

**WOVEN NARRATIVE SCULPTURES ON SURVIVORS OF HUMAN
TRAFFICKING AT OMUTI KREATIV, LWEZA, WAKISO, UGANDA**

BY

KATESI JACQUELINE KALANGE

(19/U/GMAID/20710/WKD)

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND
GRADUATE STUDIES OF KYAMBOGO UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER OF
ART AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN OF KYAMBOGO UNIVERSITY**

AUGUST, 2023

DECLARATION

I, **Katesi Jacqueline Kalange (19/U/GMAID/20710/WKD)** hereby declare that this is my original work and it has never been submitted to this university or any other institution of higher learning for the award of a Master's Degree.

Signature:

Date:


APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis of Katesi Jacqueline Kalange carried out under the title;
“Woven narrative sculptures on survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso” under our supervision is now ready for submission to the Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies with our approval as University supervisors.

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Dr. MUTUNGI Emmanuel
(Principal Supervisor)

Signature: 

Date:.....

Mr. WATHUM Edwin
(2nd Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my beloved parents Mr. NTENDE Jacob and Mrs. NTENDE Mildred NABUDDE for their unwavering ethical, financial, academic and spiritual support throughout this study. Additionally, I express my gratitude to my brothers: KALANGE Jude, MUYINDA Jeremiah, NTENDE Jethro and my cousin NTENDE Patrick whose significant contributions played a pivotal role in the success of this endeavour.

Moreover, I extend this dedication to all human trafficking survivors worldwide, with a special focus on those at Omuti Kreativ. I hope that this research can serve as a source of hope and support, providing solace amidst their challenging experiences.

May God shower abundant blessings upon each and every one of you!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express profound gratitude to the Almighty God for his continuous protection, the gift of life, abundant resources and steadfast wisdom that paved the way for the successful completion of this research. In a special way, I am so grateful to my parents who have consistently believed in me and supported my academic pursuits by providing me with this valuable opportunity to advance in my studies.

I extend heartfelt recognition to Dr. MUTUNGI Emmanuel, my principal supervisor and Mr. WATHUM Edwin, my second supervisor for their exceptional intellectual guidance, constant encouragement and tireless commitment that played a crucial role in accomplishing this study with fruitful outcomes.

Likewise, I wish to extend sincere appreciation to the following individuals: Dr Senoga Maureen, Mr Mujjuzi Henry, Mr Murunga Roger and my classmates: Ashaba Gabito, Arinda Franklin, Mirembe Joy, Nasasira Pius and Ssetimba Ben for their invaluable guidance and encouragement which significantly contributed to the success of this research.

In remembrance, I pay tribute to two people who are no longer with us but played vital roles in the success of this study: my late grandmother, Mrs. Kalange Rose and my late mentor at Kyambogo University, Mr. Ssenyonga John Bosco. Their guidance and support will always be cherished and remembered.

Lastly, I am immensely grateful to Omuti Kreativ organization in Lweza, Wakiso district for their warm hospitality and trust in collaborating with me which undoubtedly facilitated the success of this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
ABSTRACT.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 Overview	1
1.1 Background to the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	10
1.3 Purpose of the study	10
1.4 Objectives of the study	10
1.5 Research questions	11
1.6 Significance of the study	11
1.7 Scope of the study	12
1.7.1 Content Scope.....	12
1.7.2 Historical scope	12
1.7.3 Geographical scope of the study.....	13
1.7.4 Time scope.....	13
1.8 Limitations	13
1.9 Theoretical framework	13
1.10 Definition of operational terms.	15
LITERATURE REVIEW	17

2.0 Over view	17
2.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young people.....	17
2.2 Dangers of human trafficking derived from narratives of survivors.	21
2.2.1 Artifacts that highlight dangers of human trafficking among young people	24
2.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth.	27
2.3.1 Artifacts talking about awareness guides	29
CHAPTER THREE	33
METHODOLOGY	33
3.0 Overview.....	33
3.1 Research design	33
3.2 Study Area	34
3.3 Target Population.....	34
3.4 Size and Sampling techniques	35
3.4.1 Sample size.....	35
3.4.2 Purposive sampling	35
3.5 Methods and tools of data collection	35
3.5.1 In-depth interviews.....	36
3.5.2 Focus group discussions.....	37
3.5.3 Participant observation.....	37
3.5.4 Photography	38
3.5.5 Documentary evidence.....	38
3.6 Data Analysis	38
3.7 Studio exploration.....	39
3.7.1 Source of Inspiration	40
3.7.2 Justification	40
3.7.3 Collection and identification of the technique, tools and materials	40
3.7.4 Justification for selection of the mentioned materials.....	41

3.8 Validity and reliability	43
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	44
PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	45
4.0 Overview.....	45
4.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young girls	45
4.1.1 Unstable family background	45
4.1.2 Inadequate financial family base.....	47
4.1.3 Unemployment.....	48
4.1.4 Uganda’s education system.....	49
4.1.5 Porous borders.....	50
4.1.6 Existence of weak enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies ...	51
4.1.7 Young girls’ recruitment into illegally operating employment companies in Uganda	52
4.1.8 Availability of informal employment opportunities abroad.....	53
4.1.9 Natural calamities and pandemics.....	54
4.1.10 Success stories of people that sought greener pastures abroad	55
4.1.11 Rural urban migration	55
4.2 Dangers of human trafficking to the youth.....	56
4.2.1 Forced labour.....	56
4.2.2 Sexual servitude	58
4.2.3 Involuntary servitude.....	59
4.2.4 Psychological trauma	60
4.2.5 Organ trafficking	61
4.2.6 Smuggling	62
4.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth	62
4.4 Visual findings	64
4.4.1 Studio experimentation	64

4.4.2 Studio Practice.....	64
4.4.2.1 Source of Inspiration	64
4.4.2.2 Dangers of human trafficking to young girls.....	65
4.4.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth.....	93
CHAPTER FIVE	100
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	100
5.0 Overview.....	100
5.1 Discussion.....	100
5.1.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young girls.....	100
5.1.2 Dangers of human trafficking among the youth	104
5.1.3 Visual human trafficking awareness guides.....	107
5.2 Conclusion	108
5.3 Recommendations.....	111
5.4 Suggested future research	114
REFERENCES	115
APPENDIX 1.....	125
APPENDIX 2.....	127
APPENDIX 3.....	129
APPENDIX 4.....	130
APPENDIX 5.....	131
APPENDIX 6.....	132
APPENDIX 7.....	133
APPENDIX 8.....	135

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: Timothy P. Schmalz with his sculpture ‘Let the Oppressed Go Free.</i>	24
<i>Figure 2: Images a, b, c and d depicting an art installation about a child caught up under sex slavery.....</i>	25
<i>Figure 3: Images a and b showing art installations during kaddugalamukatale exhibition at Afriart, Uganda.....</i>	26
<i>Figure 4: Timothy P. Schmalz’s sculpture ‘Let the Oppressed Go Free’ being used to create awareness.....</i>	29
<i>Figure 5: A poster of World Day against Trafficking in Persons.....</i>	30
<i>Figure 6: Samples of some of the catalogues and literature archives that the researcher managed to interact with during exhibitions at Makerere University Chemistry laboratory, United States Embassy and Spear motors house, Jinja road.</i>	31
<i>Figure 7: The life of some of the young girls before being trafficked.</i>	65
<i>Figure 8: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process and the weaving process of Imprisoned by the passport sculpture</i>	65
<i>Figure 9: Imprisoned by the Passport</i>	66
<i>Figure 10: Front view of Imprisoned by the passport</i>	67
<i>Figure 11: A young girl experiencing psychological trauma as a result of human trafficking</i>	68
<i>Figure 12: Images a, b and c showing the researcher cutting, curving, welding coiled metal rings and taking measurements.</i>	69
<i>Figure 13: Images a, b and c showing Munyambe sculpture in progress depicting a partial accomplishment of the weaving process using metal sheets and coiled metal rings.....</i>	70
<i>Figure 14: Different views of Munyambe (Right side view, left side view and back view)</i>	71
<i>Figure 15: Front view of Munyambe sculpture</i>	72
<i>Figure 16: Images a, b and c depicting the organ trafficking narrative as shared by the survivors.....</i>	73
<i>Figure 17: Part of the design process which involved cutting out the respective designs from aluminium, copper and brass plates alongside some of the tools used namely: pair of pliers and a hammer.</i>	74
<i>Figure 18: Images a, b, c and d showing a saw frame, a drill, drill bit, tripoli and a bench grinder respectively</i>	74

<i>Figure 19: The researcher cutting out one of the designs using a cutting disc.....</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Figure 20: Images a and b showing some of the tools the researcher worked with namely: a gas cylinder and an anvil.</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Figure 21: The researcher using a grinding machine to clean brass and.....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Figure 22: Brass designs immersed in water after sanding aimed at cooling their temperature down alongside cut out designs displayed to pave way for buffing, doming and punching. ...</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Figure 23: The researcher curving copper, aluminium and brass rods into chains</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Figure 24: The researcher within her studio curving and bending brass, copper and aluminium rods into rings to be attached as chains onto the jewellery sculptures</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Figure 25: The design process of the jewellery display support (dummie).</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Figure 26: Armatures assembled to make way for further weaving.....</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Figure 27: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process of ekyambe 1 and ekyambe 2 jewellery sculptures</i>	<i>79</i>
<i>Figure 28: Ekyambe 1.....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Figure 29: Ekyambe 2.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Figure 30: Sketches of young girls being subjected to sexual exploitation.....</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Figure 31: Images a, b, c and d showing part of the design process that includes a sketch, a brass cut out design undergoing adjustments through heating using liquid petroleum gas followed by its immersion in vinegar and salt</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Figure 32: Assemblage of the different design cut outs of copper, aluminium and stainless steel to form Ekyama jewellery, relief sculpture.....</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Figure 33: Ekyama</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Figure 34: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process and technical drawings that inspired the execution of three Marquettes using soap</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Figure 35: Three armatures before being woven onto using a multitude</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Figure 36: The main materials selected for use in the production of abatambuze</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Figure 37: Two of the armatures partially woven using “kitenge” fabric and polythene bags</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Figure 38: One of the armatures partially woven using rattan canes.....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Figure 39: The three fully woven artworks brought together to form a composition</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Figure 40: A longitudinally dissected tank which was used.....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Figure 41: Side views of abatambuze</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Figure 42: Details of abatambuze</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>Figure 43: The cover page of the visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide</i>	<i>93</i>

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1: Materials, tools, additional materials and their sources</i>	42
--	----

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TIP	Trafficking In Persons
UAERA	Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
US	United States of America
URN	Uganda Radio Network
WDATIP	World Day Against Trafficking In Persons
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to produce woven sculptures and a visual pocket guide that create awareness about the dangers of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district. It was guided by three objectives: 1.) to find out the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district, 2.) to create woven sculptures that highlight the dangers of human trafficking among young girls derived from the narratives of survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district, 3.) to design a visual pocket guide that creates awareness about human trafficking for the youth in Uganda. This study was qualitative in nature, employed a case study research design with focus on Omuti Kreativ where ten female survivors of human trafficking were sampled. The respondents were purposively selected and collection of data was through methods like in-depth interviews, participant observation, focus group discussions, photography and reviewing documentary evidence. Findings revealed that; majority of the survivors were subjected to dangers of human trafficking like forced labour, sexual servitude, smuggling, psychological torture, involuntary servitude and to a lesser extent organ trafficking. These findings were subjected to studio exploration which resulted into production of eight sculptures: five free standing and three relief, wearable sculptures namely imprisoned by the passport, abatambuze (a set of three sculptures), ekyama, ekyambe 1, ekyambe 2 and munyambe. Subsequently, the sculptures were integrated into a visual pocket guide that creates awareness about human trafficking to enable accessibility to more people. The researcher recommended that the survivors need to be educated about their working rights, the law and how best it can protect them within these foreign work destinations, all learning institutions in Uganda ought to emphasize hands-on skills among the youth aimed at producing more job creators than job seekers, law enforcement personnel and policies in regard to human trafficking need to be revised and strengthened, more visual research needs to be conducted on human trafficking through art exhibitions to spark off both internal and external discourse among the publ

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

Narratives present a deeper understanding of a given situation and tend to reflect and stand for particular points of view, perhaps even a set of values. Since the dawn of time, we have been able to make sense of stories, understand their significance, accept and live with them even in uncomfortable or awful circumstances. Therefore, telling stories can be therapeutic that is to say the puissance of storytelling and its uniformity handled and made purposeful makes it a force to be reckoned with in not just learning about the protagonists' experiences but also going above to help them heal in the process.

According to O'Brien (2016) who quoted Jones and McBeth (2010); Nowlin, (2011), victims' tales have played a crucial role in developing a narrative of trafficking that informs policy and adds to the awareness of the problem, with individual victim narratives typically forming the guiding definitions of societal problems. Moreover, O'Brien (2016) cited Boswell (2011) who claimed that narratives strive to describe the extent and breadth of an issue first. Secondly, they make claims regarding the underlying reasons of the situation. Lastly, they suggest that certain policy initiatives are likely to solve the issue. Consequently, awareness campaigns and resources, in the form of victims' tales, crucial data, and potential remedies are a critical source of trafficking narratives.

It's on this note that this chapter discusses the study's background, problem statement, purpose, research aims and questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and definition of operational terms.

1.1 Background to the study

Since time immemorial, exploitation of human beings has been in existence and was historically referred to as slave trade. However, over the years, this has evolved into modern day slavery which is also known as human trafficking. This evolvement has foreseen those involved getting more equipped and familiar with technological advancements alongside

incorporating more strategic moves within their execution processes which makes it quite difficult for the concerned authorities to arrest and penalize them.

Human trafficking is one of the most serious issues confronting the world today. It is the fastest growing vice that forces people into slavery (United Nations, 2007). In addition, the Palermo Protocol (2000) defined trafficking in persons as;

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipts of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power of the position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation and can be dangerous to the victim since this not only deprives one of their rights and freedom but also affects their mental and physical health. (p.42)

Furthermore, United Nations (2014) argued that;

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (p.2).

The prevalence of poverty in developing countries has made young people susceptible to exploitation by traffickers who often deceive them without their consent or awareness, masquerading as opportunities for a better life abroad. This vulnerability within the population creates an ideal environment for employment recruitment companies or individual brokers to entice the youth with the promise of better prospects in foreign lands. Tragically, in many instances, girls make up the largest proportion of victims and are commonly employed as domestic workers. Angela and Bruno (2021) observed that;

Colombia is one of the major sources of female individuals subjected to human trafficking in Latin America, being considered a transit and destination country for children, men and women subjected to sex exploitation, human rights violations and forced labour. Within its borders, women and children are constantly being put through several violations in terms of forced work and sex trafficking, from rural into urban areas, englobing labour in mining, agriculture environments and even domestic servitudes, enunciating a significant and expressive problem in terms of Human Rights Violations among the international community (p.3).

Such an observation was not only in Colombia but also exists in other developing countries like Uganda where many young girls are taken to the Middle East through

externalization of labour yet narratives reveal exploitation such as domestic servitude. Parliament of the Republic of Uganda (2019) reported that by November 2019, Uganda had 187 companies licensed for externalization of labour and more than 42,245 Ugandans had been externalized. The movement of persons for external work continued to rise and by 2021, the numbers had gone above a hundred thousand with overwhelming negative testimonies still coming to light. Moreover, Nampewo (2021) observed that;

About 165,000 Ugandans currently work in the Middle East; some in search of greener pastures through what the labour movement terms as labour expropriation. The Ugandan Government has recognized this expropriation as one providing employment opportunities for young people and good for Uganda's economy. However, many youth - mostly young women - have fallen prey to violence and abuse meted on them by their employers, including physical and sexual abuse (p.11).

The surge in the number of young girls seeking better opportunities in developed countries can be linked to the minimal income inequality gap present in these nations. This creates an environment conducive to human trafficking as these countries serve as transit or destination locations. They become attractive due to various pull factors including abundant job opportunities and high wages, among others drawing in a significant number of vulnerable individuals from less developed countries.

Mely (2018, p.19) quoted the Walk Free Foundation's *Global Slavery Index 2016* who stated that; "China, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand are destinations from neighboring countries. Within Southeast Asia, Thailand is the leading destination for trafficking victims from Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., and Myanmar." In addition, Mely (2018) alluded to a UNODC report which indicated that some countries such as Malaysia are a destination for many trafficking victims from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, the majority of whom are women and children from impoverished communities. According to the report, many of these young girls are forced to marry.

Over the years, various regions in Africa have experienced distinct rates of progress concerning infrastructural development, technological advancements and african futurism, among other aspects. Leading the way in this transition are West Africa and South Africa. Unfortunately, this progress has also made it conducive for the proliferation of organized crimes, with human trafficking being one of the most notorious and lucrative businesses globally, second only to drug trafficking.

Subsequently, Nadine (2019) claimed that when Sub-Saharan Africa was divided into sub-regions namely West Africa, East Africa, and South Africa, sex trafficking was found

primarily in West African countries with nearly 2,000 victims reported between the year 2014 and 2016.

Despite its historical record of experiencing a significant impact from the transatlantic slave trade, West Africa continues to bear the brunt of human trafficking, with a higher number of victims falling prey to this heinous crime. The researcher was convinced that the traffickers exploit the old structures that were once used to facilitate slave trade while capitalizing on their adaptability to modern technological changes which allows them to operate discreetly and even within virtual spaces, making their activities less noticeable to authorities.

The International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (2019) observed that slave markets in Nigeria and neighbouring countries are a major source of human trafficking victims subjected to sexual exploitation. Besides, Nigeria is a hub for sex trafficking which is made possible by organized crime. Whereas Benin City in northern Lagos has become a hub for women trafficking in Europe. That is to say in the early 2000s, trafficking in the region was organized and based on criminal networks that trafficked women and girls through Lagos airport into Europe by exploiting migration loopholes and necessitating sophisticated smuggling methods.

In contrast to Nigeria, South Africa's experience with slave trade was on a smaller scale, but its historical impact left a profound mark on its population and cultural diversity. Being a region with significant rates of development, South Africa has inadvertently become an attractive destination for traffickers who exploit the favourable conditions to perpetrate this atrocious crime.

The US Department of State's 2021 Trafficking in Persons report, according to Lee (2021) suggested that South Africa is a central hub for sex and human trafficking with girls as young as 10 years old being trafficked. According to the report, human traffickers in South Africa exploit both local and foreign victims. Traffickers recruit victims from poor countries as well as poor or rural areas within South Africa particularly Gauteng province, and exploit them in sex trafficking locally in urban areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and Bloemfontein.

Identical to West and South Africa, East Africa also has a historical legacy of slave trade, where its people were traded through the Zanzibar coast under Arab coordination. Over time, the concept of slavery evolved across all regions of Africa and the world, transforming into what we now refer to as modern-day slavery or human trafficking. As a result, this despicable crime involves intricate networks which have adapted to utilizing compatriots to

coordinate the exploitation of their own people either for personal gain or on behalf of foreign interests.

Evidence suggested that trafficking from the East African region to the Middle East is run entirely by East Africans. According to Mohamed (2020), in January, 96 Ugandan women, mostly children and teenagers were detained at Nairobi's international airport on their way to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for job opportunities. The girls, who lacked proper employment documents, were victims of a well-established East African human trafficking ring based in Kenya and operating under the guise of employment agencies. This was not the first time such an interception occurred. Kenya's Directorate of Criminal Investigations reported at least one interception involving victims not only from Uganda but also from Burundi, Rwanda and to a lesser extent Tanzania almost every month. The majority of trafficking in East Africa occurred in and through Kenya.

Human trafficking agents are often fellow compatriots who possess a deep understanding of the socio-economic disparities prevalent in many developing countries such as the issue of unemployment in Uganda. This knowledge enables them to exploit the situation by luring vulnerable individuals with promises of better opportunities abroad making it easier for them to trap their victims into their deceitful schemes.

According to the United Nations (2019), "Uganda's population is estimated to be around 45 million people with a projected increase to 106 million people by 2050. Uganda has one of the fastest growing young populations with 68% of the population under the age of 25." Furthermore, according to the World Bank (2019), 700,000 young people reached the working age each year with a projected increase to one million young people between 2030 and 2040, but only 75000 jobs were created each year leaving over 70% of Ugandans employed in subsistence agriculture. Uganda clearly lacked the capacity to absorb its working population into the labour market.

Despite the Ugandan government's diligent efforts registered in protecting its citizens from the clutches of traffickers, there are still existing gaps that warrant further in-depth research channeled towards revising and strengthening legal policies to keep pace with evolving technological advancements. Additionally, addressing inefficiencies within public institutions is essential as traffickers often exploit these weaknesses smartly.

Since 1971, Ugandans have been migrating all over the world to find work and by that time Uganda lacked a specific policy on labour externalization. However, since the early 2000s, there was a registration of state-sanctioned externalization of labour primarily to the Middle

East. According to the Employment Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad Regulation (2005), since 2005, labour externalization has been regulated by the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD). In regard to the MGLSD 2005 report, "70,000 Ugandans were externalized by 71 companies by November 2017." And on the same note, the Uganda Association of External Recruiters Association (2020) reported that 186 companies had externalized 165,000 Ugandans to the Middle East.

In developing countries, despite the earnest efforts of governments to combat human trafficking through various measures and policies, this heinous crime continues to escalate. The rise in human trafficking can be attributed to several challenges including pervasive corruption and inefficiencies within the relevant institutions. These issues create fertile ground for traffickers to thrive and undermine the impact of the anti-trafficking initiatives. According to the U.S Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report (2020), the government of Uganda did not fully satisfy the minimal standards for the elimination of trafficking, but was making substantial efforts to do so. These efforts included examining charges of complicit authorities, enforcing the anti-trafficking act's protection and prevention provisions, boosting convictions for alleged traffickers, and declaring intentions to form an anti-trafficking department inside the police force. However, compared to the previous reporting period, the government did not demonstrate overall increased efforts.

As a fundamental aspect of human nature, expressing gratitude when someone does something good for you is essential, as it serves as an encouragement for them to continue their positive actions. Borrowing from this universal principle of life, it is imperative to show appreciation to the government of Uganda for the efforts they have made so far in combating human trafficking. Similarly, Editor (2021) observed that we should applaud the government for its efforts to improve the living and working conditions for Ugandans in the Middle East, which included: entering into agreements with some countries, streamlining the labour export business, and providing a safe haven for those in distress, investigating labour export companies and complicit officials, implementing provisions of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009 and increasing convictions for trafficking in persons.

For example, according to Our Reporter (2022), the top executives namely Badru Musisi, the company director, and Silus Kabanda Kayizi, the operations officer of the labour exporting company HBM Company were detained on suspicion of conspiring to kill Sharifah Birungi through the illicit trade in human organs. Additionally, URN (2022) argued that five

employees of Nile Treasure Gate Limited were brought before the High court's international crimes division by the Nakawa Chief Magistrate's court on charges of aggravated human trafficking and these include board member Salmah Muhammad, agent Ali Hassan, company supervisor Jennifer Nalunga and directors Abubaker Sulaiman Kato and Muhammad Mariam, who according to the evidence subjected Nakintu, a housemaid who had been employed in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia since December 2019, to organ trafficking.

Furthermore, Serugo (2022) asserted that: over forged training reports, renewal documents, accumulated client refund claims, forged Covid-19 results, and human trafficking, among other things, the ministry of gender suspended operations of 11 companies last year.

By the same token, Mulengera (2022) who quoted URN stated that due to the rising instances of abuse, Uganda announced in August of this year that it would be reviewing its migrant worker agreements with a number of nations particularly those in the Middle East. Furthermore, the government estimated that over 80,000 Ugandans were employed in the Middle Eastern nations. However, many claimed to have been physically abused, sexually exploited, and in the worst cases sent back to Uganda in body bags. In most developing countries including Uganda, this continued to be a huge challenge despite the presence of such governments' efforts.

The success of any initiative hinges on the presence of patriotism and collective effort. When these elements are in place, integrity naturally emerges leading to remarkable outcomes in the end. However, under circumstances where this ceases to be the case, frustrations are bound to occur at the expense of others. Similarly, the Department of State US (2019) contended that Uganda had entered three agreements aimed at improving migrant workers' rights in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and UAE. Unfortunately, these were neither monitored nor implemented. Furthermore, the Department of State US (2019) quoted the Auditor General (2017) and Ministry of Gender (2019) that expressed their disappointment in how the deployment of Ugandans continued to date despite the existence of government pledges and a ban on labour externalization to countries that didn't have bilateral agreements with Uganda.

According to Hasaba (2012) who cited UBOS (2006), majority of Uganda's population lived in rural areas, accounting for approximately 85.2 percent in 2010 and was expected to rise to 85.3 percent by 2015. Agriculture was the main source of income and poverty affected 25%

of the population (Population Secretariat, 2011). In terms of illiteracy among people aged 15 and above, 20.5 percent of men and 41.3 percent of women were illiterate (Population Secretariat, 2010).

When aiming to achieve effective communication, it's always important to take into account the attributes of the intended audience, including their levels of education. Additionally, Prasanna (2022) claimed that visual communications can be understood by both literate and illiterate people. In contrast to written communication, which necessitates education and the ability to read and write before one can understand it, visual communication only requires the ability to see things with the eyes. Moreover, it over-comes the challenge of language barriers and makes no difference whether you can speak a certain language or not when communicating visually.

Besides, Christopher (2022) stated that recent statistics from the International Labour Organization revealed a staggering figure of over 40 million people trapped in various industries as modern slaves. Shockingly, the majority of these individuals remained faceless and voiceless, their stories unheard. In response to the prevailing media portrayal that often focused on young sex workers, Schmalz, an artist, aimed to present a more accurate representation of the reality of human trafficking through his sculpture “Let the Oppressed Go Free as further seen in 2.2.1. His intention was not to depict victims solely as bound models or prostitutes but to shed light on the fact that the true victims were often ordinary people living right next door.

Through his monumental sculpture, Schmalz strived to offer a genuine depiction of what human trafficking truly looks like. By doing so, he sought to raise awareness about this pressing issue and bring attention to the often-invisible suffering endured by countless individuals trapped in the clutches of this modern-day slavery.

With this understanding, the researcher opted to utilize visual art particularly woven sculptures and an awareness pocket guide to raise awareness about human trafficking which would foster a sense of inclusion and belonging even among those who may be illiterate within the general public.

Motivation of the study

In 2019, after a long day at my work studio, I sought solace in my parents' house and decided to unwind while watching the news program "Agataliiko Nfuufu" on Bukedde television station. Little did I know that this decision would have a profound impact on me. The headlines of the news brought forth heart-wrenching stories of young Ugandan girls who had embarked on journeys to foreign lands hoping for better opportunities, only to fall victim to the horrors of human trafficking.

One particular story struck me deeply of a vulnerable family crying out for justice after losing their daughter whose employers had declared her dead. The exorbitant cost of repatriating her remains to Uganda left the family in a state of despair, grappling with their grief and financial burdens. The news also shed light on other cases where some girls who managed to return to Uganda had suffered the loss of body organs leading to severe medical conditions endangering their lives.

As I absorbed these distressing accounts, I couldn't help but realize that these stories were not isolated incidents. They had surfaced before and worse still, more young girls continued to leave the country in search of greener pastures falling prey to human trafficking syndicates in the Middle East and beyond.

These heartrending revelations sparked a fire within me. As a researcher and a skilled sculptor, I felt a profound responsibility to join the existing efforts in creating public awareness about these egregious stories. I knew I had the power to use my art to shed light on this grave issue and hopefully make a difference. My mission became clear to use my sculptures as a means of sensitizing the public and mitigating the alarming numbers of young Ugandan girls falling victim to human trafficking every day.

Through my art, I aimed to capture the pain, suffering and resilience of these girls, telling their stories to evoke empathy and action in society. I hoped that by raising awareness, we could collectively work towards eradicating this heinous crime and protecting the vulnerable from exploitation and despair. Each sculpture would serve as a reminder of the urgency to address this crisis and offer hope for a brighter, safer future for these young girls.

In this pursuit, I aspired to be more than just a sculptor; I wanted to be an advocate for change. I hoped that my art would inspire others to join the fight against human trafficking

and contribute to building a world where every individual, regardless of their gender and background, can live free from fear and exploitation.

1.2 Statement of the problem

World over, the different governments have put in place policies to safeguard their populations against human trafficking. More so, in Uganda; a number of both international and local NGOs such as Willow International-Uganda, Kyampisi Childcare Ministries, and Omuti Kreativ support the government efforts to increase awareness and understanding about human trafficking among the vulnerable communities. Consequently, the government of Uganda has put in place a number of legal reforms and resources to assist the poor not to be trafficked and regulate the living and working conditions for Ugandans in the Middle East and other parts of the world which include entering into agreements with some countries, streamlining the labour export business, creating shelter for those that are in distress, investigating labour export companies and complicit officials, implementing provisions of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009 and increasing convictions for alleged traffickers. Despite the presence of such legal reforms and resources, Uganda continues to be a great source and destination for prevalent human trafficking. Therefore, the researcher was convinced that this is attributed to lack of awareness among the vulnerable young girls. And if this gap of lacking awareness is not addressed on time, Uganda's vulnerable young girls will continue being trafficked which will render them less productive hence affecting the country's productivity and limit national development leading to minimal Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Therefore, this study sought to produce woven sculptures and a visual pocket guide derived from narratives of survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district aimed at creating awareness about the dangers of human trafficking among young girls.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to produce woven sculptures and a pocket guide that create awareness about the dangers of human trafficking amongst young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso District.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study were;

1. To find out the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Iweza, wakiso district.
2. To create woven sculptures highlighting the dangers of human trafficking derived from the narratives of survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Iweza, wakiso district.
3. To design a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth in Uganda.

1.5 Research questions

- 1.) What are the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti kreativ, Iweza, wakiso district?
- 2.) How can woven sculptures be created to highlight the dangers of human trafficking among young girls derived from the narratives of survivors at Omuti kreativ, Iweza, wakiso district?
- 3.) How can a visual pocket guide that creates awareness about human trafficking for the youth in Uganda be produced?

1.6 Significance of the study

It will be used by the researcher to pursue further studies (PhD).

The survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ will use this study as a tangible asset to express their feelings through the woven sculptures and a visual pocket guide produced which will in return bridge the visual information gap among the public.

This research study will offer capacity building to the vulnerable communities in Uganda through sensitization which will put them in better positions to fight against human trafficking.

Some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be implemented through this study namely: SDG 1 that advocates for no poverty, SDG 4 that stands for quality education and SDG 8 that advocates for decent work and economic growth.

Through this study, relevant stakeholders like the ministry of Gender, Labour and social development, Uganda police as well as NGOs will be provided with pertinent information which will serve as a catalyst in combating human trafficking among young girls and vulnerable communities in Uganda.

This study will provide Kyambogo University and the scholarly world at large with findings, reflections and recommendations which will serve as a foundation or inspiration from which to launch further studies in regard to human trafficking.

1.7 Scope of the study

This study had the following boundaries:

1.7.1 Content Scope

This research study focused on obtaining narratives from human trafficking survivors associated with an organization called Omuti Kreativ in Uganda. The survivors were young girls between 18 and 30 years of age, who had ever sought employment opportunities abroad in countries like Oman, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates where they ended up becoming victims of human trafficking. The study aimed to create awareness about the dangers of human trafficking through art.

Omuti Kreativ is an NGO founded by Adnan Senkumba and Rogers Williams Mpaata, which addresses social issues through creative arts. The organization has been involved in the End Child Trafficking Campaign Uganda since 2015, educating people about the risks of child and human trafficking and empowering communities to combat trafficking in their social environments.

The researcher produced eight woven sculptures that symbolized the complexities of human trafficking, predominantly through the weaving technique which starts with a single unit and gradually connects multiple units, much like how trafficking networks operate. The sculptures used materials familiar to the survivors including polythene bags, kitengi fabric, rattan canes, brass, steel, copper, stainless steel and aluminium.

The researcher used welding as an initial technique to provide a strong base for the weaving process, ensuring the intended shapes and proportions were maintained. Additional techniques like soldering, doming, punching, saw line, buffing, and drilling were used for specific pieces.

1.7.2 Historical scope

This study not only obtained narratives from human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ but also drew information from library archives, indigenous knowledge and reported data from the year of 1981 to 2022. These reports included newspaper articles and other institutional reports as well as other journal articles relevant to human trafficking.

1.7.3 Geographical scope of the study

Whereas there are various survivors of human trafficking world over and nationwide, this study chose to majorly collaborate with survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, an organization that is located in central Uganda, Lweza village, Makindye Ssabagabo, Wakiso district. According to google maps (2023), lweza is a 37 minutes and 21.5 kilometres' drive via Kigo road from Kampala. Alternatively, one can opt for the Kampala Northern Bypass route which is a 38 minutes and 28 kilometres' drive.

1.7.4 Time scope

This study was carried out within two semesters in 2021, supplemented by a recess period which involved research activities like: field trips, data collection, production of studio artworks and writing the final report, among others.

1.8 Limitations

This study faced the following challenges during its conduction since the topic handled was a sensitive issue: Failure to obtain permanent recordings as well as photographs from the survivors, failure by some survivors to open up as required as well as delays in collection of data from the survivors resulting from emotional breakdowns by some of the survivors and finally, financial challenges involved during the process of data collection and execution of woven sculptures.

1.9 Theoretical framework

All meaningful communication, according to Walter Fisher's Narrative Paradigm, is a sort of storytelling or presentation of a report of events, such as how people view and interpret life as a series of continuous narratives, each with its own conflicts, characters, beginning, middle and end. Moreover, Fisher (1987) suggests that people are essentially rational, which means that they make decisions based on arguments. In addition, the communicative situation determines the course of our argument and rationality is determined by how much we know and how well we argue and that the world is a set of logical puzzles that we can solve through rational analysis. That is to say, individuals are fundamentally storytellers who make smart judgments. Furthermore, what we regard to be excellent grounds is determined by history, biography, culture and character. As a result, the coherence and authenticity of our tales dictate narrative logic and the universe is a set of stories from which we pick and continually re-create our lives.

However, narrative theory, like most new theories, was not widely accepted by the profession. Several pre-existing views about human nature, communication and behavior contrasted with narrative theory. Fisher outlined this disparity by defining the fundamentals of two conflicting universal paradigms: the rational world paradigm and the narrative paradigm. Contrary to what Fisher stated, critics of Fisher's story theory believed that it was not generally applicable.

First, Rowland (2009) claimed that Fisher's idea of story was extremely broad, encompassing practically all discourse. Using Fisher's example of *The Fate of the Earth*, a case was made for a more limited definition of narrative being required. Second, the notion of an independent standard of narrative rationality distinct from the "rational world paradigm" was investigated and rejected. Finally, the idea that the expert's rightful position in the public arena was that of a storyteller was explored and rejected. In addition, according to Chervin (2014), the majority of Walter Fisher's work focused on stories as distinct objects. As a result, future narrative research should focus on narrative complexity by addressing narrative clusters.

According to Chervin (2014), the history of narrative theory may be traced back to authors such as Quintilian, Horace, and even Aristoteles, on the same level as Walter Fisher. Modern story theory ideas have mostly evolved in English-speaking portions of Western civilization. W. Booth (1961, 1974, 1979) was a pioneer, while S. Chatman (1978, 1990), F. Kermode (1967, 1979), R. Alter (1968, 1981), and M. Sternberg also wrote valuable volumes. H. White (1973, 1987) extended these theories to the recounting of historical events by historians.

This research study, like Fisher's narrative theory, focused on depicting stories of human trafficking survivors through woven sculpture as a way of re-telling these narratives while paying closer attention to the rationale supported by the fidelity and coherence with which the original narrators had told them. This aimed at collecting firsthand information for effective public awareness. Following that, the researcher considered other scholars' arguments, such as Rowland (1987) and Chervin (2014), by focusing on obtaining a plethora of narratives shared by the ten respondents at Omuti Kreativ, which included both individual and collective stories from the same informants that richly informed this study.

1.10 Definition of operational terms.

This involved description of operational terms as understood in the context of chapter one of this study as explained below:

- a. **Externalization:** this refers to the process of recruiting people abroad to offer paid labour.
- b. **Exploitation:** this refers to a process of taking advantage of someone in a given wanting situation with the aim of greatly benefiting from them, without their consent.
- c. **Human:** refers to a person.
- d. **Human trafficking** refers to the illegal act of transferring people from places of residence to foreign destinations; where they are exposed to exploitation.
- e. **Human trafficking survivors:** this refers to young girls who were subjected to human trafficking during their work stay overseas within countries like Oman, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia but later managed to return to Uganda.
- f. **Labour:** this refers to manpower employed to perform certain tasks on behalf of other people.
- g. **Narratives:** this refers to a form of oral tradition which involves transmitting information from a narrator (s) to a listener (s) through the medium of storytelling.
- h. **Omuti Kreativ:** this refers to an anti-trafficking organization that supports and rehabilitates survivors of human trafficking in Wakiso, Uganda.
- i. **Public:** this refers to members of the community.
- j. **Sculptures:** This refers to art work emerging from the realms of art and design, where a comprehensive exploration of a particular material or technique is undertaken which opens up a multitude of possibilities.
- k. **Speak:** This explains the ability of a given art work to visually impact onto man's five senses.
- l. **Survivors:** Young girls that survived human trafficking.
- m. **TIP:** this refers to Trafficking In Persons.
- n. **Trafficking:** refers to the illegal act of transferring or transporting something or someone through land, air or water from places of residence to distant foreign destinations.
- o. **Wakiso:** this refers to one of the districts within Uganda that neighbours the capital city, Kampala.

- p. Woven:** This refers to something whose single unit has been linked with others to construct a network hence obtaining an ultimate result of which generally leaves no trace of beginning or ending.
- q. Young girls:** this means females that are between 18 and 30 years of age.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

In order to identify the possible study gaps, this chapter presents a survey of literature and theoretical viewpoints underlining the causes and hazards of human trafficking generated from survivor accounts followed by human trafficking awareness campaigns from a global context to particular situations in Uganda. It is arranged and presented according to the objectives of the study and it includes, among other things, academic research, dissertations, papers, journals and websites as detailed below.

2.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young people.

The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1981) defined human trafficking as the act of recruiting, housing, shipping, giving or procuring a person for labour services or commercial sex acts through the use of force, deception or coercion with the intent of exploitation, involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.

The researcher largely concurred with the principles outlined in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981) as human trafficking frequently involves exploiting vulnerable individuals. However, the researcher expressed dissatisfaction with the Charter's general use of the term "force." The researcher firmly believed that, akin to other nefarious activities, force is not necessarily present during the initial stages of luring people into this heinous crime. Instead, force manifests itself after individuals become ensnared in the trafficking process, leaving them at the mercy of traffickers, compelling them to do anything to survive.

Additionally, the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019) observed that Uganda served as a source, transit, and destination point for Trafficking In Persons (TIP) victims. This was made possible by several pull and push factors, including rampant unemployment, poverty, high population growth, poor educational systems that produce job seekers rather than job makers, and opportunities for work abroad or in urban centers, hope for a better education, limited access to factors of production, structural gender-based violence and discrimination, demand for body organs, demand for cheap labour and demand for commercial sexual exploitation.

Similar to the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019), the researcher firmly believed that human trafficking's proliferation hinges on an intricate interplay of numerous factors within and outside the victims' countries of origin. These factors collectively create a fertile ground making it effortless for traffickers to exploit the situation.

By the same token, the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019) cited that other contributing factors of Trafficking In Persons included the high number of orphaned children, belief in witchcraft and archaic traditional practices, regional integration and globalization, unmanaged borders, weak implementation of legal and policy frameworks related to critical areas such as children affairs, national labour laws and labour externalization as well as social constructions such as unpaid work.

Just like the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019), the researcher was able to establish a correlation based on personal life experiences concerning how an individual's current life circumstances significantly impact the decisions made for self-improvement. Such decisions are often challenging particularly when they involve moving to foreign destinations with limited or no knowledge about available employment opportunities.

According to the ACLU (2022), the victims of human trafficking in the United States were completely immigrants, mostly women with an average age of 20, who were especially vulnerable to traffickers' deceptive and coercive practices because of their immigrant status, lower levels of education, inability to speak English and lack of awareness about U.S. work options. Over and above that, these young girls were vulnerable since they typically worked in professions that were hidden from public view.

Drawing from the insights of ACLU (2022), the researcher firmly believed that prevailing societal stereotypes which often portray women as more sympathetic and kinder made them vulnerable targets for scammers on a regular basis. Consequently, the researcher was convinced that traffickers find advantages in exploiting women in ways that are not typically possible for their male counterparts which include domestic servitude, sexual exploitation and organ trafficking.

Moreover, Kamukama (2021) asserted that, according to the Uganda Police Annual Crime Report, female adults outweighed men as victims of international trafficking in Uganda. Despite the closure of borders after Covid-19 was declared a worldwide pandemic, individuals continued to flow through Uganda's weak borders which made it impossible to distinguish between victims of human trafficking and regular border crossers using quarantine measures.

In addition, Katusiime (2022) contended that airports including Entebbe International Airport and Jommo Kenyatta International Airport had been recognized as trafficking hotspots with aviation security employees classified as trafficking supervisors who apparently passed on suggestions on how to evade detection while travelling such as splitting away in huddles.

Concurring with Kamukama (2021), the researcher observed that during the Covid-19 pandemic, a significant portion of the government's attention, resources and funds were allocated to combating the Covid-19 epidemic. As a result, other pre-existing challenges received less attention and went nearly unnoticed which provided a fertile ground for organized crimes such as human trafficking through labour externalization to thrive.

Furthermore, Mohamed (2020), Yasin (2016) and the US Department of State's 2021 report on human trafficking ascertained that people familiar to these young girls received a commission from recruitment firms to assist in soliciting many girls. Besides, interviews with victims indicated that they were received by familiar faces in the other nations for example 50 Kenyans were abducted to the UAE and imprisoned at a home in February 2020 by a 'Mombasa agent' with activities in Mombasa and Dubai. According to the victims, there were additional 'trafficking homes' in Dubai run by Kenyans that housed other East African citizens such as Ugandans and Tanzanians.

In addition, Musakulu (2022) contended that Diana Chepkemoi's return from Saudi Arabia had compelled well-known artist Akothee to admit that she was involved in the international trafficking of girls. Despite Akothee not being an active singer, many Kenyans had always questioned the source of her wealth which foresaw some even claiming that she made her living by trafficking helpless girls abroad who then suffered, as was the case with Diana Chepkemoi.

In correspondence with Mohamed (2020), Yasin (2016), the US Department of State's 2021 report on human trafficking and Musakulu (2022), the researcher was convinced that

involving familiar individuals in any criminal activity heightens the likelihood of success due to the establishment of trust and a false sense of security in the victims. However, the researcher also considered the possibility that these familiar faces acting as agents might be driven by a desire to earn a living without being fully aware of the eventual consequences of their roles played in recruiting people for these employment opportunities.

Furthermore, Barigaba (2019) asserted that young women were socially expected to care for their families while sending remittances home which forced them to stay in poor working circumstances overseas. By the same token, Katusiime (2022) claimed that despite well-publicized media examples of Ugandans being assassinated in Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman and Kuwait, the number of Ugandans eager to travel for employment had increased as a result of numerous Ugandans who had returned from these countries with success stories.

The researcher, while acknowledging the valuable insights of Barigaba (2019) and Katusiime (2022), also considered the possibility that not all Ugandans expressing interest in seeking better opportunities abroad were aware of the grave risks faced by their compatriots working in Arab countries. This lack of awareness could be attributed to limited access to information, primarily disseminated in English through newspapers, social media, radios and televisions which often requires financial resources to access and a formal educational background to comprehend.

Katusiime (2022) suggested that labour export firms established in Uganda and sponsored by the government were part of the supply chain to organizations in need of domestic personnel. Whereas those travelling to the Middle East were the most vulnerable victims, many other fortune-seekers elsewhere also ended up in the hands of human trafficking gangs. Despite the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development blacklisting some firms such as Spotlight International Recruitment Agency Limited and Middle East Consultants, many others continued flourishing.

The researcher, in consonance with Katusiime (2022) was convinced that as much as there is state sanctioned externalization of labour, there also exists illegal externalization of labour managed by individuals and companies not registered by the ministry of gender, labour and social development which paved a fertile ground for human trafficking to occur.

Upon reviewing other scholarly literature concerning objective one of this study, it became evident that combating human trafficking necessitates attention not only towards rescuing and rehabilitating victims but also towards addressing the underlying socioeconomic factors that render individuals susceptible to trafficking.

2.2 Dangers of human trafficking derived from narratives of survivors.

According to Ross et al. (2015), human trafficking victims experienced a multitude of devastating abuses which included physical violence, sexual abuse, psychological torture, economic restrictions and other controlling behaviours namely threats to report the victim to immigration, police and child welfare authorities as well as confiscation of passports and other identity documents.

Similar to Ross et al. (2015), the researcher firmly believed that traffickers employ the strategy of subjecting a single victim to multiple dangers simultaneously to keep them frustrated, over whelmed and under the traffickers' control.

In addition, UNDOC (2015) and Kaylor (2015) contended that sex trafficking was a crime committed when someone was forced to engage in sexual behavior without their consent. Because the victims suffered both physical and psychological torture, sex trafficking was a complicated problem. Therefore, physical violence was used by traffickers to dominate and control their victims which included use of techniques like starvation, scolding and beatings. Furthermore, victims were also subjected to assault and harm by some of those who paid for sex activities that is to say they developed gynaecologic health issues as a result of forced commercial sex actions such as sexually transmitted infections, monthly discomfort and abnormalities, miscarriages, and forced abortions besides broken bones, concussions, burns and brain damage.

As supported by UNODC (2015) and Kaylor (2015), the researcher was confident that one of the reasons why traffickers often favoured females particularly in household settings was due to their ability to exploit a single victim for both sexual and labour purposes.

According to Our Reporter (2022), the top executives of the labour exporting company HBM Company were detained on suspicion of conspiring to kill Sharifah Birungi through the illicit trade in human organs. Based on information provided to the Parliamentary committee on Gender, Labour and Social Development, the late Sharifah Birungi contacted

the Lubaga-based HBM Labour Company to be transported to Saudi Arabia for work, who connected her to the Modern Star Company which transported her to Saudi Arabia where she allegedly died in an accident. However, after she passed away, her family demanded that her body be returned but they were subjected to unfair terms that included agreeing to have the body returned without her organs. The committee further asserted that the business threatened to bury the deceased girl in Saudi Arabia unless the family of the deceased accepted the agreement or paid 51 million Ugandan shillings.

In addition, URN (2022) reported that five employees of Nile Treasure Gate Limited were brought before the High court's international crimes division by the Nakawa Chief Magistrate's court on charges of aggravated human trafficking. According to the evidence, Nakintu, a housemaid who had been employed in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia since December 2019, was mysteriously returned to Uganda without her right kidney with the claim of being involved in an accident whose specifics were not disclosed to her family. According to Nakintu's Saudi Arabian medical records, she ruptured her kidney after being in a car accident which foresaw Nakintu's family claiming that a Kiwatule-based labour export company called Nile Treasure Gate had planned with Saudi Arabian doctors to unlawfully remove her kidney while disguising the incident as a car accident.

Furthermore, according to the Gender ministry (2019), 88 deaths of migrant workers had been reported in Uganda so far in 2019. Saudi Arabia had the most of these, with 69. Following Somalia with three fatalities was the UAE with five, followed by Jordan with five, and then Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain with two each.

In alignment with Our Reporter (2022), URN (2022) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (2019), the researcher firmly believed that victims of human trafficking were subjected to illegal organ transplantation, often without their knowledge or consent. This sinister practice was especially prevalent when the victims sought medical care in hospitals connected to the families they worked for. Subsequently, the victims began experiencing symptoms leading them and their families to initiate investigations into the matter.

Moreover, Kaylor (2015) cited WHO (2012), and contended that the psychological impact of victimization may be more severe than physical assault. As a result, victims who had been rescued from sexual slavery frequently exhibited a variety of psychological symptoms and mental diseases such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression,

anxiety, panic disorder, suicidal thoughts, Stockholm syndrome and drug addiction. Furthermore, when victims sought assistance, they faced a number of additional challenges, such as their traffickers exercising tight physical and emotional control over them by seizing their identification documents, cell phones and money, prohibiting communication with family or friends, monitoring and restricting movement. Similar to Kaylor (2015), the researcher held a strong conviction that psychological trauma presented a significant yet often overlooked threat, as its early stages usually lacked visible physical signs. This delay in recognizing the trauma hindered the victims' recovery process, ultimately benefiting the trafficker.

In addition, Oram et al. (2012) argued that imposed social isolation, such as the limitation of a person's movements or the suppression of family contact, was used to retain authority over persons in trafficking circumstances, as was emotional manipulation through the use of threats and false promises. Furthermore, Oram et al. (2012) contended that economic exploitation was common where trafficked persons seldom had control over their earnings and were usuriously charged by traffickers for services or supplies such as shelter, clothing, food or transportation which resulted into debt bondage. People who crossed borders frequently experienced legal insecurity, particularly when traffickers or employers took their identification documents or provided incorrect information about their rights such as access to health care. This limited people's access to medical care as well as resulted in arbitrary deportation or jail.

Concurring with Oram et al. (2012), the researcher was convinced that this behaviour exhibited by traffickers towards their victims especially in cases where the victims were unaware of their legal rights and working conditions, played a crucial role in prolonging their stay despite the numerous atrocities they experienced.

In summary, the researcher found satisfaction in the notion that the aforementioned threats could be easily understood by the public irrespective of their educational backgrounds through visual representations as demonstrated in section 2.2.1.

2.2.1 Artifacts that highlight dangers of human trafficking among young people

According to Hannah (2022), a Catholic artist, Timothy P. Schmalz highlighted the devastating reality of contemporary human trafficking with his most recent sculpture. The artwork honored St. Josephine Bakhita, an abolitionist whose feast day was observed on February 8, the eighth annual World Day of Prayer and Reflection against Human Trafficking.



Figure 1: Timothy P. Schmalz with his sculpture 'Let the Oppressed Go Free.

Artist: Timothy P. Schmalz

Dimension: 20 feet long with around 100 figures

Source: <https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/250325/st-josephine-bakhita-sculpture-shines-light-on-reality-of-human-trafficking>

Schmalz spent a full year creating the 20-foot-long sculpture, "Let the Oppressed Go Free," which featured about 100 figures. The title of the piece was based on Isaiah 58 of the Book of Isaiah, in the sixth verse, where the prophet asked, Is this not rather the fast that I choose: releasing those bound unjustly, untying the thongs of the yoke; Setting free the oppressed, breaking off every yoke?

Similar to Timothy P. Schmalz's sculpture, "Let the Oppressed Go Free," the researcher had a firm belief that employing a combination of various elements of art and design such as line, colour, space, texture and form would lead to an achievement of the principles of unity, variety and balance in the intended artworks of this study. Subsequently, this would make the artworks successful and effective in creating awareness.

However, in contrast to Timothy P. Schmalz's sculpture, the researcher was certain that representing too many figures within an artwork could make it challenging for the target

audience to identify a focal point. As a result, the researcher opted for the use of a reasonable number of figures within the artworks of this study to ensure better focus.



Figure 2: Images a, b, c and d depicting an art installation about a child caught up under sex slavery

Artist: Sereen Gualtieri

Source: <https://tiffaniamo.com/art-against-human-trafficking/>

Tiffany (2009) cited that the 2010 Trafficking in Persons report included a ranking of the United States for the first time ever. While many people were still unaware that there was modern slavery, others were campaigning for its abolition. With the conviction that art spoke louder than words, Gainesville-based artist Sereen Gualtieri established a coalition in 2009 to raise awareness and money for victims of human trafficking. Despite the fact that the majority of the funds were raised through the sale of motivational artwork, it was the coalition's straightforward strategy that was creating more palpable awareness. With the help of a life-size installation that mimicked the living circumstances of a child caught in sex slavery, trafficking statistics were now being made tangible.

The researcher was impressed and inspired by Sereen's use of installation art to deliver a distinctive contemporary experience for the audience.

However, in contrast to Sreen's installation, the researcher wasn't comfortable with how she incorporated a realistic and naturalistic style to depict the living conditions of a child caught in sex slavery since this could inadvertently cause additional psychological trauma to the victims and survivors of human trafficking.



Figure 3: Images a and b showing art installations during kaddugalamukatale exhibition at Afriart, Uganda.

Artist: Xenson Kafulu

Year: 2022

Source: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CialnnGowKY/?igshid=MTA0ZTI1NzA=>

According to Afri art gallery (2022), when a visitor walked into their current exhibition, Kaddugalamukatale by Xenson Kafulu, they were immediately struck by the beauty of the ordinary or the beauty found in the simplicity of human expression. The artist celebrated and questioned the unofficial social spaces that market communities occupied in Uganda, and most importantly its people natively known as “omuntu wa wansi” who lived there. The artist, a keen observer of his surroundings, broke down the atmosphere present in market spaces and road-sides to some of its sensory patterns before translating them into artworks.

Inspired by Xenson's installations showcased during the kaddugalamukatale exhibition, the researcher found motivation in the artist's adept use of simplicity, exaggeration and

distortion. This approach created a captivating composition that engaged the audience in meaningful interactions.

Moreover, the researcher was fascinated by Xenson's incorporation of a diverse range of materials including recycled elements which not only added an aesthetic appeal to his artworks but also instilled a sense of connection and belonging within his audience.

To ensure an ongoing process of raising awareness through art exhibitions, the researcher was convinced based on the third objective of this study that visual awareness pocket guides play a crucial role in sustaining both internal and external dialogues among the audience even after the physical conclusion of the exhibitions.

2.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth.

O'Brien (2016) stated that since the United Nations declared that raising awareness should be a key component of efforts to combat human trafficking, government and non-government organizations produced a multitude of public awareness campaigns aimed at capturing the public's attention and sympathy.

According to the International Organization for Migration, IOM (2022) who cited WDATIP, the world day against human trafficking was observed on July 30; a day set aside to promote and defend the rights of victims of human trafficking as well as to raise awareness of their plight since Trafficking in Persons (TIP) was a serious human rights violation that occurred frequently in vulnerable circumstances. This year, IOM commemorated this day under the theme: prevent, protect, and prosecute to draw attention to the urgency of taking action and the value of using an integrated strategy to combat trafficking.

By the same token, IOM also joined the UNODC (2022) in raising awareness under the global theme: use and abuse of technology since technology was a tool that could facilitate and prevent human trafficking.

The researcher, akin to IOM (2022) and UNODC (2022) firmly believed in the significance of supporting initiatives that designate internationally recognized days to combat human trafficking. However, the researcher emphasized the need to complement such initiatives with long-term resources such as visual human trafficking awareness pocket guides that would continue this conversation even after such days had passed.

According to UNODC (2022), this year's theme was on how technology could be used as a tool to both facilitate and prevent human trafficking. It had been observed that the crime of human trafficking had taken over cyberspace as a result of the expansion of technology use around the world, which had been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the shift of our daily lives to online platforms. Therefore, the internet and other digital platforms had given and still give traffickers a wide range of tools for enlisting, abusing, and controlling their victims.

Similar to UNODC (2022), the researcher firmly believed that systems evolve over time to adapt to innovations. However, technology poses unique challenges as it primarily interacts with virtual audiences, creating a platform for unforeseen circumstances like fraud, scams and human trafficking to coexist.

According to the US Department of Homeland Security (2012) and UNIAP Thailand (2007), throughout the life of one's outreach campaign, it's advisable to rely on collaborations with stakeholders and organizations active in anti-trafficking activities as well as partners such as service providers, law enforcement educators, potential campaign donors, and policymakers.

Furthermore, more help could be sought from other organizations or groups that may have had comparable experiences with this scenario, such as non-governmental organizations working in relevant industries, groups that supported immigrant communities, faith-based and community groups, government agencies, individuals and the media. Organizations that dealt with sexual assault/abuse, domestic violence, substance abuse, organized crime and other issues may fall into this category.

Just like US department of homeland security (2012) and UNIAP Thailand (2007), the researcher collaborated with a number of informed sources for example Omuti Kreativ, an NGO in Iweza, Wakiso which focuses on rehabilitating human trafficking survivors, raising public awareness and providing vocational training to empower survivors to sustain their livelihoods. Moreover, this research study was able to make effective use of narratives shared about TIP by media outlets such as Daily Monitor and New Vision, among others which richly guided this study.

In a nutshell, objective three centered on analyzing other scholarly publications that discussed their experience with awareness campaigns which considerably inspired the

researcher to conduct further research on available artifacts used as awareness guides in effecting public sensitization as seen in section 2.3.1.

2.3.1 Artifacts talking about awareness guides

Christopher (2022) contended that the International Labour Organization's most recent statistics showed that over 40 million people were employed in a variety of industries as modern slaves with a majority whose faces and stories were never seen or heard.



Figure 4: Timothy P. Schmalz's sculpture 'Let the Oppressed Go Free' being used to create awareness.

Artist: Timothy P. Schmalz

Dimension: 20 feet long with around 100 figures

Source: <https://www.globalsistersreport.org/news/arts-and-media/news/artist-hopes-new-sculpture-can-spotlight-sisters-work-fighting-human>

Schmalz stated that he didn't want to simply depict trafficking victims as young sex workers as it was frequently portrayed in the media, but rather wanted his sculpture to provide an accurate representation of this reality. He asserted that the majority of victims of human trafficking were not the purported models or prostitutes who were pictured with their hands bound. Instead, he continued, they were frequently the people who lived next door. "I was able to bring a true representation of what human trafficking looks like thanks to this monumental sculpture", Schmalz said.

Similar to Timothy P. Schmalz's sculpture, as reviewed by Christopher in 2022, the researcher acknowledged the pervasive reality of human trafficking, which often occurs in

significant numbers and remains hidden in plain sight, unbeknownst to many. Recognizing the importance of artistic representations in shedding light on these unnoticed occurrences, the researcher viewed such artworks as fruitful endeavours in not only raising public awareness but also stimulating collective efforts to combat human trafficking.

According to UNODC (2022), this year, Belgium brought attention to a group of individuals who spent far too long hidden from view. Contrary to popular belief, human trafficking was more prevalent in Belgium. Because it seemed to occur in the dark and shadows, its victims essentially remained invisible.



Figure 5: A poster of World Day against Trafficking in Persons

Source: <https://www.unodc.org/brulo/en/campaigns/world-tip-day-2022.html>

Only a small percentage of Belgium's victims of human trafficking received the support and assistance they required, and the majority never had the chance to ask for help or assert their rights.

This year's new campaign put victims of human trafficking in the spotlight which raised awareness of both the Blue Heart symbol and the crime. In this campaign, the Blue Heart highlighted three victims: a sex worker, a cleaning lady and a beggar. These cases were ideal illustrations of how human trafficking frequently goes undetected: the victims were exploited in broad daylight but those around them rarely inquired about their circumstances or failed to recognize that they were being trafficked. Everyone was encouraged by the "Shine the light" campaign to be vigilant and pay attention to potential victims of human trafficking. Only if everyone took action could we hope to have a chance to stop human trafficking.

Drawing inspiration from UNODC (2022), the researcher firmly believed in the power of visual arts to create attention to the often-unnoticed acts of exploitation. The use of visual arts within awareness campaigns was seen as a potent means to amplify the message and significantly raise awareness about human trafficking. By presenting these issues in a tangible and relatable form, the public's attention would be captured, leading to increased vigilance and prompt reporting of suspicious situations of exploitation to law enforcement authorities fostering legal action against human trafficking perpetrators.

The researcher managed to attend a number of exhibitions where exhibition awareness guides in the form of catalogues were provided for public consumption for example: Art in Embassies group Exhibition 2022 at the United States Embassy, Kampala which took place on 13th July, 2022, ABAANA Ba Kintu sculptural installation (solo exhibition) by Sheila Nakitende which took place on 2nd April, 2022, KLA Art festival, a group exhibition that took place in 2021 and Where the Wild Things are, a group exhibition at Afriart that took place in 2022.



Figure 6: Samples of some of the catalogues and literature archives that the researcher managed to interact with during exhibitions at Makerere University Chemistry laboratory, United States Embassy and Spear motors house, Jinja road.

Source: Photograph taken by researcher

During these exhibitions, personal hard copies of these catalogues were obtained which guided the researcher's interaction with the respective work as well as provided a fertile ground for further discourse with other exhibition guests.

Unfortunately, the researcher observed that a good number of the exhibition guests did not yearn for these catalogues even under circumstances where some had been availed at a free cost, whereas some obtained them but just didn't fully engage with them since they bore more textual representations in English and yet not all of the guests knew how to read and write. Additionally, these were in moderately large sizes which made it difficult for guests to carry around during and after the exhibition.

Based on this experience, the researcher recognized the paramount importance of considering the target audience while making decisions for the exhibition. It became evident that catering for a diverse audience was vital for the success of the event. Not all exhibition guests were literate and this fact necessitated finding alternative means of communication. Additionally, the sizes of the exhibition catalogues posed a potential barrier to their consumption by certain audience members. As a result, the researcher understood the need to accommodate different levels of literacy and accessibility to ensure that the exhibition's message effectively reached all visitors.

In summary, the researcher took careful note of the strengths and gaps identified in the scholarly literature discussed above. These observations were given utmost importance and significantly influenced the decisions made in the subsequent chapter, outlining the overall strategy employed in conducting this research study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

This chapter specifies the general approach with which the study was carried out. It explains the procedures utilized in this research study to collect data obtained from the survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ. It contains the research design, area of study, population sample, sampling strategy, methods and tools of data collection, sampling techniques, ethical considerations, data analysis, validity and reliability that was used to answer the following questions.

- What are the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district?
- How can woven sculptures be produced to highlight the dangers of human trafficking derived from the narratives of survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district?
- How can a visual pocket guide that creates awareness about human trafficking be designed for the youth in Uganda?

3.1 Research design

To adequately answer the above questions, this study used qualitative research which employed a case study research design. Baxter (2008) noted that a qualitative case study is a research method that allows for the analysis of a phenomena within its context through the use of a range of data sources which guarantees that the subject is investigated via a range of lenses, allowing many elements of the phenomena to be shown and comprehended.

Furthermore, according to Yin (2009), case studies are generally the preferred approach when questions about how or why are being asked, when the investigator has little control over what happens, and when the focus is on current rather than historical phenomena. The case study research method is frequently used to advance our understanding of individual, group, organizational, social, political and related phenomena. In fields like psychology, sociology, political science, anthropology, social work, business, education, nursing and community planning, the case study has become a standard research methodology.

On an equal footing with Baxter (2008) and Yin (2009), this research study was conducted in Lweza village, Wakiso district where Omuti Kreativ organization was selected. Omuti Kreativ was considered the best-case study because of the variety of survivors it had at the moment that were undergoing counselling, participating in community sensitization as well as obtaining hands-on skills training aimed at speeding up their different healing processes and also enabling them create employment opportunities for themselves.

The diversity of the survivors as evidenced by their differences; in age, former country of work, former district of residence before being trafficked, employment recruitment company and duration of work, put the researcher in a better position to assess comparatively the narratives shared by the different survivors.

In addition, the case study research design richly informed this study through describing the various causes and the dangers of human trafficking among young girls which enabled an in-depth exploration. The researcher managed to obtain data by utilizing methods like in-depth interviews, participant observation, photography, focus group discussions and documentary evidence.

3.2 Study Area

The research was carried out in Lweza, a village found in Makindye Ssabagabo, Wakiso district, where Omuti Kreativ organization was purposively selected. Omuti Kreativ was considered the best case because of the variety of survivors it had at the time of this study as well as the services it offered to both the survivors and the community around namely collaboration with the survivors to create awareness about human trafficking in public spaces like schools, churches and markets, among others.

3.3 Target Population

Survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ were directly involved as participants from problem identification to studio experimentation processes, thus creating both experiences and tangible results. By the time this study was conducted, Omuti Kreativ consisted of ten survivors who were directly involved within this research study that is to say through interviews, focus group discussions and observation. This richly informed both the theoretical and practical progress of this study. Survivors were selected because they are at the pivotal point of providing first-hand information in respect to their lived experiences

within foreign work destinations. This category of population provided data pertaining their experiences in three stages namely: before, during and after human trafficking which greatly contributed towards this study's theoretical and studio innovations.

3.4 Size and Sampling techniques

3.4.1 Sample size

To exhaustively obtain sufficient and reliable information, this study worked with a manageable number of respondents that is to say ten survivors from Omuti Kreativ who had ever experienced human trafficking during their work durations in Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Their narratives were used to represent the bigger numbers that exist worldwide.

3.4.2 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling was used in selecting participants that is to say ten survivors from Omuti Kreativ, Iweza, wakiso were selected; who comprised of young girls that had ever fallen prey to human trafficking in Oman, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, but were later able to return to Uganda. This study purposively chose to work with Omuti Kreativ, as its case study because this is one of the few NGOs in Uganda whose main aim is to rehabilitate TIP survivors as well as equip them with survival skills intended to enable them earn a living and prevent them from being re-trafficked. Furthermore, this organization conducts a multitude of community outreach programs through which the community is sensitized about TIP.

3.5 Methods and tools of data collection

In order to analyze the causes and the dangers of human trafficking among young girls which guided the production of eight woven sculptures and a visual human trafficking awareness guide, the following methods were used namely in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, photography, participant observation and documentary evidence.

According to Canals (2017), adopting methods to collect study data typically requires establishing conditions, tasks, or activities that necessitate participants engaging around a certain topic or activating specific communication talents. The methodologies used to gather data are significantly impacted by the study questions and objectives. This study, like Canals

(2017), used different techniques to collect data, and the logical relationship was maintained with respect to this study's objectives and questions asked in line with the research design.

3.5.1 In-depth interviews

According to Jain (2021), who cites Adams et al. (2007), the researcher asks the questions directly in an interview which means the interview can take place in person, over the phone, or online, with or without video. Interviews, whether face-to-face or online, typically provide a more targeted exchange of information than surveys. Furthermore, interviews have been recommended as a good data collection approach for beginning new research endeavors. Just like Jain (2021), the researcher chose to use interviews as a method of data gathering and interview guides as tools of data collection which entailed the following approach:

The interviews involved mostly face-to-face interactions with a few phone call interactions between the researcher and the survivors at Omuti Kreativ. Ten respondents were contacted for the interview, and majority agreed to participate in face-to-face interviews with a few agreeing to phone call interviews because of their busy work schedules. A day before, a list of open-ended questions was provided through email and whatsapp to the respondents which served as a foundation for the talk.

A summary of this research study's purpose was explained and an interview time was scheduled for each respondent. The participants were reminded that temporary audios of the interviews would be recorded as well as their true identities would be concealed during data presentation and interpretation by use of pseudo names like Amirah, Erinah, Florence, Britney, Samantha, Betty, Faustine, Belinda, Miley and Veronica. Furthermore, it was agreed that the audios would be deleted after obtaining the textual content. Therefore, this foresaw an informal discussion in which the respondents were given options of expressing themselves in any language they chose as long as both sides understood it, which included the use of languages such as English and Luganda.

The interviews lasted for twenty minutes per interviewee. It should be noted that the disparities in interview time were attributable to the interviewees' personalities, not a refusal to answer. Some participants chose to go into detail, providing examples and stories to illustrate their responses, while others responded concisely.

3.5.2 Focus group discussions

During this method, the researcher was guided by focus group discussion guides to ask questions and seek feedback from two groups of five girls each, named A and B; aimed at obtaining a collective perspective in regards to their narratives of human trafficking. This was aimed at obtaining further discourse on human trafficking from a collaborative perspective which involved discussions and interactions amongst the survivors at Omuti Kreativ and the researcher. It was noted that this created a sense of belonging as well as offered therapy to most of them after learning that they shared certain experiences. Therefore, the process included the following approach:

The focus group discussions involved use of only face-to-face interactions between the researcher and the survivors at Omuti Kreativ. On the previous days, a list of open-ended questions had been provided through email and whatsapp to the survivors which served as a foundation for the collective discussion. A summary of this study's purpose was explained and a discussion time was scheduled for each of the groups. Each group was reminded that temporary audios of the discussions would be recorded and that their true identities would be concealed by use of pseudo names during presentation of findings and analysis of data. Furthermore, it was agreed that the audios would be deleted after obtaining the required textual content. This therefore foresaw an informal discussion in which the respondents were given options of expressing themselves in any language they choose, as long as both sides understood it, which included the use of languages such as English and Luganda. Each discussion lasted for twenty-five minutes.

3.5.3 Participant observation

Under this method, unstructured checklists were used which consisted of open-ended questions that gave the researcher freedom to explore a number of observations in respect to how the survivors shared their narratives alongside how they related with those around them at Omuti Kreativ. In addition, the researcher made effective use of their naked eyes to view and analyze the characteristics as well as behaviour of human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ during the interviews and focus group discussions for example their body anatomy after being trafficking, their reactions and emotions as they shared their narratives. The researcher went ahead to request for the respondents' CVs, national identity cards and academic documents aimed at obtaining some of their personal information for the purpose of this study's interpretation, analysis and discussion of data. It should be noted that some

respondents were not comfortable providing the above requirements, but were willing to verbally share the contents within those documents.

3.5.4 Photography

The researcher used this method to visually archive the studio processes aimed at fulfilling objectives two and three of this study. Just like the saying goes “an image can speak a thousand words”, this study too opted to use photography aimed at supplementing the textual findings as well as documenting the behind-the-scenes processes that facilitated the production of eight woven sculptures and a visual human trafficking awareness guide which highlighted the dangers of human trafficking among young girls.

This study utilized the researcher’s phone to capture the work process as well as the final artworks which were included within chapter four under visual studio findings.

3.5.5 Documentary evidence

This method made it possible for this study to access other scholars’ literature which was obtained from the internet and the university library. This contained both soft copies and hard copies which included written articles/journals, text books, publications and newspapers aimed at informing the study objectives. Consequently, this involved reading, interpreting as well as analyzing available literature from a global point of view to a national context which richly informed and supplemented this research study. This study worked mainly with current literature that is to say from 2000 to 2022, with a few exceptions of 1981, 1984 and 1987. In respect to human trafficking, the targeted literature provided answers to questions like:

What is human trafficking? How does it occur (the stages involved)? What are the public’s perceptions on human trafficking? Who is at risk of falling victim? What are the challenges faced by the victims of human trafficking during their stay with the traffickers? What are the consequences of human trafficking to survivors? How have other artists used art to create awareness about the dangers of human trafficking? How can awareness guides be effective modes of sensitization? How have other creatives globally utilized awareness guides and campaigns to register impact?

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis, according to Barbara (2004), is the process of lessening massive amounts of gathered data in order to make sense of them. In addition, Barbara cites Patton (1987), who

says that during analysis, three things happen for example data are organized, data are reduced through summarization and categorization, and patterns and themes in the data are identified and linked. Similarly, this study managed to obtain data from the field where the first analysis of data was conducted through inscription as evidenced during the interviews, focus group discussions and observation where the researcher wrote down summarized texts. This was supplemented by temporary recordings meant to capture every detail shared by the respondents at Omuti Kreativ intended for future usage and reference during the second phase of data analysis within the studio which involved description and transcription. Thereafter, the coding method was used to enable labelling and arrangement of collected data channeled towards obtaining themes for effective data analysis.

In respect to coding, this study sought for an inductive type of coding which involved starting from scratch with no predefined set of codes, but rather choosing to create codes based on the collected data itself. This type of coding was chosen since it proved to be less prone to bias in comparison with deductive coding. This involved a manual approach in which the collected data was broken into smaller samples which were perused through thoroughly and later on enabled creation of codes that covered these samples. However, this proved to be time consuming but it greatly helped in streamlining the entire analysis process.

After coding, the narrative data analysis method was sought for which enabled the researcher to relate the shared narratives to social contexts as well as emphasize variations in the shared narratives among the respondents due to the differences in districts of residence, beliefs, customs, family back grounds, education levels and work destinations. This finally led to the production of eight woven sculpture works that shared the narratives of human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ alongside a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth aimed at creating public awareness.

3.7 Studio exploration

After analyzing the collected data, the researcher embarked on using the coded data under its respective themes to produce eight woven sculpture art works and a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for youth channeled towards creating public awareness. This took place within the researcher's studio located in Namere village, Kampala district where a number of processes took place to enable the production of eight sculpture works alongside a visual human trafficking awareness guide as explained below.

3.7.1 Source of Inspiration

The first phase involved identification of a source of inspiration which was the young girls that sought greener pastures overseas in Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates where they ended up being trafficked, to be specific the survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ. This inspiration guided the researcher in execution of sketches, design drawings as well as working drawings showing the causes and dangers of human trafficking among the youth which facilitated the production phase of marquettes and prototypes using soap as a material since this was readily available and involved less execution processes. Finally, these enabled the production of eight woven sculptures and a visual awareness pocet guide.

3.7.2 Justification

This study was inspired by the young girls who had ever fallen victim to human trafficking during labour externalization in Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates since human trafficking has been and still continues to be a national challenge which has foreseen large numbers of young girls leaving Uganda on a daily; heading abroad, where they end up being exploited without their consent and prior knowledge. As a result of this, many either returned to Uganda with health complications and psychological trauma or ended up losing their lives.

3.7.3 Collection and identification of the technique, tools and materials

The researcher chose to explore weaving as the primary technique for this study's studio practice while working with a selection of materials that are familiar to the survivors of TIP, just like other females namely: polythene bags, *kitengi* fabric, rattan canes as well as brass, steel, copper, stainless steel and aluminium.

The weaving technique was chosen to represent the complexity of human trafficking because it starts with a single unit that gradually connects to form a network, making it challenging to trace the beginning and end. Similarly, in human trafficking, one individual or organization offers job opportunities abroad to young girls, but as the journey progresses, more people are involved leading to exploitation in their final destination countries. Therefore, seeking justice becomes difficult for the victims because they are handled by a network of people which makes it hard to identify a single culprit.

The welding technique was employed before the weaving technique to provide a strong armature onto which the weaving process flourished effectively while maintaining the intended shapes, forms, proportions and measurements. Furthermore, other supplementary techniques were used on a small scale like soldering, doming, punching, saw line, buffing and drilling and these applied specifically to the production of three woven sculptures namely *ekyama*, *ekyambe 1* and *ekyambe 2*.

3.7.4 Justification for selection of the mentioned materials

Fabric, to be specific *kitengi* is a widely consumed native outfit by females all over Africa, given its unique and interesting patterns, designs and colours. Similarly, rattan canes locally known as “enga” are natural materials that are grown in swamps and in particular sprout mainly within rural areas, hence have been used by mainly females to make household items like furniture and baskets, to mention but a few.

Whereas polythene bags are a common product that often crosses paths with females as they attend to their household responsibilities that is to say: during the purchase and transportation of consumer goods from retail outlets, packaging is done using polythene bags; locally known as *buveera*. Furthermore, copper, brass, steel, aluminium and stainless steel are common metals that co-exist within women’s closets and bedrooms in the sense that these are contained within their adornment and jewellery accessories such as necklaces, earrings, bangles and anklets.

The materials were sourced from various outlets namely: Kiyembe lane, located in Kampala town for the fabric, Shauriyako, Kikuubo and Kisenyi scrap areas for brass, copper, stainless steel, plastic strips, polythene bags and aluminium whereas steel was obtained from hardwares within Namere. Some materials had to first undergo cleaning and preparation before being used namely: rattan canes which required constant sprinkling of water to keep them soft and flexible, alongside using a knife to scrap off the hard interior parts. Steel had to undergo sanding to get rid of the coatings on the welded joints and the rust that resulted from exposure to water. This was followed by painting using acrylic black paint aimed at preventing the armatures from rusting.

A number of tools were used namely: pliers, scissors, cutters, welding machine, cutting discs, hammer, jewellery fillers, sand paper, crochet hooks, knives, tape measure, bench grinder, an anvil, clamp, saw frame, ball pein hammer, drill and drill bit. Some

additional materials though used in small quantities, supplemented the above-mentioned main materials namely: tripoli, liquid petroleum gas, vinegar, salt, water and varnish.

Table 1: Materials, tools, additional materials and their sources.

MATERIAL	TOOLS	ADDITIONAL MATERIALS	SOURCE
Fabric	Cutting disc, welding machine, cutter, pair of scissors, crochet hook, knife	Welding rods	Kiyembe lane, Kampala
Rattan canes	Knife, welding machine, cutting machine, pair of pliers, knife	Water, welding rods	Nsambya, Kampala
Polythene bags	Welding machine Cutting machine, pair of scissors, crochet hook	Welding rods	Wholesale shops in Kikuubo, Kampala
Steel	Welding machine, cutting machine, pair of pliers	Welding rods, aluminium wires	Hardwares outlets in Namere
Brass, copper, aluminium, stainless steel	Ball pein hammer, punching nails, saw frame, buffing machine, drilling machine, drill bit	Tripoli	Kisenyi, Kampala
Plastic strips	Welding machine, cutting disc, pair of pliers, pair of scissors, knife	Welding rods	Original Shauriyako, Kampala

Each woven sculpture was produced under a theme that had been analyzed and obtained through coding for example involuntary servitude, sexual servitude, organ trafficking,

smuggling and psychological trauma. The researcher was able to produce relief sculptures in form of wearable jewellery namely *ekyama*, *ekyambe 1* and *ekyambe 2* which were purposed to be worn as necklaces and earrings channeled towards creating further public awareness alongside free standing monumental sculptures like *imprisoned by the passport*, *abatambuze* and *munyambe* which were intended to be exhibited within public spaces like galleries, museums, schools, churches and market places, among others intended to reach out to a bigger audience. The researcher managed to condense those works into a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide channelled towards creating further public awareness.

During the end of semester final exhibition, a variety of display techniques and designs were used namely: artistically welded dummies to serve as stands for the jewellery sculptures, display stands and use of a tank-like container which held water into which some sculptures co-existed.

3.8 Validity and reliability

To assess validity, the researcher pretested the aforesaid data gathering methods before heading to the field to collect data. This offered an insight into the issues that some instruments faced, which offered adequate time for modifications despite it being time-consuming. On the same note, this pretest ensured the use of proper data gathering procedures and equipment, which resulted into effective completion of this research project. This study obtained true information as evidenced by how some of the respondents expressed themselves with a number of realistic emotions unfolding relatable to people telling the truth for example an interplay of different tones while clarifying certain points of their narratives, getting silent when they were overwhelmed and breaking down in tears during interviews and focus group discussions. This was supplemented by the fact that majority of them were religious.

To ensure reliability, this study sought for trustworthy data sources through choosing to work with Omuti Kreativ, an organization that rehabilitates TIP survivors in Uganda. Additionally, this study chose to obtain information from authentic sources for example Google scholar as well as the Kyambogo University library from which other scholarly literature in respect to TIP were obtained to guide the success of this research study. This study was able to work with a reasonable number of respondents who were now more informed about a number of aspects such as their working rights within foreign destinations

as a result of receiving enlightenment from counsellors, law enforcers and lawyers, among others; which was made possible by Omuti Kreativ. This enabled this study to obtain extensive data with respect to this study's objectives which enabled its success.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher sought the respondents' consent before conducting the interviews, focus group discussions and observations by allowing them to willingly sign the consent forms. This study assured the respondents that their provided information would not be used for any other reason except for education research.

Before going to the field, the researcher sought for an introduction letter from the relevant university authorities which was used to introduce the researcher to the respondents at Omuti Kreativ. In return the researcher also received an acceptance letter from Omuti Kreativ as seen in appendix 6. This study ensured that all information provided by the respondents was held confidential and respected through use of pseudo names for privacy purposes such as: Veronica, Belinda, Faustine, Samantha, Miley, Britney, Florence, Erinah, Amirah and Betty.

All in all, this chapter outlined the researcher's comprehensive strategy for gathering data from human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district which laid the foundation for the subsequent chapter that focused on the presentation and analysis of the collected data.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Overview

In this chapter, the researcher presents, interprets and analyzes findings based on the three objectives of this study. The findings are presented in both text and pictorial formats as obtained from the respondents using the methods and tools of data collection employed in the previous chapter.

4.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young girls

To achieve objective one, the researcher employed a mixed-method approach, utilizing interviews, focus group discussions, documentary evidence and observations to investigate the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso. In order to protect the participants' identities and respect their privacy, the researcher used pseudonyms such as Erinah, Veronica, Betty, Florence, Belinda, Faustine, Miley, Amira, Samantha, Britney, as well as focus groups A and B.

The data collected from the field was analyzed using inductive coding which involved organizing the information into thematic categories as described below.

4.1.1 Unstable family background

According to the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Country Report (2019), Trafficking In Persons is influenced by various contributing factors, including a high number of orphaned children, belief in witchcraft and outdated traditional practices, regional integration, and globalization. Amira, Veronica, Samantha, Miley, and Faustine corroborated these findings by sharing their experiences of coming from unstable family backgrounds marked by ongoing conflicts over land distribution and inheritance rights. Additionally, negative cultural practices such as superstitions and witchcraft beliefs, further contributed to the instability of their families, making them susceptible to human trafficking.

As asserted by Barigaba (2019), young women were socially expected to care for their families and send remittances back home, which compelled them to endure poor working conditions overseas. Veronica and Samantha, aged 18 and 22, respectively, confirmed this during in-depth interviews, where they revealed that they had taken on significant family

responsibilities at a young age. In their desperate efforts to support their families, they sought employment opportunities through recommendations from friends who connected them to employment recruitment companies in Wakiso and Kampala. Unfortunately, their lack of awareness about the risks involved made them vulnerable to human trafficking, as they overlooked the need to scrutinize the companies and job offers they received.

During one of the focus group discussions, Miley went ahead to share a distressing narrative that became a genesis of her being trafficked. This is what she had to say;

I come from a polygamous family where my father had brought a second woman into our home. I kept seeing my father beat my mum in the presence of that step mother accusing her of practicing witchcraft. That step mother became very wicked! She begun to mistreat me together with my siblings and abusing us of being children of a witch, even in the presence of both my dad and mum. Life lost meaning to me completely. One early morning, my aunt found me at the river, this time, I had not gone to fetch water as I usually did! No! (She posed and took a deep breath). My aunt found me having climbed a tree at the river, where I had tied a rope and was just figuring out how I was going to hang myself! (She broke into tears and begun weeping)!

It was discovered that Miley's aunt is the one that rescued her and convinced her to leave home to seek employment overseas with the hope of earning a living to support her mother and siblings. Miley's aunt connected her to a friend's employment recruitment company in Kampala that made it possible for her to obtain employment as a house help in Oman where she ended up being exploited through involuntary servitude and forced labour.

The researcher observed that some of the young girls such as Miley, Samantha, and Betty had only completed ordinary level education (senior four) and were unable to pursue higher education. On the other hand, Veronica and Britney had the opportunity to attend higher learning institutions but dropped out due to financial constraints. Amirah had to drop out in primary seven after becoming pregnant, leading to her parents ceasing to pay her school fees. However, Florence and Belinda successfully completed their studies and obtained bachelor's degrees.

It became evident that most of the respondents faced challenges in completing their education which limited their prospects of finding decent jobs within Uganda's formal sector. Their lack of substantial academic qualifications made them susceptible to traffickers posing as employment recruitment companies.

While unstable family backgrounds were identified as a contributing factor to the vulnerability of young girls to human trafficking, the researcher also observed that some respondents who had been victims of trafficking came from very stable families with infrequent conflicts for instance Britney and Betty.

In addition, whereas most of the respondents were not able to complete their education which presented them as potential targets for traffickers disguised as employment recruitment companies, the researcher also observed that there were some respondents who had encountered human trafficking yet they had attained substantial academic qualifications for example Florence and Belinda.

4.1.2 Inadequate financial family base

The National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019) both highlighted poverty as a significant factor contributing to Uganda's role as a source, transit, and destination for Trafficking In Persons (TIP) victims. Similarly, Amira, Veronica, Betty, Samantha, Miley, Britney and Faustine shared their experiences of coming from financially disadvantaged backgrounds which became the underlying reason for their vulnerability to trafficking. Their desperate need for employment opportunities to support themselves and their families pushed them to seek work overseas.

Samantha and Veronica in particular, faced the challenge of originating from financially unstable families, prompting them to take on responsibilities at young ages due to their parents' inability to support the family adequately. This led them to pursue better-paying jobs abroad with the hope of improving their families' livelihoods. Tragically, upon reaching their foreign destinations, they fell victim to human trafficking.

Miley and Samantha shared that they came from financially challenged extended families. Their parents had retired from government jobs and were unable to work due to their age, creating a significant financial gap in their households. The burden of supporting their young siblings in terms of shelter, education, food, clothing and medical care fell upon them.

In order to provide for their families, they felt compelled to seek employment opportunities overseas with the assistance of recruitment companies, hoping to earn a living that could sustain them and their families. Tragically, their work experiences in foreign destinations

such as Oman, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia led them into the clutches of traffickers who exploited them mercilessly.

Veronica, Betty and Samantha shared their experiences of coming from single-parent families with humble financial backgrounds which made it difficult for them to afford higher education. This left them feeling desperate hence inspiring them to seek for employment recruitment companies with the hopes of finding better prospects overseas. Unfortunately, they had no knowledge of the dangers of human trafficking that awaited them like involuntary servitude, forced labour and sexual exploitation.

4.1.3 Unemployment

Consistent with the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019), which identified rampant unemployment as one of the pull and push factors contributing to Uganda's status as a source, transit, and destination point for Trafficking In Persons (TIP) victims, all respondents also expressed concerns about the scarcity of job opportunities in Uganda. This lack of job prospects was identified as a major cause of trafficking among young people in the country today.

Britney, Miley, Belinda, and Florence shared their experiences of pursuing education to various levels including certificates, diplomas and degrees. But despite their efforts, they still faced challenges in obtaining employment opportunities within Uganda's labour market. The scarcity of job opportunities endangered their survival leading them to turn to employment recruitment companies for assistance. Unfortunately, this exposed them to job opportunities overseas where they unknowingly and involuntarily fell victim to trafficking.

In the focus group discussions, Florence and Belinda shared their deep disappointment despite their relentless efforts to acquire a bachelor's degree in business administration and accounting. Regardless of their educational achievements, they faced difficulty in securing decent jobs which made it challenging to support themselves and their families. Consequently, they felt compelled to explore other options like seeking for employment opportunities through connections from friends which led them to recruitment companies that facilitated their journey overseas, with Florence heading to Oman and Belinda to Saudi Arabia. Tragically, their overseas endeavours subjected them to exploitation through forced labour and involuntary servitude, despite their hopes for better prospects abroad.

The researcher observed that while some respondents like Faustine had poor academic performances that limited their chances of securing white-collar jobs, others such as Betty and Belinda, had excelled in their academic pursuits as evidenced by their high scores in their respective levels of education.

Interestingly, at the time of this study, most of the survivors had transitioned into self-employment within Uganda's informal sector. This shift came after acquiring practical skills from Omuti Kreativ. For instance, Belinda and Amirah found success in jewellery making, selling their creations to the community which provided them with a means of earning a living. On the other hand, Florence found her source of sustenance through weaving baskets. These young women harnessed the skills they gained to establish their own businesses, allowing them to thrive and achieve financial independence.

4.1.4 Uganda's education system

The education system in Uganda which produces more job seekers than job creators, was cited as a major factor contributing to trafficking. The country's rapidly growing population has put immense strain on social services such as education, healthcare, water, sanitation and the environment leading to a decline in the quality of public services in certain regions. As a result, the high number of job seekers has created a demand for employment opportunities that the current job market cannot fully accommodate. This situation has exacerbated the vulnerability of individuals to trafficking and exploitation.

Belinda, Erinah and Britney shared their experiences of facing unemployment challenges despite their educational qualifications. They aspired to secure white-collar jobs, but unfortunately such positions were scarce and often came with demanding conditions that they couldn't meet, hindering their job applications. These conditions included the need for extensive work experience, inappropriate sexual demands from potential bosses and bribery leading to the unfortunate outcome of many young girls being left unemployed, vulnerable and desperate for alternative job opportunities.

In their desperation, these young women encountered employment recruitment companies promising better-paying jobs overseas within the informal sector such as housekeeping jobs in countries like Oman and Saudi Arabia. However, these promises turned out to be deceptive, as these young girls were ultimately trafficked into exploitative situations.

4.1.5 Porous borders

In 2022, both Ian and Kamukama argued that airports like Entebbe International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport were recognized as trafficking hotspots. They claimed that aviation security employees were involved as trafficking supervisors, providing suggestions on how to avoid detection while travelling, like using huddles to split away.

Similar testimonies from Britney, Miley, Florence, Erinah, Belinda and Amirah revealed that they were smuggled through the porous Busia border to Kenya. This was likely because the traffickers lacked legal documents to operate as recruitment companies. Upon arriving in Nairobi, Kenya's capital city, these young women encountered a multitude of other girls from various African regions, all waiting to be taken abroad for prescribed jobs in countries like Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

During one of the interviews, Florence went ahead to share a poignant narrative that led to her being trafficked. This is what she had to say;

As we crossed to Kenya, through the Busia border, we were intercepted by the concerned security officers who demanded to have all of us arrested since our travel guides had failed to provide the required travel documents. We were kept at the border close to forty minutes which exposed us to a multitude of threats like arrests, sexual harassment and theft which resulted into loss of some of our personal belongings like phones. Before we knew it, a smartly dressed, high profile socialite walked in and spoke to these security officers who finally let us go. On arrival in Nairobi, there were poorly conditioned structures isolated from immediate public access where we found other young girls waiting to be transported to Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates for work. We stayed here for a number of days which was characterized by poor meals that included half cooked posho and beans which were served on one tray for over seventy of us to feast on! (She posed and took a deep breath) To make matters worse, the toilet and bathroom had very poor sanitation which exposed most of us to diseases like candida! (She broke into tears and begun weeping)!

Amongst us, we had confident young girls who kept on complaining and challenging those dreadful moves taken by the trafficking agents which foresaw their immediate isolation and transportation to Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

Participants from focus group B including Faustine, Miley, Belinda, Veronica and Erinah, revealed that while seeking better opportunities abroad, they had no choice but to rely on recruitment companies. These companies exploited their lack of knowledge to bypass legal exit procedures and resorted to illegal practices such as bribing security officers who turned a blind eye to the necessary documents like company licenses.

The researcher therefore deduced that porous borders played a big role in causing human trafficking among young people in Uganda.

4.1.6 Existence of weak enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies

Akin to Kamukama (2021), who cited the Uganda Police Annual Crime Report, an analysis revealed that individuals continued to cross Uganda's borders even after their closure during the Covid-19 pandemic. This created difficulty in distinguishing between human trafficking victims and regular border crossers under quarantine measures. Miley, Belinda, and Florence shared their harrowing experiences of how they left Uganda through the Busia-Kenya border into Kenya and later Oman and Saudi Arabia where they were subjected to forced labour, sexual harassment and involuntary servitude by their employers. These abusers openly disregarded the law, leaving the victims helpless.

The researcher ascribed this situation to the existence of protracted bureaucratic processes in formulating and implementing policies to combat human trafficking. Outdated policies might have enabled traffickers to outmaneuver the system and adopt novel recruitment strategies. Florence, Belinda and Samantha from focus group A provided additional insights underscoring that traffickers utilize contemporary approaches including technology within their networks to streamline their activities and evade law enforcement and repercussions.

However, it was evident that despite the presence of weak enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies, many young girls were not adequately informed about the law and their working rights while abroad. Amirah, Belinda, Faustine, Samantha and Miley shared that upon arriving at their work destinations in Oman and Saudi Arabia, their employers confiscated their travel documents and phones, citing safety concerns. In reality, this was a means to restrict their movements and communication with their families in Uganda.

In summary, the lack of robust enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies was identified as a prevalent cause of human trafficking among young girls in Uganda who aspire to find better opportunities overseas.

4.1.7 Young girls' recruitment into illegally operating employment companies in Uganda

In Uganda, there are legal companies that facilitate citizens in pursuing better opportunities abroad, such as Niles Public Relations Agency Limited, the Gideon's Men Ltd, Normandy Company Uganda Ltd, A.G. Security Group Limited, and others (Uganda Police Force, 2022).

Britney, Amirah, Belinda and Faustine shared that when they were referred to certain employment recruitment companies in Kampala and Wakiso districts, they were so enthusiastic about the opportunities that they didn't consider conducting prior legal investigations in regard to these companies' operating statuses. Unfortunately, most of the respondents were not comfortable disclosing the names of these employment recruitment companies that facilitated their overseas job placements due to fear of being tracked down and facing potential harm.

During one of the focus group discussions, Betty went ahead to share a touching narrative that became the cause of her being trafficked. This is what she had to say;

I come from an extended family where my parents have aged and are retired from public service. They sustain our family through agriculture on a small scale which made it challenging to obtain basic needs on time like food, medical care, clothing and education. This left me and many of my young siblings helpless and vulnerable which fore saw some neighbours and good samaritans trying to assist us on some occasions. This psychologically broke my heart! (She posed and took a deep breath) And motivated me to seek employment so as to change this narrative by earning some money to provide for my family. Within our neighbourhood, we were surrounded by random posters advertising jobs overseas which inspired me to reach out to the contacts attached.

A lady, whose name I hardly remember shared details on how to locate them through the phone. The next morning, I was welcomed to that recruitment company office in Kampala, where I found a number of other young girls seeking employment overseas.

We were assisted throughout the entire process of obtaining the required paper work and were required to pay 350,000 Ugandan shillings. Honestly, most of us didn't have this money at hand but by all means managed to obtain it through loans from friends and relatives with the hope of securing those jobs overseas.

It was discovered that Betty, along with other young girls, successfully obtained opportunities for work in Oman through the assistance of this recruitment company. However, her work stay in Oman was marred by various human rights violations that endangered her well-being. These violations included being forced to work long hours

without rest, experiencing sexual advances from her male boss and being subjected to involuntary servitude.

As a result of the difficult situation she faced, Betty resorted to secretly reaching out to her family using a neighbour's phone. This action had a positive outcome as it put pressure on her bosses, eventually allowing her to return to Uganda. Upon her return, she was determined to seek justice through the courts of law. However, her pursuit of justice hit a roadblock as she lacked sufficient evidence to support her claims. To make matters worse, the recruitment company that had facilitated her overseas journey was no longer in existence, further complicating her efforts to seek accountability.

The researcher derived a clear understanding from the shared narratives that despite the existence of state-sanctioned externalization of labour overseen by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, there are also deceptive traffickers posing as employment recruitment companies. These unregistered entities engage in helping young girls secure jobs overseas. Unfortunately, in such situations, these young girls become unwitting victims, exploited without their consent or prior awareness.

Hence, one of the primary causes of human trafficking among young Ugandan girls seeking employment opportunities abroad is their recruitment into illegally operating employment companies within Uganda.

4.1.8 Availability of informal employment opportunities abroad

Developed countries are distinguished by the abundance of employment opportunities, making them attractive as either transit or destination points for job seekers from developing countries such as Uganda.

During interviews, Florence and Belinda disclosed that they unwittingly fell victim to traffickers while seeking jobs overseas. They obtained information about numerous job opportunities like receptionists, secretaries and house helps through radios, televisions and posters. Florence also shared her harrowing experience of being employed as a house help for one family, but later being forced to work for two additional families who were relatives of her employer without receiving any extra pay. This strenuous working condition took a toll on her health, leaving her fatigued and compromised.

Belinda recounted that when she left Uganda, the recruitment company in charge of her had promised her a job opportunity as a receptionist in Oman. However, upon arrival, she was deceived and diverted into a housekeeping role instead.

4.1.9 Natural calamities and pandemics

Various natural calamities, including prolonged drought in Karamoja, landslides in mountainous areas like Mbale, floods in the Rwenzori region and pandemics like Covid-19, have profoundly affected people's lives. These disasters resulted in the destruction of properties and loss of lives, leaving individuals with limited time to focus on activities that sustain them. Consequently, the affected people find themselves in vulnerable situations, desperate for any job opportunity abroad as a means of survival.

Faustine shared her background originating from Mbale district in eastern Uganda, a region frequently challenged by landslides and floods leading to loss of lives and displacements. Such adversities created vulnerable situations, making people from such areas potential targets of human traffickers. In her quest for a better life for herself and her family, Faustine migrated to Wakiso in search of employment opportunities. There, she encountered an employment recruitment company that promised her a higher-paying job in Oman, a promise they fulfilled truthfully. However, unbeknownst to her, this path ultimately led her into the clutches of human trafficking.

In the focus group discussions, Florence, Miley, Betty, Erinah and Amirah revealed that during the Covid-19 pandemic, employment recruitment companies offered enticing high-paying job opportunities overseas in countries like Saudi Arabia and Oman. Many of their financially vulnerable friends, who had lost their jobs due to Covid-19 restrictions, saw these opportunities as a way to support themselves. Consequently, they left the country to work as house helps in Oman and Saudi Arabia, only to find themselves subjected to exploitation.

The Covid-19 pandemic brought about a myriad of challenges, including the laying off of workers due to preventive measures mandated by the Ministry of Health. Consequently, young girls and other citizens found themselves in vulnerable situations, desperate for any job opportunity that came their way. As a result, natural calamities and pandemics like Covid-19 emerged as root causes of human trafficking among young girls in Uganda.

4.1.10 Success stories of people that sought greener pastures abroad

According to Katusiime (2022), there was an increase in the number of Ugandans aspiring to travel abroad for employment. This surge was attributed to the success stories shared by numerous Ugandans who had returned from countries like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman and Kuwait, despite media reports of Ugandans facing danger in some of these Arab countries. In a similar instance, Erinah, Florence and Betty confirmed that they were enticed to seek better opportunities in countries like Oman and Saudi Arabia after hearing success stories from friends, relatives and neighbours. These individuals had found prosperity during their work stints abroad, enabling them to accumulate substantial savings. Many of them utilized this money to invest in Uganda such as opening up boutiques, salons, purchasing land and constructing houses for their families.

Similarly, during one of the focus group discussions, Faustine and Erinah revealed that they were motivated to pursue better opportunities abroad after encountering success stories of fellow young girls through various media channels such as newspapers, television, and radio talk shows. These narratives showcased how working in countries like Oman, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia had positively transformed their lives. The stories highlighted the substantial amounts of money they earned which allowed them to elevate their living standards and improve the well-being of their families.

Buoyed by the hope of similar success, Faustine and Erinah pursued employment opportunities in Oman. Unfortunately, they became victims of exploitation, forced labour, sexual harassment and involuntary servitude without their prior awareness. Consequently, the success stories of others who sought better opportunities abroad became one of the causes of human trafficking among young girls in Uganda seeking greener pastures overseas.

4.1.11 Rural urban migration

In many instances, young people migrate from rural to urban areas in pursuit of better opportunities. However, upon reaching urban centres, they fall prey to traffickers disguised as employment recruitment companies. These deceitful individuals make false promises of high-paying jobs overseas leading the youth into situations of forced labour, organ trafficking, sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude.

Faustine, shared that her movement from her village in Mbale made her susceptible to trafficking, as she lacked awareness of employment opportunities in urban areas like Kampala. This left her reliant on the recommendations of friends and relatives who suggested employment recruitment companies as a viable option. Consequently, she secured a housekeeping job overseas in Oman, only to find herself subjected to exploitation in the form of forced labour, sexual abuse and involuntary servitude.

Moreover, in a focus group discussion, Florence recounted how she became a victim of trafficking after leaving her village in Kabale and moving to Kampala, where she sought shelter with a relative. Life became arduous as she had to provide for herself. While searching for job opportunities, she encountered an employment recruitment company that facilitated her employment in Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately, her journey took a dark turn as she found herself exploited through forced labour and involuntary servitude while working in Saudi Arabia.

4.2 Dangers of human trafficking to the youth

To achieve objective 2, the researcher utilized interviews, focus group discussions, documentary evidence and observation methods to uncover the dangers of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district.

To protect the survivors' identities and respect their privacy, pseudonyms such as Erinah, Veronica, Betty, Florence, Belinda, Faustine, Miley, Amira, Samantha, Britney and focus group A and B were employed.

The data collected from the field for objective two underwent analysis using inductive coding to identify and categorize themes as explained below:

4.2.1 Forced labour

Identical to Ross et al. (2015) who stated that human trafficking victims experienced a multitude of devastating abuses which included physical violence, sexual abuse, psychological torture, economic restrictions and other controlling behaviours namely threats to report the victim to immigration, police and child welfare authorities as well as confiscation of passport and other identity documents.

Miley, Erinah, Belinda, Florence, Betty, Samantha, Amirah, Britney, Veronica and Faustine highlighted close instances characterized by forced labour, as one of the dangers they encountered while being trafficked which entailed being subjected to long hours of overwork, leaving them with little or no time for rest.

Faustine and Florence shared that they had to wake up as early as 6:00 am before any other family member to attend to numerous household chores including cleaning, cooking, washing clothes, utensils and babysitting. This gruelling routine continued until sunset and often extended late into the night, leaving them with no opportunity to rest. Consequently, they suffered from various health complications such as back and chest pain, ulcers and severe headaches caused by the physical and mental strain imposed on them by forced labour.

During one of the in-depth interviews, Betty went ahead to share a dreadful narrative that portrayed forced labour as one of the dangers of human trafficking to her. This is what she had to say;

I used to work in a wealthy household within Oman which had a huge mansion. This meant a lot of cleaning, mopping, dusting, cooking, washing, ironing clothes and washing utensils. I was the only house help who had to attend to all those domestic chores alone and on time. This foresaw me waking up at 5:00am so as to reduce on the work load but unfortunately this was all in vain since I ended up sleeping at 2:00am. This routine continued for over six months which weakened me greatly and resulted into chest and back pains, supplemented by severe headaches. On such occasions, my male boss took me to the family doctor who carried out some medical examinations and gave me pain killers which enabled us to return home.

Unfortunately, even during such days, I was tasked to attend to my duties which greatly weakened me. I can never forget one day after returning from hospital with a medical cannula attached to my hand, my female boss instructed me to pick the large heaps of sand that had been blown into the house using my hands (She broke into tears and begun weeping)!

During one of the focus group discussions, Miley, Erinah, and Florence shared their experiences of being employed as house helps within one household, which actually meant being responsible for the entire family, their relatives and friends. Erinah mentioned that her services were not limited to just one household but extended to other households affiliated with her bosses in Oman. This resulted in her being overworked, leaving her with no time to rest and causing severe chest and back pain.

Miley added that being employed by one household for domestic chores also exposed her to additional tasks, especially during family celebrations, where she had to attend to both

domestic chores and preparations for the event. This left her exhausted and frequently falling sick. However, despite the demanding workload, Britney shared a more positive experience, noting that her bosses did not scold her and one of her female bosses even offered her assistance on days when she wasn't feeling well.

The observations revealed that Miley, Belinda, Florence and Erinah still suffered from the effects of being overworked during their time overseas in Oman and Saudi Arabia. They experienced back and chest pain as a direct consequence of the demanding workload.

This highlights how forced labour poses a significant danger to young girls, leading to adverse effects such as severe headaches, back and chest pain, among others. These health issues require immediate medical attention, as they can severely deteriorate one's well-being and even lead to loss of life.

4.2.2 Sexual servitude

Just like UNDOC (2015) and Kaylor (2015) who asserted that sex trafficking is a crime through which individuals are forced to engage in sexual behaviour without their consent leading to both physical and psychological torture for the victims.

Miley, Betty, and Faustine shared similar ordeals during their time working in Oman where they experienced sexual harassment from male members within the households they served. Faustine shared a particularly distressing experience where she faced unwanted advances and sexual compliments from her male boss and his sons. They even attempted to gang rape her during her resting hours. Fortunately, she managed to fight them off by raising an alarm, which scared them away when her female boss came to her rescue.

While Faustine did not explicitly admit to being raped, her body language indicated that she might be withholding some traumatic experiences, hinting at the possibility of rape.

Moreover, respondents like Erinah, Faustine and Samantha mentioned that these male members took advantage of the trust their wives had in them, using this opportunity to sexually harass young girls.

Disturbingly, when some of these young girls reported such incidents to their female bosses, they were scolded and accused of trying to tarnish the reputation of their male bosses for selfish reasons. This pattern of victim-blaming and disbelief further exacerbated the trauma and injustice faced by the victims of sexual harassment.

Furthermore, Belinda and Miley disclosed that some of their friends, who had also sought better employment opportunities abroad, fell victim to rape and gang rape by their male bosses and sons. These horrifying experiences exposed them to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and diseases (STDs) such as HIV and syphilis, along with unwanted pregnancies. As a result, their dreams of pursuing further studies and finding their dream partners were shattered.

During focus group discussions, it was evident that some of the respondents experienced emotional breakdowns while sharing these traumatic accounts of sexual exploitation. This highlighted the immense psychological and physical impact that this danger had on them, leaving deep scars on their well-being.

4.2.3 Involuntary servitude

Approximating to Oram et al. (2012) who asserted that economic exploitation is prevalent in human trafficking cases, with trafficked individuals having little control over their earnings. Additionally, crossing borders exposes victims to legal insecurity, as traffickers or employers may seize their identification documents or misinform them about their rights, including access to healthcare. This lack of access to medical care, coupled with misinformation, can result in arbitrary deportation or imprisonment for these individuals.

Amirah, Britney, Florence, Miley, Belinda, Faustine, and Betty opened up about comparable incidences upon their arrival in Oman, where their bosses confiscated their passports and phones citing safety reasons. However, they soon realized that this act was a tactic to restrict their freedom of movement and communication with their families in Uganda until their contracts expired. This led to deplorable working conditions including forced labour and sexual harassment. Most of the respondents expressed feeling imprisoned by their own passports entirely dependent on their bosses' mercy.

As a consequence, they suffered from various health issues, such as ulcers, severe headaches, hernia, chest and back pains due to the physical and emotional toll of their exploitative situations.

During one of the focus group discussions, Miley and Betty shared that they willingly handed over their passports and phones to their bosses, believing they were being assisted in keeping their travel documents safe and that they would receive them back when needed.

However, this turned out to be a deception as they were deprived of free communication with their families in Uganda at their convenience. Even if their bosses offered them phones, the young girls were closely monitored and instructed to speak briefly making it difficult for them to disclose their difficult working conditions. As a result, their families back in Uganda were left with the impression that everything was fine.

Upon their return from these foreign work destinations, some of these victims experienced health complications, including ulcers, severe headaches, chest and back pains putting their lives at considerable risk. The lack of open communication and the deception regarding their passports and phones further trapped them in exploitative situations.

4.2.4 Psychological trauma

According to Kaylor (2015) who cited WHO (2012), it was observed that the psychological impact of victimization could be more severe than that of physical assault. As a result, individuals who were rescued from sexual slavery often displayed a range of psychological symptoms and mental disorders such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, panic disorder, suicidal thoughts, Stockholm syndrome and drug addiction.

This phenomenon was evident in the stories shared by Amirah, Erinah, Betty, Faustine, Florence and Belinda who disclosed the psychological torture they endured during their time working in Oman and Saudi Arabia under their bosses' tyranny. They were subjected to hostile acts such as domestic servitude, sexual harassment, scolding and involuntary servitude leaving them at the mercy of their employers.

Regrettably, even upon their return home, the ordeal did not end. Instead, they faced ridicule from friends, relatives and community members who mocked them for failing to achieve their financial ambitions abroad which eventually aggravated into further trauma and psychological distress.

In the focus group discussions, Britney and Faustine revealed that some of their neighbours had resorted to using hurtful nicknames related to these young girls' past failures, which left them feeling alienated and out of place. Despite sharing their traumatic experiences during their work stay in Oman, they were disheartened by the community's response. The community seemed to focus more on their physical challenges such as scars, bruises, chest and back pains rather than understanding the deep psychological impact of their

experiences. This lack of empathy added to their sense of disappointment and further highlighted the need for greater awareness and support for victims of such harrowing circumstances.

Moreover, Miley and Britney revealed that they felt compelled to appear strong in public to avoid being misjudged, but behind closed doors, they often found themselves breaking down in tears burdened with self-blame and overwhelmed by depression. Additionally, Belinda and Amirah shared distressing accounts of how some of their friends who endured similar experiences ultimately succumbed to suicide in extreme cases. The emotional toll of psychological torture and depression was evident in the responses of most respondents during both the interviews and focus group discussions. Their pain was palpable, reflecting the deep, invisible "unhealed wounds" left behind by the horrors of human trafficking during and after their work stints in Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

4.2.5 Organ trafficking

Drawing parallels to URN (2022), who reported a disturbing account of Nakintu, a housemaid employed in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia since December 2019, who was mysteriously returned to Uganda without her right kidney claiming to have been in an undisclosed accident. Nakintu's family alleged that a labour export company called Nile Treasure Gate, based in Kiwatule, had colluded with Saudi Arabian doctors to unlawfully remove her kidney disguising the incident as a car accident.

Miley and Amirah shared comparable experiences, especially when they fell sick due to being overworked. Their employers took them to family doctors in clinics where they underwent mysterious medical examinations, leaving them to wonder if their organs had been extracted without their knowledge. After such visits, they started feeling abnormal within their bodies, raising suspicions of potential organ trafficking. While some respondents lacked medical evidence of organ trafficking at the time of the interviews, the researcher suspected a possibility based on the symptoms verbally shared by some respondents after undergoing these medical checkups.

Betty, Erinah, Amirah, Faustine, Samantha and Miley shared distressing accounts during the focus group discussions. They revealed that some of their friends who had also sought better opportunities overseas, had become victims of organ trafficking. Shockingly,

these individuals had lost one of their kidneys without their knowledge or consent leading to severe health deterioration and complications such as hernia, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Tragically, some of their friends lost their lives due to these dire consequences.

4.2.6 Smuggling

Similar to Ian's findings in 2022 about airports like Entebbe International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport being identified as trafficking hotspots which involved the aviation security employees allegedly engaging in trafficking by acting as supervisors providing tips on how to evade detection while travelling, such as splitting away in groups.

Miley, Betty, Faustine, Florence, Belinda, Samantha and Britney also disclosed that the companies facilitating their journey to better opportunities abroad used unfamiliar transport routes and modes of travel. During one of the focus group discussions, Erinah and Florence shared that on the day of their departure to Oman, the employment recruitment companies handed them over to new people who continuously changed during the transit process which frightened them.

Moreover, Betty and Britney revealed that they were transported to Kenya via water transport but they encountered difficulties at the border when security officers intercepted them due to a lack of the required travel documents. This incident led to a prolonged border stay, during which some service providers attempted to sexually harass the young girls through inappropriate touches. Eventually, with the intervention of some high prolific personnel, they were allowed to proceed. Therefore, the researcher speculated that the constant changes in the agents' identities might have been a deliberate tactic to avoid being tracked and caught for their involvement in trafficking.

4.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth

This study used observation and documentary evidence methods to analyze the following:

In line with UNODC's (2022) focus on technology as a tool for both facilitating and preventing human trafficking, the researcher also leveraged technology to create a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide by utilizing computer software programs such as Microsoft Word and Photoshop for the design process.

On the same footing, the researcher examined the consumption of catalogues as awareness pocket guides in art supporting spaces like tadooba gallery, Xenson art space and Afri art gallery. For instance, during the Sisters exhibition at Xenson art space in 2022, catalogues were made available to the community at a favourable cost, but it was noticed that some individuals didn't actively choose to acquire them.

This pattern of limited uptake was also observed in other exhibitions attended by the researcher where catalogues were provided for public consumption. Notable examples include the Art in Embassies group Exhibition 2022 at the United States Embassy, Kampala, which took place on 13th July, 2022, the Abaana Ba Kintu sculptural installation (solo) by Sheila Nakitende on 2nd April, 2022, and Where the Wild Things are group exhibition at Afriart in 2022.

During the research, the majority of exhibition guests showed interest in the awareness guides especially when they were provided at no cost. However, once they left the exhibition spaces, they often left the guides behind on gallery furniture.

The researcher also observed that even among those who acquired the catalogues during the exhibitions, the level of interaction with the material was low. Many guests would briefly open the guides but then fold them back and carry them in their hands throughout their stay at the exhibition. The researcher speculated that this behaviour might be because not all attendees were proficient readers making it challenging for them to engage with the lengthy texts provided in the catalogues.

Considering these insights, the researcher made a well-informed decision to use an awareness guide as a means to reach a broader audience and sensitize the public about the dangers of human trafficking. However, the researcher also recognized the importance of making the guide more appealing for public consumption and interaction. To achieve this, a pocket-friendly size was chosen measuring 4.25 inches long by 6.87 inches high by 0.27 inches wide. The guide primarily consisted of visual representations of the woven sculpture works with minimal text focused on creating awareness even after the exhibition. This approach aimed to ensure that the message about human trafficking reached a wider audience regardless of their reading abilities or exhibition attendance.

4.4 Visual findings

In this section, the researcher visually presented and interpreted the findings based on objectives two and three of the study. These objectives involved creating woven sculptures that highlight the dangers of human trafficking, drawing from the narratives of survivors at Omuti Kreativ, and developing a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth.

As a result of the presented and analyzed textual findings in 4.2 and 4.3, eight artworks and a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide were produced. Each artwork was based on one or more survivors' narratives from Omuti Kreativ focusing on the dangers of human trafficking. These artworks served as a foundation for the visual human trafficking awareness guide for the youth which prioritized more visuals of the woven sculptures and minimized textual content making it more engaging and impactful for its intended audience.

4.4.1 Studio experimentation

The researcher primarily employed this approach to achieve objectives two and three of the study. As a result, the researcher utilized a well-equipped studio space situated in Namere, Kampala which was easily accessible. This studio facilitated production even during late hours of the night. The processes involved in this method included collecting various materials and tools, cleaning, sorting, cutting, doming, buffing, trimming, welding and predominantly weaving.

4.4.2 Studio Practice

Attached below are the visual findings comprising eight sculptures resulting from the interpretation and analysis of data collected from survivors at Omuti Kreativ.

4.4.2.1 Source of Inspiration

The motivation behind this study stemmed from the experiences of young girls who embarked on journeys abroad in search of better opportunities but unfortunately fell victim to human trafficking. Despite the challenges they faced, they eventually returned home after their work stints. Upon their return, these young girls found solace and support in Omuti Kreativ, an NGO located in Lweza, Wakiso district. The organization not only provided rehabilitation but also equipped them with practical skills that empowered them to become self-sufficient.



Figure 7: The life of some of the young girls before being trafficked.
Source: Photograph taken by researcher

4.4.2.2 Dangers of human trafficking to young girls

4.4.2.2.1 Involuntary servitude

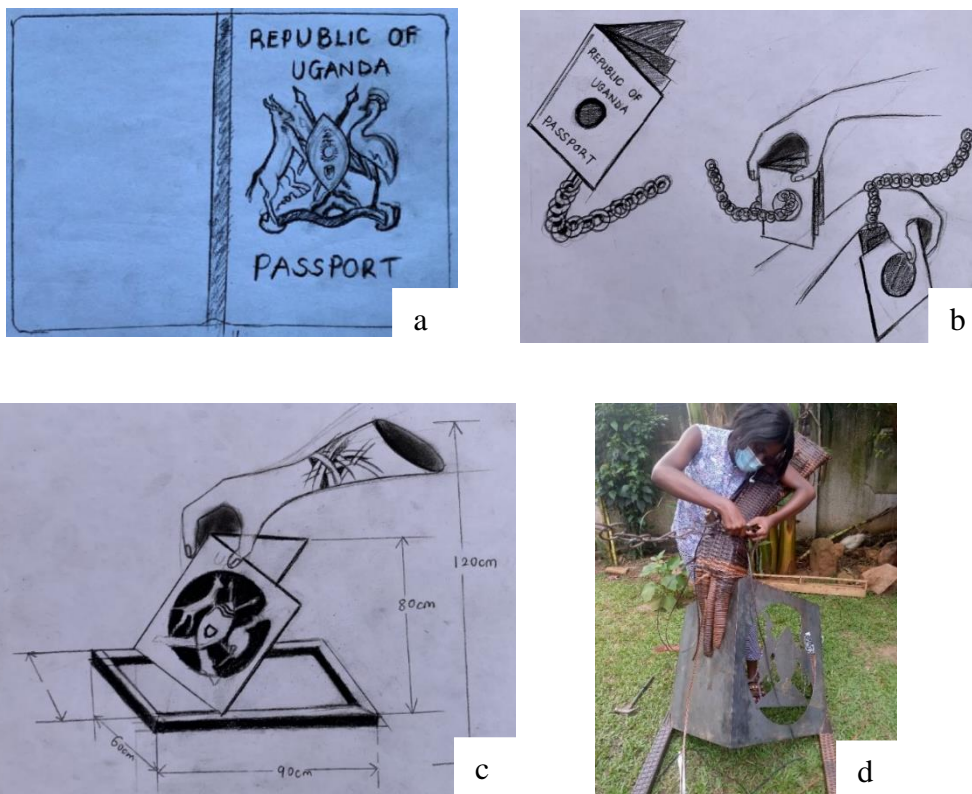


Figure 8: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process and the weaving process of Imprisoned by the passport sculpture
Source: Photograph taken by researcher



Figure 9: Imprisoned by the Passport
Main technique: Weaving
Material: plastic strips and steel
Source: Photograph taken by the researcher



*Figure 10: Front view of Imprisoned by the passport
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*

Using multimedia such as steel and recycled plastic strips, the researcher skillfully intertwined the recurring theme of involuntary servitude as shared by majority of the survivors under section 4.2.3. The outcome was the creation of the thought-provoking sculpture titled "Imprisoned by the Passport," depicted in figures 9 and 10.

Through this striking artwork, the researcher's intention was to ignite meaningful conversations and reflections both within individuals (internal dialogues) and among the public (external dialogues) concerning involuntary servitude as one of the dangers of human trafficking faced by victims. The goal was to stimulate ongoing discourse even beyond the exhibition, extending the conversation to various communities. By doing so, the researcher aimed to raise awareness and foster collective action in addressing the issue of involuntary servitude and its impact on survivors of human trafficking.

Like Screen Gualtieri's monumental installation, which was reviewed by Tiffany in 2009, and Xenson's installations showcased in the Kaddugalamukatale exhibition, reviewed by Afriart in 2022, the researcher also placed great emphasis on size to effectively grasp the audience's attention and convey the magnitude and impact of human trafficking.

Drawing inspiration from art inspired metaphors, “Imprisoned by the Passport” sculpture featured a suspended chain winding its way around a victim's hand joined by a padlock, representing the shackles of modern-day slavery. Simultaneously, the inclusion of a Ugandan passport symbolized the international transit of young girls from Uganda to the Middle East countries, highlighting the global aspect of the issue.

The woven plastic strips on the hand created hollow spaces, skillfully symbolizing the invisible wounds inflicted on the victims during their arduous work tenures. These intricate details added depth and poignancy to the artwork intended to evoke empathy and understanding from the viewers. By skillfully blending size and metaphors, the installation aimed to shed light on the harsh realities of human trafficking in order to prompt the audience to confront the distressing truths and advocate for change.

4.4.2.2 Psychological trauma

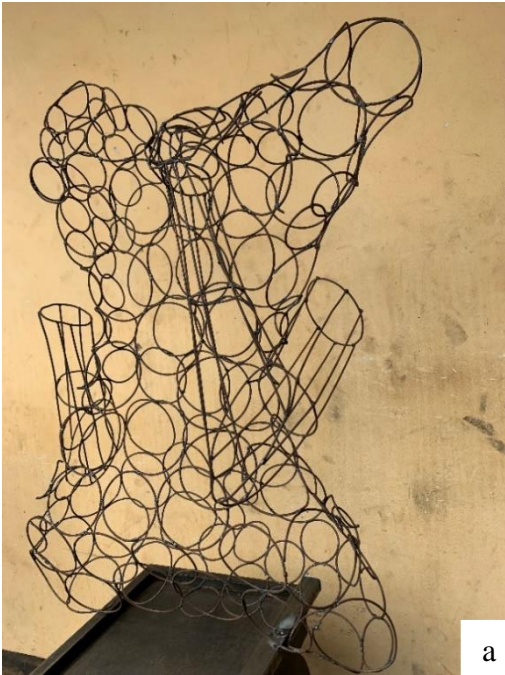


Figure 11: A young girl experiencing psychological trauma as a result of human trafficking

Source: Photograph taken by researcher



*Figure 12: Images a, b and c showing the researcher cutting, curving, welding coiled metal rings and taking measurements.
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



a

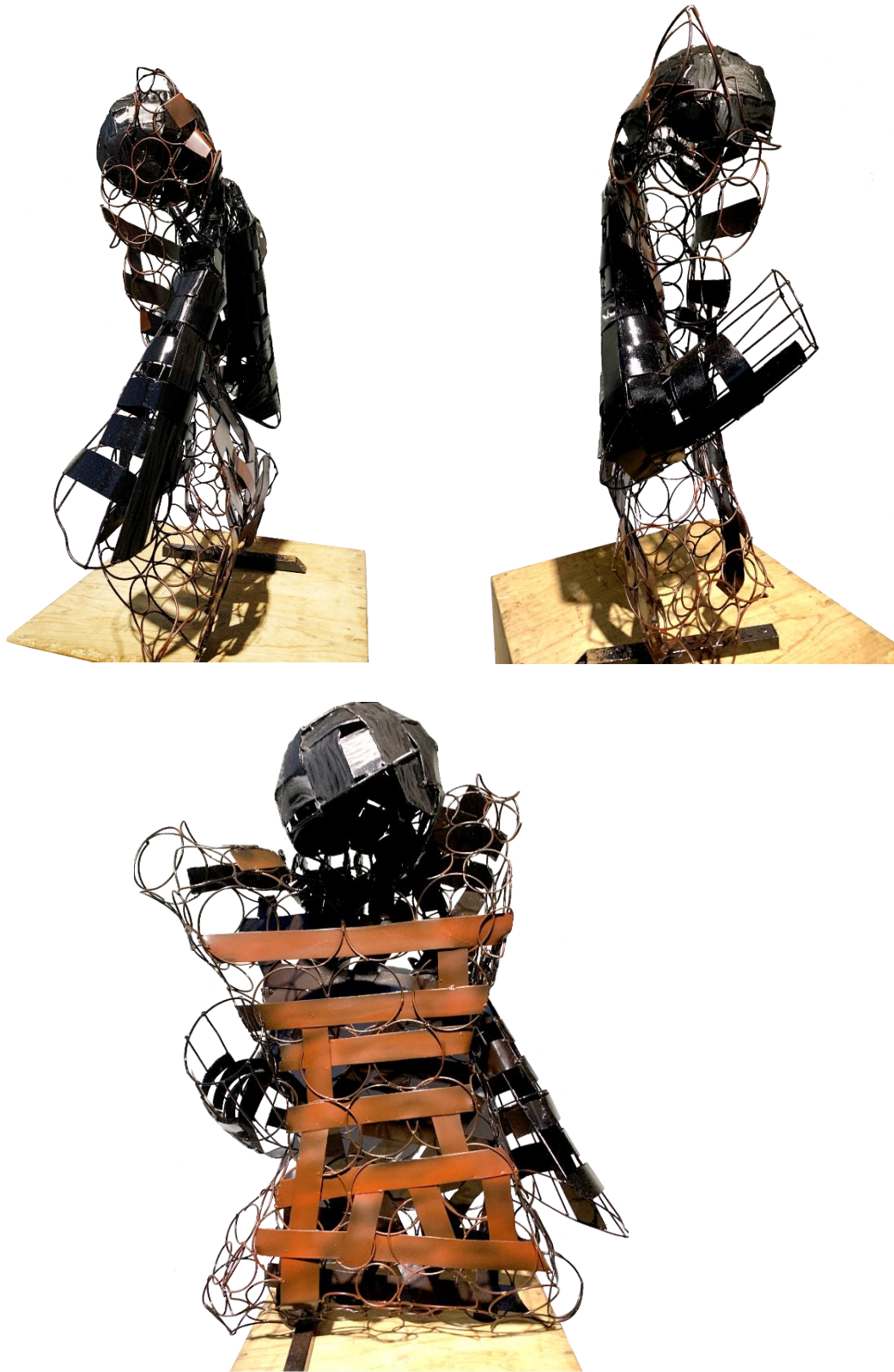


b



c

*Figure 13: Images a, b and c showing Munyambe sculpture in progress depicting a partial accomplishment of the weaving process using metal sheets and coiled metal rings
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 14: Different views of Munyambe (Right side view, left side view and back view)
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 15: Front view of Munyambe sculpture
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*

Similar to Xenson's installations featured in the Kaddugalamukatale exhibition, as reviewed by Afriart in 2022, where a well-thought-out colour palette and strong abstracted forms were utilized to convey a powerful message, the researcher also pursued a similar approach of distortion and exaggeration of the different forms in *Munyambe* sculpture.

Through a creative combination of various circular and rectangular shapes, interspersed with hollow spaces, the researcher crafted a poignant installation of an incomplete human figure tightly holding onto a pillow. This art piece aimed to symbolize the harrowing ordeal experienced by victims of human trafficking, resulting in invisible psychological wounds. The strategic attachment of these forms at different angles on the pillow further intensified the message, highlighting the complexity and anguish associated with human trafficking.

Incorporating steel as the primary medium, the researcher adeptly intertwined the prevalent theme of psychological torture and trauma experienced by majority of survivors as discussed in section 4.2.4. The result of this creative endeavour was the birth of an intriguing sculpture entitled "Munyambe," brought to life in figures 14 and 15.

Through the intricate weaving of steel, "Munyambe" stood as a powerful representation of the enduring emotional struggles faced by those who had endured human trafficking. The sculpture's form and design conveyed the complexity and depth of their psychological torment, inviting viewers to contemplate the profound impact of such experiences on the human psyche. Moreover, this sculpture evoked a sense of empathy and understanding in those who encountered it and served as a testament to the resilience and strength of survivors while also shedding light on the urgent need to address the psychological toll of human trafficking.

4.4.2.2.3 Organ trafficking

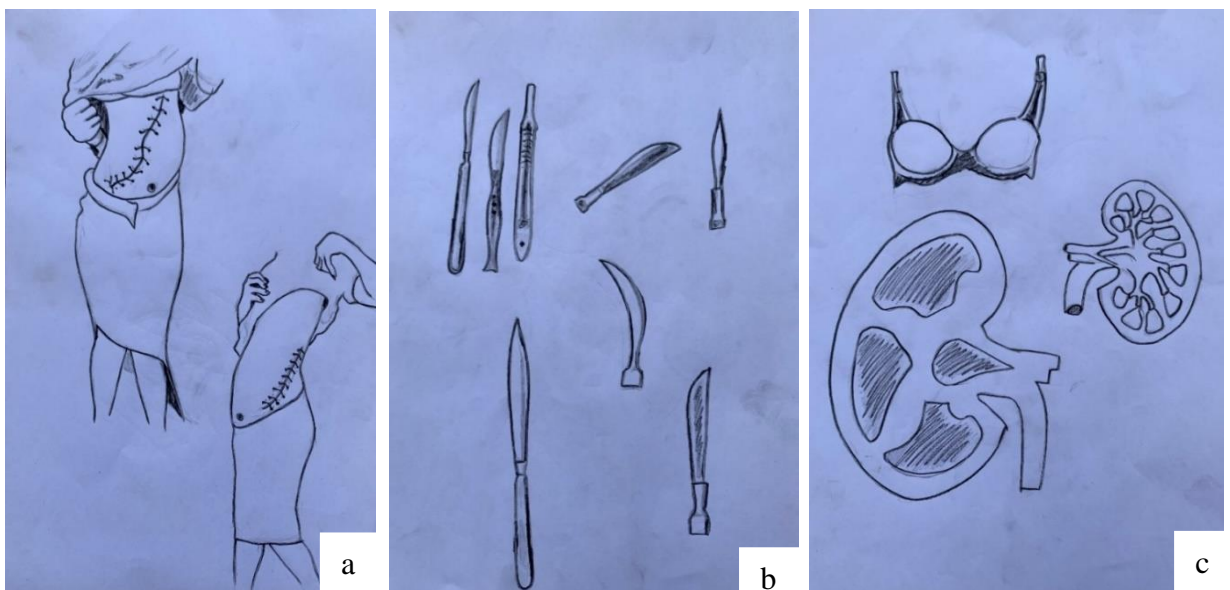


Figure 16: Images a, b and c depicting the organ trafficking narrative as shared by the survivors

Source: Photograph taken by researcher



Figure 17: Part of the design process which involved cutting out the respective designs from aluminium, copper and brass plates alongside some of the tools used namely: pair of pliers and a hammer.

Source: Photograph taken by researcher





c



d

Figure 18: Images a, b, c and d showing a saw frame, a drill, drill bit, tripoli and a bench grinder respectively

Source: Photograph taken by researcher

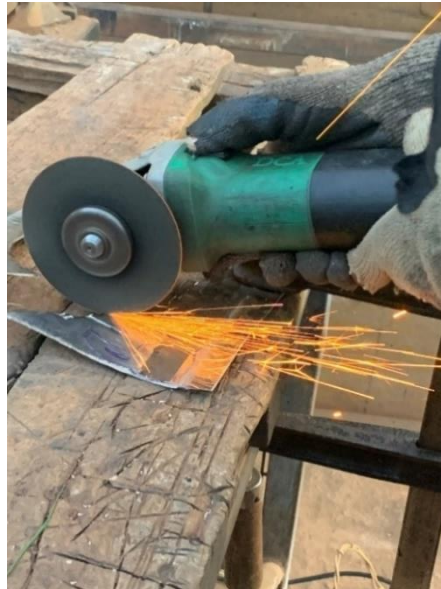


Figure 19: The researcher cutting out one of the designs using a cutting disc

Source: Photograph taken by researcher



a



b

Figure 20: Images a and b showing some of the tools the researcher worked with namely: a gas cylinder and an anvil.

Source: Photograph taken by researcher

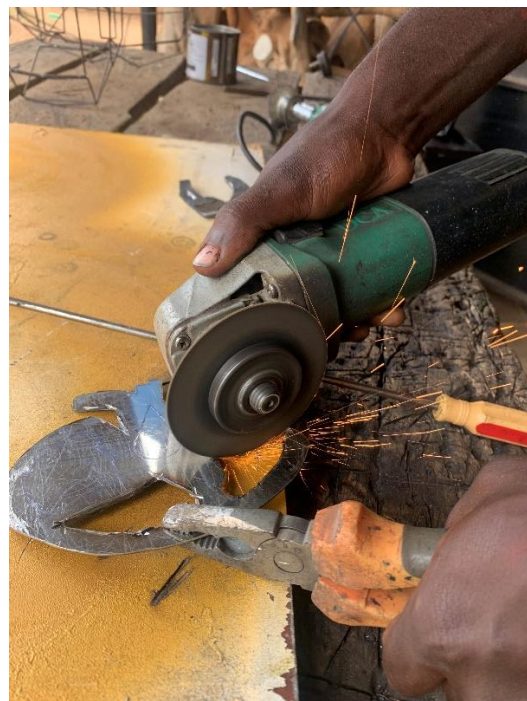


Figure 21: The researcher using a grinding machine to clean brass and a cutting machine to cut out the respective designs

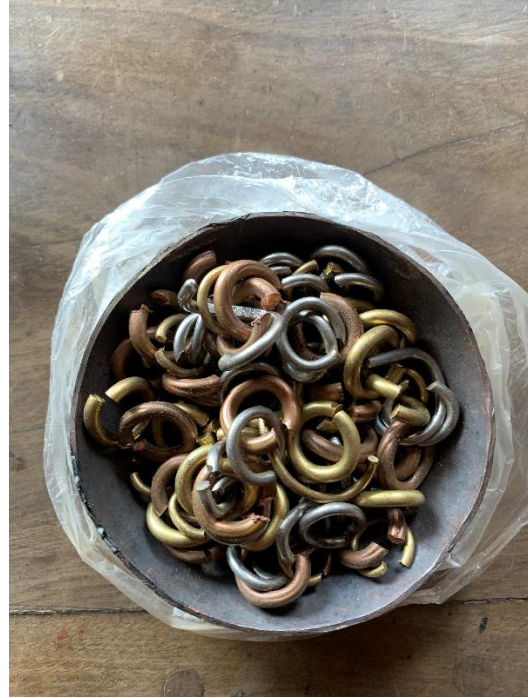
Source: Photograph taken by researcher



*Figure 22: Brass designs immersed in water after sanding aimed at cooling their temperature down alongside cut out designs displayed to pave way for buffing, doming and punching.
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 23: The researcher curving copper, aluminium and brass rods into chains
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



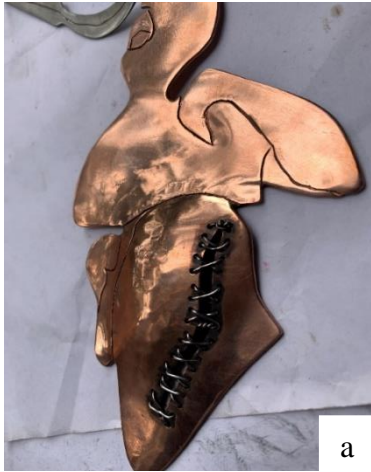
*Figure 24: The researcher within her studio curving and bending brass, copper and aluminium rods into rings to be attached as chains onto the jewellery sculptures
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 25: The design process of the jewellery display support (dummie).
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 26: Armatures assembled to make way for further weaving
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 27: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process of ekyambe 1 and ekyambe 2 jewellery sculptures
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



Figure 28: Ekyambe 1
Material: Copper, stainless steel, brass and aluminium
Source: Photograph taken by the researcher



Figure 29: Ekyambe 2
Material: Copper, brass, stainless steel and aluminium
Source: Photograph taken by the researcher

In a manner reminiscent of Timothy P. Schmalz's sculpture, "Let the Oppressed Go Free," as reviewed by Hannah in 2022, the researcher skillfully employed an interplay of various elements of art and design such as line, colour, space, texture and form in the creation of *Ekyambe 1* and *Ekyambe 2* sculptures. Striking a delicate balance between abstraction, the primary objective was to provide a safe space for survivors.

In the crafting of these two wearable, relief sculptures depicted in figures 28 and 29, the researcher skillfully employed a combination of copper, brass, stainless steel and aluminium. These materials came together to form a meaningful representation of a shared narrative surrounding organ trafficking, as expounded upon in section 4.2.5.

Through the intricate use of these diverse metals, the sculptures served as a visual translation of the harrowing experiences endured by victims of organ trafficking. The fusion of copper,

brass, stainless steel and aluminium allowed the researcher to convey a profound message, evoking empathy and understanding from those who encountered the artworks.

By translating the shared narrative of organ trafficking into tangible, wearable sculptures, the researcher sought to raise awareness about this critical issue and prompt meaningful discussions on how to combat and prevent such exploitation. These sculptures stood as powerful reminders of the danger of organ trafficking, encouraging action and advocacy for a more just and compassionate world.

4.4.2.2.4 Sexual servitude



Figure 30: Sketches of young girls being subjected to sexual exploitation
Source: Photograph taken by researcher



a

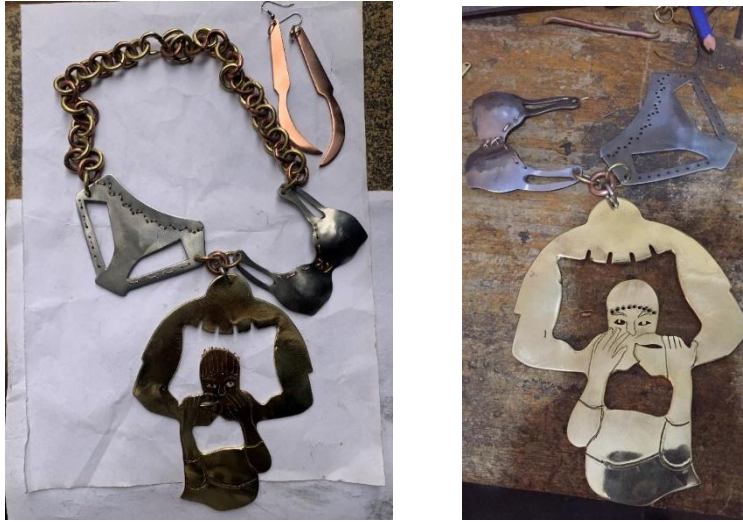


c



d

*Figure 31: Images a, b, c and d showing part of the design process that includes a sketch, a brass cut out design undergoing adjustments through heating using liquid petroleum gas followed by its immersion in vinegar and salt
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 32: Assemblage of the different design cut outs of copper, aluminium and stainless steel to form Ekyama jewellery, relief sculpture
Source: Photograph taken by Researcher*



*Figure 33: Ekyama
Material: copper, brass, stainless steel and aluminium
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*

Similar to Xenson's installation during the Kaddugalamukatale exhibition, reviewed by Afriart in 2022, the researcher adeptly harnessed the simplicity of human expression,

employing lines to create relief engravings on metal that vividly depicted the haunting reality of sexual exploitation. Using a mixture of copper, brass, stainless steel and aluminium, the researcher crafted a wearable sculpture, *Ekyama* as shown in figure 33, which conveyed a common narrative of sexual exploitation shared by some of the survivors as documented in section 4.2.2.

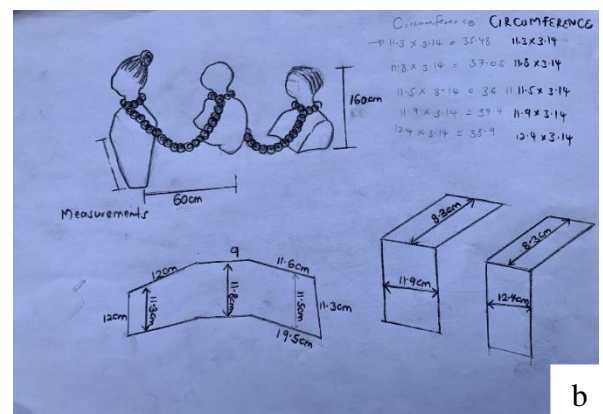
Ekyama sculpture was designed as a wearable relief sculpture intended to be embraced as jewellery by the public, served not only for its aesthetic allure but also as a means to disseminate the profound message to a wider audience. Through an abstract approach of representation, the primary aim was to provide a safe space for survivors while also safeguarding the innocence of young children who might encounter the artwork.

This sculpture aimed to spark off discourse around how some members of the public hastily judged the young girls who displayed the effects resulting from the peril of sexual servitude. It encouraged a rethinking process, prompting us to examine our reactions and responses with the intention of fostering a supportive and healing environment for the survivors. By initiating this crucial conversation, *Ekyama* sculpture sought to challenge societal perceptions and promote empathy, solidarity and understanding towards those affected by sexual exploitation.

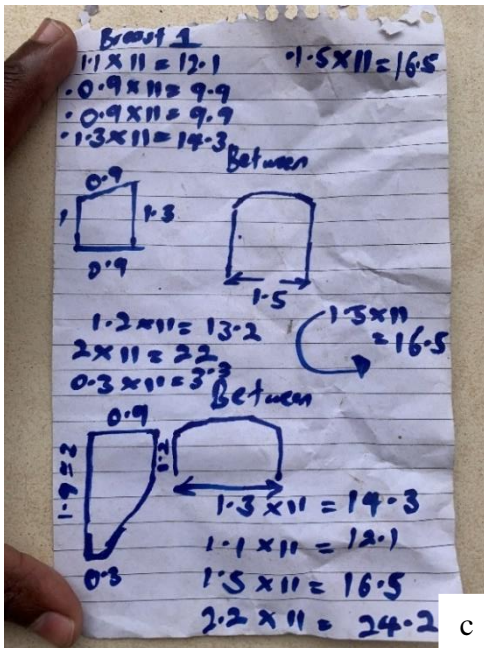
4.4.2.2.5 Smuggling



a



b



c



d

Figure 34: Images a, b, c and d showing the design process and technical drawings that inspired the execution of three Marquettes using soap

Source: Photograph taken by researcher





*Figure 35: Three armatures before being woven onto using a multitude of materials
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*





Figure 36: The main materials selected for use in the production of abatambuze sculpture namely: rattan canes, kitengi fabric and polythene bags
Source: Photograph taken by researcher



Figure 37: Two of the armatures partially woven using “kitenge” fabric and polythene bags
Source: Photograph taken by researcher



*Figure 38: One of the armatures partially woven using rattan canes
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 39: The three fully woven artworks brought together to form a composition
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*



*Figure 40: A longitudinally dissected tank which was used as a water holder to serve as a metaphor for Lake Victoria
Source: Photograph taken by researcher*





Figure 41: Side views of abatambuze
Source: Photograph taken by researcher

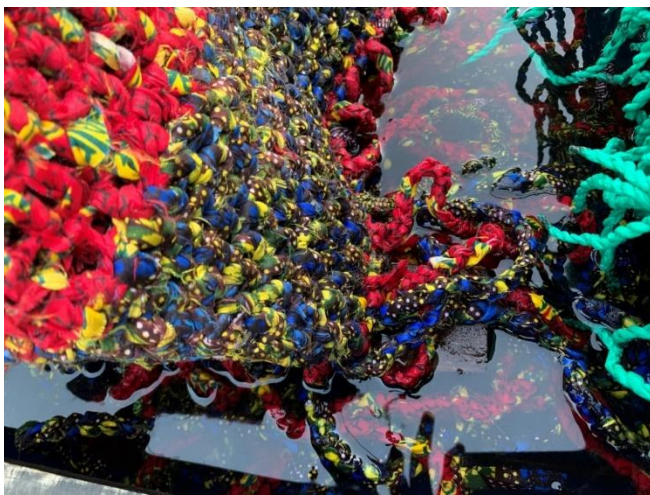




Figure 42: Details of abatambuze
Source: Photograph taken by researcher

Similar to Tiffany's (2009) review of Sreen Gualtieri's installation aimed at raising awareness and funds for victims of human trafficking, the researcher also delved into the power of symbolism. The installation employed various elements to convey a compelling narrative which entailed a blue container holding water served to envisage Lake Victoria, through which majority of the respondents confessed to have been smuggled. *Abatambuze* incorporated a circular wooden form containing the different continents of the globe, symbolizing the perilous journey these young girls undertook across various countries, fraught with numerous hazards.

Furthermore, the sculpture made striking use of chains representing the invisible imprisonment imposed on the victims by the deceptive agents of human trafficking disguised as employment recruitment companies, who betrayed their trust.

The researcher demonstrated a skilled craftsmanship in executing these evocative free-standing sculptures, expertly utilizing rattan canes, kitengi fabric and polythene bags to bring *abatambuze* sculpture to life, as showcased in figures 41 and 42. This particular artwork was

guided by a familiar narrative shared by most of the respondents regarding the danger of smuggling, as further elaborated in section 4.2.6.

By harnessing the language of art and symbolism, the researcher aimed to shed light on the harrowing experiences of human trafficking survivors, encouraging a deeper understanding of their struggles. Through this installation, the hope was to inspire action, compassion and support for those affected by human trafficking while fostering dialogue to combat this global issue.

4.4.3 Human trafficking awareness guides and efforts for the youth

Below is a lay out of the visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide

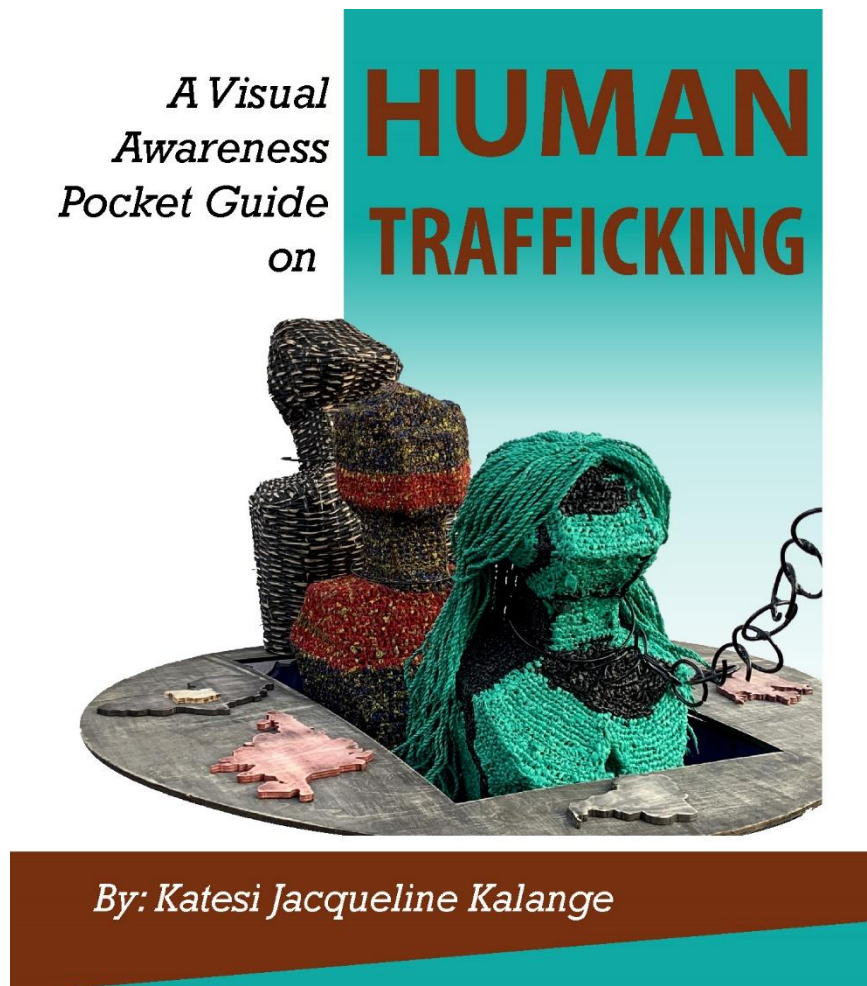
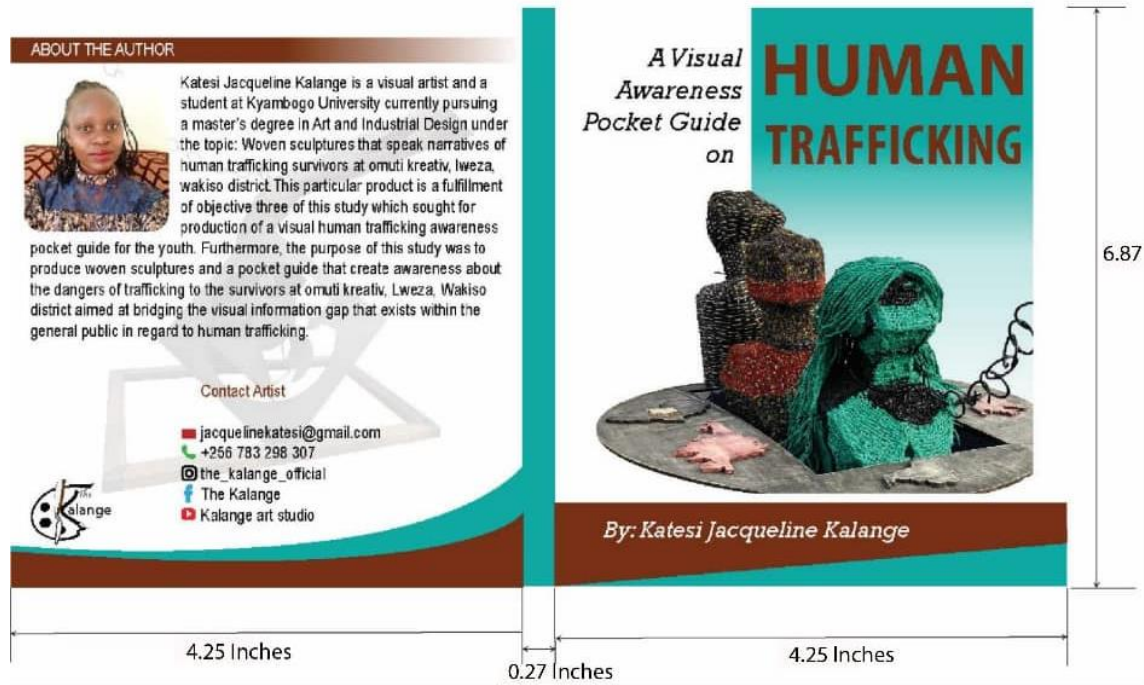


Figure 43: The cover page of the visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide
Source: Photograph taken by researcher

The dimensions of this pocket guide measured approximately 4.25 inches in length, 6.87 inches in height and 0.27 inches in width. It predominantly featured more visuals than

text, designed to convey its message through compelling imagery. These pocket guides were provided free of charge to the audience with the intention of attracting a significant number of consumers especially the youth.



PREFACE

This visual human trafficking awareness guide was produced by Katesi Jacqueline Kalange, (19/U/GMAID/20710/WKD/PD) in respect to the research study: Woven sculptures that speak narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ, lweza Wakiso, as a fulfillment of objective three which stated: production of a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth.

Furthermore, the purpose of this study was to produce woven sculptures and a pocket guide that create awareness about the dangers of trafficking to the survivors at omuti kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district aimed at bridging the visual information gap that exists within the general public in regard to human trafficking.

Contents

Preface.....	i
Contents.....	ii
Abatambuze.....	1-4
Ekyambe 1.....	5-6
Ekyambe 2.....	7-8
Ekyama.....	9-10
Munyambe.....	11-14
Imprisoned by the passport.....	15-18

ABATAMBUZE

Size: 111 X 111 X 154 cm

Media: Polythene, fabric, rattan canes, plastic, wood and steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Abatambuze shares one of the commonly mentioned narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights illegal modes of transportation as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls, which involved smuggling young girls that sought greener pastures overseas, from Uganda to Kenya through water transport which exposed them to high risks of theft, rape, murder, arrests, among others.



More Visual Details of Abatambuze



East elevation

Front elevation



West elevation

3



Aerial view

4

EKYAMBE 1

Size: 9 X 0.1 X 42 cm

Media: Copper, brass, aluminium and stainless steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Ekyambe 1 shares one of the narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights organ trafficking as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls, which involved illegal removal of body organs like kidneys from young girls that sought greener pastures abroad which resulted into health complications like hernia, STIs and STDs as a result of use of unsterilized surgical equipment which resulted into loss of lives under extreme cases.

5



6

EKYAMBE 2

Size: 11 X 0.1 X 42 cm

Media: Copper, brass, aluminium and stainless steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Ekyambe 2 is an extension of Ekyambe 1 which goes an extra mile to share one of the narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights organ trafficking as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls, which involved illegal removal of body organs like kidneys from young girls that sought greener pastures abroad which resulted into health complications like hernia, STIs and STDs as a result of use of unsterilized surgical equipment which resulted into loss of lives under extreme cases.

7



8

EKYAMA

Size: 11 X 0.1 X 40 cm

Media: Copper, brass, aluminium and stainless steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Ekyama shares one of the narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights sexual servitude as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls during their work stay overseas within countries like Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, which involved sexual harassment from their bosses that threatened their lives as well as resulted into unwanted pregnancies and contraction of STDs AND STIs for some of their friends with whom they sought employment abroad

9



10

MUNYAMBE

Size: 61 X 17 X 91 cm

Media: Steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Munyambe shares one of the commonly shared narratives by human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights psychological trauma and depression as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls during and after their work stay overseas within countries like Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, which resulted from the traumatizing working conditions they experienced such as forced labour for long hours, sexual harassment and involuntary servitude alongside public stigmatization on return to Uganda.

11



12

More Visual Details of Munyambe

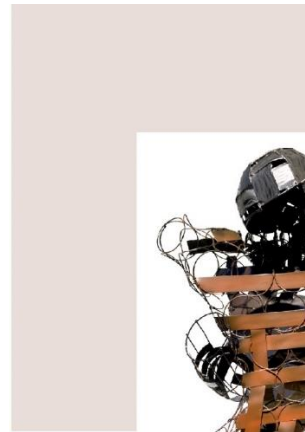


East elevation

13



West elevation



Rear elevation

14

IMPRISONED BY THE PASSPORT

Size: 90 X 60 X 120 cm

Media: Plastic strips and steel

Year: 2022

Brief explanation: Imprisoned by the passport shares one of the commonly shared narratives by human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ which highlights withdraw of their passports and phones by their bosses which restricted their movements and communication to family members during their work stay abroad within Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, as one of the dangers of human trafficking to young girls.

15



16

A view from various angles



ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Katesi Jacqueline Kalange is a visual artist and a student at Kyambogo University currently pursuing a master's degree in Art and Industrial Design under the topic: Woven sculptures that speak narratives of human trafficking survivors at omuti kreativ, lweza, wakiso district. This particular product is a fulfillment of objective three of this study which sought for production of a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth. Furthermore, the purpose of this study was to produce woven sculptures and a pocket guide that create awareness about the dangers of trafficking to the survivors at omuti kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district aimed at bridging the visual information gap that exists within the general public in regard to human trafficking.

Contact Artist

✉ jacquelinekatesi@gmail.com

☎ +256 783 298 307

📷 [the_kalange_official](#)

📘 The Kalange

📺 Kalange art studio



CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Overview

The purpose of this study was to create woven sculptures and develop an awareness pocket guide specifically tailored for the youth, using narratives shared by human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district. The study was guided by the following objectives:

- To analyze the causes of human trafficking among young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district.
- To produce woven sculptures highlighting the dangers of human trafficking derived from the narratives of survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district.
- To produce a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth in Uganda.

Hence, this chapter of the study encompasses comprehensive discussions, conclusions and recommendations derived from the aforementioned objectives. The conclusions are drawn from the discussions while the recommendations are presented subsequently to provide actionable steps for future initiatives.

5.1 Discussion

The discourse in subsequent sections of this study was guided by a comparison between the findings obtained from the field and the studio as well as insights drawn from relevant scholarly literature presented in chapter two. The study objectives served as the foundation for examining and analyzing these findings allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the research topic.

5.1.1 Causes of human trafficking among the young girls

The findings of this study revealed a diverse array of causes of human trafficking as reported by the respondents at Omuti Kreativ. A significant proportion of these causes aligned with the insights presented in chapter two from relevant scholarly literature. Moreover, some respondents offered additional perspectives, enriching the existing literature

and serving as valuable contributions to the discussion of findings. However, there were a few exceptions where certain findings differed from existing scholarly literature as demonstrated below:

The findings presented in chapter four highlighted several causes of human trafficking among young people seeking better opportunities overseas. These causes included poverty, unstable family backgrounds, widespread unemployment, an ineffective education system leading to more job seekers than job creators, porous borders, inadequate law enforcement against human trafficking, recruitment of young girls into illegal employment agencies in Uganda, the availability of informal employment opportunities abroad, natural disasters, pandemics, success stories of individuals who found success abroad and rural-urban migration. These factors collectively contributed to the vulnerability of young girls to human trafficking.

This study aligned with the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019) which identified various factors contributing to human trafficking, including a high number of orphaned children, belief in witchcraft, and outdated traditional practices.

The findings of this study corroborated the significance of unstable family backgrounds as a driving force that exposed young girls at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district, to the dangers of human trafficking. These indicated that five out of ten respondents faced unstable family situations which contributed to their vulnerability.

Unstable family dynamics resulted in frustration for some young girls as they experienced mistreatment from stepmothers, were denied access to education and lacked basic necessities like food, shelter and clothing. These challenges compelled them to leave their families, making them susceptible to human trafficking.

Furthermore, it was observed that some respondents hailed from stable families, yet they still became vulnerable due to poverty and a lack of awareness about the risks associated with seeking employment in Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Although unstable family backgrounds played a role in exposing young girls to vulnerability, poverty emerged as the major driving force behind their susceptibility to human trafficking. The interplay of these factors underscores the urgency of addressing both unstable family environments and poverty to effectively combat human trafficking and protect vulnerable individuals from exploitation.

Similar to the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019), which cited rampant unemployment as a key factor contributing to human trafficking, the findings of this study confirmed that unemployment was indeed one of the catalysts exposing young girls at Omuti Kreativ to human trafficking. Desperate to meet their ever-rising personal needs and those of their families, these young girls sought employment opportunities abroad.

The study revealed a strong interconnection between unemployment, poverty and education levels among the respondents. Some were unable to pursue education due to financial constraints arising from humble backgrounds, limiting their prospects for formal employment within Uganda's job market. One faced unavoidable circumstances like early pregnancy, leading to dropping out of school and facing challenges in seeking decent employment. Some who attended school registered poor academic performance, hindering their absorption into the job market. Even among those who performed well academically, the nature of their courses did not guarantee job opportunities or enable self-employment.

Interestingly, it was observed that some of those unable to attend school displayed remarkable intelligence and potential. The researcher believed that if they had received necessary support or sponsorship, their futures could have been significantly transformed. The case of a girl who dropped out due to pregnancy may have been exposed to peer pressure at school, influencing her decision.

Furthermore, among those who obtained poor grades in school, some attributed it to overwhelming responsibilities at home which left them with limited time to concentrate on academics, leading to poor performance.

Overall, the study shed light on the complex relationship between unemployment, education, and poverty, underscoring the need for comprehensive strategies to address these issues and prevent vulnerability to human trafficking.

In line with Katusiime's findings in 2022, which identified airports like Entebbe International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport as trafficking hotspots involving aviation security employees allegedly engaging in trafficking, this study's findings corroborated these claims. Eight respondents shared their experiences of leaving the country

through unusual exit procedures, further supporting the notion of trafficking activities within these airports.

The presence of porous borders provided a fertile ground for human trafficking to flourish without interruption. Traffickers managed to evade legal procedures such as presenting travel and business operation permits for examination and avoided paying required exit charges. The researcher attributed the porous borders to negligence and bribery of immigration officers which enabled traffickers disguised as employment recruitment companies to facilitate the transportation of large numbers of young girls across the Busia border to Nairobi, Kenya.

The researcher believes that the government of Uganda has the capacity to enforce existing policies by holding law-breaking immigration officers accountable through charges and implementing strategies to crack down on traffickers, frustrating the efforts of companies involved in smuggling young girls out of Uganda.

Moreover, the existence of illegally operating employment recruitment companies emerged as one of the root causes of human trafficking among the respondents. These companies offered enticing employment opportunities overseas in Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, luring young girls with the hope of improving their lifestyles.

The study's findings shed light on the critical need for stronger border controls, effective enforcement of existing policies and tackling the influence of illegal recruitment companies to combat human trafficking effectively. Implementing these measures could help protect vulnerable individuals and deter traffickers from exploiting young girls seeking better opportunities abroad.

Similar to Katusiime's (2022) assertion that an increasing number of Ugandans aspired to travel abroad for employment due to the success stories shared by returnees from countries like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, and Kuwait, the findings of this study substantiated this claim, with four respondents sharing similar encounters.

The dissemination of success stories through newspapers, television, radio broadcasts and physical interactions enticed some young girls to seek employment opportunities overseas, hoping to replicate the same success. They sought connections with recruitment companies that promised such possibilities. The researcher acknowledged that some of these

success stories might have been genuine with individuals finding favourable working environments that contributed to their success. However, the researcher also believed that chance played a role in some of these stories and not everyone might experience the same outcome.

Furthermore, the study revealed that some success stories, especially those shared through social media might have been fabricated to entice more young girls into the business of human trafficking. It was crucial to differentiate between genuine success stories and misleading narratives spread through various platforms.

During the interviews and focus group discussions, some respondents demonstrated articulate expression leading the researcher to perceive them as intelligent individuals. The researcher concluded that if such respondents had received prior knowledge and explicit information about these jobs, it could have significantly transformed their narratives and decisions.

The study emphasized the need for accurate and transparent information about employment opportunities abroad to prevent young girls from falling prey to human trafficking. Raising awareness about the potential dangers and risks associated with seeking employment overseas was essential to protect vulnerable individuals from exploitation.

5.1.2 Dangers of human trafficking among the youth

The findings of this study concerning objective two revealed a myriad of dangers associated with human trafficking as shared by the respondents at Omuti Kreativ. A significant proportion of these dangers aligned with existing scholarly literature presented in chapter two while some respondents offered additional insights, enriching the discussion of findings. However, there were a few exceptions where some dangers differed from the established literature.

Based on the comprehensive findings presented in chapter four, the dangers of human trafficking among young people seeking better opportunities abroad included sexual exploitation, illegal organ transplants, psychological trauma, forced labour, smuggling, and involuntary servitude. These perilous risks underscored the urgency of addressing the issue of human trafficking and implementing measures to protect vulnerable individuals from falling victim to these dangers.

In accordance with Katusiime's findings in 2022, which identified Entebbe International Airport and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport as trafficking hotspots involving aviation security employees allegedly engaging in trafficking, this study's results corroborated smuggling of young girls as one of the dangers of human trafficking. The insecurity accompanying smuggling exposed these girls to various threats including arrests by police, sexual harassment and abandonment at waiting stations in Kenya, putting their lives at risk.

Moreover, upon reaching their destination countries, many of these young girls encountered physical abuse, scolding, and forced labour leading to psychological torture. This mistreatment could have been a result of the arrogance of their employers or the victims' inability to meet their bosses' demands. However, it was also observed that not all respondents suffered hostility from their bosses, as some experienced kindness and goodwill. Such positive treatment within that environment might have influenced more young girls to pursue opportunities overseas for better prospects.

Although none of the respondents provided direct evidence of organ trafficking, their accounts of medical examinations at clinics in Oman and Saudi Arabia raised concerns about changes in their body systems' behaviour. The researcher speculates that this could potentially be linked to organ trafficking. This deduction was further supported by the respondents' narratives about their friends whose health deteriorated due to organ trafficking, leading to the tragic loss of some lives. While conclusive evidence was not available, the stories shared by the respondents indicated the possibility of organ trafficking affecting some individuals within their social circles.

Similarly, the danger of sexual servitude lacked direct evidence from majority of the respondents. However, some participants confessed during interviews that they experienced sexual harassment in form of bad touches and attempted rape from their male employers. The researcher believes that this might explain why employers in Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates favoured female employees over their male counterparts. This observation was further supported by the respondents' narratives about their friends who had experienced rape and gang rape by their bosses, resulting in significant medical challenges and exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as HIV, syphilis and candida.

Additionally, even though none of the respondents openly admitted to being raped, the researcher suspects that some of them might have experienced such traumatic incidents but were possibly hesitant to share. During in-depth interviews, two of the respondents broke down in tears, indicating the possibility of deeply distressing experiences that they were reluctant to openly discuss.

In line with Kaylor's (2015) reference to WHO (2012), the study underscored that psychological trauma is a profound danger faced by young girls subjected to human trafficking. The harsh working conditions, characterized by forced labour, involuntary servitude and sexual exploitation exposed these girls to post-traumatic stress disorders including self-blame, anxiety and panic disorders, posing severe threats to their overall well-being.

Even upon returning to Uganda, many of these young girls continued to suffer due to the adverse treatment from some members of the public who labelled them as failures and subjected them to stigmatization. The study revealed that psychological trauma and depression were major hazards linked to human trafficking among young girls, evident through majority of respondents speaking in subdued tones and some even breaking down in tears.

The findings emphasized that psychological trauma and depression were often overlooked by the public because they did not always present themselves in obvious ways, necessitating careful observation to identify their presence. The study highlighted the importance of recognizing and addressing these concealed psychological consequences to offer improved support and care for survivors of human trafficking.

In contrast to the National Action Plan (2013) and the IMF Annual Report (2019), this study's findings did not identify economic restrictions as a prevalent danger of human trafficking among the respondents at Omuti Kreativ. Instead, some of the participants mentioned that they received their entire salaries despite enduring harsh working conditions, and they were able to send money back to their families in Uganda.

In conformity with Sreen Gualtieri's installation, Xenson's artworks during Kaddugalamukatale exhibition and Timothy's sculpture "Let the Oppressed Go Free" as reviewed under 2.2.1, the researcher focused on depicting the message of human trafficking

through a creative and comprehensive use of elements of sculpture like line, colour, space, texture and form by interlacing and inter warping a multitude of materials like steel, rattan canes, aluminium, polythene bags, fabric, copper, brass and stainless steel to highlight the dangers of human trafficking to young girls, as well as also opted for moderate monumental sizes aimed at enabling easy visibility of the sculptures.

In alignment with Timothy's sculpture "Let the Oppressed Go Free" discussed in section 2.2.1, this study explored some artworks with more than one character depicting the shared narratives from respondents at Omuti Kreativ. The individual sculptures were interconnected, allowing one narrative to flow seamlessly into another, inspired by the story-based mode of expression commonly used by the respondents. Notably, the *abatambuze* sculpture showcased three woven sculptures joined together by chains, representing smuggling of young girls through Uganda's porous borders which exposed them to dangers like arrests, sexual harassment and theft. Similarly, *Ekyambe 1* and *Ekyambe 2* were two individual sculptures depicting the same narrative of organ trafficking, illustrating different stages of this illicit practice.

Following the analysis of Xenson's artworks during the Kaddugalamukatale exhibition in section 2.2.1, this study deliberately utilized a diverse range of recycled materials that held a connection to the survivors at Omuti Kreativ. The aim was to foster a sense of inclusion and belonging not just for the respondents at Omuti Kreativ but also for the general public that interacted with the sculptures. These materials were chosen because they resonated with people in terms of their daily lives and well-being, making the message of the artworks more relatable and accessible to a broader audience. By employing such familiar materials, the study sought to enhance understanding and empathy towards the plight of those affected by human trafficking.

5.1.3 Visual human trafficking awareness guides

Regarding objective three, this study successfully examined the existing scholarly literature concerning the use of visual awareness guides as an effective method of sensitizing a large audience, comparing it with the findings of this research study. It is important to highlight that some outcomes showed agreement while others demonstrated differences as discussed below:

The researcher chose to align with the viewpoints of O'Brien (2013), Szablewska, and Kubacki (2018 and Konrad (2019) who raised concerns about awareness campaigns using only a single image which they believed might not sufficiently convey the complexities of the human trafficking issue. To address this challenge, this study's visual human trafficking awareness guide featured multiple images and reduced text aimed at enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the dangers of human trafficking derived from the narratives of survivors of human trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district.

In contrast to the researcher's observations during visits to exhibitions like Art in Embassies group exhibition, Abaana Ba Kintu sculptural installation by Sheila Nakitende, and Where the Wild Things are group exhibition in 2022, the researcher made a well-informed decision to develop a human trafficking awareness pocket guide that emphasized more visuals than text, featuring eight woven sculptures with minimal accompanying text. The guide was designed to be pocket-friendly measuring 4.25 inches long, 6.87 inches high and 0.27 inches wide, as further elaborated in section 4.4.3. This aimed at fostering a sense of inclusion and belonging for all exhibition guests, regardless of their educational backgrounds.

In line with the recommendations of the US Department of Homeland Security (2012) and UNIAP Thailand (2007), which emphasized the importance of collaborating with stakeholders and organizations involved in anti-trafficking efforts throughout the entire outreach campaign, the researcher collaborated with Omuti Kreativ, an NGO situated in Lweza, Wakiso, that actively fights against human trafficking by empowering survivors with skills to become job creators and conducting community awareness talks. This collaboration enriched the study and provided valuable insights into combating human trafficking effectively.

5.2 Conclusion

Drawing from the aforementioned discussions, the following conclusions were reached.

Based on the discussions above, it was concluded that young girls from unstable family backgrounds are at higher risk of encountering human trafficking compared to those from stable families. The instability in their homes exposes them to various challenges such as mistreatment by stepmothers, family conflicts and other adverse conditions. Consequently,

they become vulnerable and may resort to desperate measures for employment opportunities, leaving them susceptible to exploitation.

Similarly, young girls from stable families can also become potential victims of human trafficking particularly when faced with poverty. Economic hardships can push them into vulnerable situations where they may be lured into trafficking scenarios. Hence, both unstable family backgrounds and poverty play significant roles in exposing young girls to the risks of human trafficking.

Young girls coming from educational backgrounds that generate more job seekers than job creators are at a higher risk of falling victim to human trafficking. These girls often face frustration while seeking employment in Uganda's formal sector which may lead them to consider overseas employment opportunities where they become vulnerable to trafficking.

Correspondingly, young girls who have not completed their education are more susceptible to human trafficking. With limited employment opportunities, they are often offered work in private domains, making it easier for traffickers to exploit them without drawing public attention.

In essence, both the lack of job creation in certain educational backgrounds and the limited opportunities for uneducated girls contribute to the heightened risk of human trafficking in these groups.

Young girls from countries where authorities and law enforcers face challenges related to corruption and inefficiency in policy implementation are at a higher risk of encountering human trafficking. The presence of these issues creates a fertile ground for human trafficking to thrive, taking advantage of the identified weaknesses within the systems.

Comparably, young girls who are unaware of the law and their working rights are potential targets for human traffickers. Their lack of knowledge and vulnerability provide traffickers with numerous opportunities to exploit them without fear of consequences.

In summary, the combination of weak law enforcement and lack of awareness about legal rights exposes young girls to a heightened risk of falling victim to human trafficking. Addressing these issues is crucial in combatting this form of exploitation and ensuring the safety and protection of vulnerable individuals.

Moreover, young girls who find themselves in labour markets with a high number of unregistered employment recruitment companies are at an increased risk of encountering human traffickers. These unscrupulous companies cleverly package their advertisements and deploy intelligent agents within the communities to entice these young girls into choosing such opportunities, promising a chance to earn a living and improve their lives. However, tragically, they end up falling victim to trafficking.

Young girls hailing from districts affected by natural calamities are at a higher risk of encountering human trafficking. The frequent displacement caused by floods, volcanic eruptions, droughts, famines and other disasters leaves them in vulnerable situations, making them susceptible targets for traffickers. These traffickers often pose as relief providers or employment recruitment companies, enticing young girls with promises of jobs overseas. Tragically, they end up being trafficked instead of finding the help they desperately need.

Victims of human trafficking are exposed to a range of dangers including forced labour, involuntary servitude, organ trafficking, sexual exploitation and psychological trauma. They also face insecurities associated with smuggling.

However, this study also highlights that some victims of human trafficking may not encounter all of the aforementioned dangers. This is attributed to the goodwill exhibited by their employers or bosses in the foreign work destinations. These positive interactions with employers can mitigate some of the risks and challenges faced by victims during the course of human trafficking.

Furthermore, it is crucial to note that the dangers of human trafficking often leave lasting physical and psychological impacts on the victims. These effects necessitate equal support from both the public and the government of Uganda to expedite the healing process and prevent cases of suicide, especially under extreme conditions. Providing comprehensive support and care to survivors is essential in helping them recover and rebuild their lives after such traumatic experiences.

During awareness campaigns, it is essential to focus on the means and methods of communication. Utilizing images should be prioritized since they have the ability to convey a wealth of information and create a sense of inclusivity among the public, regardless of their literacy levels. Images can effectively summarize complex information and resonate with a broader audience.

Similarly, when designing awareness guides, it is advisable to keep them concise and pocket-friendly. Using a reasonable number of pages and ensuring a compact size encourages greater public engagement and interaction with the guides. This approach enhances the likelihood of broader dissemination and understanding of the awareness materials.

In summary, this study emphasizes that awareness should be viewed as a continuous, long-term process rather than a one-time event. It suggests creating supplementary materials and content such as visual human trafficking awareness pocket guides aimed at sustaining the conversation around human trafficking even after specific initiatives have been concluded. By providing ongoing resources for public consumption, we can ensure that the fight against human trafficking remains active and effective over time.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions outlined above, this research study puts forth the following recommendations:

The government of Uganda is urged to strengthen and revise its existing combating mechanisms against human trafficking. Traffickers have adapted to technological trends making it challenging to identify and penalize them. By enhancing and updating these mechanisms, the government can better address the evolving tactics used by traffickers and effectively combat human trafficking in the country.

Young girls should prioritize seeking education about their working rights and the relevant laws that apply to them in foreign work destinations before embarking on their journey. This knowledge will serve as a protective shield preventing them from being exploited and empowering them to challenge any attempts made by traffickers such as being smuggled or confiscating their passports and phones. Equipped with this understanding, they will be better prepared to safeguard themselves and assert their rights, making their overseas work experiences safer.

In cases of early pregnancies, parents are strongly encouraged to provide counselling and support to young girls. It is essential for parents to continue paying school fees, enabling these young girls to pursue education, become empowered and develop skills that will help them sustain themselves in the future. By investing in their education and personal growth, the likelihood of these young girls falling victim to trafficking is significantly reduced.

Empowered and educated young girls are better equipped to make informed choices, leading to brighter and safer futures for themselves.

Moreover, this study strongly advocates for promoting stable family environments where harmonious coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution are encouraged. Creating a comfortable and nurturing atmosphere at home will discourage young girls from considering going abroad, thereby reducing their vulnerability to trafficking.

Parents and caregivers play a critical role in this endeavour. By providing strong support to their families, they can alleviate the economic pressure on young girls to seek employment opportunities overseas. This, in return will diminish the number of young girls pursuing greener pastures abroad, leading to a decline in cases of trafficking.

Moreover, the education system of Uganda should prioritize producing job creators by establishing vocational skills training centres within each district's communities. These centres should focus on equipping young people with practical, hands-on skills that are relevant to the job market.

Besides, the government of Uganda should make greater investments in supporting community businesses. Offering incentives and assisting the informal sector in accessing both local and international markets will foster capacity building within the population. By encouraging entrepreneurship and economic growth at the grassroots level, individuals will have improved opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, thereby reducing their susceptibility to human trafficking.

By focusing on job creation, skills development and supporting local businesses, Uganda can enhance the resilience of its population against trafficking and contribute to a more prosperous and secure future for its citizens.

Young girls are also strongly advised to embrace creativity and innovation while utilizing the knowledge acquired from both school and home to establish small-scale businesses within the informal sector. Engaging in ventures like tailoring, weaving, hairdressing and other entrepreneurial activities can provide them with viable and sustainable income sources.

It is crucial for young girls to avoid solely relying on white-collar jobs in Uganda, as this approach may lead to frustration and desperation when suitable opportunities are scarce.

Traffickers often disguise themselves as employment recruitment companies, taking advantage of vulnerable individuals seeking employment.

To address the issue of young girls leaving Uganda often in search of better opportunities overseas, it is crucial to take strong action against inefficient law enforcement officers at borders. These officers should be held accountable through legal charges. Furthermore, the police should conduct regular monitoring patrols of borders to ensure greater effectiveness in combating human trafficking.

The government of Uganda should increase its investment in mass sensitization about the causes and dangers of human trafficking among its youth as well as boost education programs specifically regarding the law and the working rights of Ugandans in foreign countries. This initiative will enhance capacity building among citizens who seek opportunities abroad, empowering them to effectively challenge traffickers and make informed decisions when considering opportunities overseas.

Ugandan citizens, especially young girls aspiring to work abroad, must conduct comprehensive research on recruitment agencies advertising overseas job opportunities before committing to the application process. Additionally, it is essential for these young girls to insist on obtaining licenses and verifying the legitimacy of the employment recruitment companies to protect themselves in case of exploitative working conditions. This will also empower them to seek legal redress in the courts if the companies deny any responsibility for their wellbeing.

It is highly recommended that the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development conducts regular patrols to identify and locate unregistered employment recruitment companies. Furthermore, strict penalties should be imposed on individuals and companies found guilty of engaging in trafficking young girls abroad.

Increased emphasis should be placed on conducting visual research on human trafficking to address the information gap effectively. This can be achieved through various means such as organizing art exhibitions and making visual literature like human trafficking awareness pocket guides readily available and accessible to the public.

The public should willingly lend a listening ear to victims and survivors of human trafficking and take appropriate action whenever they are called upon by authorities to expose

companies and individuals involved in human trafficking. By doing so, the law can penalize those found guilty, thus delivering justice to those affected by this heinous crime.

Likewise, this study emphasizes the importance of paying closer attention to the psychological trauma and depression experienced by survivors of human trafficking. By addressing this aspect, the impact of such dangers on survivors can be reduced and it may also help prevent suicide cases in extreme situations

5.4 Suggested future research

More research needs to be conducted to establish additional narratives of human trafficking survivors from other regions of Uganda aimed at obtaining a broader coverage that will greatly inform further execution processes of visual artworks to bridge the information gap within the public.

Visual artists are urged to explore diverse art disciplines like painting, printmaking, fabric decoration, to mention but a few, aimed at creating more artworks that highlight the dangers of human trafficking.

Future research should consider actively involving administrative voices from NGOs. These can provide valuable insights and perspectives that could offer an alternative lens through which to combat human trafficking.

REFERENCES

Afriart gallery. (2022). Kaddugalamukatale exhibition. [Online]. Available from:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CialnnGowKY/?igshid=MTA0ZTI1NzA=>

[Accessed 10/09/2022]

African Charter on Human Rights (1981). Available from: [https://www.African charter on Human and People's Rights \(1981\) - Search \(bing.com\)](https://www.African charter on Human and People's Rights (1981) - Search (bing.com))

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

American Civil Liberties Union. ACLU (2022). Human Trafficking: Modern Enslavement Of

Immigrant Women In The United States. ACLU. [Online]. Available from:

<https://www.aclu.org/other/human-trafficking-modern-enslavement-immigrant-women-united-states>

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Angela, A, & Bruno, K. (2021) at 9:06pm. Human Trafficking in Latin America.

Global Human Rights Defence. [Online]. Available from: <https://ghrd.org/human-trafficking-in-latin-america/>

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Auditor General. (2017). *Value for Money Audit on the Regulation of Labour Externalization by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)*. Available from:

www.oag.go.ug

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Barbara, K. (2004). Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques. State University of West Georgia.

Available from: (PDF) Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques (researchgate.net)

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Barigaba, J. (2019). Uganda's labour export now earns it \$1.2 billion. Available from: *The*

EastAfrican. <https://www.theeastaffrican.co.ke/business/Uganda-labour-export-now-earns-it--1-2- billion-/2560-4955048-cvdmj8z/index.html>

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Baxter, P., & Jack, S. (2008). Qualitative case study methodology: Study design and implementation for novice researchers. *The qualitative report*, 13(4), 544-559

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Canals, L. (2017). *Instruments for Gathering Data*. Research-publishing. net. La Grange des Noyes, 25110 Voillans, France

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Chervin Lam et. al (2014). Narrative Theory and Criticism: An Overview Toward Clusters and Empathy. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group

[Accessed 6/06/2022]

Christopher, W. (2022). Artist hopes new sculpture can spotlight sisters' work fighting human trafficking. Available from: <https://www.globalsistersreport.org/news/arts-and-media/news/artist-hopes-new-sculpture-can-spotlight-sisters-work-fighting-human-trafficking> | Global Sisters Report

[Accessed 16/09/2022]

Editor. (2021). Protect Ugandans more from organ traffickers. Monitor, Ugandan Edition. Available from: <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/oped/editorial/protect-ugandans-more-from-organ-traffickers-3289928>

[Accessed 6/03/2022]

Fisher, W.R. (1984). Narration as a human communication paradigm: The case of public moral argument. Available from: *Communication Monographs*, 52, 347

367.<https://redmonky.net/utpa/4324/fischer.pdf>

[Accessed 4/04/2022]

Fisher, W.R. (1987). *Human communication as a narration: Toward a philosophy of reason, value, and action*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
Available from: <https://www.perlego.com/book/2646616/human-communication-as-narration-toward-a-philosophy-of-reason-value-and-action-pdf>

[Accessed 4/04/2022]

Google Maps (2023). Distance of Lweza from Kampala. Available from: <https://www>.

Kampala to lweza - Google Maps

[Accessed 19/09/2022]

Hasaba. S (2012). Education For All: Reflecting On Adult Literacy Learning For Socio-economic Development In Uganda. Academic Research International

[Accessed 30/07/2022]

Hannah Brockhaus. (2022). St. Josephine Bakhita sculpture shines light on reality of human trafficking. Available from: <https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/250325/st-josephine-bakhita-sculpture-shines-light-on-reality-of-human-trafficking> | Catholic News Agency

[Accessed 14/08/2022]

IMF Annual Report (2019). Available from: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Annual-Report>

[Accessed 6/08/2022]

IOM, UN MIGRATION (2022). World Day Against Trafficking In Persons 2022: Prevent, Protect and Prosecute. Available from: <https://www.iom.int/world-day-against-trafficking-in-persons-2022>: Prevent, Protect and Prosecute International Organization for Migration (iom.int)

[Accessed 7/08/2022]

Jain, N (2021). Survey Versus Interviews: Comparing Data Collection Tools for Exploratory Research. Available from: [https://www. Survey Versus Interviews: Comparing Data Collection Tools for Exploratory Research \(nova.edu\)](https://www.SurveyVersusInterviews.com/Comparing-Data-Collection-Tools-for-Exploratory-Research)

[Accessed 7/08/2022]

Kamukama, E (2021). Igoye seeks to set Uganda free from trafficking. Monitor, Uganda Edition. Available from: <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/magazines/full-woman/igoye-seeks-to-set-uganda-free-from-trafficking-3375682>

[Accessed 3/03/2022]

Katusiime, I (2022). DPP grapples with human trafficking. The Independent. Available from: <https://www.independent.co.ug/dpp-grapples-with-human-trafficking/>

[Accessed 10/06/2022]

Kaylor, L. (2015). Psychological impact of human trafficking and sex slavery worldwide: Empowerment and intervention. *Intern from John Jay College of Criminal Justice New York, NY*. Available from:

<https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/61084078/leah-kaylor20191031-109714-nwq1xt-with-cover-page-v2.pdf> (d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net)

[Accessed 8/04/2022]

Lee, R. (2021). SA human trafficking rings exploiting girls as young as 10, US

State Dept report says. IOL. Available from: <https://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/kwazulu-natal/sa-human-trafficking-rings-exploiting-girls-as-young-as-10>

[Accessed 9/04/2022]

Mely, C. (2018) vol.55, no.3. A Hidden Scourge. International Monetary Fund. Available from: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2018/09/human-trafficking-in-southeast-asia-caballero.htm>

[Accessed 15/03/2022]

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2019). *Ministerial Statement on*

Labour Externalization. Available from: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2019-Trafficking-in-Persons-Report.pdf>

[Accessed 16/06/2022]

Mohamed, D. (2020). Human trafficking/ East African human trafficking rings

expand their operation. ENACT. Available from: <https://enactafrica.org/enact-observer/east-african-human-trafficking-rings-expand-their-operations>

[Accessed 2/07/2022]

Mulengera. (2022). Two Arrested For Dropping Coffin At Saudi Arabian

Embassy. Available from: [https://mulengeranews.com/TWO-ARRESTED-FOR-DROPPING-COFFIN-AT-SAUDI-ARABIAN-EMBASSY – mulengeranews.com](https://mulengeranews.com/TWO-ARRESTED-FOR-DROPPING-COFFIN-AT-SAUDI-ARABIAN-EMBASSY-mulengeranews.com)

[Accessed 15/09/2022]

Musakulu, W. (2022). Return Of Diana Chepkemai Forces Akothee To Come

Clean On Trafficking Girls To Suffer In Saudi Arabia. Available from: [https://sonkonews.com/Return Of Diana Chepkemai Forces Akothee To Come Clean On Trafficking Girls To Suffer In Saudi Arabia - SonkoNews](https://sonkonews.com/Return-Of-Diana-Chepkemai-Forces-Akothee-To-Come-Clean-On-Trafficking-Girls-To-Suffer-In-Saudi-Arabia-SonkoNews)

[Accessed 17/09/2022]

Nadine, L. (2019). Trafficking Routes in Africa: An Examination of a Potential Connection

between the Trafficking of Women on the Dark net and the Financing of Terrorism. International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT). Available from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/resrep25884.7.pdf>

[Accessed 12/07/2022]

National Action Plan for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Uganda. Republic of Uganda

(2013). Available from: <https://www.ohchr.org>. Microsoft Word - NAPARD one pager final.doc (ohchr.org)

[Accessed 9/06/2022]

O'Brien, E. (2013). Ideal victims in trafficking awareness campaigns. In *Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* (pp. 315-326). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

[Accessed 9/06/2022]

O'Brien, E. (2016). Human trafficking heroes and villains: Representing the problem in anti trafficking awareness campaigns. *Social & Legal Studies*, 25(2), 205-224. Available from:

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0964663915593410?casa_token=nSLApSfy2YgAAAAA%3APUBgXOgviFM3QIneYr

[Accessed 9/06/2022]

Olamore. (2022). A Kidney Now Costs \$262,000; Heart, \$119,000, UN Warns

Nigerians, Other Africans To Be Wary Of Job Offers In Middle East. United Nations. Available from:

[https://l.kphx.net/s?d=2417826182880985382&extra=Q1RSWT1ORyZMTkc9ZW4tVVM/A Kidney Now Costs \\$262,000; Heart, \\$119,000, UN Warns Nigerians, Other Africans To Be Wary Of Job Offers In Middle East \(kphx.net\)](https://l.kphx.net/s?d=2417826182880985382&extra=Q1RSWT1ORyZMTkc9ZW4tVVM/A%20Kidney%20Now%20Costs%20$262%2C000%3B%20Heart%2C%20$119%2C000%2C%20UN%20Warns%20Nigerians%2C%20Other%20Africans%20To%20Be%20Wary%20Of%20Job%20Offers%20In%20Middle%20East)

[Accessed 13/08/2022]

Oram S et al. (2012) “, Prevalence and risk of violence and the physical, mental, and sexual health problems associated with human trafficking. Available from: Prevalence and Risk of Violence and the Physical, Mental, and Sexual Health Problems Associated with Human Trafficking: Systematic Review | PLOS Medicine

[Accessed 5/07/2022]

Our Reporter. (2022). HBM Recruitment Agency Bosses Arrested For Illegal Human Organ Trade. Available from: [https://commandonepost.com/index.php/2022/08/19/hbm-recruitment-agency Bosses Arrested For Illegal Human Organ Trade](https://commandonepost.com/index.php/2022/08/19/hbm-recruitment-agency-Bosses-Arrested-For-Illegal-Human-Organ-Trade) - Command One Post

[Accessed 7/09/2022]

Palermo Protocol (2000). United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Available from: [https://www. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime](https://www.unodc.org/tandem/United-Nations-Convention-Against-Transnational-Organized-Crime/) - Wikipedia

[Accessed 4/08/2022]

Prasanna (2022). Advantages and Disadvantages of Visual Communication. AplusTopper. Available from: [https://www.aplustopper.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-visual Communication | What is Visual Communication? Visual Communication Advantages And Disadvantages - A Plus Topper](https://www.aplustopper.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-visual-Communication-|-What-is-Visual-Communication?Visual-Communication-Advantages-And-Disadvantages-A-Plus-Topper)

[Accessed 13/08/2022]

Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, (2009). Available from:

<https://www.mia.go.ug/sites/default/files/download/Prevention-Trafficking-Persons-Act-2009.compressed.pdf>

[Accessed 4/07/2022]

Ross, C., Dimitrova, S., Howard, L. M., Dewey, M., Zimmerman, C., & Oram, S. (2015).

Human trafficking and health: a cross-sectional survey of NHS professionals' contact with victims of human trafficking. *BMJ open*, 5(8), e008682

[Accessed 10/07/2022]

Rowland, R.C. (1987). Narrative: Mode of discourse or paradigm?. Semantic Scholar

[Accessed 17/06/2022]

Serugo, G. (2022). UAE detains 1,000, deports 600 stranded Ugandans. UAE detains 1,000, deports 600 stranded Ugandans (observer.ug)

[Accessed 19/09/2022]

Szablewska, N., & Kubacki, K. (2018). Anti-human trafficking campaigns: A systematic

literature review. *Social marketing quarterly*, 24(2), 104-122. Available from:

[https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524500418771611?casa_token=Anti-Human Trafficking Campaigns: A Systematic Literature Review - Natalia Szablewska, Krzysztof Kubacki, 2018 \(sagepub.com\)](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524500418771611?casa_token=Anti-Human+Trafficking+Campaigns:+A+Systematic+Literature+Review+-+Natalia+Szablewska,+Krzysztof+Kubacki,+2018+(sagepub.com))

[Accessed 4/06/2022]

Tiffany. (2009). art against Human Trafficking. Available from:

<https://tiffaniamo.com/art-against-human-trafficking/> Art Against Human Trafficking - Tiffani Amo

[Accessed 2/09/2022]

UAERA – Curbing Unemployment. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2020. Available from:

<https://uaera.org/curbing-unemployment>

[Accessed 6/07/2022]

Uganda Police Force. (2022). List of Licensed Private Employment Agencies. Available

from: [https://www.upf.go.ug/List of Licensed Private Employment Agencies -](https://www.upf.go.ug/List-of-Licensed-Private-Employment-Agencies-) Uganda Police Force (upf.go.ug)

[Accessed 24/09/2022]

United Nations. (2007) UN and partners launch initiative to end ‘modern slavery’ of human trafficking. Available from: [https:// UN and partners launch initiative to end ‘modern slavery’ of human trafficking | UN News](https://www.un.org/press/en/2007/20070901.un070901.shtml)

[Accessed 12/05/2022]

United Nations. (2014) Human Rights and Human Trafficking. Available from:

https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf

[Accessed 17/07/2022]

United Nations. (2019) Annual Report. Available from: Annual Report | United Nations

[Accessed 2/06/2021]

UNODC. (2022). World Day Against Trafficking In Persons. United Nations. Available

from: <https://www.unodc.org/brulo/en/campaigns/world-tip-day-2022.html>. World Day Against Trafficking in Persons 2022 (unodc.org)

[Accessed 3/07/2022]

URN. (2022, August 15). Kidney harvest: five labour export company staff committed to face

trial. Available from: [https://observer.ug/news/headlines/74749-Kidney harvest: five labour export company staff committed to face trial \(observer.ug\)](https://observer.ug/news/headlines/74749-Kidney-harvest-five-labour-export-company-staff-committed-to-face-trial)

[Accessed 10/09/2022]

U.S. Department of State (2019); *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Available from: 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report (state.gov)

[Accessed 16/02/2022]

U.S. Department of State (2020); *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Available from: [2020 Trafficking in Persons Report - United States Department of State](https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-tips-report)

[Accessed 10/09/2022]

U.S Department of State (2021); *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Available from: 2021
Trafficking in Persons Report - United States Department of State

[Accessed 5/06/2022]

Wakiso District Local Government. (2020). Wakiso District Profile. Available from:
<https://www.District Profile>. <https://Wakiso District Local government>

[Accessed 11/09/2022]

Yin, R. K. (2009). Available from: <https://www.Case study research: Design and methods> (Vol. 5). sage.

[Accessed 6/07/2022]

APPENDIX 1
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

**My name is KATESI Jacqueline Kalange, a Master’s student at Kyambogo University;
doing a research study entitled: “WOVEN SCULPTURES THAT SPEAK:
NARRATIVES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS AT OMUTI KREATIV,
LWEZA, WAKISO”**

Dear respondent, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions.

Demographic information:

Year of Birth

Highest level of education completed

Current occupation

District of residence before encountering human trafficking.....

Based on your own understanding, please respond to the following questions. There are no correct or incorrect replies (these questions only apply to human trafficking).

- 1.) a.) Are you familiar with the problem of human trafficking?
Could you please describe what you know about it?
- b.) What are your thoughts on the topic of human trafficking?
- c.) What causes it to happen in our country? How many Ugandans do you believe are trafficked out of the country each year? Are they women or men of a certain age?
- d.) Why are they trafficked?
- e.) Which countries where you taken to work in?
- f.) How much salary where you earning per month?
- g.) Is this happening in any other countries?
- h.) Should anything be done about the problem? If so, what is it?
- i.) Did you ever believe you would be trafficked before it occurred to you?
- j.) Do you believe that the status of borders has anything to do with this issue?
- k.) Is it a person's choice to be in this situation? Do you believe a person who is trafficked understands what she or he is going into?
- l.) Please describe a victim of human trafficking.
- m.) Who do you believe are human traffickers? Could you please describe a trafficker in your own words?

- 2.) a.) Can you share some of the dangers of human trafficking that you encountered during and after your work stay overseas?
- b.) what are some of the effects that these dangers caused onto you during and after being trafficked.

APPENDIX 2

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

My name is KATESI Jacqueline Kalange, a Master’s student at Kyambogo University; doing a research study entitled: “WOVEN SCULPTURES THAT SPEAK: NARRATIVES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS AT OMUTI KREATIV, LWEZA, WAKISO”

Dear respondent, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions.

Demographic information:

Year of Birth

Highest level of education completed

Current occupation

District of residence before encountering human trafficking.....

Based on your own understanding, please respond to the following questions.

There are no correct or incorrect replies (these questions only apply to human trafficking).

- 1.) a.) Are you familiar with the problem of human trafficking?
Could you please describe what you know about it?
 - b.) What are your thoughts on the topic of human trafficking?
 - c.) What causes it to happen in our country? How many Ugandans do you believe are trafficked out of the country each year? Are they women or men of a certain age?
 - d.) Why are they trafficked?
 - e.) Which countries where you taken to abroad for work?
 - f.) How much salary where you earning per month?
 - g.) Is this happening in any other countries?
 - h.) Should anything be done about the problem? If so, what is it?
 - i.) Did you ever believe you would be trafficked before it occurred to you?
 - j.) Is it a person's choice to be in this situation? Do you believe a person who is trafficked understands what she or he is going into?
 - k.) Please describe a victim of human trafficking.
 - l.) Who do you believe are human traffickers? Could you please describe a trafficker in your own words?
- 2.) a.) Can you share some of the dangers of human trafficking that you encountered?

- 3.) b.) Did these dangers present any effects to you?
c.) How long did they last?

APPENDIX 3

PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

- 1.) What are the characteristics of a trafficked person?
- 2.) How does their body anatomy look like after being trafficked?
- 3.) How do they behave? Are they ready to open up?
- 4.) While sharing their narratives, how is their reaction?
- 5.) Have they moved on or are they still trying to move on from those traumatic experience?
- 6.) What is their state of health after human trafficking?
- 7.) What are their highest levels of education?
- 8.) What are they doing for a living after being trafficked?
- 9.) In reference to their national identity cards, what districts do they originate from?
- 10.) In respect to their CVs or even academic documents if available, what were their levels of education obtained before encountering human trafficking?
- 11.) How old are they?

APPENDIX 4

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST FOR AWARENESS GUIDES

- 1.) What examples of awareness guides are in circulation within art supporting spaces like galleries?
- 2.) How are they normally consumed?
- 3.) Are they effective?
- 4.) If not, why?
- 5.) Which language are they in?
- 6.) Between text and visuals, what do they constitute of mainly?
- 7.) Do exhibition guests take them out of these exhibition rooms?

APPENDIX 5

CONSENT FORM

CONSENT TO AN INTERVIEW ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

My name is Katesi Jacqueline Kalange, a master's student at Kyambogo University, conducting research on woven sculptures that speak narratives of human trafficking survivors at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district. I considered it a good idea to interview you so that I can be educated about human trafficking as well as be in a better position to produce woven artworks and a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide for the youth.

I would like to ask you some questions about human trafficking, to be specific your narratives that portray the experiences you went through during human trafficking while you were working overseas. In addition, I would like to hear from you in regard to the dangers you faced as a result of being trafficked.

I intend to use this information to produce eight woven sculptures that share your narratives as well as a visual human trafficking awareness pocket guide that will be used to create visual awareness among the public so as to mitigate on the large numbers of young girls trafficked overseas during their work stays. For purposes of privacy, I will use pseudo names (not your real names) while referring to you as I use your information within this research.

I have read and fully understood the above information provided and therefore consent to this interview.

Respondent's name:..... Signature:..... Date:.....

APPENDIX 6



Omuti Kreativ, Lweza,

Wakiso District,

1st February 2021.

Ms. Katesi Jacqueline Kalange

Kyambogo University

P.O. Box 1 Kampala, Uganda

Dear Ms. Kalange,

RE: Acceptance of Collaboration on Research Titled "Woven Narrative Sculptures on survivors of Human Trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district"

We are pleased to inform you that Omuti Kreativ has reviewed and accepted your proposal for collaboration on your research project titled "Woven Narrative Sculptures on survivors of Human Trafficking at Omuti Kreativ, Lweza, Wakiso district." Your dedication and commitment to addressing such a crucial societal issue through the medium of art and industrial design are truly commendable. We recognize the significance of your research and its potential impact on raising awareness about human trafficking. Your project aligns perfectly with our organization's mission to promote creativity, social consciousness, and advocacy through artistic expressions.

In light of this, we are delighted to inform you that we have availed you with ten respondents who are young girls that have encountered human trafficking during their work stay in Oman, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) between the years 2018 and 2021. These respondents will undoubtedly contribute valuable insights and personal experiences that will enrich your research and contribute to the authenticity of your woven narrative sculptures.

We believe that your collaboration with these respondents will shed light on the harrowing experiences faced by victims of human trafficking and help create a poignant narrative that resonates with a wide audience. Furthermore, your dedication to bringing their stories to life through your artistic vision will undoubtedly contribute to meaningful social change.

KHAITSA SHARON

Administrator Omuti Kreativ



APPENDIX 7

BUDGET

<i>NO.</i>	<i>ITEM</i>	<i>QUANTITY</i>	<i>COST PER ITEM</i>	<i>TOTAL COST</i>
1.	Stationery			500,000/=
2.	Metal bars	3mm (14 pairs) 6mm (15 pieces)	8000/= @pair 12000/=	112,000/= 180,000/=
3.	Plastic material	5 sacks	10,000/=	50,000/=
4.	Sisal ropes		40,000/=	
5.	Yarn	5 rolls	4000/=	20,000/=
6.	Fabric offcuts		30,000/=	30,000/=
7.	Metal sheets (payan)	¼ metre	45000/=	45000/=
8.	Studio assistants			400,000/=
9.	Transport costs			150,000/=
10.	Printing services			150,000/=
11	Brass, copper, stainless steel and aluminium			150,000/=
12.	Pedestals			300,000/=
13.	Miscellaneous			200,000/=
	TOTAL			2,287,000

APPENDIX 8

RESEARCH WORKPLAN

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>ACTIVITY</i>	<i>REMARK</i>
JANUARY	Fine-tuning proposal	Successfully achieved
FEBRUARY	Fine-tuning proposal	Successfully achieved
MARCH	Collection of data at Omuti Kreativ	Fairly achieved
APRIL	Collection of data	Successfully attained
MAY	Discussing findings Studio experimentation and exploration	Successfully attained
JUNE	Summarizing research thesis and studio practice	Successfully achieved
JULY	Submitting research thesis	Wasn't able to submit in July
AUGUST		
SEPTEMBER	Submitting my thesis	Successfully achieved
OCTOBER	Defending my research thesis	Defended my thesis on 24 th April 2023