**Republic Of Uganda**

**The United Nations Chlidren’s Fund**

**Preventing Child Trafficking in Less Developed and Developing Countries**

In the last years, the Ugandan government and NGOs have expressed their concerns about the increasing incidence of child sexual exploitation and trafficking. Child trafficking is prevalent mostly in the poor Karamoja region, with 400-900 children trafficked in the last three months, 90% of which are girls. These results demonstrates that the child trafficking in the Karamoja region is a very vital issue and it mostly concerns the girl chlidren. These findings also demonstrate that most girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation, with around 700 and 1,200 per year mostly in Kampala.

Child sexual abuse, child trafficking and death migration are on the rise in the country and in the Karamojo region. Locals of the country and the region thinks that governmental intervention is really needed and it’s necessary. Some findings shows us that 42.7 million Ugandans, 55% have children underage, and one of the leader named James Yesiga mentioned that these children should be educated and they should participate on a complete primary Education with the helps from the government. Furthermore, Uganda’s Home Affairs Minister Esther Ayakunyi said that Uganda government is trying to maintain early childhood Education programs to help young people start education, which in the end puts the burden on the owner. Minister Esther Ayakunyi also urged people not to hesitate to support street children because when people stop helping them on the streets, they will go astray.

A fundamental strategy to prevent child trafficking in Uganda is to keep children in school, protecting their right of education and a safe enviroment. Civil society, national and international non-governmental organisations should be prioritising getting children back into school as quickly as possible. Moreover, it is essential that child trafficking is not treated as a symptom of natural disasters and it must be recognised as a scourge that requires co-ordinated international action. Advocacy and awareness should be integrated across all programmes that work with vulnerable children and their families and communities. In this way, agencies will be prepared to respond quickly and effectively. Until the measures are put in place, Republic of Uganda will continue having prevalent modern slavery. In our opinion, Uganda has too many problems in this regard and a penal law should be proposed to prevent these problems and this law should be strictly enforced.