respondent.

3.10. Limitation

The nature of this study and the study area pose a challenge on account of sensitivity of the information sought and its perceived security implications. The fact that the research involves a practice that is still going on and one that is perceived to be carried out by influential and highly connected individuals, definitely the process of acquiring data will be a challenge. The need to interview security/ investigative agents who have dealt with merchants of the illicit trade may compromise their safety. Secondly, the key informant personnel both in the civil service and in the Uganda police were difficult to programme due to the nature of their work, commitments and the location of their places of work. Thirdly, the issue of time constraints may also impact negatively on the study especially if the programmed appointments with the key informant personnel are not honoured. All these activities are also to be contextualized within a specific time frame available to conduct the study. Lastly, other factors other than the ideological beliefs of respondents and the influence of the dominant elite may also be responsible for how the interprets and reports conflict making the scope of the study wider and difficult to draw a clear distinction.

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0.Introduction

The chapter presents and discusses respondent's perception about human trafficking and national security. Data is presented following the study objectives however; it starts with the background information of respondents which include gender, age, academic qualification and period of stay. The researcher distributed 162 questionnaires but only 150 were filled and returned making the response rate of 93% and this was fair in according to Sekaran who states that, a response rate of 60% and above is considered appropriate.

4.1.Background information

The background information focused on gender, number of years in the organization, age group, and departments in which the respondents work, and their qualifications. Details of the findings are presented below:

4.1.1.   Gender

The study asked respondents to state their gender and the results are indicated in the table 4.1 below:

Table 4. 1. Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Male	90	60	60
	Female	60	40	100
	Total	**150**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, majority of the respondents 90(60%) were male and 60(40%) were female. Majority of the respondents were males and this implies that males were more willing to participate in research.

4.1.2. Age of the respondents

The study asked respondents to state their age and the results are indicated in the table 4.2 below;

Table 4. 2: Age group

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Below 18-30	20	13.3	13.3
	31- 40 Years	80	53.3	66.6
	41-50 years	40	26.7	93.3
	Above 50	10	6.7	
	Total	**150**	**100**	**100**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 20(13.3%) were between the age brackets of 18-30 years, 80(53.3%) were between 31- 40years, 40(26.7%) were of 41-50 years and 5(6.7%) above 50 years. All the respondents were above 18 years and this implies that, they had gathered enough information about the history of human trafficking in Metropolitan, Kampala.

4.1.3. Education Level of respondents

The study asked respondents were asked to state their level of education and the results are indicated in the table 4.3;

Table 4. 3: Education Level attended

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Certificate and below Diploma	10 50	7 33
	Bachelors Degree	70	47
	Post graduate	20	13
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 10(7%) were certificate and below, 50(33%) were Degree holders, and 70(47%) were post graduate holders and 20(13%). All the respondents had at least attained education levels and this implies that respondents would understand and interpret questions that were sent to them and thus they gave reliable data.

4.1.4. Duration of stay in Kampala Metropolitan area

The study asked respondents the period of stay in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.4;

Table 4. 4: Period of stay in Metropolitan, Kampala

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	1-3 years	20	13.3	13.3
	4-6 years	40	26.7	40
	7-10 years	50	33	77
	10 and above	40	27	100
	Total	**150**	**100**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 20(13.3%) had stayed in Metropolitan, Kampala for 1-3 year, 40(26.7%) 4-6 years and 50(33%) for 7-10 and 40(27%) for above 10 years and above and this implies that the study considered mature people who had gathered enough information about the topic under study and therefore they gave valid and reliable data.

4.2.Causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area

Traffickers prey on others' weaknesses, unfortunate circumstances, unfamiliarity, and inexperience, traffickers are trained to identify vulnerability and use expert manipulation tactics to persuade and control their victims. Therefore, this section presents the responses of respondents from the field about the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are presented in the proceeding tables.

4.2.1.   Desperateness due to poverty

The study asked respondents whether desperateness due to poverty is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.5:

Table 4. 5: Desperateness due to poverty

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	7.3
	Disagree	3	2
	Not Sure	20	13.3
	Agree	60	26.7
	Strongly Agree	76	51.7
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 90(60%) strongly agreed, 40(26.7%), 11(7.3%) strongly disagreed, 3(2%) disagreed and 20(13.3%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies that desperateness due to poverty is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. The sty revealed that, Individuals living in difficult conditions can become desperate, and that desperation makes them vulnerable. Human rights commission staff told the researcher that, those living in poverty such as a widow or single mother, who struggles to provide for her children, is desperate to meet a basic need, she is in a vulnerable position and a trafficker, familiar with this scenario offers her a job that enables her to feed her children. If this appears to be her only option, she accepts and be willing to do whatever the trafficker asks of her. According to the human rights report (2019) over 200 cases of women trafficked due to desperateness were reported in Kampala Metropolitan area.

4.2.2. Unemployment

The study asked respondents whether unemployment is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.6:

Table 4. 6: Unemployment

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7
	Disagree	30	20
	Not Sure	-	0
	Agree	20	13.3
	Strongly Agree	90	60
	Total	**150**	**100**

Source: Primary data (2020)

The table above indicates that, majority of the total respondents 90(60%) Strongly Agreed, 20(13.3%) agreed, 30(20%) disagreed and 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies that unemployment is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan. The study revealed that, traffickers target unemployed individuals especially the youth and often use deception to persuade them to leave home and take a job in another city or country. The position always sound promising, but once the individual arrives at the destination, it is often much different than what was described. For example some Ugandan women were stuck in Dubai claiming that they denied a chance to come back to their home country. Making the matter worth, traffickers confiscated their passports, therefore it difficult for them to report back. The study through interviews revealed that, there is also a demand for cheap domestic labor. Employees are often initially promised a safe work space and a steady salary, only to later find that they are paid less than minimum wage and worked over time and people guilty of this behavior continue to practice these illegal norms because the victims of trafficking can rarely protect themselves and they have very few alternatives.

4.2.3. War and political instabilities in the area of origin.

The study asked respondents whether wars and political instabilities in the area of origin is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.7:

Table 4. 7: War and political instabilities in the area of origin

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	2
	Disagree	40	26.7
	Not Sure	0	0
	Agree	87	58
	Strongly Agree	20	13.3
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 20(13.3%), strongly agreed, 87(58%) agreed and 40(26.7%) Disagreed and 0(0%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this means that, wars and political instabilities in the area of origin is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. The study revealed that war, political instability fuels the displacement of individuals or entire families and when people are forced to flee their homes and communities, they experiences financial hardship, homelessness, and culture shock. Children who have lost their parents, for example, are easy targets for traffickers. Without a safe place to call home or a guardian to provide for and protect them, these children become vulnerable to abuse, unfair treatment, and trafficking.

In addition the study through interviews with respondents discovered that, traffickers look for people who are susceptible to coercion into the human trafficking industry. Those people tend to be migrants, fleeing their homes either because of conflict or political instability. The

displacement of populations increases individuals' emotional vulnerability, and frequently they do not have the financial support to protect themselves. This makes them subject to abuse through trafficking.

4.2.4. Ignorance of the people

The study asked respondents whether ignorance of the people is one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.8 below:

Table 4. 8: Ignorance of the people

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	7.3
	Disagree	29	19.4
	Not Sure	10	6.7
	Agree	50	33.3
	Strongly Agree	50	33.3
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly disagreed, 50(33.3%) agreed, 29(19.4%) disagreed, 11(7.3%) strongly disagreed and 10(6.7%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents disagreed and this implies that ignorance of the people is not the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. According to the community police officer of Kampala Central police station "*people are aware about human trafficking to traffickers take advantage of their conditions such as poverty and desperateness*". The study further revealed that, the weak control, deterrence and immediate repatriation of victims of trafficking is often the beginning of a vicious circle which perpetuates women trafficking and plays into the hands of traffickers.

However, some people told the researcher that, inexperience leads individuals down a path that

ends in exploitation for example a teenager who is approached by a trafficker may accept an attractive job offer, seeing it as a great opportunity at such a young age. Also an immigrant who arrives in a foreign area may not understand his or her rights, may be unfamiliar with the laws, or may not know the national language and the trafficker will quickly take advantage of these types of situations.

4.2.5. Broken homes

The study asks whether broken homes are one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are presented in the 4.9 table:

Table 4. 9: Broken homes

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	9	6
	Disagree	10	6.7
	Not Sure	10	6.7
	Agree	40	26.6
	Strongly Agree	81	54
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 81(54%) strongly agreed, 40(26.7%) agreed, 9(6%) strongly disagree, 10(6.7%) disagreed and 10(6.7%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that broken homes are one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. It was discovered that, Individuals who are cast out of their homes, abandoned, or placed into the child welfare system are highly vulnerable to human trafficking. Runaways, youth experiencing homelessness, and those who live in isolation are often targeted. The study through

interviews with the respondents revealed that, when someone feels alone or unloved or has been abused in the past, they may be willing to take great risks. They may feel as though they have little to lose or may even find comfort living with their trafficker and some traffickers offer love and acceptance to lure individuals to work for them.

4.2.6. Bad cultural practices

The study asked respondents whether bad cultural practices are one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area and the results are indicated in the table 4.10:

Table 4. 10: Bad cultural practices

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	7.3
	Disagree	40	26.7
	Not Sure	-	0
	Agree	50	33.3
	Strongly Agree	49	32.7
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 49(32.7%) strongly agreed, 50(33.3%) agreed, 11(7.3%) strongly disagree and 40(26.7%) disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies that bad cultural practices which are always associated with domestic violence are one of the causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. The study found out that, in some societies, it's widely accepted to devalue and abuse women and children. This outlook is ingrained into the minds of men and women in certain cultures, which creates a huge opportunity for traffickers.

Through interviews, parents told the researcher that, some parents are willing to sell their daughters and send them into a world of exploitation. Some girls and women may leave home willingly if they've been raised to believe that, they are unequal to men or have few opportunities for work and advancement in their own communities. In traditional cultures where arranged marriages are common, girls are sometimes forced into child marriage, which can also be identified as a form of human trafficking. However, identifying the root causes women trafficking becomes difficult more especially women labour exploitation, it is hard to distinguish if the victims have been trafficked or placed into a forced marriage labour position. This is because the existing laws are being lenient n the perpetrators.

Furthermore, police officers told the researcher that, many Ugandans are greed for money, and they always interfere with the police investigations and thus leading pr implementation. Therefore, the police investigators fail to know if the trafficking process has been completed or whether the victim was recruited for the purposes of exploitation.

4.3. Impact of human trafficking on the national security

Human trafficking as any other crime has got it impact on the national security, this section presents the respondents views on the impact of human trafficking on it impact on the national security in Metropolitan, Kampala and the respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement and their responses are presented as the following:

4.3.1. Human trafficking threatens public safety

 The study asked respondents whether human trafficking threatens public safety impacts on the national security and the results are indicated in the table 4.11

Table 4. 11: Human trafficking threatens public safety

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	-	0
	Disagree	20	13.3
	Not Sure	10	6.7
	Agree	40	26.7
	Strongly agree	80	53.3
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 80(53.3%) strongly agreed, 20(26.7%) agreed, 10(13.3%) disagreed and 10(6.7%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies that human trafficking threatens public safety impacts on the national security. The study discovered that, with the increasing cases of human trafficking undermine government efforts to exert authority and to protect vulnerable populations. Public safety is threatened and communities lose faith from in the government an at the same time international organizations becomes reluctant to provide aid in such circumstances. It was further discovered that, human trafficking impacts on the rule of law which becomes indispensable for sustaining a democratic society, reduces accountability and representation in policymaking and result in unequal service provision.

4.3.2. Human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts

The study asked respondents whether human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts and the results are indicated in the table 4.12:

Table 4. 12: Human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7
	Disagree	40	26.3
	Not Sure	-	-
	Agree	70	47
	Strongly Agree	30	20
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 70(47%) strongly agreed, 30(20%) agreed, 40(26.7%) disagreed, 10(6.7%) and 0(0%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts. The study found that, traffickers use profits generated from such activities to corrupt law enforcers such as police and in some cases use such funds to finance oppositions to political parties and other groups to protest against the governments. This has a negative impact on the public's trust in democratic and breeds disillusionment with reforms in general. Through interviews it was discovered that, criminals are using human trafficking victims as drug mules it makes it difficult for governments exercise full control over national territory.

4.3.3. Human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security

The study asked respondents whether human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security and the results are indicated in the table 4.13:

Table 4. 13: Human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	-	-	-
	Disagree	40	26.7	26.7
	Not Sure	10	6.7	33.4
	Agree	20	13.3	42.7
	Strongly Agree	80	53.3	100
	Total	**150**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 40(26.7%) disagreed, 20(13.3%) agree, 80(53.3%) strongly agreed and 10(6.7%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security. The study revealed that human trafficking also drives displacement and destabilize communities, thereby exacerbating conflict and undermining development. When committed by security forces and peacekeepers, human trafficking undercuts the ability of national institutions to carry out their missions of promoting peace and stability. However, despite the security implications of human trafficking, it was discovered that, convictions for trafficking offenses are rare, programs focused on prevention and protection are under-resourced, and most efforts to address human trafficking are detached from broader conflict-prevention, security, and counterterrorism initiatives.

4.3.4. Human trafficking promotes terrorism and rebelism

The study asks whether the human trafficking promotes terrorism and rebelism and the results are indicated in the table 4.14:

Table 4. 14: Human trafficking promotes terrorism and rebelism.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7	6.7
	Disagree	10	6.7	13.4
	Not Sure	20	13.3	26.7
	Agree	60	40	66.7
	Strongly Agree	50	33.3	100
	Total	**150**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly agreed, 60(40%) agreed, 20(13.3%) were not sure, 10(6.7%) disagreed and 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed with the statement and this implies that limited victim protection is among the challenges for human trafficking. The study discovered that, In addition human trafficking has also been proven to be a source of funding for terrorist organizations. They are using human trafficking to bankroll their operations, to gain easy access to Uganda through human trafficking routes, and to engage their corrupt contacts in document fraud by selling passports to other nationals or by forging passports and thus impacting on the national security.

The study through interviews with respondent revealed that, some forms of trafficking are particularly prevalent in the context of armed conflict, such as sexual exploitation, enslavement, and forced marriage; forced labor to support military operations; recruitment and exploitation of child soldiers; and removal of organs to treat injured fighters or finance operations and thus impacting on the national security.

4.3.5 Human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity

The study asked respondents whether human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity and the results are indicated in the table 4.15:

Table 4. 15: Human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	3.3
	Disagree	20	13.3
	Not Sure		
		-	
	Agree	40	26.7
	Strongly agree	85	56.7
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary Data (2020)

From the table above, 85(56.70%) strongly agreed, 40(26.7%) agreed, 20(13.3%) disagreed and 5(3%) strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity and thus impacting on the national security. The study found out that, human trafficking can fuel conflict by enabling armed and extremist groups to raise income and expand their power and military capabilities; groups such as the self-proclaimed Loads Resistance Army (LRA) and Allied for Democratic Forces (ADF) have enslaved women and girls and generated revenue from sex trafficking. State-sponsored trafficking has provided corrupt regimes a source of income and bolster their military capabilities.

4.4.The existing strategies to curb human trafficking

This section presents the existing strategies that are being implemented to improve curbing human trafficking.

4.4.1. Witness Protection

The study asked respondents whether having witness protection will help to avert human trafficking in Uganda and the results are indicated in table 4.16:

Table 4. 16: Witness Protection

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7
	Disagree	10	6.7
	Not Sure	20	13.3
	Agree	60	40
	Strongly Agree	50	33.3
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly agreed, 60(40%) agreed, 20(13.3%) were not sure, 10(6.7%) disagreed and 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that having witness protection will help to avert human trafficking in Uganda. The study found out that, witness protection is the protection of a threatened witness or any person involved in the justice system, including defendants, before, during and after a trial, usually by police. While a witness may only require protection until the conclusion of a trial, some witnesses are provided with a new identity and this makes them to provide the necessary information to pin the traffickers.

The police officers told the researcher that, witness protection is usually required in trials against organized crime, where law enforcement foresees a risk to witnesses of being intimidated by the defendants or their associates. Witness protection should be available for victims of human trafficking is usually supervised by police officers who have received

4.4.2. Compensation

The study asked respondents whether compensating the victims will help to avert human trafficking and the results are indicated in the table 4.17 below:

Table 4. 17: Identify the type of community law enforcement are serving

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	-	-
	Disagree	20	13.3
	Not Sure	20	13.3
	Agree	20	13.3
	Strongly agree	90	60
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 90(60%) strongly agreed, 20(13.3%) agreed, 20(13.3%) disagreed and 20(13.3%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that compensating the victims will help to avert human trafficking. The study revealed that, access to justice for trafficked persons is crucial to effectively combating trafficking. Next to the importance of having a sense of justice and acknowledgement of the violations that happened, compensation also plays a vital role in the rehabilitation of trafficked victims.

Mailath & Samuelson (2006) also states that the use of seized and confiscated instrumentalities and proceeds from the offences is used to support victim assistance and protection, including compensation for victims. Compensation mechanisms exist in Uganda, however, for a variety of reasons only minority of victims receives the compensation that they are entitled to police investigators do not help victims to make the appropriate applications for compensation.

4.4.3. Use transparency approaches.

The study asked respondents whether use of transparency approaches will improve on curbing human trafficking in Metropolitan, Kampala and the results are indicated in the table 4.18 below:

Table 4. 18: Use transparency approaches

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	50	33.3	33.3
	Disagree	50	33.3	66.6
	Not Sure	20	13.4	80
	Agree	30	20	100
	Strongly Agree			
	Total	**150**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly disagreed, 50(33.3%) disagreed, 20(13.4%) were not sure and 30(204%) agreed, majority of the respondents disagreed and this implies that the police officers should insist on the use transparency approaches and this will help to enhance coordination between police and the community. In most cases, the community lives with both traffickers and victims and therefore, they can act as better informers of police as far as curbing human trafficking is concerned.

The study also found out that, at times these approaches such as open hearing of cases regarding human trafficking and fair treatment of victims and traffickers. This is because human trafficking is a complex crime comprising of distinct phases which are often referred to as recruitment, transportation and exploitation. It is a process involving a number of interrelated actions rather than a single act at a given point in time, and may include multiple actors. These approaches further help the police to understand the means the traffickers use to commit the trafficking act, their impacts on investigations and the potential legal social problems that may arise

4.4.4. Formation of Task Forces

The study asked respondents whether formation of Task Forces for curbing human trafficking

will save the situation and **t**he results are indicated in the table 4.19:

Table 4. 19: Formation of Task Forces.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7
	Disagree	20	13.3
	Not Sure	-	-
	Agree	20	26.7
	Strongly agree	80	53.3
	Total	**75**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

From the table above, 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed, 20(26.7%) agreed, 20(13.3%) disagreed and 80(53.3%) strongly agreed. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that formation of Task Forces for curbing human trafficking will help the Police.

The use of multi-agency task forces is an important tool to address the problem of human trafficking in Kampala. As the findings from this report clarify, law enforcement agencies participating in human trafficking task forces are more likely to have training, protocols and specialized units or personnel devoted to trafficking investigations and are more likely to perceive human trafficking as a problem in their community. Additionally, these task forces are more likely to have investigated cases of human trafficking. However, these task forces are not without challenges, some include ambiguous problem definition, tenuous relationships among task force members, lengthy investigations and gaps in communication which at times affect curbing human trafficking.

4.4.5. Allowing citizens to volunteer in curbing human trafficking.

The study asked respondents whether allowing citizens to volunteer in curbing human trafficking will help to improve on fighting against human trafficking and the results are indicated in the table 4.20:

Table 4. 20: Allowing citizens to volunteer in curbing human trafficking

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7
	Disagree	40	26.7
	Not Sure	-	0
	Agree	50	33.3
	Strongly Agree	50	33.3
	Total	**150**	**100.0**

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly agreed, 50(33.3%) agreed, 40(26.7%) disagreed, 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed and 0(0%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that allowing citizens to volunteer in curbing human trafficking will help to improve on fighting against human trafficking.

Allowing citizens to volunteer in art-human trafficking campaigns and attend police conferences on such matters will help them to become more aware of political and economic disparities across nations that strengthen their desire to move for the advantage of opportunities available in destination countries. This will also help the citizens to understand the bad impacts of human trafficking and the intention of women traffickers. This is because human trafficking is one of the most profitable illegal industries, among the trade in illicit drugs and weapons and it violates human rights, state borders, and criminal laws. It always involves organized crimes, coercive sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and juvenile delinquency which are transnational in

nature. They generate substantial illicit proceeds to criminal organizations that jeopardize social stabilities in related communities.

4.4.6. Training police officers on how to handle human trafficking

The study asked respondents to state whether training police officers on how to handle human trafficking will help in curbing human trafficking in Metropolitan, Kampala and the results are indicated in the table 4.21:

Table 4. 21: Training police officers on how to handle human trafficking

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	10	6.7	6.7
	Disagree	40	26.7	33.4
	Not Sure	-	0	33.4
	Agree	50	33.3	66.7
	Strongly Agree	50	33.3	100
	Total	**150**	**100.0**	

Source: Primary data (2020)

According to the table above, 50(33.3%) strongly agreed, 50(33.3%) agreed, 40(26.7%) disagreed, 10(6.7%) strongly disagreed and 0(0%) were not sure. Majority of the respondents agreed and this implies that training police officers on how to handle human trafficking will help in curbing human trafficking. The study discovered that, for solving the human trafficking problems, they need to understand the fundamental driving factors for the activities and to devise feasible schemes that can eliminate the fundamental driving factors. If not, the government will fail to perform its mandatory because human trafficking contributes to the vicious circle of crime, corruption and violence.

The study through interviews revealed that;

For the government to avert human trafficking, should set up sustainable development schemes to harness the self-interest maximizing motives of related individuals into productive activities that can alleviate human trafficking activities in the short run and potentially eliminate them in the long run. The scheme offers a chance for all individuals to enjoy a substantial increase in wealth while reducing trafficking activities. It can address the humanitarian and global challenge of human trafficking by offering a solution to achieve a situation that all peoples to live peacefully and happily together. According to Hatton & Williamson (2013), the developments scheme are based on the understanding that curbing human trafficking is built upon mutual benefits to all concerned parties under a specific environment or set of constraints.

Other measures that can avert human trafficking according the respondents include enactment and amendment of legislation, the establishment of special units and training programs to counter human trafficking, the intensification of legal proceedings and sanctions and international co-operation among the related police force units. Blocking inflows of trafficked person, mandatory detention and sending trafficked women back to their countries also will avert human trafficking. Also prosecution of offenders, criminal law and legal enforcement can suppress and prevent human trafficking. However, as long as the root causes of human trafficking, that is, unemployment persist in Uganda, repressive measures cannot stop persons to improve their wellbeing by capturing the potential gains from migration activities.

In the case of Uganda, the government provides shelters and schooling for orphans and street children to keep them away from traffickers. This was alluded to by a child development officer of Compassion centre Nakawa through a statement to the effect that "Identification of children at risk and victims of trafficking and forced labour, psychological support, shelter, repatriation and

re-integration human trafficking should be enhanced to prevent trafficking of human." In summary, Protection of children from traffickers is one of the best strategies in addressing human trafficking particularly child trafficking which is rampant in domestic trafficking as indicated by findings of this research.

On protection as a strategy to human trafficking, the research found out that in the United States of America "the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000" "enhances pre-existing criminal penalties in other related laws, affords new protections to human beings subjected to trafficking and makes available certain benefits and human trafficking to victims of severe forms of trafficking". Under this law, "one option that has become available to for some victims who assist in the prosecution of their traffickers is the T-Visa that allows the victim to remain in the United States of America". "The vulnerable ones who become victims of traffickers are even more vulnerable once trafficked as they are often stripped of their documentation, get faced with threats to their person and too often are humiliated by law enforcement agencies when they are classified criminals or violators of migration laws". As "illegal immigrants", trafficking victims are detained or deported. In some cases, officials collaborate with international or national criminal organizations. "The UN protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons specifically calls upon nations to address protection of the human rights of victims and to provide measures for the physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims of trafficking". In this regard, "it is important to protect the privacy and identity of individuals freed from traffickers especially during and following prosecution of their traffickers". "Victims also require appropriate housing, counseling, medical and material assistance and employment training as well as opportunities to facilitate transition and reintegration". "Governments that are determined to crack down on trafficking organizations have to win the confidence of the victims

who are often the best informants as to the details of trafficking operations". Protecting the identity of victims and providing for their safety are crucial to effective prosecution of traffickers. "Laws and procedures that protect victims will encourage them to come forward and testify against traffickers and their organizations". Protection is also an important part of the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of the victim. "There is need to support the work of both national and international non-governmental organizations that are working to provide shelters and rehabilitation human trafficking for victims of trafficking". Governmental agencies alone cannot fill the protection needs of all trafficked persons. "The NGOs are especially important to support the rescued victim who is transported back to her home country for rehabilitation and reintegration".

Regarding prosecution, research findings "indicate that due to the highly clandestine nature of the practice of human trafficking, the great majority of human trafficking cases go unreported and culprits remain at large". There are reports that "many human traffickers are associated with international criminal organizations and are therefore highly mobile and difficult to prosecute". "Sometimes members of the domestic law enforcement agencies are involved in the lucrative business of illegal exportation or importation of human beings". "Prosecution is further complicated by victims of trafficking being afraid to testify against traffickers out of fear for their own and their family members lives". According to a cradle programme officer, "the most successful way of countering trafficking in persons, especially for children, is through securing conviction against the traffickers." "In order to combat globalization of this criminal behaviour, international policies and practices that encourage civil participation and cooperation with trafficking victims in the prosecution of traffickers have to be developed".

Human trafficking laws must "provide serious penalties against traffickers including provisions

for the confiscation of property and compensation for victims". "At the same time, training is needed to ensure that an insensitive investigation and prosecution process does not further traumatize trafficked victims". In the words of a prosecuting officer in the villages, "special training is needed to develop the skills of local law enforcement agencies in the area of investigation and prosecution."

Technical cooperation among countries and international law enforcement agencies is essential for investigating the extent and forms of trafficking and documenting trans-border activities. "To this end, the source, transit and destination countries should provide support mechanisms for tracking victims involved in judicial activities". "These would include extended witness protection human trafficking and opportunities to institute criminal and civil proceedings against traffickers". Similarly "destination countries should have a system of social support for victims and consider residency permission on humanitarian grounds for trafficked victims who cannot return home and/or cooperate with prosecutors". According to an officer at immigration department, "it is important that the police, prosecutors and courts ensure that their efforts to punish traffickers are implemented within a system that is quick and respects and safeguards the rights of the victims to privacy, dignity and safety".

Regarding the strategy of re-integration, a child development officer with a local nongovernmental organization says "victims of human trafficking face major problems in being reintegrated into their home communities when they are freed from the situation into which they were trafficked. He further posits that social stigma and personal emotional scars must be overcome during the process of integration."

The child development officer's assertions are corroborated by research findings as reported "by some victims who are women in Eldoret who indicated that they are often treated by authorities

as criminals, either for prostitution or illegal migration and therefore face additional problems of unemployment". Some of the best strategies in re-integration could be adopted from those of the Thailand government, "where in collaboration with NGOs the government provides counseling and support victims of human trafficking such as shelter, educational, vocational training, job placement and financial assistance for women and children who have been victims of trafficking especially those involved in prostitution".

According to a project officer with IOM, Uganda "lacks resources for communities to assist victims with work related training or provision of financial support during the transition period". Further, it is noted "that poor economic conditions contribute to the vulnerability of victims to traffickers and hinders reintegration". However, "there are efforts by some agencies to provide assistance and help returning victims reintegrate and become productive members of the community". Human trafficking is often referred to as "modern- day slavery," "but combating the crime is complicated by the hidden nature of the phenomenon". "The problem has received increasing attention from law enforcement institutions, social human trafficking providers as well as state and federal agencies over the last decade". Consequently a number of approaches and programs have emerged that are being particularly successful in terms of best practices for identification of victims and legal remedies complimented with increased education and awareness for law enforcers, border officials and school personnel. Programs which "cast a wide net" and provide education to ensure increased outreach through vernacular radio and TV stations, as well as print media need to be introduced coupled with survey of members considered to be of high risk groups. In addition "extra care and sensitivity must be employed by law enforcement officers when working with minors". At the same time, "victims of trafficking need assistance while pursuing both criminal and civil charges against the perpetrators of their

trafficking". As a last resort, "comprehensive wrap- around human trafficking including housing, security, counseling, and job training among other human trafficking need to be offered to trafficked victims".

In conclusion, "some of the effective strategies for combating human trafficking in Uganda include awareness-raising, community action for prevention and reintegration, strengthening legal protection and capacity building among others". To support this argument is a statement by a cradle programme officer as recorded during the research interview; "there is need to establish a board of trustees to oversee the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking and allocate money to endow this fund to facilitate the launching and implementation of a national plan of action."

The DPC of Kampala told the researcher that, most reported cases are either displaced or refuges and to ensure that "victims are properly treated, as well as identified, the work is exclusively not carried out by police, but rather jointly done by police and organizations and this has helped to ease the coordination wile dealing with women trafficking.

Also Alicja (2010) argued that, build partnerships with others such as NGOs and other members of civil society that provide investigative information and legal advocacy services for trafficking criminals. Such partnerships are also valuable sources of information about different strategies used by trafficking criminals and also teach criminal justice agencies and actors how to make the justice system more responsive.

The police officers also told the researcher that, they have also engaged the community in fighting against women trafficking and this has helped the police to understand who traffickers are and how they operate, the methods used to organize it, thus managing crime reduction and anticipating future developments in the trafficking industry.

The study through interviews with respondents revealed that, victim-centred prosecutions in the belief that it will make investigations more effective and result in higher conviction rates is at times not true. This is because prosecutors always wish to pursue trafficking cases but victims do not always cooperate in testifying as a witness or dropping the case. It was also discovered that, sometimes trafficking cases are not taken very seriously by law enforcement and charges against criminals are often dismissed when the victim became recalcitrant or recanted.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0.Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion, conclusions and recommendations based on the study findings.

5.1 Summary of findings

This section presents the summary of finings based on the study objectives.

5.1.1 Causes of human trafficking

As presented in chapter four, majority of the respondents indicate that, poverty and unemployment were established to be the main factors with poverty scoring the highest at 8.7%. On the other hand, unemployment scored the second highest at 80%. The desire for well-paying jobs, domestic violence and social exclusion. Other reasons which emerged from the results of the research include ignorance among the Ugandan people, corruption in government officials, advanced technology which helps in recruitment, existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, Ugandans being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws, trafficking being a lucrative business, high demand for cheap labour in developed countries.

5.1.2 Impact of human trafficking on the national security

As presented in chapter for, most respondents indicate that, human trafficking threatens public safety because it undermines government efforts to exert authority and to protect vulnerable populations. Human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts in that, traffickers use profits generated from such activities to corrupt law enforcers such as police and in some cases use such funds to finance oppositions to political parties and other groups to protest against the

government. Human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security because it drives displacement and destabilize communities, thereby exacerbating conflict and undermining development. Human trafficking promotes terrorism and rebelism because it has been proven to be a source of funding for terrorist organizations. Trafficker use human trafficking to bankroll their operations, to gain easy access to Uganda through human trafficking routes, and to engage their corrupt contacts in document fraud by selling passports to other nationals or by forging passports and thus impacting on the national security. Furthermore, human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity through fuelling conflict by enabling armed and extremist groups to raise income and expand their power and military capabilities; groups such as the self-proclaimed Loads Resistance Army (LRA) and Allied for Democratic Forces (ADF) have enslaved women and girls and generated revenue from sex trafficking.

5.1.3. Existing strategies to curb human trafficking

Moving on to intervention strategies, suggestions were put forward for consideration and adoption to augment existing strategies that have been tried in addressing human trafficking in Uganda. Some of the proposals include establishment of strategic checkpoints for verification of documents, civic education by government and media, arresting and prosecution of culprits, imposing a ban on night travelling to certain destinations, enforcement of existing Acts, embracing the Community initiative and youth empowerment through Development fund among many others.

In an endeavour to establish why human trafficking continues to persist in the country despite various interventions being put in place, poverty, unemployment and corruption emerged as the major reasons. To address the issue of human trafficking with a view to containing the practice

require that a number of measures be put in place. One such measure would be improving remuneration for the officials handling the issue of human trafficking followed by civic education and increasing surveillance and beefing up security from the research findings. Other measures that would contribute in containing the practice include job creation, effective legislations, taming corruption, improving the economy, collaboration among stake holders and community policing.

5.2. Conclusion

It was discovered that, among the cases of human trafficking include poverty and unemployment, high demand for cheap labour, domestic violence and social exclusion which results from a cultural practices, corruption in government officials. Existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, Ugandans being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws and the desire for well-paying jobs

The study found to that, human trafficking impacts on the national security by threatening public safety,

Undermining law enforcement efforts, undercutting the ability of the government to promote peace and security, promoting terrorism and rebelism, fuels conflicts and insecurity through fuelling conflict by enabling armed and extremist groups to raise income and expand their power and military capabilities

It can also be concluded that, the most strategies to improve averting women trafficking through Witness Protection, compensation of victims, use transparency approaches, formation of Task .and training police officers Forces

5.3. Recommendations

The study makes recommendations to stakeholders and a number of institutions which are in the researcher's view lead institutions in combating the scourge.

The first recommendation is to the Stakeholders in Crime prevention and Civil Society who are the first responders to incidences of human trafficking in which victims must be offered safety first and later followed by opportunities to improve their lives. Stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking which in most cases lead to forced labour and sexual exploitation among others should embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the traffickers as well as the practice through establishment of an inter-link between local and international investigating agencies in addition to enhancing training of investigators. Similarly, raising potential victims of trafficking awareness about the risks therein should be matched with concrete and attractive opportunities that are better than those offered by the traffickers.

To the Uganda government, there is need to strengthen detection and investigation processes with a view to stemming out corruption which is reportedly rampant and affecting investigation. It is the considered view of the researcher that a lot can be achieved through networking and collaboration among stakeholders. "To the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, there is need to apply the anti-trafficking law to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, convict and punish trafficking offenders including government officials suspected of complicity in human trafficking".

Prosecutors need to widely use the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act in order to achieve meaningful impact in containing the practice". Regrettably, "the government continues to lack a formal mechanism for identifying victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations arising from the fact that guidelines for implementing the victim protection provisions of the anti-

trafficking statute have yet to be developed".

It is also proffered that the state law office puts in a place a "Counter-trafficking in Persons advisory committee to coordinate the government's anti-trafficking efforts as well as overseeing full implementation of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010". It is the considered opinion of the researcher that removing the impunity of traffickers is critical to the containment of the practice.

The Ministry of Gender and Labour have also a stake in granting authorization to either a company or an individual seeking travel documents thus are stakeholders in human trafficking practice. In the two institutions case, the government should continue to exercise oversight and demand accountability of overseas recruitment agencies alongside increased protective human trafficking on offer to adult trafficking victims, especially those identified in and returned from the Middle East.

Last is a recommendation to the general public from where victims of the practice originate hence the need for their sensitization and empowerment. "Local communities should be empowered technically and financially to care for and protect their children".

REFERENCES

Adepoju, A. (2005) "Review of research and data on human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa", in Laczko, F. and E. Gozdziak (eds), Data and Research on Human Trafficking: A Global Survey, IOM, Geneva.

Aderinto, A.A. (2003) .Socio-economic profiles, reproductive health behaviour and problems of street children in Ibadan, Nigeria. paper presented at The Fourth African Population Conference: Population and Poverty in Africa . Facing Up to the Challenges of the 21st Century, UAPS, Tunis, 8-12 December

Albanese, J. S. (2008). Risk assessment in organized crime: Developing a market and product-based model to determine threat levels. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 24(3), 263-273.

Bales, K. (1999). Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy. Berkeley: University of California Press

Belser P. Forced labour and human trafficking: estimating the profits. Geneva, International Labour Organization, 2005. The Body Sellers: Hundreds of Thousands of Illegal Immigrants in Overseas Pipeline, Says State Department." Committee for a Safe Society. (2000, July).

Gallagher, A., & Holmes, P. (2008). Developing an effective criminal justice response to human trafficking: Lessons from the front line. International Criminal Justice Review, 18(3), 318-343.

Goodey, J. (2008). Human trafficking. Criminology & Criminal Justice, 8(4), 421-442. Halter, S. (2010). Factors that influence police conceptualizations of girls involved in prostitution in six U.S. cities: Child sexual exploitation victims or delinquents? Child Maltreatment,

15(2), 152-60.

Harrington, C. (2005). The politics of rescue. International Feminist Journal of Politics, 7(2),
175-206.

Hughes, D., Chon, K., & Ellerman, D. (2007). Modern-day comfort women. Violence against
Women, 13(9), 901-922.

Kathuri, N.J., and Pals, D.A. (1993) Introduction to Education Research, Egerton education book
series; Education Media Centre (E.M.C) Egerton University.

Kothari, C.R., (2008) Research Methodology. Methods and Techniques; Second Revised Edition
New Age International Press Limited, New Delhi, India Masudi, A, A. Ishumi, F. Mbeo,
and W.

Lebov, K. (2010). Human trafficking in Scotland. European Journal of Criminology,
7(1), 77-94.

Leman, J., & Janssens, S. (2008). The Albanian and post-Soviet business of trafficking women
for prostitution: Structural developments and financial modus operandi. European Journal
of Criminology, 5(4), 433-452.

Logan, T. K., Walker, R., & Hunt, G. (2009). Understanding human trafficking in the United
States. Trauma, Violence & Abuse, 10(1), 3-30.

Macy, R., & Johns, N. (2011). Aftercare subhuman trafficking for international sex trafficking
survivors: Informing U.S. subhuman trafficking and program development in an
emerging practice area. Trauma, Violence & Abuse: A Review Journal, 12(2), 87-98.

Mitchell, K. J., Finkelhor, D., & Wolak, J. (2010). Conceptualizing juvenile prostitution as child
maltreatment: Findings from the National Juvenile Prostitution Study. Child
Maltreatment, 15(1), 18-36.

Mitchell, K., Jones, L., Finkelhor, D., & Wolak, J. (2011). Internet-facilitated commercial sexual exploitation of children: Findings from a nationally representative sample of law enforcement agencies in the United States. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 23(1), 43-71.

National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago.

Newton, P. J., Mulcahy, T. M., & Martin, S. E., (2008). Finding victims of human trafficking.

Niemi, J. (January 01, 2010). What we talk about when we talk about buying sex. Violence against Women, 16(2), 159-72. Northeastern University Institute on Race and Justice. (2008).

Oram, S et al. International law, national policymaking and the health of trafficked people in the UK Health and Human Rights, 2011, 13(2):7–12. "Organized Crime Moves into Migrant Trafficking." International Organization for Migration Quarterly Bulletin. (2014, Jan). [online]. Available: http://www.iom.int [1996, June]. Pearson E. Human traffic, human rights: redefining victim protection. London, Anti-slavery International, 2002.

Parmentier, S. (January 01, 2010). Epilogue: Human trafficking seen from the future. European Journal of Criminology, 7(1), 95-100.

Pearson, E.2003 "Study on trafficking in women in East Africa", a situational analysis including current NGO and governmental activities, as well as future opportunities, to address 83 trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria, Germany.

Perkins, R. (n.d.) Alleged trafficking of Asian sex workers in Australia. Retrieved from: http://www.bayswan.org/Austraf.html. Retrieved May 24, 2011.

Perrin, B. (2010). Just passing through? International legal obligations and policies of transit countries in combating trafficking in persons. European Journal of Criminology, 7(1), 11-

Phinney, A. (2007). Human Trafficking and children for sexual exploitation in the Americas Washington, DC, Inter American Commission of Women (Organisation of American States), 2001. Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, 2007.

Richard, A. 1999. "International Trafficking in Women to the United States: A Contemporary Manifestation of Slavery and Organized Crime." Center for the Study of Intelligence. (1999, November).

Rotella, S. & Romney, L., "Smugglers Use Mexico as Gateway for Chinese," Los Angeles Times, June 21, 1993, p.A-3.

Sambo2001 Tanzania Child Labour in Commercial Agriculture – Tobacco: A rapid Assessment, ILO-IPEC, and Geneva. Moore, H.1994 .Is there a crisis in the family? Occasional Paper No.3, World Summit for Social Development, UNRISD, Geneva Mugenda, A.G., (2008) Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches, Kampala: Acts Press

Singleton, A. R. (1993). Approaches to Social Research (2nd ed). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Somerset, C.2004 "Cause for concern?", London Social human trafficking and Child Trafficking, ECPAT UK, London.

Sita, N.M.2003 Trafficking in Women and Children: Situation and Some Trends in African Countries, UNAFRI, May.

U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2006). Human trafficking: Better data, strategy, and reporting needed to enhance U.S. anti-trafficking efforts abroad.

UNICEF 2003 human Trafficking Beings Especially Women and Children in Africa, Innocenti Research Centre, Florence UNICEF2003 human Trafficking Beings, Especially Women

and Children, in Africa, UNICEF Innocent Research Centre, Florence United Kingdom human trafficking, the government strategy report 2011

Urbas, G. (2010). Protecting children from online predators: The use of covert investigation techniques by law enforcement. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 26(4), 410-425. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Serhuman trafficings. (2006

Vera Institute of Justice. (2008). Measuring human trafficking: Lessons from New York City. (NIJ Publication no. 224391).

Wilson, J. M., & Dalton, E. (2008). Human trafficking in the heartland: Variation in law enforcement awareness and response. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 24(3), 296-313.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent, I am conducting a research on "the impact of human trafficking on the national security in Uganda: a case study of Kampala metropolitan area in Uganda" and I request you to avail me with the necessary information.

SECTION ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

Please Tick your appropriate Choice

1. Age (Years): 21-30 ☐ – 40 ☐   41 – 50 ☐   Above 50   ☐

2. Gender: Male ☐   Female ☐

3. Marital Status

  Single   ☐ Married   ☐ Divorced/Separated   ☐

4. Level of Education

   ☐ Professional ☐   Master's Degree ☐ Bachelor Degree ☐   Diploma

   ☐ Certificate ☐   Any other please specify …………………………………

5. Length of stay in East Africa

  Less than one year   ☐ 1 – 3 years ☐   3 – 6 years ☐   Above 6 years ☐

SECTION TWO: Causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the Causes of human trafficking in Kampala Metropolitan area. Please Tick the appropriate alternative, Key: Where SA-strongly agree, A-agree, NS-not sure, SD-strongly disagree D-disagree.

Statement	SA	A	NS	SD	D
Unemployment among especially the youth					
War and political instabilities in the area of origin					
Ignorance of the people mostly common in parents of the victims					
Broken homes which make people vulnerable					
Bad cultural practices which scares away some children					
Desperateness due to poverty					

SECTION THREE: Impact of human trafficking on the national security

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the impact of human trafficking on the national security. Please Tick the appropriate alternative, Key: Where SA-strongly agree, A- agree, NS-not sure, SD-strongly disagree D-disagree.

Statement	SA	A	NS	SD	D
Human trafficking threatens public safety					
Human trafficking undermines law enforcement efforts					
Human trafficking undercuts the ability of the government to promote peace and security					
Human trafficking promotes terrorism and rebelism					
Human trafficking fuels conflicts and insecurity					

SECTION FOUR: The existing strategies to curb human trafficking

In this section the researcher seeks to establish the existing strategies to curb human trafficking.

Please Tick the appropriate alternative. Key: Where, SA=**strongly agree, A= Agree, NS= Not**

sure, D=Disagree, SD=strongly disagree

Statements	SA	A	NS	SD	D
Compensation of the victims of human trafficking					
Witness Protection in order to maintain the evidence					
Use transparency approaches in order gather enough evidence					
Formation of Task Forces to fight human trafficking					
Allowing citizens to volunteer in curbing human trafficking					
Training police officers on how to handle human trafficking					

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix II: Interview Guide

What are the causes of human trafficking?

What are the effects of human trafficking to the national security?

What are the strategies that can be adopted to curb human trafficking?

Appendix III-Krejcie and Morgan table for sample determination

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	36I
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10,000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15,000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20,000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30,000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40,000	380
85	70	260	152	650	244	2200	327	50,000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75,000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

NOTE: N=Total Population Size

S= Sample Size

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970