

**THE EFFECT OF CROSS GENERATIONAL SEX ON HIV
INFECTION IN MBARARA MUNICIPALITY –
MBARARA DISTRICT.**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF OPEN
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DECLARATION

I, **MASAMBU JOHN** hereby declare that this work has been put together in my own effort and has never been submitted to any University or higher Institution of learning for any academic award.

Signed,



Date: 22/9/2010

MASAMBU JOHN
STUDENT

APPROVAL

This report titled "The effect of cross generational sex on HIV Infection in Mbarara Municipality – Mbarara District" was carried out by **MASAMBU JOHN** under my supervision.

Signed,


.....
LAAKI SAMSON

Date:


.....

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my Parents the late Mrs. Florence Nekesa and Mr Matayo Buyera, my wife Mrs. Grace Masambu, my children; Joseph, Charity and Faith for the Love and care they have given me and for striving to give me the best of all in life.

May God Almighty richly bless them.

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Thanks also go to the staff AIC, TASO and MJAP who willingly helped me collect data despite their busy schedule. You indeed are servers of the community. Thank you very much.

Lastly, but most important I thank God Almighty for giving me the important gift the ability to do and accomplish all that I desire which is perfect.

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List of Acronyms

NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
KIU	Kampala International University
MJAP	Mbarara – Mulago Joint AIDS Programme
AIC	AIDS Information Centre
TASO	The AIDS Support Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

ABSTRACT

The study was set out to find out the effect of cross generational sex and HIV infection in Mbarara Municipality – Mbarara District.

The study was carried out using a case study design and the results were collected using quantitative and qualitative methods.

Primary data was collected using questionnaires, interview, discussions and observations.

The Secondary data was collected from the records given to the researcher by the administration of the study organizations.

The study was guided by the following objectives;

To establish reasons why youths indulge themselves in cross generational sex, Challenges faced by youths towards cross generational sex and possible solutions to overcome cross generational sex among the youths in Mbarara Municipality.

The results of the findings revealed that indeed cross generational sex has an effect on HIV/AIDS infection in Mbarara Municipality.

The study recommended that treatment of opportunistic infections should be procured and distributed, train health care workers and other service providers in the care of persons living with HIV/AIDS. The researcher further recommended ABC strategy (Abstinence, Be faithful and use a condom) among the youths, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to cross generation of sex with a focus on the children, youths, women and displaced communities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter was about “Cross-generational sex and HIV infection in Mbarara Municipality” It presented background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.1 Background to the study.

Katuramu (2006) defines cross generation sex as sex or casual love relations between mature or older men and young girls, especially University students and secondary school girls. It is the infamous sugar- daddy or sugar mummy love affair

Cross- generational sex means a sexual relationship between a young girl (below 18 years) and a much older man, with an age difference of 10 years or more, (Kurz, 2007).

Cross generational sex has long been a topic of newspaper stories perpetuating cartoons of slick sugar Daddies luring young girls into risky sexual relationships. But if we look beyond this surface portrayal, understanding cross generational sex especially the motivations behind this behavior and the increased risks it endangers yields important answers at a time when women are shouldering the burdens of HIV, of sexually transmitted infections, and of unintended pregnancies)DHS survey, 2004-2005).

Weissman, A (2004) most research on cross-generational sex has been conducted in sub Saharan Africa, where HIV is devastating families and communities, and where 60 percent of those living with HIV are female. DHS data from Africa over the past six years has shown that a small, but significant proportion of young women are having sex with older men. Among sexually active young women ages 16-17 years in six Sub Saharan countries; Uganda, Zambia, Sudan, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania shows that, the percent that have recently had sex with men at least 10 years older ranges from less.

Poulin, M (2005) The association between cross generational sex, unsafe behaviors, and HIV risk makes the phenomenon a priority concern today. Data clearly indicate that in much of Africa, young women bear the brunt of the AIDS epidemic: young women 15 to 24 years old in Sub-Saharan Africa are three times more likely to be infected with HIV than young men of the same age, in Zambia young women are four times more likely, in Zimbabwe, they are five times more likely. In a manic land, Zimbabwe study, for example, the substantial age difference between female and male sexual partners was identified as the major behavioral determinant of the rapid rise in HIV prevalence in young women than in men, Luke, N (2003).

“In the past, children born with HIV used to die before one or two years. Now, they live longer. As they grow up, they start dating. There is a tendency by men to rush for young girls living with HIV, thinking that they are negative. “Even when these children tell them the truth, they do not believe it. This brings a new dimension of infection.

Mbarara Municipality is one of the urban centers in Uganda where older men are luring young girls into sex leading to acquisition of HIV. Hence the need for this study to establish in depth the effect of cross-generational sex on HIV infection, (Ruth, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the problem

In the wake of HIV/AIDS pandemic, many sexual vices continue to be practiced and experienced even amidst a number of HIV/AIDS control programmes. Among these vices is cross-generational sex that seems to be underrated yet steadily increasing. The need to satisfy sexual desires while avoiding HIV and pregnancies especially by the aged has forced them to young girls and boys (Hope, Ruth, 2007).

Cross-generational sex has been curtailed by the fact that these old people (sugar daddies and mummies) have a lot of money some of which they use to entice the young ones for sex. This coupled with the early exposure to pornography has seemed to increase the practice. It is no wonder that HIV prevalence is shifting to young ones. Thus the study sought to establish the effect of cross-generational sex on HIV infection rates, taking Mbarara Municipality as a case study.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the effects of cross-generational sex on HIV infection in Mbarara Municipality, in the divisions of Kamukuzi, Kakoba and Nyamitanga. Research for cross-generational sex was established and solutions to its effects were sought to prevent the spread of HIV scourge among the youth.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objective

The general objective was to find out the effect of cross-generational sex on HIV infection among the youth in Mbarara Municipality.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- I. To establish reasons why youth indulge themselves in cross-generational sex in Mbarara Municipality.
- II. To find out challenges faced by youth towards cross generational sex in Mbarara Municipality.
- III. To identify possible solutions to overcome cross generational sex among the youth in Mbarara Municipality.

1.5 Research Questions

1. Why do the youth indulge themselves in cross generational sex in Mbarara Municipality?
2. What are the challenges faced by the youth towards cross generational sex in Mbarara Municipality?
3. What are the possible solutions to overcome cross generational sex among the youth in Mbarara Municipality?

1.6 Hypothesis

Cross generation of sex has a negative effect on HIV infection among the youth in Mbarara Municipality.

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara District South Western Uganda. The area comprises of three divisions namely Kakoba, Kamukuzi and Nyamitanga. Its geographical location is longitude 37^0 and latitude 36^0 . The Municipality is a commercial center of the district with a total land of 256 square kilometers and population of 69,058 people and growth rate of 2.7% (Mbarara Municipal council planning Department, 2004).

Its geographical location is 37^0 and latitude 36^0 (Rwabwoogo, 1998). It extends 5km west to Mbarara stock farm (Bushenyi road) in the east 5km up to Lwentondo and Kaburangire and in the north 4km up to Makenke (Masaka roads) and south up to Ruti on Kabale road (Rwabwoogo, 1998).

Currently many people of different tribes inhabit Mbarara Municipality and some of these include Banyankole (indigenous), Bakiga, Baganda and many others. The indigenous people who are Banyankole are believed to have been of Bantu origin, whose origin is mythical that is some are believed to have come from Zaire and others from South Africa.

The area has average annual rainfall of 1200 mm and has two (2) rainy seasons of mid February to mid May and August to December that are separated with dry season. Its temperatures are moderate, ranging from 15^0c to 30^0C most of the year.

Relative humidity ranges from 90% to 80% in the morning and 60% to 48% in the evening most of the year (Rwabwoogo, 1998). Soils are generally sandy, clay, loamy and slightly laterite and the vegetation range from grassland and woodland savannah, (Three-year district development plan 1999/2000 – 2001/2002 June 1999:5).

The major economic activities include commerce (manufactured products and agricultural secondary produce) and industries that are composed of small-scale and backyard cottage enterprises and contribute up to 3% of the total economy of the district.

Other activities include transport, communication, hotel/restaurant catering, hair salon, health, education, banking and insurance, among others. Locally and nationally, Mbarara Municipality is

well known for its interesting landscape dominated by several hills where the town and residential buildings are located giving it interesting scenery to the natives and passers (Mbarara today, 1999).

1.7.2 Content scope

The study covered reasons for, challenges faced, and measures against cross generational sex among the youth in Mbarara Municipality.

1.7.3 Time scope

The study was conducted in the months of June – July, 2010. This enabled the researcher to collect data in time in order to avoid delays in submission of the report.

1.8 Significance of the study.

The study highlighted measures in place to control cross generation sex. This was a call to those who were not aware of them to start practicing them in their daily life.

The findings of the study helped community members to know some of the community based approaches to cross generation of sex.

The findings of the study enabled the researcher to attain her bachelors; degree since it was among the requirements.

It acted as reference for future researchers who will be carrying out a research in a related topic.

The findings of the study also helped teachers of sex education to establish reasons why youth indulge themselves in cross generational sex and advise accordingly.

It helped young people between the ages of 14-20 to establish the side effects of involving in cross generational sex.

It also helped the government design an appropriate policy against cross generational sex.

The findings of the study also helped counselors design the appropriate approaches to be used in counseling young people on how to make informed decisions of avoiding cross generational sex.

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers related literature and it was presented in themes; reasons why young girls indulge themselves in cross generation sex and its implication.

2.2 Reasons why young girls indulge themselves in cross generation of sex.

Hope, Ruth (2007). One of the earliest publications on the topic, by Luke and K (2007), 14 presented a conceptual framework that focused on power imbalances between partners. According to their framework, sex is negotiated within a wider socio-cultural and economic context. The degree of risk for younger women depends on these power imbalances as well as the broader context in which sex occurs. Their framework suggest that adolescent girls in Sub-Saharan Africa are highly vulnerable to engaging in risky sexual behavior for three interrelated reasons: sex can be exchanged for cash or material things, older men prefer younger adolescent partners, who are perceived to be free from HIV infection and the decline of traditional societal structures has led to a decrease in family control over the behavior of young people as well as a gap in young women's knowledge of sexual and productive matters. When peers or other unreliable sources such as pornography fill h\this knowledge gap, girls often get inaccurate or incomplete information about AIDS, unintended pregnancies, and how to protect themselves.

Luke (2003), suggested that even when girls or young women appear to be "willing" to engage in cross generational sex, they really are vulnerable to exploitation due to their poverty. Moreover, even if these girls are not the poorest, they are drawn to the transactional nature of cross generational sex, receiving fights, money, or the use of a cell phone in exchange for sex.

Pettifor et al. (2005) observed that, the approach of focusing on social and gender norms are overlooked by many interventions that seek an immediate solution, but its importance should not be underestimated. Gender norms or beliefs in a society that encourage female passivity to violence and coercion or to male aggression increase the imbalance of power in sexual relationships between young females and older males.

The perceptions of gender especially of masculinity and what it means to be a “real man” promoted through early socialization and popular role models influence males’ propensity for violence against women and girls. These perceptions also influence women’s acceptance of violence and coercion from spouses, boyfriends, sexual partners and others, Ruth (2007).

The transactional nature of cross-generational sex in which girls receive money or goods in exchange for sex is an important part of the discussion and has important implications for interventions. Although too much cross-generational sex is transactional, cross generational sex is differentiated from commercial sex or prostitution. Cross-generational sex in Sub-Saharan Africa found a transactional component to sexual relations for adolescent girls who were not engaged in trafficking and prostitution.

2.3 Effects of cross generational sex.

Hope, Ruth (2007), cross-generational sex has long been a topic of newspaper stories perpetuating cartoons of slick sugar Daddies luring young girls into risky sexual relationships. But if we look beyond this surface portrayal, understanding cross-generational sex especially the motivations behind this behavior and the increased risks it engenders yields important answers at a time when women are shouldering the burdens of HIV, of sexually transmitted infections, and of unintended pregnancies.

Many researchers have found that girls and young men are even less able to negotiate condom use in cross generational sexual relations for example, the substantial age difference between male and female sexual partners was identified as the major knowledge gap, girls often get inaccurate or incomplete information about AIDS, unintended pregnancies, and how to protect themselves.

Gregson et al., (2002), Cross generational relationships were shameful and immoral and asked for alternatives and support. They also asked for systems to penalize the older men.

Save the children concluded that these validated the continuum of volition and created a planning tool to identify potential strategies. Local staff with young women and communities to develop various strategies that would address the wide range of needs from girls who engage in the practice “willingly” to those who are forced into the relationship.

Strategies to address voluntary cross-generational sex included counseling on dual protection (using condoms for protection against both pregnancy and STIs/HIV), education on STIs, and referral and promotion of youth-friendly services. Strategies for those in the second group classifies as being “economically driven” or engaging in “economically rational sex” included providing alternative income opportunities through community praise and support.

Gregson et al., (2002) the earliest efforts to address cross-generational sex in Sub Saharan Africa were those of ministries of Education and NGOs that focused on educating students about the ‘sugar daddy’ phenomenon through school based programs. Since then, several programs have adopted a variety of approaches, although few of these programs have been validated through vigorous evaluations.

Programs to change societal and individual behaviors need to draw theories for social and individual behavior change and develop approaches that both facilitate wide ranging community discussion on human rights, and advocate for change with local decision makers and other influential leader’s age differences and have shown to be effective in changing high risk behaviors.

UNAIDS (2008) One such program is Stepping stones, a training package on gender, HIV communications, and relationships, develop from early research in Uganda and now used globally. The stepping stones methodology encourages community participation in facilitated focus group discussions where young and older women, and young and older men, have an opportunity to discuss gender and relationship issues together with their peers. The program often uses dramas and role-plays to help people communicate about sensitive subjects. The methodology also provides both a process and skills development for reporting back to the wider community on the concerns and solutions identifies in the group discussions-concerns that could include cross-generational sexual relationships.

Because stepping stone engages men and women to work together, it provides a process for reconciling differences and for engaging men as allies in changing social norms regarding gender roles and relations. An evaluation of the project has confirmed that this methodology achieves social and individual change especially behavior change that reduces STIs in participants, sexual

risk taking, and gender-based violence. Some of the significant changes in men's behavior after taking part in stepping stone include fewer partners, improved condom use, and reduction in transactional sex.

Increased visits to HIV Voluntary Counseling and testing Centers; discontinuation of some customary practices (such as female genital mutilation/ cutting, multiple sexual partners, widow inheritance, and bride sharing); and sanctions against the perpetrators of cross generational sex. Messages for youth focusing on preventing immediate events such as unintended pregnancy and the dangers of abortion and STIs, because youth often discount the risk of HIV infection.

www.measuredhs.com/hivdata/

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section explains the method that was employed in the bid to achieve the objectives of the study with the type of data to be used, its source, management and analysis. It includes the study design, location of study, population and sample selection, tools of data collection and data management techniques.

3.2 Research design

This study used a case study approach to gather data on the research problem. This helped in studying the research variables in depth. Qualitative or numerical methods were used partly to minimize the researcher's bias and to ascertain the frequency of responses from the study population. The qualitative methods employed procedures that involved the application of statistical measures namely random sampling, classification and tabulation of collected data. On the other hand, qualitative or narrative methods followed a literature search and review, use of research questions, questionnaires, interviews, and narrative descriptions, and a case study approach and application of theory in interpreting the findings of the study.

3.3 Area of study

The study was carried out in Mbarara Municipality in the divisions of Kamukuzi, Kakoba and Nyamitanga. Three AIDS NGOs were selected namely; AIDS Information Center (AIC), Mbarara – Mulago Joint AIDS programme (MJAP) and The Aid Support Organization (TASO). These NGOs were selected because they deal with HIV/AIDS clients.

3.4 Target population

The study involved HIV/AIDS counselors and youth counselors and opinion leaders. The researcher targeted a total population of 60 respondents from Mbarara Municipality and they were selected as follows;

Counselors	12
Opinion leaders	20
Youth	38
Total	6

3.5 Sample/sampling strategy

The sample used 60 respondents purposely selected from the population by simple random sampling.

To select the key informants like counselors and opinion leaders, purposive sampling was used for purposes of getting unique detailed information since they had first hand information for the evaluation study and for the inclusion of only those respondents who hold vital information that the researcher needs. It was important because it gave the researcher freedom to select certain respondents with in depth knowledge regarding the issue under investigation.

3.6 Research instruments

The main techniques of data collection were questionnaires and interviews, focus group discussions and record review.

- **Interview method**

Interview was a two-way systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant, initiated for obtaining information relevant for specific study. These were scheduled sets of questions which were administered through verbal communication in one to one relationship between the interviewer and interviewee. These were face to face with the researcher and the respondent; which made them to give detailed information about cross generational sex and HIV infection.

- **Self Administered Questionnaires**

To obtain information from the respondents, the researcher used self – administered questionnaires to the respondents. The questionnaires were used because they saved time since many questionnaires could be filled at the same. The questionnaires used both closed and structured questions.

3.7 Source of data

- **Primary source**

The research collected raw data from the field by use of questionnaires, self administered interview at the different centers.

- **Secondary source**

The additional data was got from the internet, textbooks, journals, magazines and newspapers, written by previous researchers.

Procedure

The researcher sought a letter of introduction from the faculty to take to the field. Using this letter, several adolescents were approached to administer the questionnaires.

3.1 Data processing

3.1.1 Editing

Errors and mistakes in the research were thoroughly checked. This was done during data processing and before data collection.

3.1.2 Coding

Responses to questions were classified into a meaning category for easy understanding.

3.1.3 Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis

After collecting the data, it was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Raw data that was obtained from the field was tabulated to out put frequency tables for conclusions to be made. Responses to questions were classified into a meaning category for easy understanding. A coding frame or guideline classified responses which were developed and then answers to similar questions were put together into a similar category which made a clear sense of the data in relation to the objectives of the study.

Quantitative data analysis

The data which was obtained by interview was analyzed qualitatively focusing on the information given by the respondents while that was obtained by questionnaire and documentary review was quantitatively analyzed using SPSS to out put frequency table, graphs and charts.

Thereafter, the researcher made observations, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations basing on the results obtained as indicated in chapter four and five.

3.2 Limitations of the study

The study was expected to be limited by many factors including funds, time and doubt by the respondents about the confidentiality of the information. In this case, more funds were solicited from relatives and friends to boost the process. More so, the problem of time was solved by making sure there was no time wasted. Respondents were assured that the information obtained would entirely be for academic purposes and would be treated with highest level of confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF STUDY FINDINGS.

4.0 Introduction

This chapter includes presentation and discussion of study findings. The study was about reasons why young girls indulge themselves in cross generation sex, challenges faced towards cross generation sex and possible solutions to overcome cross generation of sex.

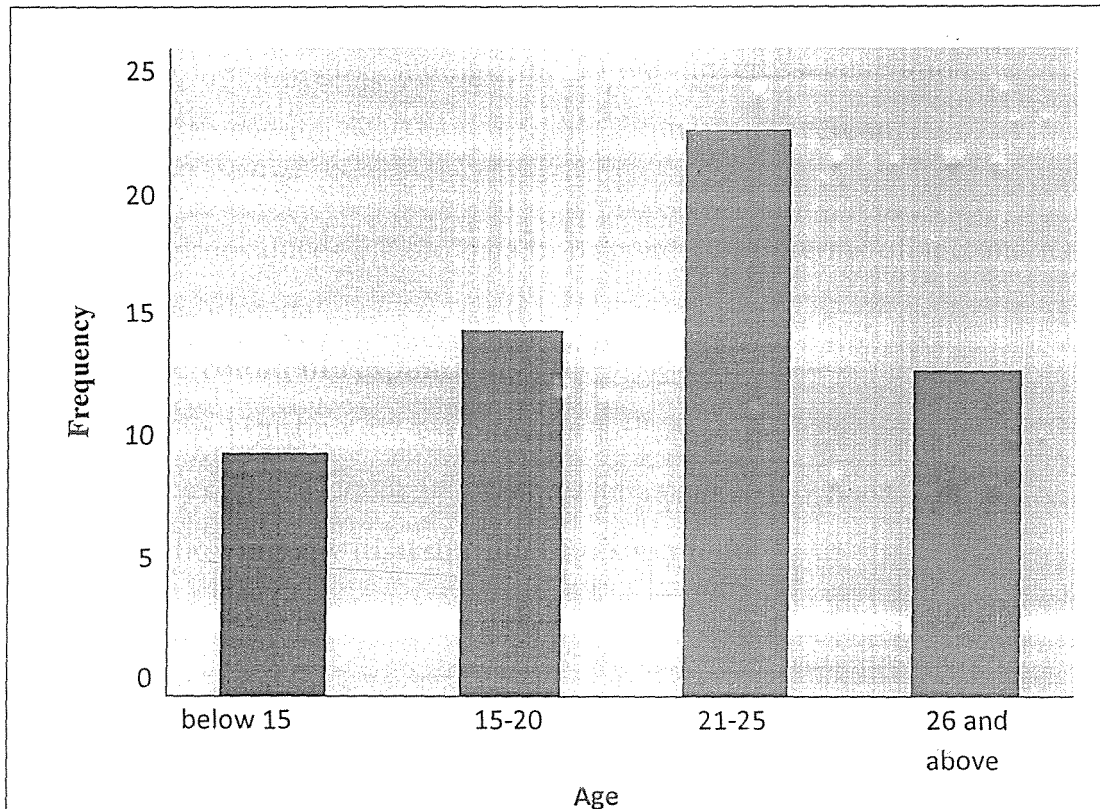
This chapter introduces the bio data of respondents, in terms of age, marital status, level of education and occupation.

4.1.0 Background of respondents

4.1.1 Age distribution of respondents

Age distribution of respondents was presented and analyzed as below

Graph 1: Showing age distribution of respondents



Source: Field notes 2010

As indicated above, most respondents constituting 23 (38.3%) ranged between 21-25 years.

It was established that this number of respondents were in youthful age and the most affected people and the majority of these were HIV positive. Their views were vital and significant to the researcher under investigation.

13 (22%) of the respondents were in the age group of 26 and above years. It was established that this number of respondents had families and were still struggling to look after their families but their views on cross generation of sex was vital since they are the ones seducing young girls to sex.

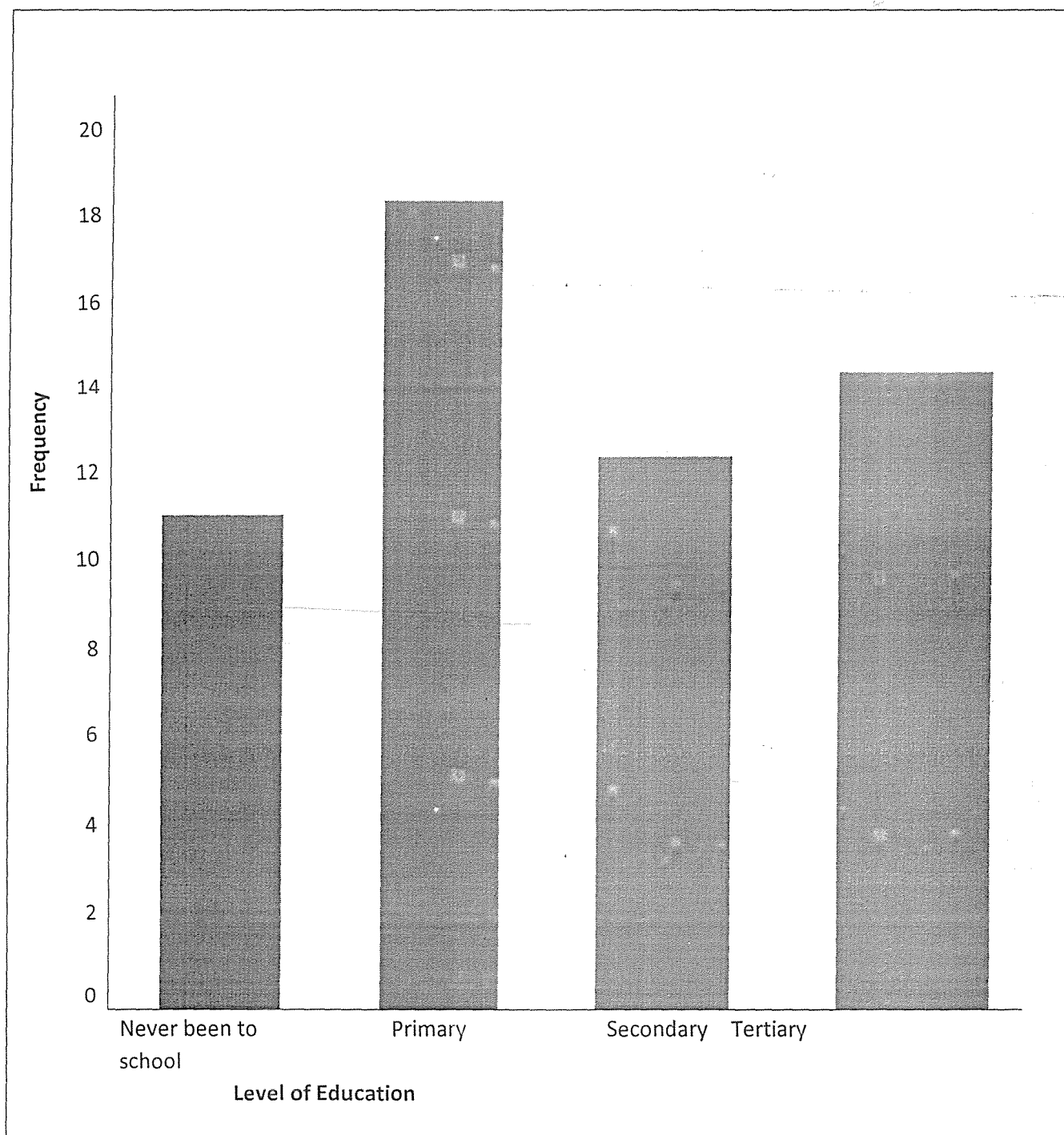
14 (23.3%) of the respondents ranged between 15-20 years. According to those respondents on condom use had more experiences compared to others since they knew very well knowledge of cross generation of sex.

Lastly, 10 (17%) of the respondents were below 15 years. They were able to reveal the experiences about cross generation sex. The experiences showed that they had sufficient knowledge about the topic since sometimes thy share experience with most youth about issues of cross-generational sex.

4.1.2 Education level of respondents

Different levels of education included primary, secondary, tertiary, never been to school, were presented and analyzed as below.

Graph 2: Showing education level of respondents.



Source: Field notes, 2010

Primary level, 14 (23.3%) had attained secondary level of education, 16 (27%) had attained tertiary level of education that is either university colleges or any other higher institution of learning, 1 (18.3%) this category of respondents had attained/taken no level of education on the genera note, it was established that the level of education determined the exposure on reasons, challenges and solutions about cross generation of sex.

4.2 Reasons why youth indulge in cross generation sex in Mbarara Municipality.

In this first objective the researcher aimed at establishing reasons why youth indulging themselves in cross generation sex. Respondents were asked to mention whether they are aware of the cross-generational sex. Majority of the respondents 48 (80%) were aware while 12 (20%) of respondents were not aware of cross-generational sex among the youth.

Table 1: Respondents awareness of cross-generational sex.

Aware	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	80
No	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Field date 2010

Respondents were further asked to mention youth in Mbarara Municipality are much involved in the act of cross-generational sex. Majority of the respondents 38 (63.3%) indicated that youth are mostly involved whereas 22 (37%) of respondents indicated that youth are not much involved in cross-generational sex.

Table 2: Youth involvement in cross-generational sex.

Involvement	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	63
No	22	37
Total	60	100

Source: Field data 201

After a thorough examination of the respondents in Mbarara Municipality the researcher came to a conclusion that generally the youth both boys and girls in urban and rural area are much involved in cross generational sex. The researcher further explored the respondents study to establish why the youth are involved in cross-generational sex and the results were as indicated in table below.

Table 3: Reasons why the youth are involved in cross generational sex.

Reason	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Need for money	43	72
Serious relationship	41	68
For pleasure	38	63
They are forced	33	55
Need for material gain	31	52

Source: Field date 2010

As illustrated in the above table, it was established that for money in different homes was a force behind the youths' involvement in cross generation sex.

At least 72% (43) of the respondents argued that it was common to find a child whose family can not meet his/her basic necessities involved in form of commercial sex with an old man or woman. This was based on the fact that such children are promised financial benefits and living a better life. A senior counselor at TASO Mbarara revealed that some young girls always gave an excuse of parents failing to provide with them the sufficient necessities when they are going to school thus engage in old men who promise to provide such needs and wants.

68% (41) of the respondents identified making serious relationship to get married in future as a reason why youth are engaged in cross-generational sex. The researcher was surprised by the views obtained from different education institutions where it was alleged that some students were given better grades in exchange of sex favours from their teachers/lecturers. As a result of this, it had become a common phenomenon to find a young girl with the teachers. This has intensified and spread the acts of cross generation sex, as there is now a common saying of "Sex Transmitted Grades" in many schools and institutions in Mbarara Municipality

The study also established that the pleasure has led to many cases of cross generation sex in Mbarara Municipality. 63% of the respondents argued that many young girls especially fresh graduates from institutions of learning were coercing with old men to have maximum enjoyment. This, if not checked is a danger of contracting STIs.

According to the study findings, young girls were at a great disadvantage of engaging in cross generation sex due to desire for material gain. Some old rich men were said to be exploiting the young girls due to their fear for being raped or strangled. In all the victims cannot stand on their opinion of "Say no to early sex or no intimate relationship with old persons". This indicates that youth have no confidence in themselves to take their stand as it was highlighted by 55% (33) of the respondents.

Also some youth are forced to indulge themselves in cross generation sex, 52% (31) of the respondents indicated that some girls were being lured by their friends into the act of engaging in relationships with old men.

4.3 Challenges the youth faces by indulging themselves in cross generation sex in Mbarara Municipality

4.3.1 Current challenges – a threat to the survival of the society.

Respondents were also explored to establish whether they thought cross generation sex challenges were a threat to the survival of the society. Their responses are summarized in table below.

Table 4: Challenge a threat to the society

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	53	88
No	07	12
Total	60	100

Source: Field data 2010

As indicated in the above table, an over whelming majority of the respondents accounting for 88% (53) believed the current challenges faced in overcoming cross generation was a threat to the society.

They argued that the rights given to youths by the constitution of Uganda, enabling them to take their own decisions was a great challenge. This has limited the efforts of the parents taking an extra hand to discipline their sons and daughters over their personal issues. This has left cross generation sex a threat to the survival of the society as it is leading to increased infections among the young generation.

Also respondents based their responses on the fact that challenges on technology were becoming a great challenge that could enable cross generation sex be a threat to the survival of the society. They argued that current technology demands were forcing some youths to look for quick sources of funds to enable them acquire some items like TVs, Digital Cameras and other Automobiles. This left youths unprotected from cross generation sex. This was because some families cannot afford for them sufficiently for their basic necessities at school. This also leaves cross generation sex a threat to the survival of the society.

Table 5: The challenges of cross-generational sex among the youth.

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Spread of sexually transmitted diseases	28	47
Un wanted pregnancies	16	27
Loss of education careers	10	17
Disassociation from family members	06	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field data 2010

As indicated in the table above, most respondents identified the spread of sexually transmitted diseases as a major challenge of cross generation sex. This was attributed to fact that the men involved were almost persons already infected whose aim is to spread HIV to the young girls. It was revealed that girls and young men are even less able to negotiate condom use in cross generation sexual relations. This has among others led to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs as 47% of the respondents indicated.

The findings also indicated that unwanted pregnancies and related problems were among the challenges of cross generation sex. 27% of the respondents indicated that such unwanted

pregnancies have resulted in numerous abortions especially among students. Respondents in the Municipality argued that even after giving birth, young girls are not in position to look after their children; sugar daddies normally neglect these young girls after they have given birth.

Loss of education careers was mentioned by 17% (10) of the respondents as one of the challenge of cross generation sex among the youths. Both girls and boys who engage in relationships with old men and women respectively end up losing their education tracks as they engage in economically irrational sex. Respondents indicated that school dropouts among girls at young age for early marriages in hope of marital gains were common in Mbarara Municipality.

10% (06) of the respondents mentioned disassociation of the victims by parents from the family. It was established that most parents were not happy with the acts of their sons and daughters engaging in cross generation sex. Respondents from Nyamitanga Division argued that some parents regarded it as indiscipline and disownment of such children is the only alternative to retain reputation.

4.4. Solutions to overcome cross generation sex among the youths.

Notwithstanding, cross generation sex has been hitting front pages of newspapers stories depicting stick sugar daddies and mummies luring youth girls and boys into risky sexual escapades. Respondents were examined to reveal what they thought should be done as a measure to overcome cross generation sex in Mbarara Municipality. The results were as indicated in table below.

Table6: ways to overcome cross-generational sex

Ways to overcome cross –generational sex	Frequency	Percentage
Creating youth livelihood opportunities	38	63
Youth voluntary counseling and testing	35	58
Sensitization of the public	32	53
Mobilizing and empowering the youths	29	48

Source: Field data 2010

Respondents in Mbarara Municipality identified creation of youth livelihoods opportunities as one way how cross generation sex can be over come. As it was revealed that poverty is one of the forces behind cross generation sex, income generation initiative and life skills to equip the youths with the capacity to earn their own living may help prevent the victims for indulging in cross generation sex for commercial gains. This was mentioned by 63% (33) of the respondents argued that micro credit initiatives should be emphasized and the youth given the opportunity to benefit from them.

58% (35) of the respondents mentioned that voluntary testing and counseling of the youths are being encouraged. This was based on the fact that some of the victims of cross generation sex are traumatized and neglected by their families. Voluntary counseling by a professional counselor helped to rehabilitate the victim and integrate them into the community.

Sensitization of the public to increase awareness was also identifies by 53% (32) of the respondent. They argued that the public has turned a deaf ear to the perpetrators of cross generation sex thus requiring mass sensitization to make the general society aware of the dangers of the vice to their children. This is also said to help educate young and old about gender and relationship issues to change people's attitudes among themselves.

Mobilizing and empowering the youths to have a voice and demand Justice to be offered to punish the perpetrators to cross generation sex was established as one way to overcome the vice. This was identified by 48% (29) of the respondents who argued that the youths have been ignored by the justice system. Youths are given powers to demand a fair and adequate care from their parents. This situation leaves some at disadvantage of being lured into sexual relations with old men.

4.2. Ways through which public and government have helped to deal with cross generation sex.

Respondents in Mbarara Municipality were explored to identify some ways how the public and the government have participated in addressing cross generation sex. The results were as summarized in table below.

Table 7: Showing public and government involvement in addressing cross-generational sex.

Ways	Frequency	Percentage
Sensitization of the public	28	47
Guidance and counseling services	10	17
Youth education and capacity building	08	13

Source: Field date 2010

As indicated in the table above, 47%(28) of the respondents argued that government and public are playing a big role in the sensitization of the public about the dangers of cross generational sex.

The ministry of Health has through community gatherings and public media made the public aware of cross generation of sex and its associated dangers like increased dangers of STIs, unwanted pregnancies and early marriages. Respondents acknowledged the efforts of some NGOs like TASO, YEAH, and AIC where the general public is provided with the necessary information about cross generation sex.

Guidance and counseling services have also been offered by the government and NGOs in Mbarara Municipality. 17% (10) of the respondents argued that all these services were being offered at Mbarara University Hospital, TASO, AIC Mbarara and MJAP at zero cost. This is aimed at getting the youths advised on how they can live without getting involved of the consequences suffered as resulting from cross generation sex.

13% (08) of the respondents indicated that youth education and capacity building were under way in all NGO centers to deal with cross generation sex. They revealed that drama plays like Rock-Point 256 funded by YEAH through straight Talk Foundation have helped educate and build confidence among the youths on how to deal with Sugar Daddies and Mummies. Also bill boards like the ones along Municipal streets depicting popular personalities especially musicians have been used to pass over the information related to cross generation sex and its dangers.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This research advanced the conclusion on cross-generational sex by focusing on the rationale for girls entering into such relations and reframing along a continuum of volition (willingness). At one end of the continuum, girls voluntarily engage in relationship with older men “for emotional reasons” and, at the other end, sex occurs against the girls’ will. Between “voluntary sex” and “coerced sex” is “economically rational sex” this is based on various rationales, including material benefits, life maintenance, and survival. The girls may engage in sex because either directly or indirectly they see it as improving their social status. The various drivers for cross-generational sexual relationships along the continuum of volition suggest that not all young women can be depicted as vulnerable or passive in such relationships. However, all cross-generational sexual relations are inherently risky for young women because of the imbalance in power and their lack of control in making decisions.

The existing programs have used the following approaches; Creating youth livelihood opportunities, including micro credit initiatives, with income generation and life skills, mobilizing and empowering youth to adopt healthy lifestyles participatory youth programs that build self esteem and foster empowerment, but not necessary with a livelihood component, implementing advocacy programs that raise general awareness about cross generational sex and mobilize public opinion, creating social marketing and “entertainment” projects, including theater, television and radio spots, and billboards as well as interpersonal communication, implementing health education campaigns that include lessons about youth rights and work with vulnerable populations, such as young people who have been orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS and Addressing power imbalances, inequality, and poverty, including work with abused children in schools or in post-conflict settings.

5.2 Recommendations

Promoting Abstinence be faithful and use Condom (ABC) among the young people aged 15-35years, reducing the vulnerability of individuals and communities to cross generation of sex with a focus on the children, youth, women and displaced communities.

Procure and Distribute drugs for treatment of opportunistic infections to government health facilities and NGO health facilities and train health care workers and other service providers in the care of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Mobilization of resources and support continuous community health education and counseling to reduce or eliminate stigmatization by both government and civil society organizations .

Mobilize lower governments, civil societies and expand financial commitments and programmes to address HIV/AIDS concerns at various levels in the municipality; strengthening routine planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the HIV/AIDS activities in the various sectors at all levels in the municipality; advocate for favourable political will and active participation in HIV/AIDS programs at all levels, Improve inter-agency coordination and information sharing through regular meetings..

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Appendix 1: Questionnaire for the youth

Dear respondents, the questions contained here in are meant to generate some information concerning the cross-generational sex and HIV infection in Mbarara Municipality. The information generated is purely meant for academic purposes and will therefore be kept with the highest degree of confidentiality. Please answer the questions as honest as possible.

SECTION A:

Background Information

1. Sex
 - (a) Male
 - (b) Female
2. Age
 - (a) Below 15
 - (b) 15-20
 - © 21-25
 - (d) 26 and above
3. Education level
 - (a) Not gone to school
 - (b) Primary
 - © Secondary
 - (d) Tertiary institution
 - (e) University

Section B: reasons why the youth indulge themselves in cross-generational sex

4. Are you aware of cross-generational sex in your area?
Yes
No
5. Are the youth much involved in the act of cross-generational sex?
Yes
No

6. What mostly attracts youth into this activity
Need for money
Serious relationship
Need for material gain
They are forced
For pleasure

Section C: challenges the youth face in indulging themselves in cross generational sex

7. Are there challenges known to you, which the youth face when they indulge themselves in cross-generational sex?
(a) Yes
(b) No
8. if yes, please state them
.....
.....
9. If no, state why?
.....
.....
10. In what ways have the youth faced these challenges?
.....
.....

Section C: Possible ways of reducing cross-generational sex among the youth

11. Are you aware of any ways through which cross-generational sex can be reduced among the youth?
(a) Yes
(b) No
12. if yes, state them
.....
.....
13. State the ways in which the following categories of stakeholders may be helpful in reducing cross generational sex.

(a) The youth

.....
.....

(b) The public

.....
.....
.....

© The government

.....
.....
.....

Appendix B: Interview Schedule for Key Informants

(Counselors and opinion leaders)

Dear respondents, the questions contained here in are meant to generate some information concerning the cross-generational sex and HIV infection in Mbarara Municipality. The information generated is purely meant for academic purposes and will therefore be kept with the highest degree of confidentiality. Please answer the questions as honest as possible.

1. Are you aware of cross generational sex?
2. Are the youth much involved in the act of cross generational sex?
3. What mostly attracts the youth into this activity?
4. Are the challenges known to you, which the youth face when, indulge themselves in cross generational sex? If yes, please state them.
5. In what ways have the youth faced these challenges?
6. Are you aware of any ways through which cross generational sex can be reduced among the youth?
7. State the ways in which the following categories of stakeholders may be helpful in reducing cross generational sex.
The youth
The public
The government
8. State the ways in which the public may be helpful in reducing cross generational sex.
9. State the ways in which the government may be helpful in reducing cross generational sex.
10. What could be the general effect of cross generational sex on HIV Infection among the youth in Mbarara Municipality?



APPENDIX 2

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Institute of Open and Distance Learning

Office of the Director

17th June, 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introduction Letter For Research

I have the pleasure to introduce Masambu John – BGC/15397/62/DU to you. He is a student of **Bachelors Degree in Guidance and Counseling** at Kampala International University. He is carrying out his research on **The Effect of Cross Generational Sex on HIV Infection in Mbarara Municipality – Mbarara District**. He is at the data collection stage and your Institution / Organization has been identified as his area of study. It will therefore be appreciated if you can give the best assistance to him for a dependable research work.

The university will be counting on your kind cooperation.

Thank you

J.S. Owuoye, Ph.D

DIRECTOR

"Exploring the Heights"

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF MBARARA DISTRICT



APPENDIX 4
SHOWING MBARARA
 MAP OF MBARARA MUNICIPALITY

