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**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

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# PERFORMANCE REPORT

# ON

# COUNTERING

# TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN UGANDA

# FOR

# 2018

**Prepared by:**

**The Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons**
***In Collaboration with the National Task Force Committee for PTIP***

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General Assessment of the Crime Situation for 2018

This report has been generated from the data compiled, coordinated and monitored by the Coordination Office for Prevention of trafficking in persons at the Ministry of Internal Affairs; in collaboration with the National Task Force Committee for prevention of trafficking in persons. (***See the list of the Membership of the National Task Force Committee in Appendix 1)***

The crime of human trafficking in Uganda continued to be experienced during the year under review. Just like the previous years, Uganda remained mainly a source Country for victims of trafficking. It was also a transit and destination country for some victims of both domestic and transnational trafficking; involving both children and adults.

Illegal and unguided labour migration was the most contributing factor for trafficking of Ugandans to foreign countries and some foreign nationals to or through Uganda. Majority of the victims were recruited in the trafficking trap through deceptive and fraudulent-forged travel documents means.

The number of registered incidents and victims of trafficking for 2018 was generally higher than that of 2017. The increase in the number was caused by the persistent illegal labour recruitment activities and enhanced vigilance against the same by the public and law enforcement agencies as a result of enhanced public awareness campaign about the existing counter measures and capacity boost of the key action bearers. (***See Appendix 2: General record of Registered Cases/ Incidents for 2018)***

## 1.2 General Appreciation of Interventions that were applied in 2018

There was marked improved performance in most of the aspects of countering the crime. Among the key strategic and operational interventions applied during the year were:-

- Enhanced preventive measures through public sensitization, in various ways, on the existing trends of the crime, the available options for safe labour migration and where to report any suspicious criminal activities and interceptions of suspected victims of trafficking.
- Enhanced capacity building through training and logistical support of the Police and key stakeholders; which enabled them to improve on the capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases more effectively.
- Enhance collaboration amongst the stakeholders at the national and transnational levels through regular stakeholder consultations, improved information sharing, and engagement of some foreign countries; on protection of victims of trafficking.

## 1.3 Key Challenges / Missing Gaps

The key challenges of the year included difficulty in implementation of the policy of externalization of Ugandan migrant labour to minimize trafficking in persons and lack of systematic referral systems for assisting Ugandan victims in foreign countries. However by the end of the year, the processes of reviewing the Regulations for externalization of Ugandan migrant workers and developing National Referral Guidelines on TIP Issues had already began.

# 2.0 GENERAL CRIME ANALYSIS FOR 2018

## 2.1Registered Incidents related to Trafficking in persons

A total number of 286 incidents related to trafficking in persons were registered during 2018 as compared to 177 in 2017. Majority of the registered incidents, i.e. 94%, were of transnational nature; and most of these involved adults. On the other hand, most of the registered internal trafficking incidents involved children. See table below:-

**2.1.1Table 1: Registered Incidents of Trafficking in Persons in 2018 compared to 2017**

| Year | Total Number of Registered Incidents | Internal Trafficking Incidents | | Transnational Trafficking Incidents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Incidents involving adult victims | Incidents involving child victims | Incidents involving adult victims | Incidents involving child victims |
| 2018 | 286 | 2 | 14 | 254 | 16 |
| 2017 | 177 | Nil | 43 | 123 | 11 |

**Note:**

The increase in the registered number of incidents was due to enhanced vigilance of the public to report any suspected trafficking incidents, including illegal labour recruitment and increased levels of response by the law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to the reports received. Actually most of the incidents registered were related illegal labour recruitment and attempt to traffic.

## 2.2Registered Number of Victims per gender Category

A victim of trafficking is defined as "***A person who has been or is in the process of being trafficked***". The total number of registered victims of trafficking was higher in 2018, as compared to 2017, i.e. 650 as compared 355. Majority of the registered victims (77%) were involved in transnational trafficking incidents. Just like the previous years, more children were registered among the internal trafficking victims while more adults were registered among the transnational victims

2.2.1 **Table2: Registered numbers of Victims of trafficking per gender category**

| Year | Internal Trafficking victims | | | | | | Transnational Trafficking Victims | | | | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female Adults | Male Adults | Female Children | Male Children | Sub Total | | Female Adults | Male Adults | Female Children | Male Children | Sub Total | |
| 2018 | 11 | 19 | 73 | 42 | **145** | | 287 | 178 | 33 | 7 | **505** | **650** |
| 2017 | Nil | Nil | 93 | 13 | **106** | | 197 | 9 | 15 | 28 | **249** | **355** |

**Note:**

The increase in the number of registered victims was caused more by enhanced vigilance by the public and enforcement agencies and not necessarily because of an increase in the numbers of trafficked persons.

## 2.3 Classification of the Registered Victims

The number of registered victims for 2018 was generally higher than that of 2017. However, majority of the registered victims were saved, through timely interceptions or interventions against illegal labour recruitment, before they suffered actual exploitation or abuse. Out of the total number of the registered victims only 43% suffered some form of exploitation or abuse.

2.3.1 **Table 3: Classification of the Registered Victims per related circumstances of trafficking**

| **Category of the Registered Victims** | **Number of Victims Registered** *(Persons who were either trafficked or in the process of being trafficked)* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total of Registered Victims | Rescued from Exploitation | Intercepted while in the process of being trafficked (Attempt to traffic) | Not yet Rescued by end of the year | Registered but with no clear updates, i.e. victims of illegal recruitment agents, fraudsters who obtained money by false pretences of getting jobs for others and Ugandan migrant workers who died from abroad under suspicious circumstances |
| Victims of Internal Trafficking | 145 | 130 | 15 | NIL | |
| Victims of Transnational Trafficking | 505 | 90 | 247 | 58 | 110 |
| **Total** | **650** | **220** | **262** | **58** | **110** |

## 2.4Forms of Exploitation per Registered Victims

The biggest number of victims of internal trafficking registered were the children and adults rescued from Usafi Mosque in Kampala, who were being subjected to training in Islamic fundamentalism so that they may be used in other illegal activities later. A few of them were also being exploited sexually. On the other hand, majority of the registered transnational victims were subjected to labour exploitation. The nature of exploitation for the intercepted victims could not be determined properly, though it is highly believed that most of them would have suffered from labour exploitation.

2.4.1 ***Table 4: Forms of Exploitations for the Registered Victims***

| **Internal Trafficking** | | | | | **Transnational trafficking** | | | | **Un-determined Forms of exploitation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Child Labour** | **Sexual Exploitation** | **Human Sacrifice** | **Use in Illegal Activities (Radicalization)** | | **Labour (Adults)** | **Sexual (Adults)** | **Both Sexual & Labour** | **Child Labour** | |
| 14 | 18 | Not Established | 93 | | 149 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 323 |

## 2.5Deception and Fraud Was The Most Commonly Used Means of Recruitment and Transfer

Majority of the victims were recruited and transported through deceptive promises for nice paying jobs abroad and fraudulent means including forgery of travel documents, giving false information to Government authorities and using un-gazetted routes to exit or enter the Country.

## 2.6Uganda as a Transit and Destination Country for Foreign Victims of trafficking

Apart from being a source of majority of the registered victims, Uganda was a transit and destination Country for some foreign victims as per the table below:-

### *2.6.1 Table 5: Table 5: Number of Foreign Victims of trafficking Intercepted or Rescued in Uganda during 2018*

| **Source Country** | **Number of Registered Victims** |
|---|---|
| Burundi | 111 |
| DRC | 15 |
| South Sudan | 7 |
| Eretria | 7 |
| Rwanda | 1 |

## 2.7Most Common Recruitment (Source) and Transit Districts for the Registered Victims of Trafficking

Kampala and the surrounding districts in Central Uganda plus parts of the Eastern Uganda were the most recruitment and transit areas for human trafficking activities, as per the details in the table below:-

| **Internal Trafficking Incidents** | **Transnational Trafficking Incidents** |
|---|---|
| Kampala, Wakiso, Luwero, Napak, Mayuge, Kamuli, Tororo, Lira, Budaka, Napak | Kampala, Lyantonde, Mayuge, Wakiso, Butaleja, Isingiro, Mukono, Mbale, Budaka, Kibuku, Namayingo, Rakai, Busia, Tororo, Buikwe, Manafa, Mayuge,Mbarara, Arua, Sironko, Iganga, Namisindwa, Kisoro, Napak |

## 2.8Destination Countries for Victims of trafficking registered in Uganda in 2018

Oman, UAE and Kenya were the most destination Countries for the registered victims of trafficking, as per the table below:-

### 2.8.1 Table 6: Number of Registered Victims per Each Destination Country

| Oman | UAE | Kenya | Jordan | Egypt | DRC | Qatar | Singapore | Thailand; Saudi Arabia and Canada | Bahrain, India, Belgium, Portugal | Turkey, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, South Africa Burundi |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 76 | 36 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**Note:** The intended destination countries for most of the intercepted victims could not be determined by the time of interception.

## 2.9Common Trafficking and smuggling Routes

### 2.9.1 Table 7: Common Routes for Human trafficking Activities in 2018

| Internal Trafficking Incidents | Transnational Trafficking Incidents |
|---|---|
| • Karamoja Sub-region to Teso sub region – Mbale – Busia / Malaba – Iganga – Jinja – Kampala for child labour, street begging and sexual exploitation<br>• Rural areas in various parts of the country to some urban centers and areas with some economic activities, for labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and use in illegal activities<br>• From the refugee Camps in West Nile and South Western Uganda to some surrounding districts and beyond for labour and sexual exploitation | • Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Jinja, Iganga and Mbale to several foreign countries through deceptive promises or fraudulent means for jobs in the Middle East, India, Kenya etc; mostly through the Eastern border of Uganda and via Nairobi Airport; sometimes through Entebbe Airport.<br>• Burundi – Tanzania – through the Western Uganda; to Kampala; then to Kenya and other Middle East Countries, mostly for labour and sexual exploitaion<br>• Rwanda, South Sudan and DRC to Uganda through the South Western Uganda border to parts of Western and Central sub regions of Uganda for labour and sexual exploitation<br>• Eritrea and Somalia to Uganda through Kenya for labour and sexual exploitation or transit to other foreign Countries |

## 2.10 Existence of Other Un-documented Forms of trafficking

Apart from the already mentioned forms of trafficking, there are other forms of trafficking which are taking place in Uganda which not yet properly documented as yet. They include:-

- Various forms of child labour and child sexual exploitation through domestic/garden/casual employment, child prostitution and child marriages
- Use of children for street begging and other forms of hazardous jobs
- Un-verified reports of trafficking activities among the refugee communities, mainly for sexual and labour exploitation.
- Many unresolved incidents of missing persons and suspicious murders

# 3.0RESPONSES AND COUNTER MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST CRIME SITUATION DURING THE 2018 CALENDER YEAR

Trafficking in persons in Uganda is handled under a multi-agency coordinated system involving several stakeholders Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); whose traditional mandates and functions relates to either of the key aspects of countering the crime. The Police are the lead Agency in countering the crime, in collaboration with some other several stakeholders and concerned partners; while the Coordination office for prevention of trafficking in persons at the Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters is responsible for coordination, monitoring and overseeing implementation of the various counter human trafficking measures in the Country.

Countering trafficking in persons is generally carried out under four strategic areas, commonly referred to as the 4Ps. These are:- **Prevention** of the crime, **Prosecution** of offenders, **Protection** of victims and **Partnership** among stakeholders, which includes a number of cross cutting activities.

## 3.1 Prevention of the Crime

During the year under review, a lot of deliberate actions were carried out, by several Government Agencies and stakeholders to prevent Ugandans and other nationalities from becoming victims of trafficking. They included the following:-

### 3.1.1 Awareness Campaign on How to Avoid Becoming Victims of Trafficking

There was enhanced campaign to inform the public about the existing trends of the crime and available options for safe labour migration and protection of vulnerable children. This was done through:-

- Use of the Mass media, including Radios TV and Print media;
- Sensitization meetings for local leaders, transport service providers and hotel operators from Napak district, Arua district, Kampala, and the Kenya / Uganda border areas of Busia, Malaba and Rwakhaka plus the Civil Aviation Authority and ground handling staff at Entebbe Airport
- Sensitization meetings for local leaders and members of the refugee settlements in North Western and South Western Uganda
- Dissemination of Informational, Educational and Communicational (IEC) materials, including updated lists of licenced labour recruitment Agencies
- Guidance of the public through Internet (email systems & Face book) and telephone communications (SMS & direct calls) on safe labour migration.
- Organization of school debating and Music, Dance & Drama competitions; and formation of Anti-trafficking clubs in schools
- Formation of Community Vigilante Teams against trafficking in persons in Arua and Kyotera

Among the key players in the public sensitization campaign were the Ministry of Internal Affairs Coordination Office, Uganda Police Force, the MoGLSD and several Civil Society Organizations.

By the end of the year, the general public had been exposed to more information about countering the crime of trafficking in persons and there was marked notice of the awareness as judged from the increased frequencies of people seeking guidance on safe migration.

### 3.1.2 Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking

Another key preventive action taken was interception of suspected and potential victims of trafficking. The interceptions were mostly carried out at Entebbe Airport, the border Immigration Posts; and some internal transport terminals and illegal recruitment offices.

The interceptions were based on assessment of the explanations given by the intending travelers for travels, examination of the travel documents, the methods used to access the border exit points and lack of recruitment licences.

3.1.2(i) **Table 8: Number of Potential / Suspected Victims of Trafficking Intercepted at Exit Points in Uganda and Kenya During 2018**

| Year | Female Victims | Male Victims | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | 477 | 122 | 599 |
| **2017** | 341 | 12 | 353 |

- The number of intercepted potential / suspected victims of trafficking was higher in 2018 as compared to 2017 due to enhanced vigilance.
- Among the intercepted were over 100 Ugandans intercepted at Jomo Kenyata International Airport and 104 Burundian nationals who were denied entry to Kenya at Malaba Border Post.
- According to interviews with the intercepted, most of them were actually going to the Middle East for job opportunities under insecure arrangements.

**NB:**
The intercepted foreign potential / suspected victims were repatriated back to Burundi via Mutukula Border Post; while the Ugandans were guided to process their recruitment for jobs abroad through the Licenced Recruitment Companies.

### 3.1.3 Enhanced Efforts to Counter Irregular Labour Externalization Practices

Basing on the big contribution to human trafficking smuggling through illegal labour recruitment activities, there were deliberate coordinated efforts to fight illegal labour recruitment, especially between the MoGLSD, MoIA, the Police and Immigration

Many illegal recruitment individuals and companies were investigated and some of them were prosecuted for various charges including trafficking in persons, promoting trafficking in persons and illegal labour recruitment, as per the table below:-

**3.1.3(i) Table 9: Number of Illegal Labour Recruitment Agents Investigated in 2018**

| No of Cases Registered | Number of Individuals & Companies Investigated | Number of Cases Taken to Court per each Charge | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TIP | Promoting TIP | Attempt to traffic | Illegal recruitment | Unlawful possession of Passports |
| 177 | 234 | 4 | 2 | 35 | 34 | 1 |

- Furthermore, In order to enhance compliance with the recommended labour externalization policy, the MoGLSD cancelled Licenced for 3 Companies and suspended 7 Companies for failure to comply with their obligations related to externalization of labour.
- Formal recruitment of domestic workers was restricted to Jordan and Saudi Arabia that have concluded Bilateral Labour Agreements with Uganda.

3.1.3(ii): ***Catalogue of notorious illegal recruitment companies investigated and prosecuted in Appendix 3.***

### 3.1.4 More Targeted foreign Countries Engaged for Signing of Joint Bi-lateral Labour Agreements

As a way of preventing Ugandans from being externalized to the Middle East under unsafe circumstances, the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development in collaboration with Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to engage the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar for signing of a bi-Lateral Labour Agreement with Uganda

### 3.1.5 Other Preventive Measures Applied

i) In order to enhance proper accountability of school going children who travel abroad, the Ministry of Education and sports in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs issues has developed a practice whereby such children are issued with written permission for travel by the Ministry of Education and Sports.
ii) Ugandans who access jobs abroad on their own have been encouraged to seek clearance from the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development before they may be allowed free exit by the Immigration.
iii) In order to avoid incidents of child trafficking, due diligence is taken by the Immigration and security officers at the various exit points before any child is allowed to exit Uganda.

### 3.1.6 Observation / Shortcomings

**a) Weaknesses in Dissemination of the Required on Labour Externalization Policy and Safe Labour Migration Options by the MoGLSD**

It was observed that the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development had weaknesses in disseminating the required information on the labour externalization policy to both the Counter human trafficking stakeholder action Agencies and the general public; in order to enable timely guidance of the public on proper procedures for accessing jobs abroad and the right Labour recruitment Companies to deal with. The Ministry kept the Information to themselves at the Headquarters offices or Website for most of the time. This presented challenges with fighting the criminal illegal recruitment practices; thus exposing many uninformed Ugandans to risks of being trafficked out of the Country.

## 3.2 Prosecution Action

The prosecution function includes detection of the crime, investigation of cases and prosecution of offenders. As already observed, the increased vigilance by the public and enforcement agencies led to increase in the cases registered in 2018 as compared to 2017, I.e. A total of 286 Cases were registered for investigations in 2018 as compared to 177 in 2017.

### 3.2.1 There Was General Improvement in the Prosecution Function:

There was a marked improvement in the application the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (PTIP) Act and the other related laws to punish suspects related to the crime of trafficking in persons, as judged from the variety of charges preferred against the criminals.

Given the unique relationship between illegal labour recruitment and human trafficking or human smuggling, illegal labour recruiters were generally regarded as criminals related to trafficking in persons and were charged with either offence of attempt to traffic under the provisions of the PTIP Act or Illegal Recruitment under the provisions of the Regulations for Externalization of Ugandan Migrant Workers. By the end of the year, a total of 69 Cases had been either sanctioned or taken to Court for prosecution. One illegal recruiter who was found with 8 Passports of her victims, at Busia Border, was charged and convicted for unlawful possession of Passports, under the provisions of the Immigration Act; after Police failing to trace the owners of the Passports.

A lot of emphasis was put on prevention of Ugandans from being abused or exploited, hence the high numbers of registered incidents of attempt to traffic and illegal recruitment.

3.2.1(i) **Table 10: Summary Information of the General Prosecution Actions Carried out on the Cases Registered in 2018**

| Total No of registered Cases / Incidents | Number of Cases Taken to court | Number of Sanctioned Case Files pending Court action | Number of Cases with Convictions | Number of Dismissed Cases | Number of Suspects taken to Court | Number of Suspects Convicted | Types of Charges preferred against the Suspects for the Sanctioned Case Files |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 286 | 77 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 91 | 19 | - Aggravated TIP (10)<br>- TIP (14)<br>- Promoting TIP (3)<br>- Conspiracy to traffic (1)<br>- Attempt to traffic(35)<br>- Illegal Recruitment (34)<br>- Unlawful possession of Passports(1)<br>- Child Stealing(1) |

### 3.2.3 **Categories of Suspects Investigated and prosecuted for Offences related to trafficking in persons during 2018**

- ❖ Individual Illegal Labour recruiters in Uganda
- ❖ Directors of illegal labour recruitment companies in Uganda
- ❖ Individual child trafficking agents in Karamoja sub region
- ❖ Some security officers at Malaba Border and Entebbe Airport
- ❖ Some officials of the Civil Aviation Authority and Ground Handling Companies at Entebbe Airport

### 3.2.4 Increased number of Cases taken to Court by End of 2018

There was a marked increase in the percentage of Cases taken to court out of the total registered, by end of the year as compared to the previous one. I.e. Out of the 286 Registered Cases, 77 of them had been taken to Court, while 12 others had been sanctioned for Court action by the end of the year; Compared to 2017 where only 45 out of the total of 177 registered Cases were taken to Court by end of the year. This represented 35% of the registered Cases taken to court by end 2018, as compared to 25% by end of 2017; See illustrations in the table below:-

3.2.4(1) **Table 11: Number of Cases Registered and Taken to Court for 2017 & 2018**

| Year | Total Registered Cases | Total Taken to court by end of the year | Percentage of Cases taken to court by end of the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 286 | 89 | 31% |
| 2017 | 177 | 45 | 25% |

### 3.2.5 **Observations and Challenges**

**a) Convicted Suspects Were Given Lenient Punishments**

Despite the increased number of suspects taken to Court, the punishments given to those already convicted were generally not punitive enough to send the intended strong messages to the criminal actors. This was done in spite of the heavy maximum punishments provided for in the PTIP Act

3.2.5(i) **Table 12: Punishment Given per TIP Related Cases with Convictions by end of 2018**

| Charge Preferred | Total Number of Cases | Number of Cases with convictions | Nature of Sentences / Punishments offered per Case with conviction | Maximum Sentence Provided by the PTIP Act |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aggravated Trafficking | 10 | 2 | - 2 years Imprisonment (2) | - Life Imprisonment |
| Trafficking in persons | 14 | Nil | | - 15 years Imprisonment |
| Promoting TIP | 3 | 1 | - 90 days community service (1) | - 7 Years Imprisonment |
| Conspiracy to traffic | 1 | Nil | | - 7 Years Imprisonment |
| Attempt to traffic | 35 | 3 | - 14 Months Imprisonment (1)<br>- Fine of 200,000- (1)<br>- 4 Weeks Community service (1) | - 7 Years Imprisonment |
| Illegal Recruitment & obtaining money by false pretences | 34 | 4 | - 3 years imprisonment (1)<br>- 1 Year Imprisonment (1)<br>- Caution (2) | - Not provided for under PTIP Act |
| Unlawful possession of Passports | 1 | 1 | - 2 years imprisonment (1) | - Not provided for under PTIP Act |
| Child Stealing | 1 | 1 | - 1 year Imprisonment (1) | - Not under PTIP Act |

**Note:**
One of the possible reasons for the lenient punishments given to convicts might be due to inadequacies in investigations and prosecutions to impress court on the grave effects of the crime and limited appreciation of the need by the judicial officers to heavily punish the offenders in order to send a serious message to the persisting criminal syndicates.

**b) Many Court Cases Dismissed by end of 2018**

The number of Cases dismissed in the Courts by the end of the year was high. Out of the total number of 77 Cases taken to Court by end of the year, 9 of them had been dismissed in various Courts. The reason given for all the above dismissals is "want of prosecution".

According to the CID Officers, there has been a challenge with maintaining cooperation of the victims to testify in Courts due to repeated adjournments and common lengthy court prosecution processes. The intended witnesses either lose interest in the cases or are compromised not to testify against the suspects with time.

**c) Delays by the Police in Following up Sectioned Case Files for Prosecution**

By end of the year, 12 Cases sanctioned by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions were pending Police action to re-arrest suspects for prosecution. According to records, some of the Cases were sanctioned more than three months ago. This is a sign of laxity on the side of the CID staff.

On the other hand, there were reports from some of the CID officers that some Resident State Attorneys delay with Case Files which forced Police to release suspects on Police Bond; which suspects ends up jumping the Police Bond and go into hiding to avoid being re-arrested for prosecution.

## 3.3 Victim Protection and Assistance Systems and Services

The existing ad-hoc victim assistance systems and practices have been used to provide protection and assistance to the majority of the victims who were registered in the year. The protection and assistance is offered even to potential and suspected victims of trafficking and migrant smuggling intercepted during the process of trafficking or smuggling. .

Through the Coordinated multi-sectoral victim support system, several Government Agencies with the relevant functions and mandates; in collaboration with the general public, some individual concerned persons, Civil Society Organizations and International Agencies; participated in the rescue or interception of victims of trafficking and provision of the required services, including transportation, temporary shelter, temporary welfare, medical support, vocational training, psycho-social counseling and re-integration packages.

### 3.3.1 **Fewer Registered Victims Not Rescued by End of the Year**

There were enhanced efforts to rescue those who were registered while already in the foreign destination Countries. By the end of the year, only 47 out of the 650 registered victims had not been rescued yet from the foreign countries of exploitation and abuse.

3.3.1(i) **Table 13: Victims rescued and not rescued by End of 2018**

| **Internal Trafficked Victims** | | | | **Transnational Trafficked Victims** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Registered** | **Rescued or Intercepted by end of the year** | **Not Recued by end of the year** | | **Total Registered** | **Rescued or Intercepted by end of the year** | **Not Recued by end of the year** |
| 145 | 142 | 3 | | 505 | 458 | 47 |

- Among the victims of internal trafficking rescued were a group of over 90 children and adults rescued from Usafi Mosque in Kampala and 16 Karamojong children intercepted around Iriiri, in Napak District.
- Out of the 505 registered victims of transnational trafficking who were either intercepted or rescued; over 120 were Ugandans rescued in Nairobi, Kenya on the way to the Middle East; while 111 were Burundian nationals denied entry into Kenya at Malaba. Majority of the Ugandan registered victims were intercepted during follow up of reports of illegal labour recruitments in various parts of the country.

### 3.3.2 Establishment of Shelters for Distressed Ugandan Migrant Workers in the Middle East

During the year under review, Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs secured a facility for distressed Ugandans in Abu Dhabi, UAE. A number of victims of human trafficking have been temporarily accommodated at the facility pending repatriation back to Uganda.

On a related note, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in collaboration with the Uganda Association of Recruitment Agencies also established facilities in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and at Entebbe to offer temporary care and support of distressed migrant workers before repatriation or when they come back.

### 3.3.3 *List of the key stakeholder Agencies that offered support to Victims of trafficking during the year of 2018 is attached in Appendix 4*

### 3.3.4 Observations / Challenges

#### 3.3.3 **Lack of a Clear Legal Frame Work for Assisting Victims of Trafficking**

Lack of a clear legal framework for provision of assistance to Victims of human trafficking remains a big challenge as the concerned stakeholders Government Agencies have difficulties in securing the budgets.

## 3.4Stakeholders Partnership Activities

During the year under review, there were a number of cross cutting counter human trafficking interventions carried out, and they included the following:-

### 3.4.1 Regular Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

Over 8 stakeholder consultation meetings were held during the year under review to strengthen the national coordination principles; discuss existing trends of the crime; analyze the response strategies and systems; and make recommendations on the best way forward. Some of the major concerns of the year were:-

- How to best enforce the labour externalization policy without promoting trafficking in persons through acts of illegal labour recruitment;
- How to enable victims of trafficking get the required protection and assistance in the transit and destination countries;
- How to sustain public awareness on prevention of trafficking in persons;
- How best to handle investigations and prosecutions in order to send a strong message to the criminals.

By the end of the year:-

- There were enhanced collaborated stakeholder efforts to fight illegal recruitment, leading to many interceptions. However, it was strongly recommended that the Labour externalization legislations need to be harmonized with the law related to trafficking in persons.
- Bilateral consultations were carried out with Kenyan technical officials on protection of Ugandan victims of trafficking intercepted in Kenya and some draft Guidelines on the subject matter were developed for further bilateral discussion
- It was recommended that all stakeholders who get involved in public awareness campaign should use standardized information materials, and should not only concentrate on only outlining the bad effects of human trafficking but should also guide the public on safe migration and survival opportunities.
- The coordination office specifically offered enhanced support for Police Investigations and victim protection, in terms of technical expertise and logistical support.

### 3.4.2 Strengthening of the Policy and Legal Frameworks related to Handling of Trafficking in Persons

Many coordinated activities were carried out to strengthen the policy and legal frameworks related to management of the crime of trafficking in persons, including the following:-

a) With the financial support from the UNDP, the process of developing the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Regulations was completed and the same was pending for gazzeting and printing by end of the year.
b) With the financial and technical support by IOM, under the Better Migration Management (BMM) project, the process of reviewing the Regulations for Externalization of Uganda Migrant Workers had started by the end of the year.

c) With further financial support from UNDP, the following draft guidelines were developed pending further consultations and validation by the concerned parties:-
   i. National Guidelines for Providing Assistance to Victims of trafficking
   ii. Kenya / Uganda Bilateral Guidelines for Victim Identification, Interception and Protection

d) By the end of the year, the Coordination Office, in collaboration with the National Task Force for Prevention of trafficking in persons, had developed the following Working documents to enhance guided action on trafficking in persons in Uganda:-
   i. The National Referral Guidelines on Issues of Trafficking in persons
   ii. The Reviewed National Action Plan for Prevention of trafficking in persons
   iii. The Reviewed Directory for Service Providers for Victims of trafficking in persons

### 3.4.3 Capacity Building Through Enhanced Trainings;

During the year under review, there were a number of trainings carried out for the Police and other stakeholders; both at national and International levels. The trainings were sponsored by the Government as well as some Civil Society Organizations, International Agencies and Development Partners.

Besides the above mentioned arrangements, training in management of trafficking in persons has been included in the training programs for the Police Officers who are regularly admitted at Kabalye Police training School and Bwebajja Staff College and Senior Command Academy for In-service training. The same policy has been adapted at the Nakasongola Training Academy for Immigration Officers.

NB: A Catalogue of the monitored trainings carried out is attached as Appendix 5

### 3.4.4 **Observations / Challenges**

**a) Capacity to Follow up the Financial Benefits of the Crime Still Lacking**

According to the general assessment of Case handling by both the Police, Prosecutors and judicial officers, the technical capacity to establish the financial benefits of the crime is still lacking; In spite of the fact that the PTIP Act provides for Compensation and Restitution liabilities against the convicts.

Deliberate efforts shall be put in to include training in establishing the financial benefits of the crime to enhance professionalism for the criminal justice system actors.

# 4.0 General Observations, Comments & Challenges of the Year 2018

**a) Continued Push and Pull Factors Presents Challenges for Effective Prevention of the Crime**

The persistent poverty and unemployment remained the key push factors for trafficking in persons; while the existence of non skilled jobs in the Middle East was the major pull factor which promoted the crime. The two factors are a big challenge to the prevention of the crime because many youths are desperate to try their luck where they think they can earn a better living.

**b) There is no Sufficient Researched Information on Safe Jobs Abroad**

Given the high levels of unemployment in the Country, the available Information on safe migration is very limited and cannot satisfy the existing big demand. There is need for the relevant stakeholders to invest in research in order to be able to guide the public on safe migration more effectively.

**c) Lack of Specific Bilateral Agreements and Protocols with the transit and destination Countries on Investigations of TIP Cases**

In the absence of specific bilateral understanding on Investigations of Cases of trafficking in persons, many criminal syndicates operating from foreign Countries have remained un-touched. This has undermined the efforts to eliminate the crime and to rescue the victims of transnational trafficking in a timely manner.

There is need for Uganda to continue initiating and strengthening bilateral understandings with, first of all, the immediate neighboring Countries to promote timely interception of Ugandan victims who use such countries as transit points; and then the most common destinations Countries, especially in the Middle East. The bilateral understandings should include the components of victim interceptions or rescue and bilateral investigations of the criminal syndicates.

**d) Challenge of Lack of Holding Centers or Shelters for Victims of Trafficking at the Exit/Entry Points**

Following the successful interceptions of many suspected and potential victims of trafficking during the course of the year, there was a challenge of temporary care for them at the points of interceptions as investigations were being carries out. Sometimes victims had had to be kept in Police Cells for their safe custody. Very often, victims from foreign countries had to be repatriated hurriedly back to their home Countries before providing useful information for good investigations.

**e) Need for Continued Training of Criminal Justice Action Bearers**

There is need to uphold the momentum of improved performance in the prosecution function by continuing with specialized trainings in management of human trafficking cases by the Police, Prosecutors and Judicial Officers.

**f) Enforcement of the Externalization of Labour Policy Presents Many Challenges**

The policy on externalization of Ugandan migrant workers requires some clear streamlining on how it can be implemented. There is also need to harmonize the policy with the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act to avoid confusion over management of illegal recruitment and trafficking in persons.

**g) Complaints were Registered Against Some of the Licenced Recruitment Companies**

The Police and other stakeholders registered complaints against 13 of the Licenced Recruitment Companies. The complaints were mainly concerning the failure by some of companies to respond to the complaints of their clients in time. This led to some of the affected persons being subjected to situations similar to forced labour. The Companies complained against were quick to compensate the complainants and none of them was actually prosecuted in respect of the complaints.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development was alerted about the complaints registered by the Coordination Office and the Police against the concerned Companies.

**h) Failure to Apply the PTIP Act on Cases of Human Sacrifice**

Although human sacrifice is included in the PTIP Act as one of the forms of exploitation, there are no records that incidents with characteristics of human sacrifice have been classified so. Instead many of them are handled as murder cases.

There is need for the criminal justice actors to look at how to apply the act in this respect.

# 5.0 WAY FORWARD FOR 2019

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, working in partnership with the relevant stakeholders and partners intends to consolidate on the positive gains so far and put in further efforts to initiate new ideas and also make reviews, where found necessary. The key targeted Outputs of the New Year include the following:-

1. Strengthened legal and policy frame woks in order to be able to identify the victims more easily, investigate more effectively and collaborate with transit and destination countries.
2. Enhanced public awareness campaign on how to avoid becoming victims of human trafficking.
3. Enhanced technical capacity of the Police and other stakeholder Agencies to be able to handle victims and investigations of the crime more professionally.
4. Strengthened coordination frameworks at the national, regional and transnational levels.
5. Continued financial mobilization to support the various counter human trafficking activities in the Country.
6. Enhanced national capacity in the field of victim support in order to be able to provide assistance to victims of trafficking more systematically.

## Appendix 1: **Membership of the National Task Force Committee for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in 2018**

1. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA)
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)
3. Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MoGLSD)
4. Ministry of Education & Sports (MoES)
5. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
6. Uganda Police - Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID)
7. Uganda Police - Community Policing Department
8. Uganda Police - Child and Family Protection Department
9. Uganda Police - INTERPOL
10. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)
11. Internal Security Organization (ISO)
12. External Security Organization (ESO)
13. Office of Prime Minister – Refugee Affairs (OPM)
14. Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control (DCIC)
15. Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA)
16. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with running PTIP projects
17. Representatives of Development Partners offering support, including IOM

# Appendix 2: SUMMARIZED INFORMATION ON NUMBERS OF REGISTERED CASES AND VICTIMS PER POLICE UNIT/DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION

| District of Registration | Number of Reports Registered | | Number of Victims/ Survivors Involved | | | | Number of Cases taken to Court or pending after sanctioning | Number of Cases with conviction | Number of Suspects taken to Court | Number of Suspects Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Internal | Trans-national | Internal Trafficking | | Transnational Trafficking | | | | | |
| | | | Adult | Young | Adult | Young | | | | |
| MoIA CID | - | 35 | - | - | 44 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Avipol | - | 31 | - | - | 119 | - | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Old Kla | 1 | 36 | - | 1 | 56 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| CID Hqtrs | 3 | 15 | 28 | 96 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| SID | - | 4 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Katwe | - | 23 | - | - | 24 | - | 10 | - | 8 | - |
| Kira Rd | - | 9 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Mbale | - | 6 | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Budaka | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | |
| Butebo | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tororo | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Busia | - | 22 | - | - | 19 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Malaba | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 79 | - | 6 | - | 4 | - |
| Kampala CPS | - | 27 | - | - | 27 | - | 15 | 3 | 15 | 4 |
| Lwakhaka | - | 34 | - | - | 24 | 12 | 14 | - | 13 | - |
| Namisindwa | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Magale | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Jinja Rd | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kabalagala | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kabong | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Napak | 10 | - | - | 16 | - | - | 8 | 4 | 16 | 10 |
| Mukono | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **16** | **270** | **30** | **115** | **465** | **40** | **96** | **12** | **91** | **19** |

**Note**: The above mentioned figures do not include Cases of human sacrifice because such Cases were registered as murder cases which presented difficulties in identifying them.

# Appendix 3: **Catalogue of Notorious Illegal Recruitment Companies Investigated and Prosecuted During 2018**

| S/no | Name of the Company | Area of Operation or Address of Offices | Updates on Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Elite Uganda (Namusoke Fatuma) | Makindye Division, Kla | Investigated & Closed |
| 2. | Abia Holdings International (Dinas) | Kampala | Under Investigations |
| 3. | Methaq International | Mukono | Under Investigations |
| 4. | Nalubega Yudaya & Nsubuga Moses | Kyambogo, Kampala | Charged in Court with conspiracy to traffic |
| 5. | Pastor Bukenya Geofrey | Wakiso | Charged in court with attempt to traffic |
| 6. | Manpower Solutions | Kampala | Under Investigations |
| 7. | Shan Recruitment Company | Rubaga Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 8. | Jealob International (Stella Jealob) | Rubaga Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 9. | Miraccle Recruitment Agency (Ayebazibwe Evaristo) | Rubaga Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 10. | Job Center | Makindye Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 11 | Tazay Media Concepts | Makindye Division, Kampala | Under Investigations |
| 12 | Global Skills International (Dean Sava Lubow) | Makindye Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 13 | Rise up Consultants International | Kampala | Under Investigations |
| 14 | KSU Recruitment Company | Kampala | Under Investigations |
| 15 | Gulf Labour Consultants (Ntambi Hamidu) | Makindye Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 16. | Elite Destination Agency | Makindye Division, Kampala | Under Investigations |
| | Al Madina Agency ( Kalanzi Janet) | Nakawa Division, Kampala | Charged in Court with Illegal recruitment & OMBFP |
| 17. | Sure Express Company (Chinyai Rose) | Luzira, Kampala | Closed / Under Investigations |
| **Common Places Where Labour Recruitment Individuals Operate from** | | | |
| 1 | Ham Towers | Kampala | |
| 2 | Zainab Plaza | Kampala | |
| 3 | Equatorial Mall | Kampala | |
| 4 | Nkurumah Road | Kampala | |
| 5 | Kalungi Plaza | Kampala | |
| 6 | Cooper Complex | Kampala | |
| 7 | Nasser Road | Kampala | |
| 8 | Nakasero Market | Kampala | |
| 9 | Kalerwe, Kampala | Kampala | |

# Appendix 4: **LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDER AGENCIES AND PARTNERS THAT PROVIDED DIRECT SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING DURING 2018**

| S/no | Name of the Agency / Partner | Services / Support Offered |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ministry of Internal Affairs - PTIP Coord. Office | - Psycho social counseling<br>- Temporary feeding and general welfare<br>- Temporary medical support<br>-Transportation (Internal & transnational)<br>- Liaison with other organizations for rescue of victims<br>- Follow up re-integrated victims<br>- Mobilization of other Agencies for referral service provision |
| 2. | Uganda Police (CID & CFPU) | - Psycho social counseling<br>- Temporary feeding and general welfare<br>- Temporary medical support<br>- Referral for further support<br>-Transportation (Internal & transnational)<br>- Follow up re-integrated victims<br>- Liaison other organizations rescue of some of victims<br>- Referral of victims to other service providers |
| 3. | Uganda Police – INTERPOL | - Facilitation of rescue and interception of transnational victims of trafficking through timely sharing of information with member Police Organizations<br>- Liaison with other Agencies and organizations for rescue of transnational victims |
| 4. | Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control | - Psycho social counseling<br>- Temporary Accommodation and feeding for some transnational victims<br>- Transportation to facilitate repatriation of some of the foreign victims |
| 5. | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | - Liaison with relevant authorities in Uganda and abroad to rescue Ugandan victims of transnational trafficking<br>- Psycho social counseling of the rescued victims<br>- Temporary accommodation and welfare for the rescued victims abroad |
| 6. | Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development | - Liaison with the Uganda Association of Recruitment Agencies to provide temporary shelters in Saudi Arabia and offer Psycho-social counseling, return air ticket and medical care for some of the rescued victims |
| 7. | Civil Society Organizations, Including (Willow International; Rahab Uganda; Dwelling Places; Samaritan Purse; Uganda Youth Development Link; Retrak Uganda | - Psycho social Counseling<br>- Temporary accommodation and welfare<br>- Medical support<br>- Liaison with other Agencies and organizations, both at national and transnational levels, to rescue victims of trafficking.<br>- Transportation<br>- Re-integration and follow up visits<br>- Vocational and skills training for some victims<br>- Start-up capital and job connection for some of the victims<br>- Legal Aid support for some of the victims |
| 8. | International Organization for Migration (IOM) | - Provision of return air tickets from abroad and re-integration packages for some of the transnational Ugandan victims of trafficking |

Appendix 5; **Catalogue of Some of the Specialized Trainings Coordinated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs during 2018 to enhance the Technical Capacity of stakeholders in Management of Trafficking in Persons & Migrant Smuggling**

| S/no | Category of the Training | Sponsoring/ Facilitating Organization or Agency | Category of Beneficiaries | Number of Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Effective Application of the PTIP Act and other laws related illegal labour recruitment | Ministry of Internal Affairs, (Kampala, Masaka, Busia, Mbale, Entebbe Airport) | Police, ODPP, ISO, ESO, Immigration, Border & Airport Security Officers, CAA Officers, Community Development (CDOs), MoGLSD Officers, Probation Officers, Media, CSOs | 303 |
| 2. | Preventing and Countering Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants | UNDOC (BMM Project), Nairobi | Police, ODPP, CSOs | 38 |
| 3. | Investigation methodologies for human trafficking and migrant smuggling | Expert France (BMM Project), Kampala | Police, ODPP, ISO and Immigration | 31 |
| 4 | Techniques in Effective Investigation of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling | Human Trafficking Institute, Washington DC, USA | Police, ODPP | 20 |
| 5 | Effective Investigation of Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling | Platform for Labour Action, Busia | Police, ODPP, CDOs, Probation Officers | 51 |

# Appendix 6: **Highlights of Other Monitored Counter Human Trafficking Interventions carried out by some of the Active Stakeholders and Partners**

| S/no | Name of the Organization | Key Interventions Carried Out |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ministry of Internal Affairs - Coordination Office for Prevention of trafficking in persons; in collaboration with the National Task Force Committee for Prevention of Trafficking in persons | - Completed the process of developing the PTIP Regulations, pending gazzeting and printing of initial copy<br>- Developed the following drafts and working documents pending further consultations and validation:-<br>❖ Guidelines for Provision of Assistance to Victims of Trafficking<br>❖ National Referral Guidelines on Issues of Trafficking in persons<br>❖ Kenya/Uganda Bilateral Guidelines on Interception and protection of victims of trafficking<br>❖ Reviewed National Action Plan for prevention of trafficking in persons<br>❖ Reviewed National Directory for Service providers to Victims of trafficking<br>- Maintained regular stakeholder consultations at the National level<br>- Organized bilateral consultation meetings with Kenya to protect Ugandan victims of human trafficking intercepted in Kenya |
| 2. | Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) | - Designated a focal officer to monitor and fast track all cases of human trafficking in the country<br>- Established a full-fledged Department of witness and victim protection which covers victims of trafficking in persons<br>- Launched a child friendly interviewing room to ease the communication with child victims of crime<br>- Maintained collaboration with a US based NGO, the Human trafficking Institute to assist in the management of human trafficking cases |
| 3. | Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MoGLSD) | - Commenced the process of reviewing the Employment (Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad) to provide for punitive punishments<br>- Implemented the Bilateral labour agreements signed with Saudi Arabia and Jordan<br>- As a way of enhancing enforcement of the Regulations for externalization of labour; cancelled 3 Licences and suspended 7 licences for labour export during the course of the year<br>- Developed an online system (EEMS) for the recruitment process for the licenced companies.<br>- In liaison with the Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies (UAERA) established an emergency fund to cater for transit Centers for distressed migrant workers (sort of Shelters) at Entebbe and in Saudi Arabia; medical support; repatriation; psychosocial support and legal aid<br>- Organized a National Symposium and Expo on Externalization of Labour in Uganda to provide information on safe migration |
| 4. | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | - Established a Shelter Abu Dhabi for distressed Ugandan migrants in UAE, including victims of human trafficking |
| 5. | Uganda Police Community Policing Department | - Conducted sensitizations on prevention of some of the criminal offences including radicalization and trafficking in persons in various parts of the Country, including the refugee settlements in Arua and Yumbe<br>- Carried out several talk shows on prevention of human trafficking |

# Continuation of Highlights of Other Monitored Counter Human Trafficking Interventions carried out by some of the Active Stakeholders and Partners

| S/no | Name of the Organization | Key Interventions Carried Out |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Retrak – Uganda | - Organized formation of rural communities and village savings / loans Associations in slum areas in Kampala, community education and skills trainings for the young people<br>- Worked with village/Parish Community Child Protection structures to identify and refer to Police information related to suspected child abuse and exploitation.<br>- Collaborated with KCCA on protection of children in slum areas in Kampala<br>- Participated in capacity building trainings for the newly elected local leaders on awareness on child protection against all forms of abuse, including child trafficking |
| 2. | Rahab – Uganda | - Organized Music, Dance and Drama competitions, with the theme of fighting all forms of child abuse and exploitation, in some schools in Kampala<br>- Formed Anti Child trafficking clubs in 2 schools in Kampala<br>- Carried out 2 community dialogue meetings and trained 10 vigilante teams on prevention of trafficking in persons in Arua and Rakai districts<br>- Organized an awareness walk on prevention of human trafficking between Kampala and Entebbe |
| 3. | Platform for Labour Action (PLA) | - Carried out some sensitization on prevention of trafficking in persons<br>- Carried out stakeholder engagements on labour migration<br>- Trained 51 stakeholders, including Police Offciers, Resident State Attorneys; on effective handling of investigations of human trafficking cases<br>- Distributed IEC materials on safe migration for foreign jobs |
| 4. | Dwelling Places | - Carried out capacity building training Workshops for staff of KCCA and district leaders of Napak district on prevention of child trafficking for Karamoja<br>- Successfully advocated for development of ordinances against child trafficking by KCCA and Napak district<br>- Organized a consultation meeting to end child trafficking of Karamojong children; for local authority leaders and Motor vehicle transporters along the Moroto / Kampala route<br>- Rescued 137 children from the streets of Kampala, some of whom were victims of human trafficking. |
| 5. | Samaritan Purse | - Offered vocational training for 19 victims of trafficking<br>- Offered start up kits and job placement to 27 survivors/victims<br>- Offered legal support for 43 Cases under investigations<br>- Carried out community awareness sessions to 629 beneficiaries<br>- Sponsored 555 Radio spot messages on how to prevent trafficking in persons<br>- Participated in training of 112 stakeholders on enhancement of investigation techniques for human trafficking cases |
| 6. | Willow International | - Organized meetings for the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations against TIP<br>- Collaborated with partners in Thailand to rescue and provide return air tickets for some victims of trafficking<br>- Provided temporary shelter, welfare and medical support for internal and transnational victims of trafficking<br>- Offered vocational training, skills development and psychosocial counseling to victims of trafficking referred to the Organization |
| 7. | International Organization for Migration (IOM) | - Carried out monitoring of the cross border movements between DRC and Uganda; through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to establish the trend of illegal crossings, including migrant smuggling and human trafficking<br>- Carried out training of 25 Stakeholder Officials on how migration can be harnessed for development<br>- In collaboration with the European Union launched a campaign on preventing violent extremism in Uganda |