MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
JINJA ROAD.
P. O. BOX 7191.
KAMPALA – UGANDA

**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

---

# NATIONAL REPORT

# ON

# COUNTERING

# TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN UGANDA

# FOR

# 2022

**Prepared by:**

**The Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons**
***In Collaboration with the Stakeholder Ministries, Departments & Agencies (MDAs)***

**© Ministry of Internal Affairs**




**MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**
**COORDINATION OFFICE FOR PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (COPTIP)**

## VISION

A Uganda FREE from all forms of HUMAN TRAFFICKING

## MISSION STATEMENT

Initiate, Develop, Carryout, & Support National Measures to Counter and Respond to Trafficking in Persons in Uganda Effectively.

## MANDATE

To coordinate, monitor and oversee effective implementation of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009 strategies including:

- ☐ Prevention
- ☐ Data Collection and Analysis
- ☐ Develop National Action Plans
- ☐ Victim Support
- ☐ Stakeholder Coordination, Engagement and Consultations.
- ☐ Training and Awareness Raising of Government, Non-Government Agencies, and the Public.
- ☐ Develop, review legal and policy frameworks to counter trafficking in persons.

Plot 65/67, Old Port bell Road, Kampala - Uganda
P.O. Box 7191, Kampala (U).

tip@mia.go.ug
info@mia.go.ug

https://www.mia.go.ug/

@coptipmia

0800199003
0800199004

# TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| List of Tables | | 4 |
| List of Figures | | 4 |
| List of Acronyms & Definitions | | 6 |
| Foreword | | 8 |
| Executive Summary | | 13 |
| **1.0** | **ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN 2022** | 16 |
| 1.1 | Monthly Crime Distribution in 2022 | 23 |
| 1.2 | Cases Submitted to RSA/DPP in 2022 | 24 |
| 1.3 | Cases Taken to Court in 2022 | 27 |
| 1.4 | Convictions Secured in 2022 | 27 |
| 1.5 | Regional Performance | 29 |
| 1.6 | Districts/Divisional Performance | 32 |
| 1.7 | Categories of Trafficking in Persons | 38 |
| 1.8 | Crime Trends | 41 |
| 1.9 | Crime Rate in 2022 | 43 |
| 1.10 | Types of Exploitation | 43 |
| 1.11 | Common Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling Routes | 44 |
| **2.0** | **RESPONSES & COUNTER HUMAN TRAFFICKING MEASURES TAKEN DURING 2022** | 48 |
| 2.1 | Preventive Measures Against Trafficking in Persons | 48 |
| 2.2 | Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking in Persons | 49 |
| 2.3 | Other Preventive Measures Taken in 2022 | 50 |
| 2.4 | Coordination & Partnership Functions | 51 |
| 2.5 | Protective Function | 53 |
| 2.6 | Prosecution Function | 54 |
| **3.0** | **ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY STAKEHOLDER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL TASKFORCE** | 54 |
| 3.1 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 54 |
| 3.2 | Ministry of Gender, Labour, & Social Development | 55 |
| 3.3 | Uganda Police Force / Human Trafficking Institute | 56 |
| 3.4 | Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions / Human Trafficking Institute | 57 |
| 3.5 | Office of the Prime Minister | 59 |
| 3.6 | Other Government of Uganda MDAs | 60 |
| 3.7 | IGOs, NGOs, & Civil Society Organizations | 60 |
| **4.0** | **GENERAL OBSERVATIONS & CHALLENGES FOR YEAR 2022** | 85 |
| 4.1 | Lack of Shelters for Victims of Trafficking | 85 |
| 4.2 | Lack of Skills & Knowledge to Support Victims of Trafficking | 86 |
| 4.3 | Lack of Government Commitment | 86 |
| 4.4 | Intelligence Gathering & Sharing | 86 |
| 4.5 | Lack of Bilateral Agreements & Protocols | 87 |
| 4.6 | Complaint Follow Up | 87 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4.7 | Ongoing Push & Pull Factors | 87 |
| **5.0** | **STRATEGIES & WAY FORWARD FOR 2023** | 88 |
| 5.1 | Crime Prevention | 88 |
| 5.2 | Enhanced Investigations | 88 |
| 5.3 | National Action Plan 2024-2029 | 89 |
| Appendix 1: Membership of National Task Force | | 90 |
| Appendix 2: Contacts | | 91 |


## LIST OF TABLES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Table 1** | Cases of Trafficking in Persons by Category | 14 |
| **Table 2** | Cases of Trafficking in Persons by Month | 18 |
| **Table 3** | Registered Numbers of Victims of Trafficking by Gender 2022 | 20 |
| **Table 4** | Number of Victims of Trafficking by Month 2021 | 21 |
| **Table 5** | Registered Number of Victims of Trafficking by Month 2022 | 22 |
| **Table 6** | Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month 2022 | 23 |
| **Table 7** | Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP by Month 2022 | 24 |
| **Table 8** | Human Trafficking Institute / ODPP 2022 TIP Data & Training Report | 26 |
| **Table 9** | Cases Taken to Court by Month 2022 | 27 |
| **Table 10** | 2022 TIP Case Convictions Secured by Month in 2022 | 28 |
| **Table 11** | Incidents of TIP Registered by Region in 2022 | 29 |
| **Table 12** | Cases of TIP Registered by District/Division in 2022 | 33 |
| **Table 13** | Cases of TIP Registered by Month in 2022 | 38 |
| **Table 14** | Cases of Trafficking in Persons by Category | 40 |
| **Table 15** | Comparison of TIP Incidents 2016 to 2022 | 42 |
| **Table 16** | 2022 ODPP Cases Against Public Officials | 57 |
| **Table 17** | 2022 ODPP Cases Against Recruitment Companies/Officials | 59 |
| **Table 18** | TIP Activities Conducted by CATIP-U | 61 |
| **Table 19** | TIP Prevention Activities Conducted by CATIP-U | 64 |
| **Table 20** | MDAs Trained on TIP & SOM 2022 | 70 |
| **Table 21** | TIP Activities Conducted by Willow | 78 |
| **Table 22** | TIP Activities Conducted by Dwelling Places | 80 |
| **Table 23** | TIP Activities Conducted by RAHAB Uganda | 82 |
| **Table 24** | TIP Activities Conducted by Hope for Justice | 84 |


## LIST OF FIGURES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Figure 1** | Trend of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons 2016 – 2022 (Bar) | 13 |
| **Figure 2** | Trend of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons 2016 – 2022 (Line) | 16 |
| **Figure 3** | Comparison Between Domestic & Transnational ODPP Cases 2022 | 17 |
| **Figure 4** | Comparison Between Domestic & Transnational ODPP Cases 2021 | 17 |
| **Figure 5** | Monthly Comparison of Cases of Trafficking 2022 (Bar) | 18 |
| **Figure 6** | Cases of Trafficking by Month 2022 | 19 |
| **Figure 7** | Monthly Comparison of Victims of Trafficking 2022 | 20 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Figure 8** | Monthly Comparison of Victims of Trafficking 2021 | 21 |
| **Figure 9** | Monthly Comparison of Victims of Trafficking 2022 (Bar) | 22 |
| **Figure 10** | Monthly Comparison of Victims of Trafficking 2022 (Line) | 23 |
| **Figure 11** | Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month | 24 |
| **Figure 12** | Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP by Month (Bar) | 25 |
| **Figure 13** | Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP by Month (Line) | 25 |
| **Figure 14** | RSA/ODPP Type of TIP Charge by Month | 26 |
| **Figure 15** | Monthly Comparison of Cases Taken to Court in 2022 | 27 |
| **Figure 16** | 2022 TIP Case Convictions Secured by Month in 2022 | 28 |
| **Figure 17** | RSA/ODPP Monthly Suspects Convicted in 2022 (total) | 29 |
| **Figure 18** | Cases of TIP Registered by Region 2022 | 31 |
| **Figure 19** | Monthly Comparison of TIP Cases Registered by Region | 32 |
| **Figure 20** | Monthly Comparison of Cases of TIP in 2022 (Bar) | 39 |
| **Figure 21** | Monthly Comparison of Cases of TIP in 2022 (Line) | 39 |
| **Figure 22** | Monthly Comparison of Cases of TIP by Type | 40 |
| **Figure 23** | Monthly Comparison of Cases of TIP in 2021 | 41 |
| **Figure 24** | Trend of Incidents of TIP 2016-2022 | 42 |
| **Figure 25** | RSA/ODPP Report on Types of TIP 2022 | 44 |

## LIST OF ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **BMM** | Better Migration Management |
| **CID** | Criminal Investigations Directorate |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **HTI** | Human Trafficking Institute |
| **IOM** | International Organization for Migration |
| **KMP** | Kampala Metropolitan |
| **MDAs** | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| **MIA** | Ministry of Internal Affairs |
| **MoGLSD** | Ministry of Gender, Labor & Social Development |
| **AP** | National Action Plan |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organization |
| **NRG** | National Referral Guidelines |
| **ODPP** | Office of Director of Public Prosecutions |
| **SMS** | Short Message Service |
| **TIP** | Trafficking in Persons |
| **U.A.E** | United Arab Emirates |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Program |
| **UCATIP** | Coalition Against trafficking in Persons-Uganda |

"**Child Trafficking**" and "**Human Trafficking**" are two terms used throughout this National Report. This is because the Uganda Police Force (UPF) collects and reports trafficking in persons incident data based on these two categories. Although the terms are not defined, "child trafficking" generally includes all trafficking cases involving child victims. "Human trafficking" generally includes trafficking cases involving adult victims. But both terms fall under the legal definition of "trafficking in persons" as defined by the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.

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

"**Victim of trafficking**" includes a person who is being or has been trafficked as per the definition of Trafficking in Persons provided under Uganda's Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.

"**Exploitation**" includes at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, child marriage, forced labor, harmful child labour, use of a child in armed conflict, use of a person in illegal activities, debt bondage, slavery, or practices similar to slavery or servitude, human sacrifice, the removal of organs or body parts for sale or for purposes of witchcraft, harmful rituals or practices.

"**Child**" means a person below the age of 18 years.

# FORWARDING MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL TASKFORCE



It is my pleasure to present the National Report on Countering Trafficking in Persons in Uganda for 2022 as a form of accountability to the population on how the Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) is fulfilling its mandate as stipulated under Section 21 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.

In 2022, we note that there was a **185.03%** increase in the number of cases reported to Police from **421** cases reported in 2021 to **1200** cases reported in 2022 mainly due to the full opening of the economy after the Covid-19 lockdown, the increase in public awareness and sensitization campaigns against trafficking in persons, and increased enforcement by police and prosecutors.

Cases of adult trafficking were highest with **668**, representing **55.7%** as compared to child trafficking which had **532** cases representing **44.3%**.

According to Police records, the total cases reported in 2022 were **1200** out of which **599** cases were submitted to ODPP for perusal and legal advice, **348** cases were taken to Court out of which **12** cases secured convictions and **01** case dismissed while **335** cases were pending in court.

According to ODPP's records, **79** convictions were secured in 2022 which includes convictions of cases filed prior to 2022, that is, **01** case was of 2018, **05** cases of 2020, **47** cases of 2021 while **26** cases were of 2022. The 26 secured convictions are not a contradiction of UPF reports because

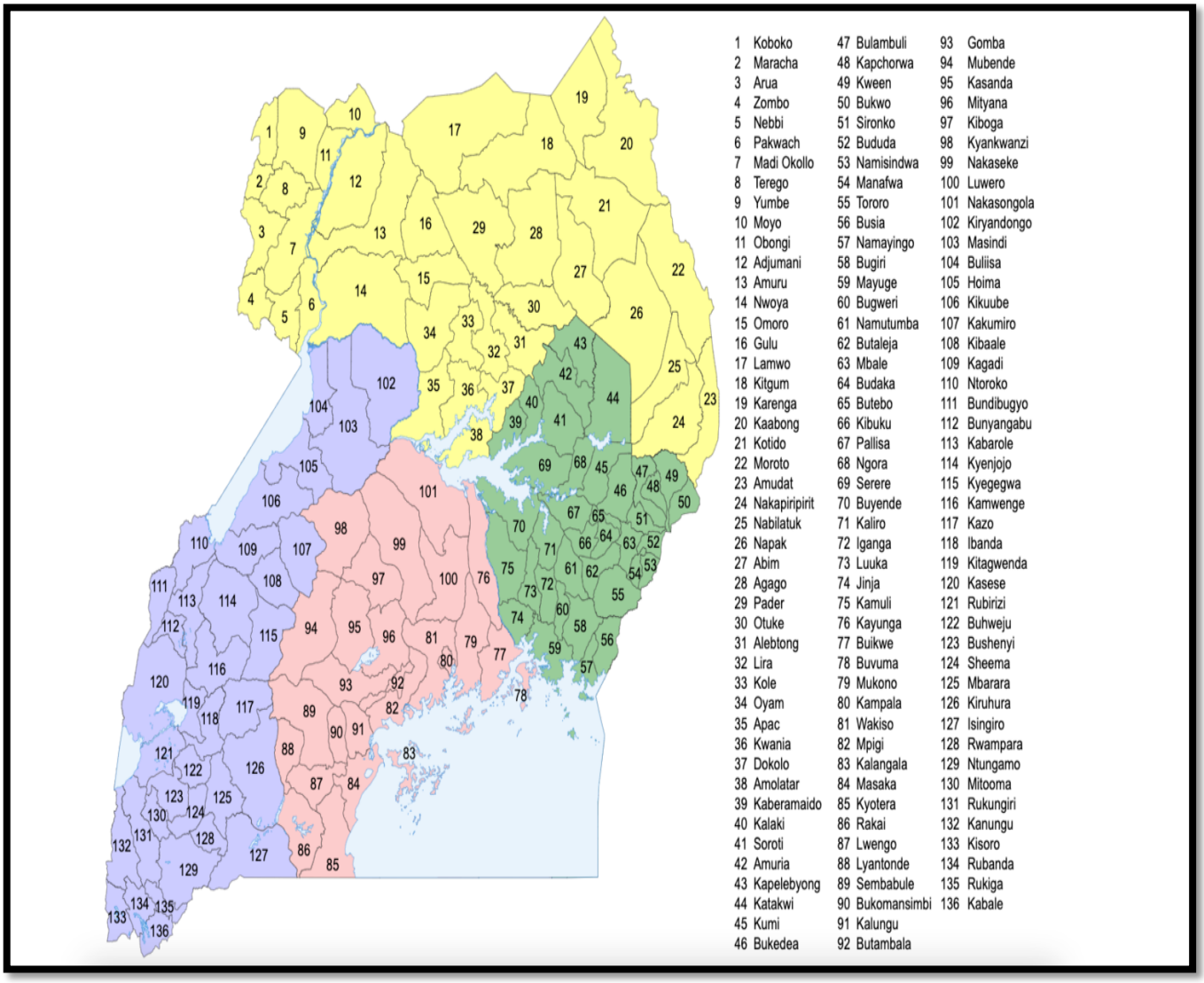
some information was not available to Police at the time of compiling the Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report 2022.

In the period under review, our focus has been on conducting public awareness and sensitization campaigns against trafficking in persons, capacity building of investigators, prosecutors, judicial officers, and other stakeholders but much emphasis was put on strengthening coordination amongst stakeholders.

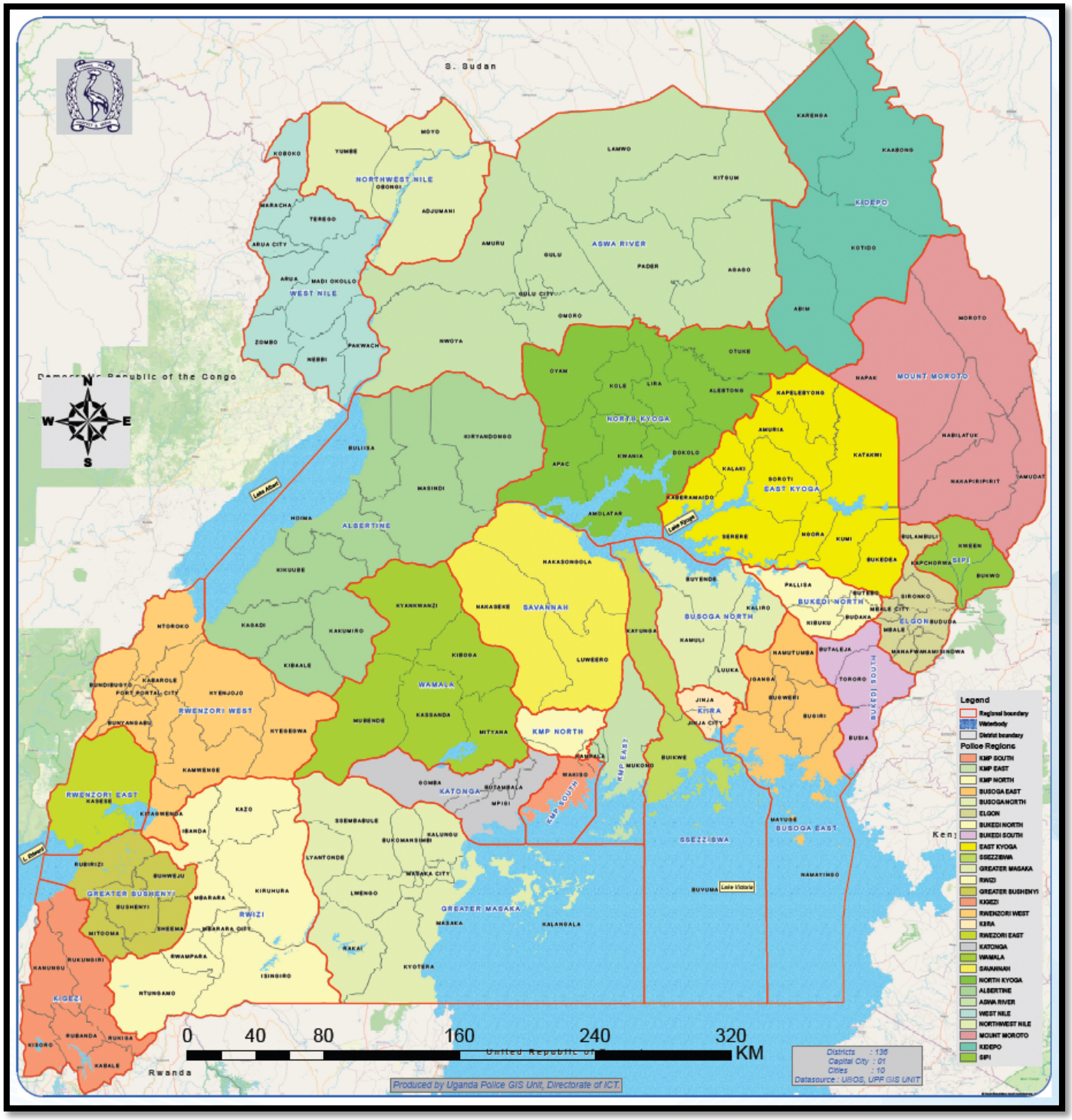
I would like to thank Members of the National Taskforce for the well-coordinated activities, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, the public and the fourth estate (media) for the support and efforts against trafficking in persons.

Finally, I urge all Ugandans to continue with the spirit of countering trafficking in persons for a safer, orderly, and regular migration in Uganda. As we release the National Report on Countering Trafficking in Persons in Uganda for 2022, we want to assure Ugandans that in 2023, the focus will be put on the enhancement of public awareness and sensitization campaigns against trafficking in persons, capacity building of investigators, prosecutors, judicial officers, and other stakeholders, and in strengthening coordination amongst stakeholders.

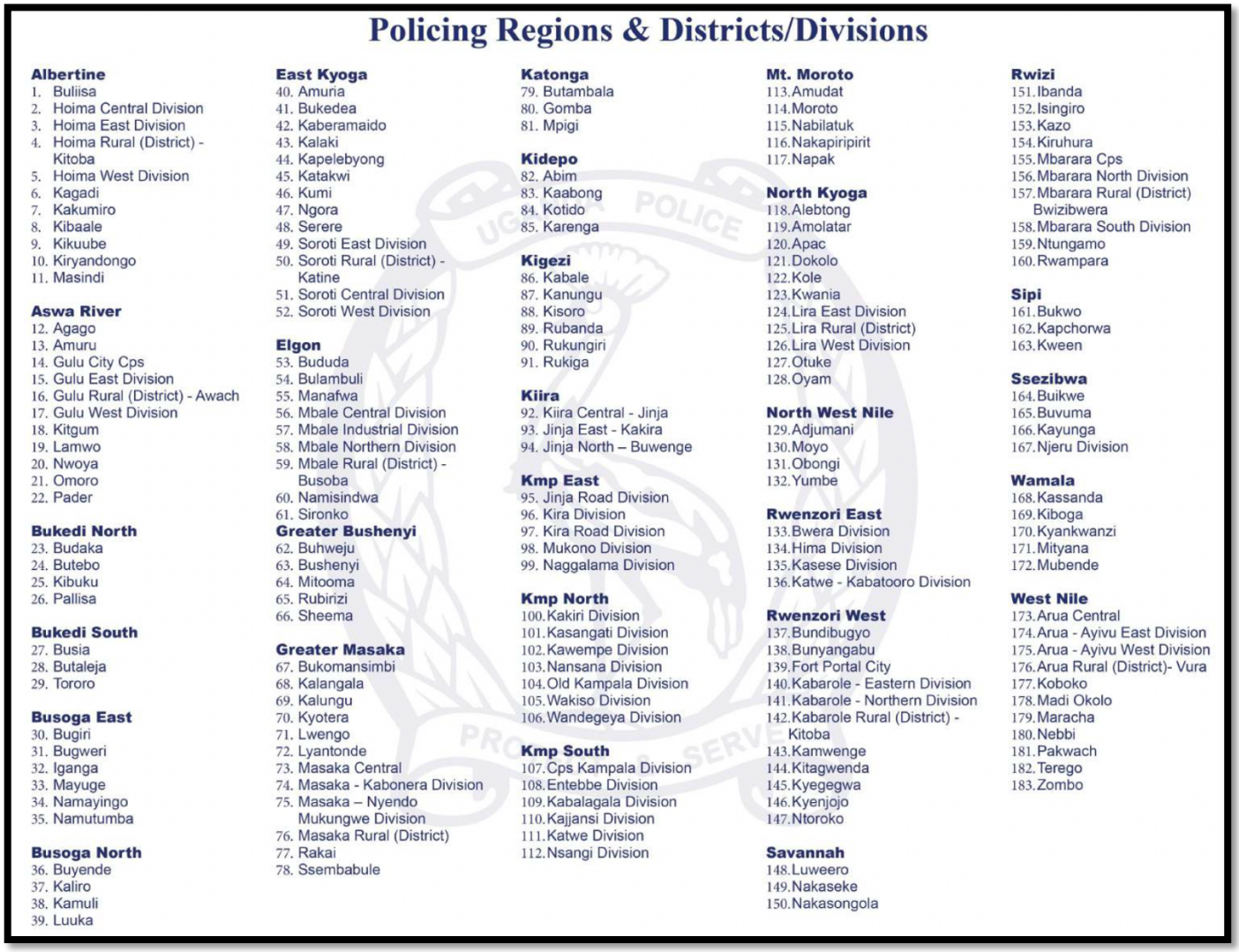
Joseph B. Musanyufu psc, ndc
Lieutenant General
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**
**MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**




***Map showing districts of Uganda 2020.***




***Map showing UPF regions & districts of Uganda 2022.***



# Policing Regions & Districts/Divisions

**Albertine**
1. Buliisa
2. Hoima Central Division
3. Hoima East Division
4. Hoima Rural (District) - Kitoba
5. Hoima West Division
6. Kagadi
7. Kakumiro
8. Kibaale
9. Kikuube
10. Kiryandongo
11. Masindi

**Aswa River**
12. Agago
13. Amuru
14. Gulu City Cps
15. Gulu East Division
16. Gulu Rural (District) - Awach
17. Gulu West Division
18. Kitgum
19. Lamwo
20. Nwoya
21. Omoro
22. Pader

**Bukedi North**
23. Budaka
24. Butebo
25. Kibuku
26. Pallisa

**Bukedi South**
27. Busia
28. Butaleja
29. Tororo

**Busoga East**
30. Bugiri
31. Bugweri
32. Iganga
33. Mayuge
34. Namayingo
35. Namutumba

**Busoga North**
36. Buyende
37. Kaliro
38. Kamuli
39. Luuka

**East Kyoga**
40. Amuria
41. Bukedea
42. Kaberamaido
43. Kalaki
44. Kapelebyong
45. Katakwi
46. Kumi
47. Ngora
48. Serere
49. Soroti East Division
50. Soroti Rural (District) - Katine
51. Soroti Central Division
52. Soroti West Division

**Elgon**
53. Bududa
54. Bulambuli
55. Manafwa
56. Mbale Central Division
57. Mbale Industrial Division
58. Mbale Northern Division
59. Mbale Rural (District) - Busoba
60. Namisindwa
61. Sironko

**Greater Bushenyi**
62. Buhweju
63. Bushenyi
64. Mitooma
65. Rubirizi
66. Sheema

**Greater Masaka**
67. Bukomansimbi
68. Kalangala
69. Kalungu
70. Kyotera
71. Lwengo
72. Lyantonde
73. Masaka Central
74. Masaka - Kabonera Division
75. Masaka – Nyendo Mukungwe Division
76. Masaka Rural (District)
77. Rakai
78. Ssembabule

**Katonga**
79. Butambala
80. Gomba
81. Mpigi

**Kidepo**
82. Abim
83. Kaabong
84. Kotido
85. Karenga

**Kigezi**
86. Kabale
87. Kanungu
88. Kisoro
89. Rubanda
90. Rukungiri
91. Rukiga

**Kiira**
92. Kiira Central - Jinja
93. Jinja East - Kakira
94. Jinja North – Buwenge

**Kmp East**
95. Jinja Road Division
96. Kira Division
97. Kira Road Division
98. Mukono Division
99. Naggalama Division

**Kmp North**
100. Kakiri Division
101. Kasangati Division
102. Kawempe Division
103. Nansana Division
104. Old Kampala Division
105. Wakiso Division
106. Wandegeya Division

**Kmp South**
107. Cps Kampala Division
108. Entebbe Division
109. Kabalagala Division
110. Kajjansi Division
111. Katwe Division
112. Nsangi Division

**Mt. Moroto**
113. Amudat
114. Moroto
115. Nabilatuk
116. Nakapiripirit
117. Napak

**North Kyoga**
118. Alebtong
119. Amolatar
120. Apac
121. Dokolo
122. Kole
123. Kwania
124. Lira East Division
125. Lira Rural (District)
126. Lira West Division
127. Otuke
128. Oyam

**North West Nile**
129. Adjumani
130. Moyo
131. Obongi
132. Yumbe

**Rwenzori East**
133. Bwera Division
134. Hima Division
135. Kasese Division
136. Katwe - Kabatooro Division

**Rwenzori West**
137. Bundibugyo
138. Bunyangabu
139. Fort Portal City
140. Kabarole - Eastern Division
141. Kabarole - Northern Division
142. Kabarole Rural (District) - Kitoba
143. Kamwenge
144. Kitagwenda
145. Kyegegwa
146. Kyenjojo
147. Ntoroko

**Savannah**
148. Luweero
149. Nakaseke
150. Nakasongola

**Rwizi**
151. Ibanda
152. Isingiro
153. Kazo
154. Kiruhura
155. Mbarara Cps
156. Mbarara North Division
157. Mbarara Rural (District) Bwizibwera
158. Mbarara South Division
159. Ntungamo
160. Rwampara

**Sipi**
161. Bukwo
162. Kapchorwa
163. Kween

**Ssezibwa**
164. Buikwe
165. Buvuma
166. Kayunga
167. Njeru Division

**Wamala**
168. Kassanda
169. Kiboga
170. Kyankwanzi
171. Mityana
172. Mubende

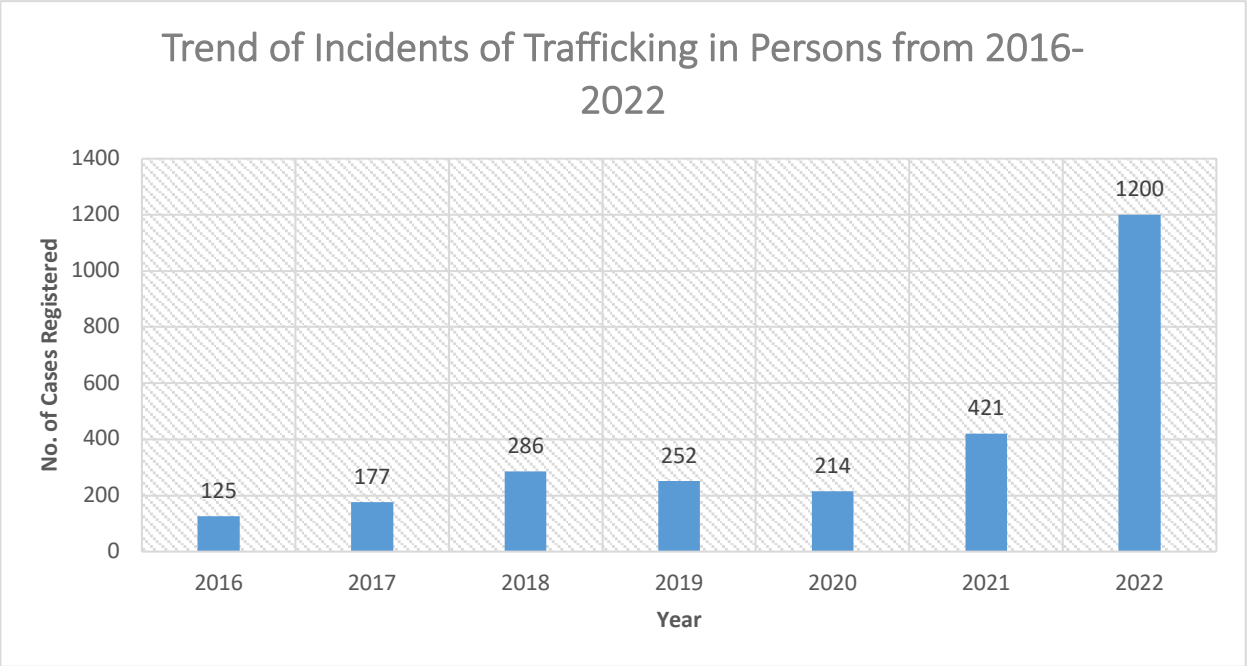
**West Nile**
173. Arua Central
174. Arua - Ayivu East Division
175. Arua - Ayivu West Division
176. Arua Rural (District)- Vura
177. Koboko
178. Madi Okolo
179. Maracha
180. Nebbi
181. Pakwach
182. Terego
183. Zombo

***List of UPF regions & districts of Uganda 2022.***

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, there was a 185.03% increase in the cases of trafficking in persons reported to Police from 421 cases in 2021 to 1200 cases in 2022. In comparison, 125 cases were reported in 2016, 177 cases were reported in 2017, 286 cases were reported in 2018, 252 cases were reported in 2019 and 214 cases were reported in 2020.

**Figure 1: Trend of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons from 2016-2022**




The total number of cases reported to Police were 1200 out of which human trafficking was the highest with **668**, representing **55.7%** as compared to child trafficking which had **532** cases representing **44.3%**.

Out of the total number of cases reported to Police in 2022, **348** cases were taken to Court out of which **12** cases secured convictions, **01** case dismissed and **334** cases were pending in court. The **79** cases reported by ODPP as having secured convictions in 2022 is not a contradiction of the 12 cases reported by Police as having secured convictions because some information was not available to Police at the time of compiling the Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report 2022. Take note also that the 79 cases that secured convictions represents the backlog cases and the cases registered and taken to court in 2022, that is, **01** case was of 2018, **05** cases of 2020, **47** cases of 2021 while **26** cases were of 2022.

**Table 1: Cases of Trafficking in Persons by Category**

| S/No. | Cases Category | Cases Registered |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Child Trafficking | 532 |
| 2. | Human Trafficking | 668 |
| | **Total** | **1200** |




***Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons training investigators and supporting TIP investigations in Greater Masaka Region in 2022.***



***Group photo of participants at the launch of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Judicial Bench Book in July 2022 at Mestil Hotel.***

# 1.0 ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FOR 2022

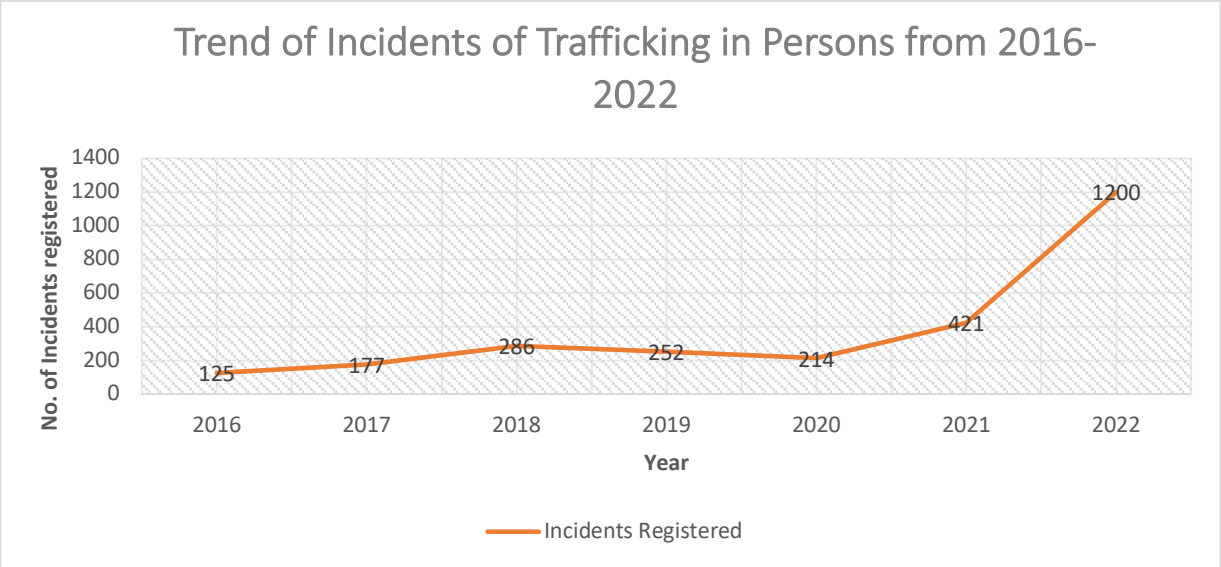
This report is generated from the data compiled, coordinated, and monitored by the Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in collaboration with the National Task Force Committee for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons. (***See Appendix 1 for the list members of the National Taskforce)***

Uganda was the main source country for victims of trafficking as well as transit and destination country for victims of domestic and transnational trafficking for both juveniles and adults.

Irregular and unguided labor migration was the most contributing factor for trafficking of Ugandans to foreign countries and foreign nationals to or through Uganda. Majority of the victims were recruited in the trafficking trap through deceptive means some of whom were aided with the use of fraudulent travel documents. Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development has since come up with guidelines to streamline the externalization process.

A total of **1200** cases were registered from January to December 2022 compared to **421** incidents registered for the same period in 2021, giving an increase of **185.03%.** Cases of human trafficking were highest with **668**, representing **55.7%**, child trafficking had **532** cases representing **44.3%**.

**Figure 2: Trend of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons from 2016-2022**




Domestic cases continue to rise as **526** cases were reported as domestic representing **89.3%** while **63** cases were reported as transnational trafficking representing **10.7%** out of the **589** total cases received and registered by ODPP during the year 2022. In comparison to 2021 cases **357** cases

were domestic representing **88.6%** while 46 cases were reported as transnational trafficking representing **11.4%** out of the **403** total cases received and registered by ODPP during the year 2021.

**Figure 3: Comparison Between Domestic and Transnational ODPP Cases in 2022**

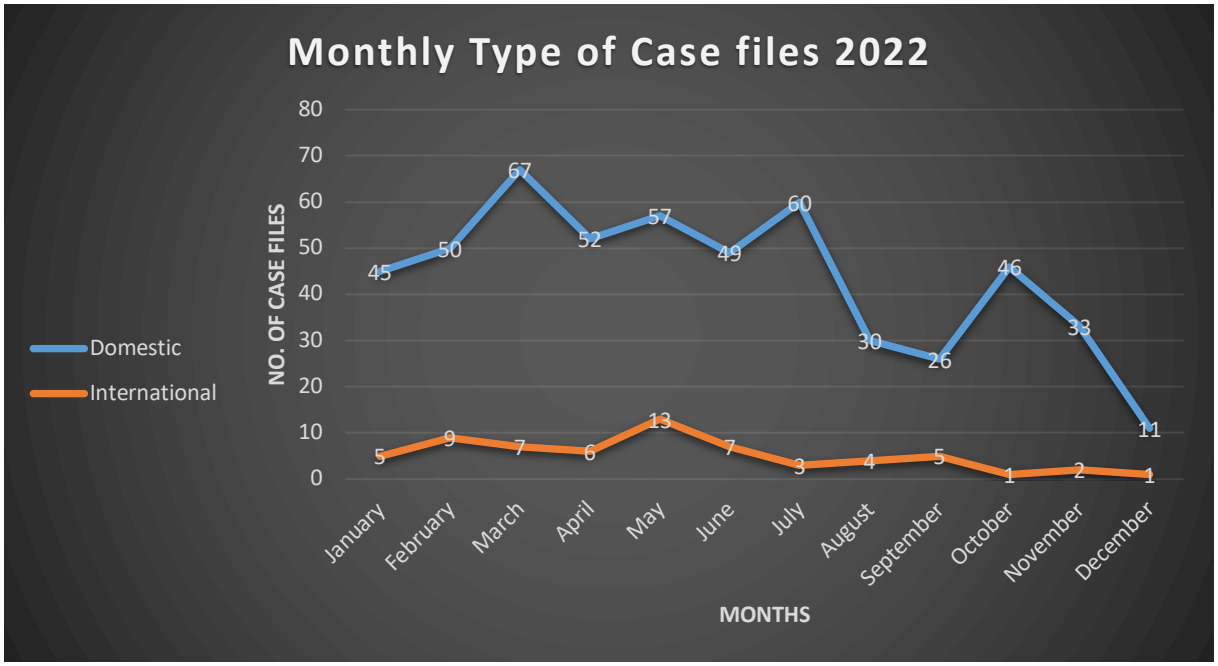
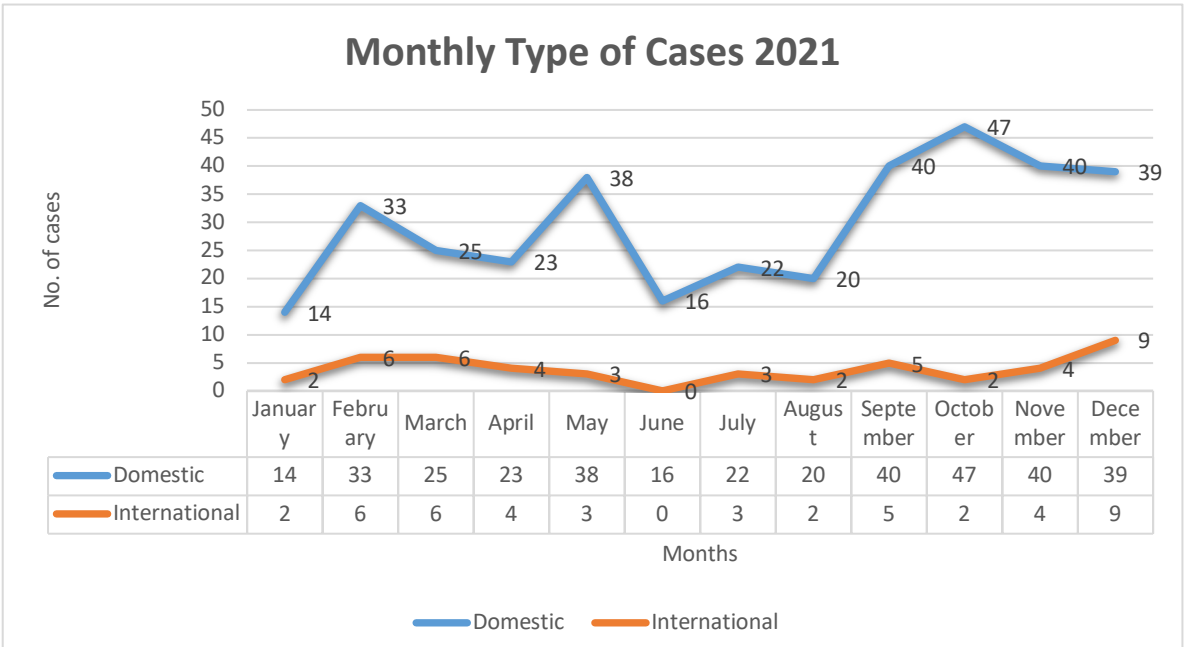



**Figure 4: Comparison Between Domestic and Transnational ODPP Cases in 2021**




| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 14 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 38 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 40 | 47 | 40 | 39 |
| International | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 9 |

In all the cases of trafficking in persons registered, the month of March registered the highest number with **138** cases, followed by the month of June with **114** cases, October had **113** cases. September registered **108** cases while May registered **107** cases, April registered **106** cases, November registered **104** cases and January registered **97** cases each. See table below.

**Table 2: Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month in 2022.**

| CASE CATEGORY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Trafficking | 57 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 46 | 43 | 50 | 37 | 38 | 61 | 48 | 31 | **529** |
| Human Trafficking | 40 | 55 | 93 | 65 | 61 | 71 | 42 | 29 | 70 | 55 | 56 | 26 | **668** |
| **TOTAL** | **97** | **95** | **138** | **106** | **107** | **114** | **92** | **66** | **108** | **116** | **104** | **57** | **1200** |

**Figure 5: Monthly Comparison of TIP Cases in 2022**

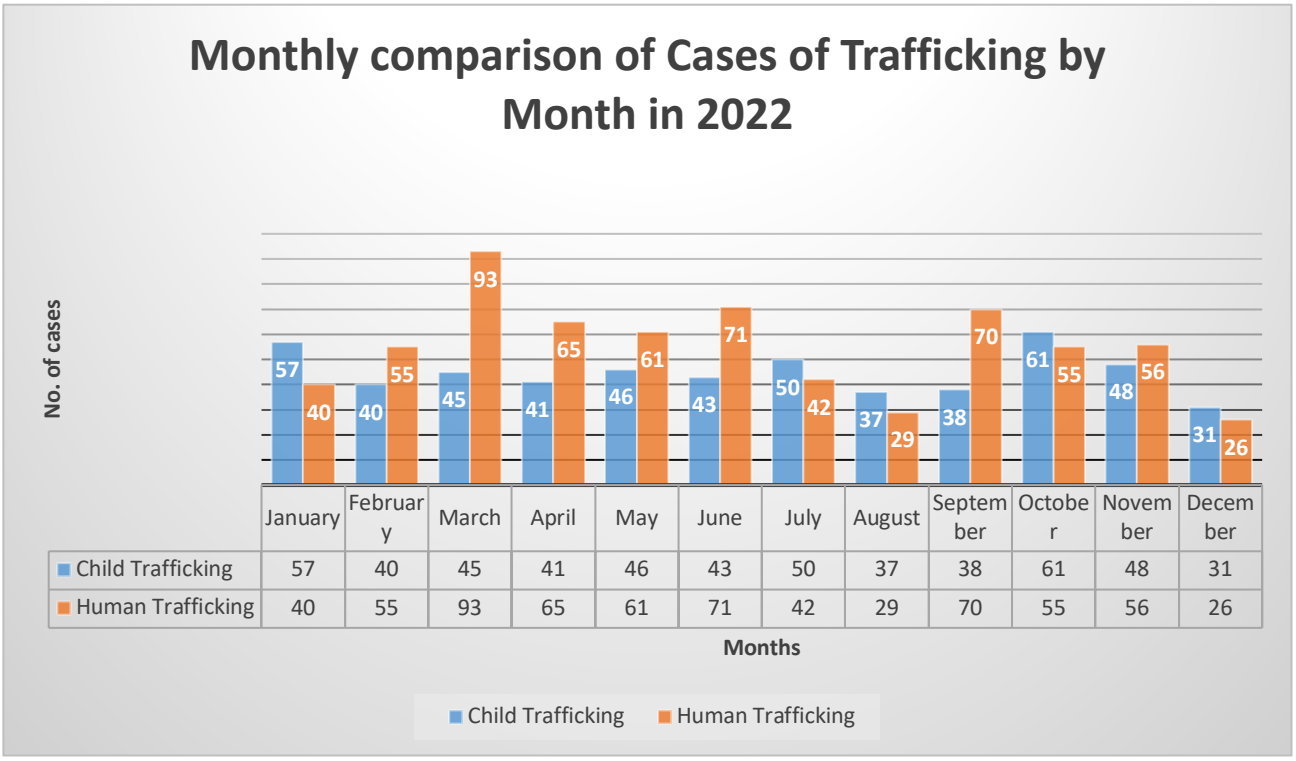
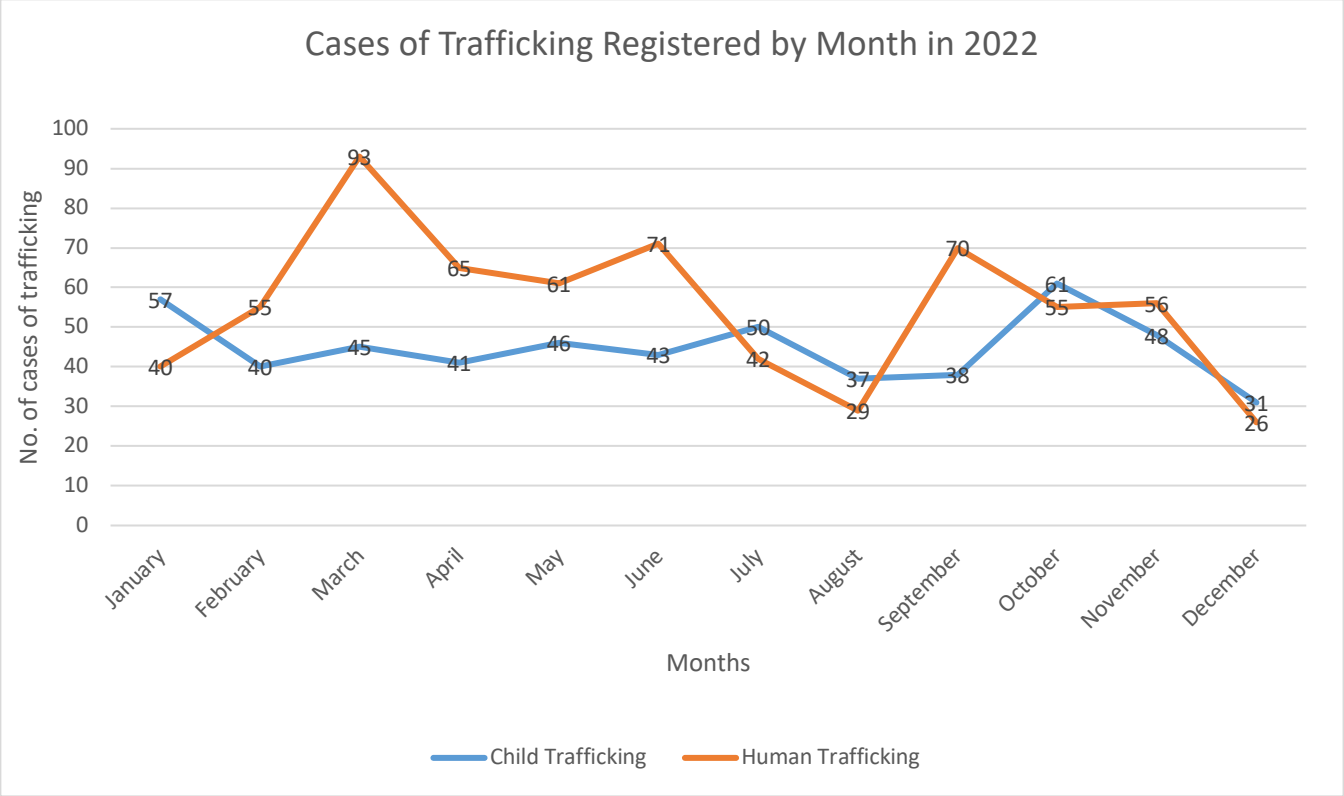


**Figure 6: Cases of TIP by Month in 2022**




A total of **2099** persons were victims of Trafficking in Persons. The month of April registered the highest number of victims with 339 victims, September with 262 victims while June and July registered 219 victims. The lowest was August and December with 70 victims. Out of the total number **762** were female adults, **739** were female juveniles, and **371** victims were male adults while **227** were male juveniles.

**Figure 7: Victims of Trafficking by Month in 2022**

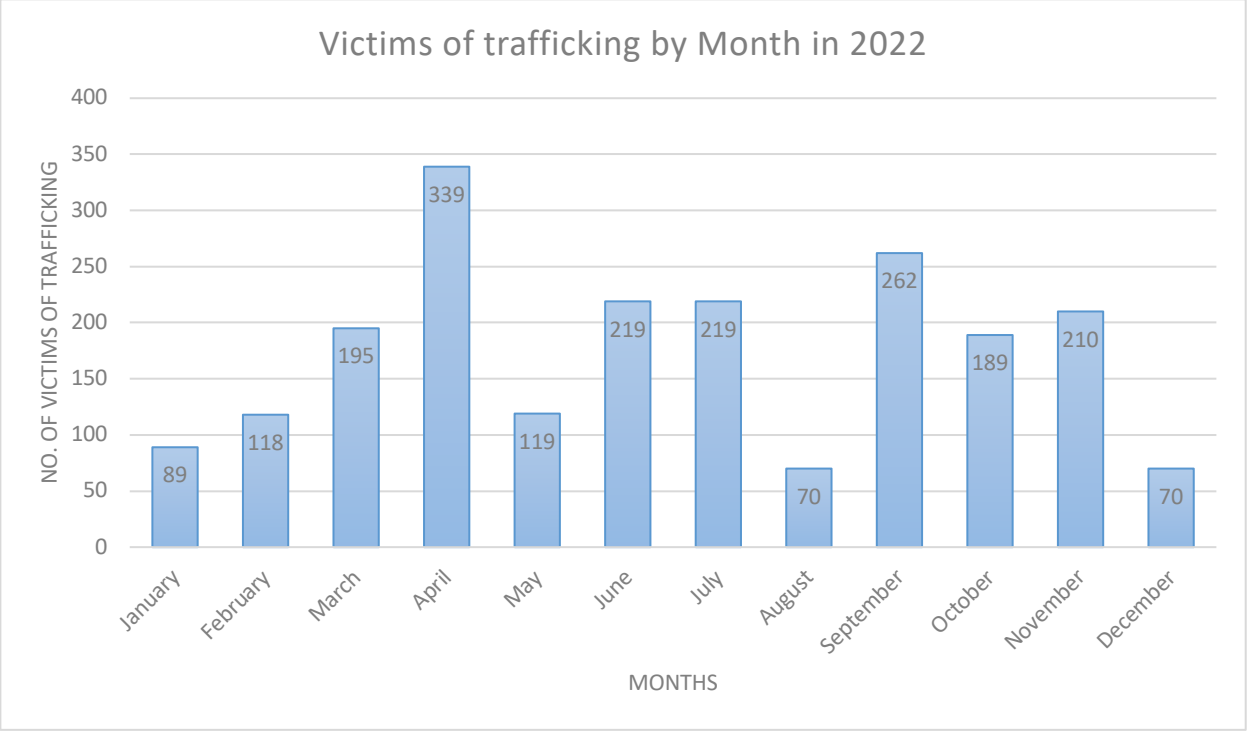



**Table 3: Victims of Trafficking by Gender in 2022**

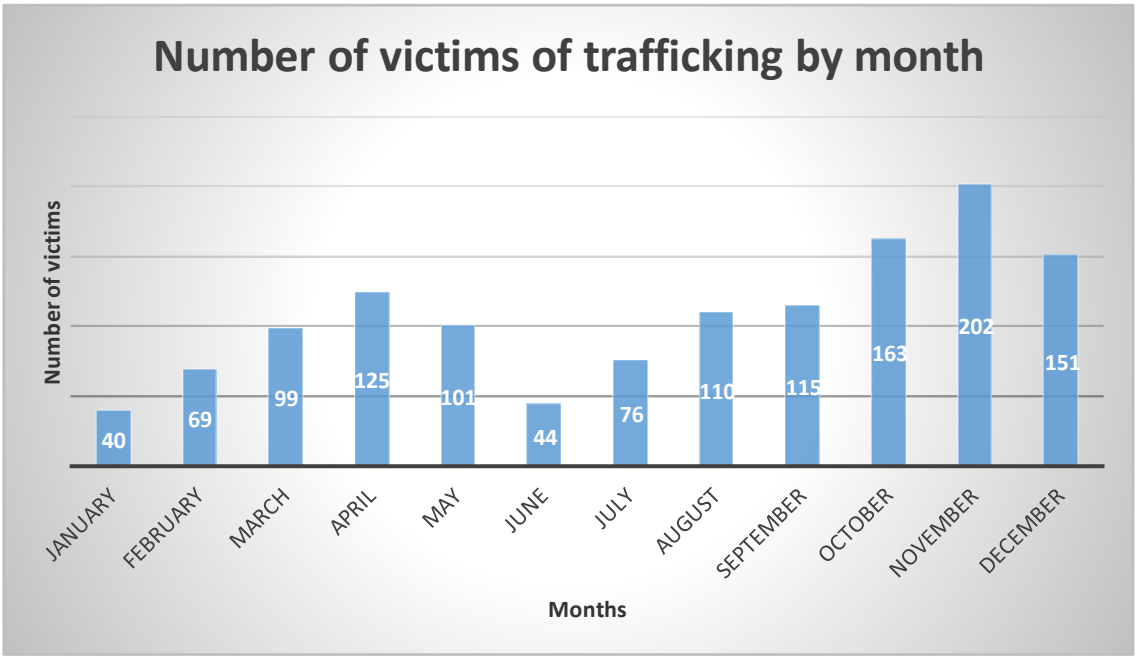
| **VICTIMS OF CRIME** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | |
| | Adult | Juvenile | Adult | Juvenile |
| **JAN-DEC 2022** | | | | |
| Child Trafficking | 00 | 104 | 00 | 513 |
| Human Trafficking | 371 | 123 | 762 | 226 |
| | **371** | **227** | **762** | **739** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **2099** | | | |

In comparison with end of the year 2021 the total number of victims has increased from 1295 victims to 2099 victims representing 62.08% increase.

**Table 4: Monthly Number of Victims of Trafficking in 2021**

| MONTH | INTERNAL TRAFFICKING | | | | TRANSNATIONAL TRAFFICKING | | | | UNKOWN | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M/A | M/J | F/A | F/J | M/A | M/J | F/A | F/J | | |
| JANUARY | 01 | 01 | 01 | 07 | 00 | 00 | 26 | 02 | 02 | **40** |
| FEBRUARY | 03 | 00 | 13 | 22 | 01 | 00 | 27 | 02 | 01 | **69** |
| MARCH | 00 | 06 | 00 | 11 | 22 | 00 | 57 | 01 | 02 | **99** |
| APRIL | 15 | 03 | 12 | 09 | 02 | 00 | 79 | 02 | 03 | **125** |
| MAY | 02 | 04 | 10 | 19 | 34 | 00 | 29 | 00 | 03 | **101** |
| JUNE | 00 | 00 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 32 | 01 | 01 | **44** |
| JULY | 12 | 03 | 04 | 29 | 07 | 00 | 02 | 13 | 06 | **76** |
| AUGUST | 03 | 54 | 11 | 25 | 09 | 00 | 05 | 00 | 03 | **110** |
| SEPTEMBER | 00 | 01 | 00 | 28 | 03 | 00 | 82 | 00 | 01 | **115** |
| OCTOBER | 01 | 05 | 22 | 47 | 13 | 00 | 70 | 01 | 04 | **163** |
| NOVEMBER | 00 | 05 | 01 | 37 | 27 | 04 | 126 | 00 | 02 | **202** |
| DECEMBER | 14 | 00 | 05 | 19 | 12 | 00 | 99 | 00 | 02 | **151** |
| **TOTAL** | **51** | **82** | **79** | **263** | **130** | **04** | **634** | **22** | **30** | **1295** |

**Figure 8: Monthly Comparison of Vctims of Trafficking in 2021**



Most of the victims were trafficked in the months of April (339 victims), September (262 victims), June and July (219 victims respectively), November (210 victims), March (195 victims) and October (189 victims).

**Table 5: Numbers of Victims of Trafficking by Month in 2022**

| MONTHS | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NUMBER OF VOT** | 89 | 118 | 195 | 339 | 119 | 219 | 219 | 70 | 262 | 189 | 210 | 70 | **2099** |

**Figure 9: Victims of Trafficking by Month in 2022**

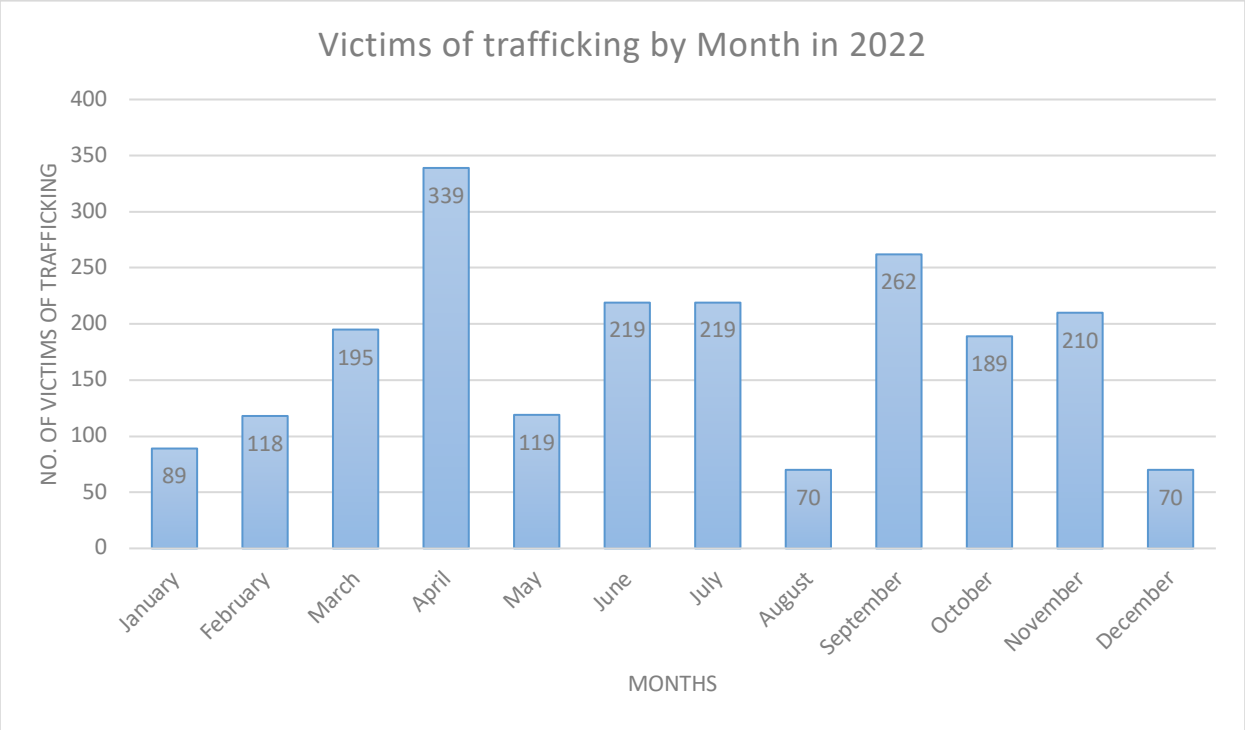
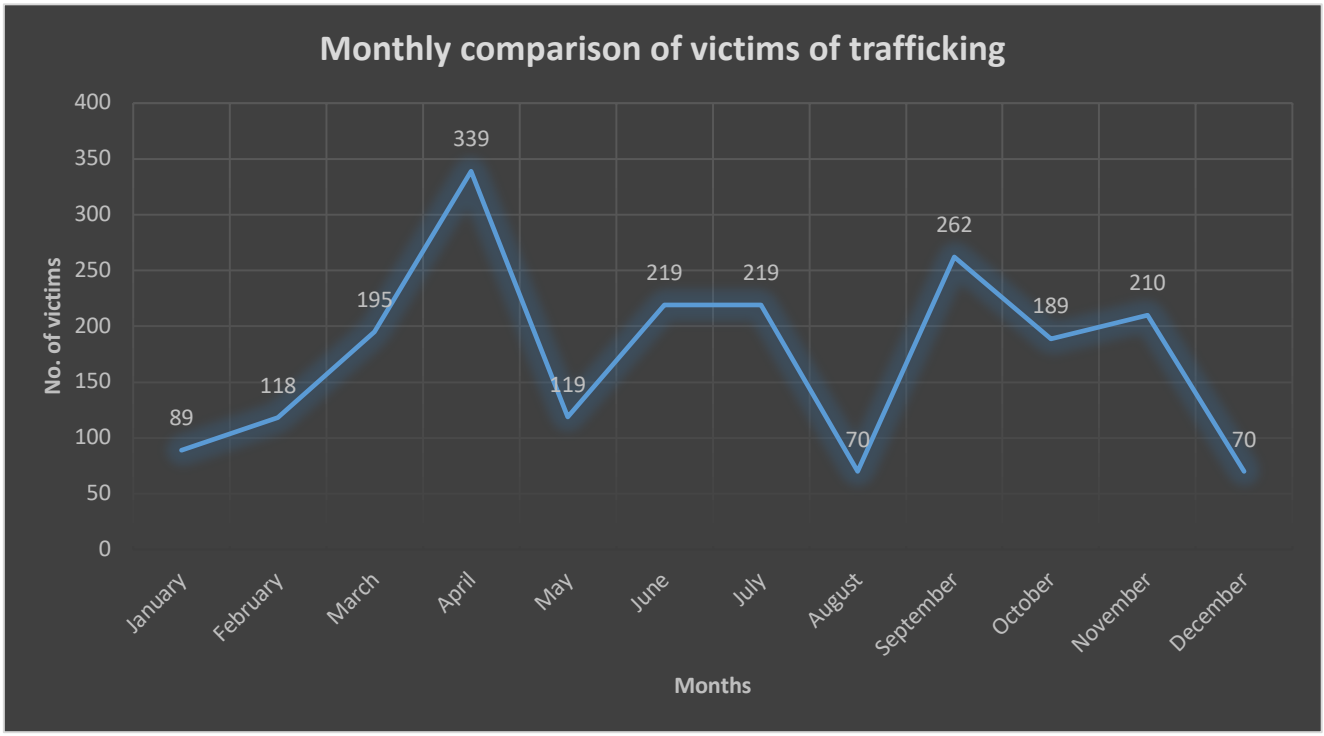


**Figure 10: Monthly Comparison of Victims of Trafficking by Month in 2022**



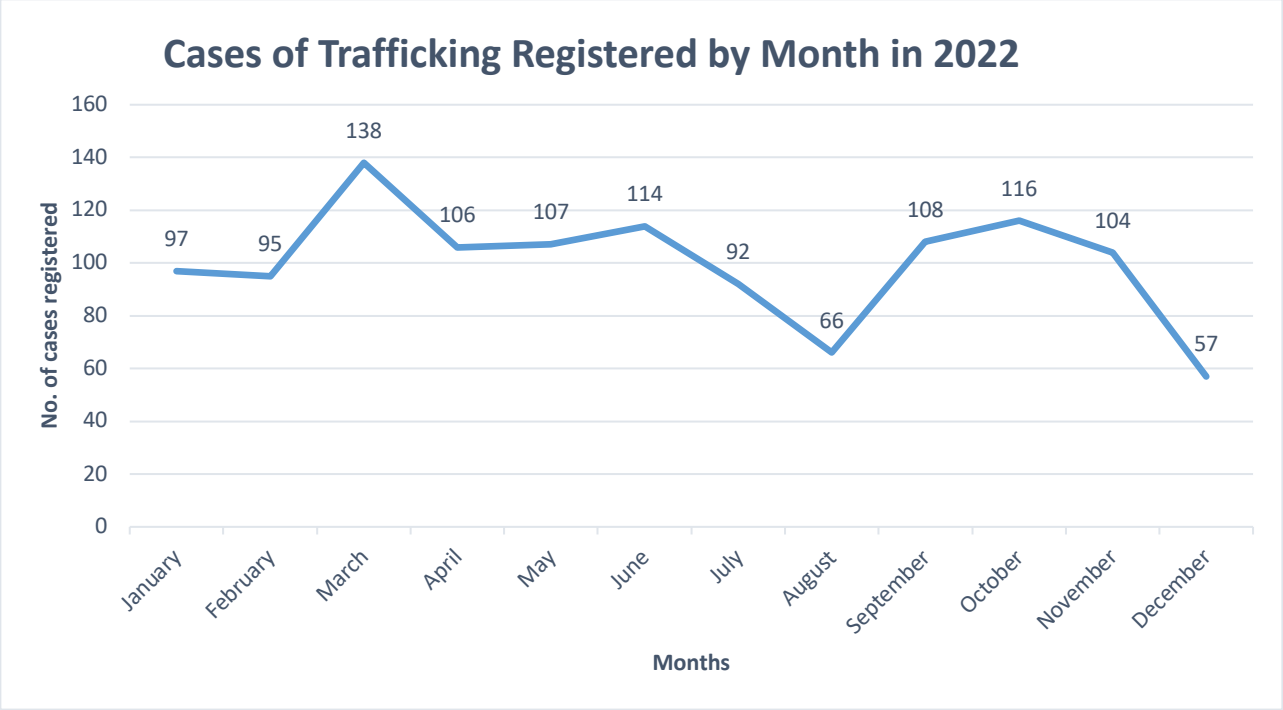

## 1.1 Monthly Crime Distribution (January to December 2022)

On average, a total of 100 cases of trafficking in persons were reported to Police per month. The month of March registered the highest number with **138** cases, followed by the month of October had **116** cases, June with **114** cases. September registered **108** cases while May registered **107** cases, April registered **106** cases, November registered **104** cases and January registered **97** cases.

**Table 6: Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month in 2022.**

| MONTHS | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 97 | 95 | 138 | 106 | 107 | 114 | 92 | 66 | 108 | 116 | 104 | 57 | 1200 |

**Figure 11: Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month in 2022**




## 1.2 Cases Submitted To RSA/DPP In 2022

Out of the total cases reported to Police in 2022, **599** cases were submitted to ODPP for perusal and legal advice, **779** cases were under inquiry while **73** cases were not detected, and **348** cases were taken to court. The month of October registered the highest number of cases submitted to RSA/DPP (**70 cases**) followed by March with **64 cases** and December being the lowest with **29 cases**.

ODPP registered **603** case files received which meant that 04 of the case files were backlog. ODPP categorized the case files as: Trafficking in Persons 145 case files, Aggravated Trafficking in Persons 97 case files, Aggravated Trafficking in Children 318 case files, Promotion/Other of Trafficking in Persons 09 case files and Attempted Trafficking in Persons 34 case files totaling to 603 case files.

**Table 7: Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP by Months in 2022.**

| MONTHS | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 31 | 47 | 64 | 39 | 61 | 57 | 51 | 40 | 53 | 70 | 57 | 29 | 599 |

**Figure 12: Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP by Month in 2022**

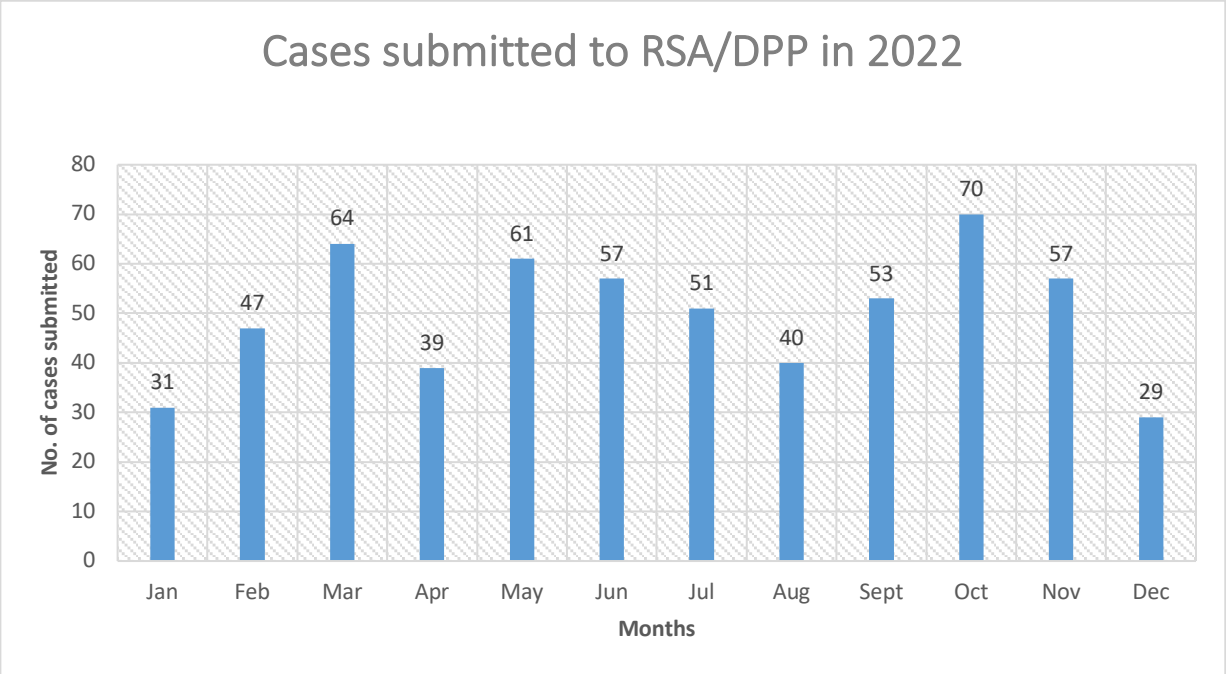
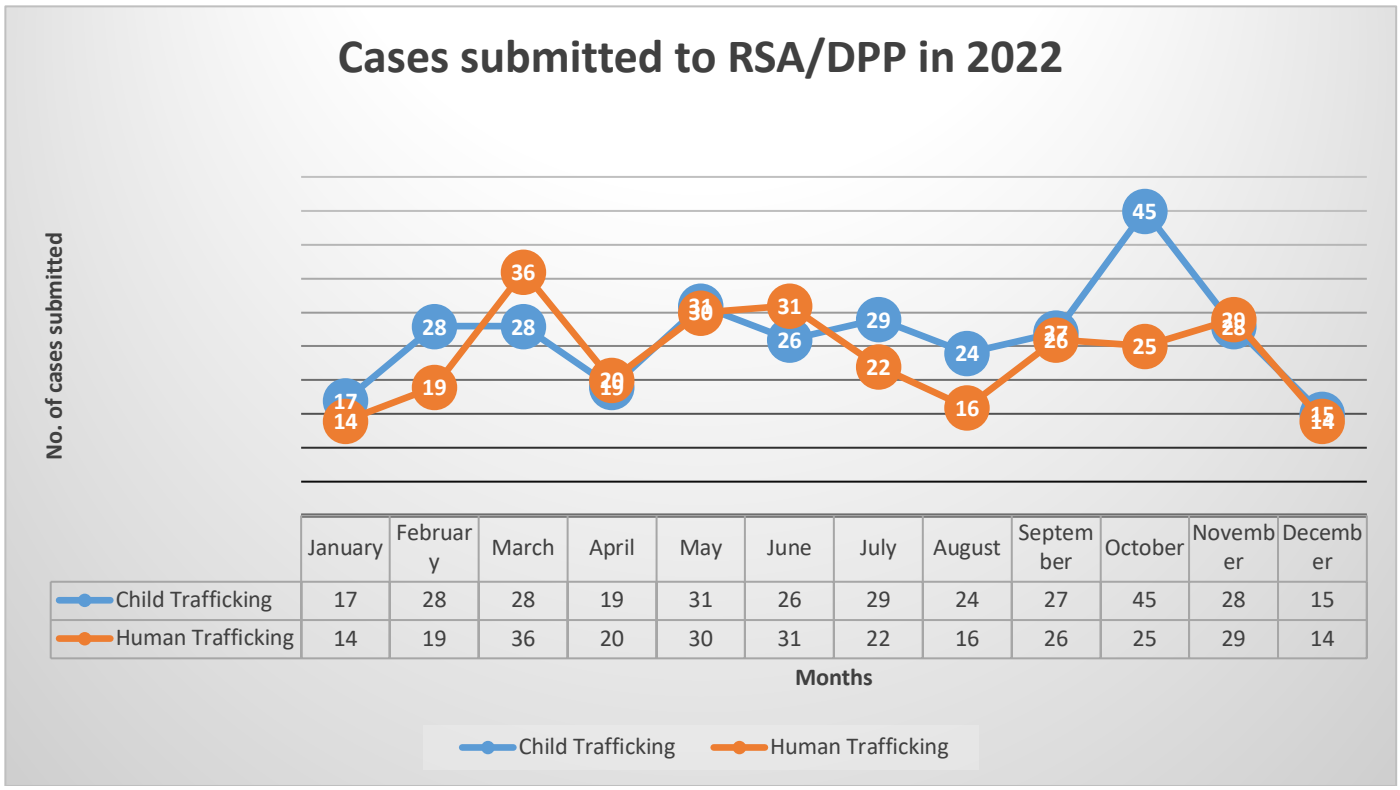



**Figure 13: Monthly Comparison of Cases Submitted to RSA/ODPP in 2022**

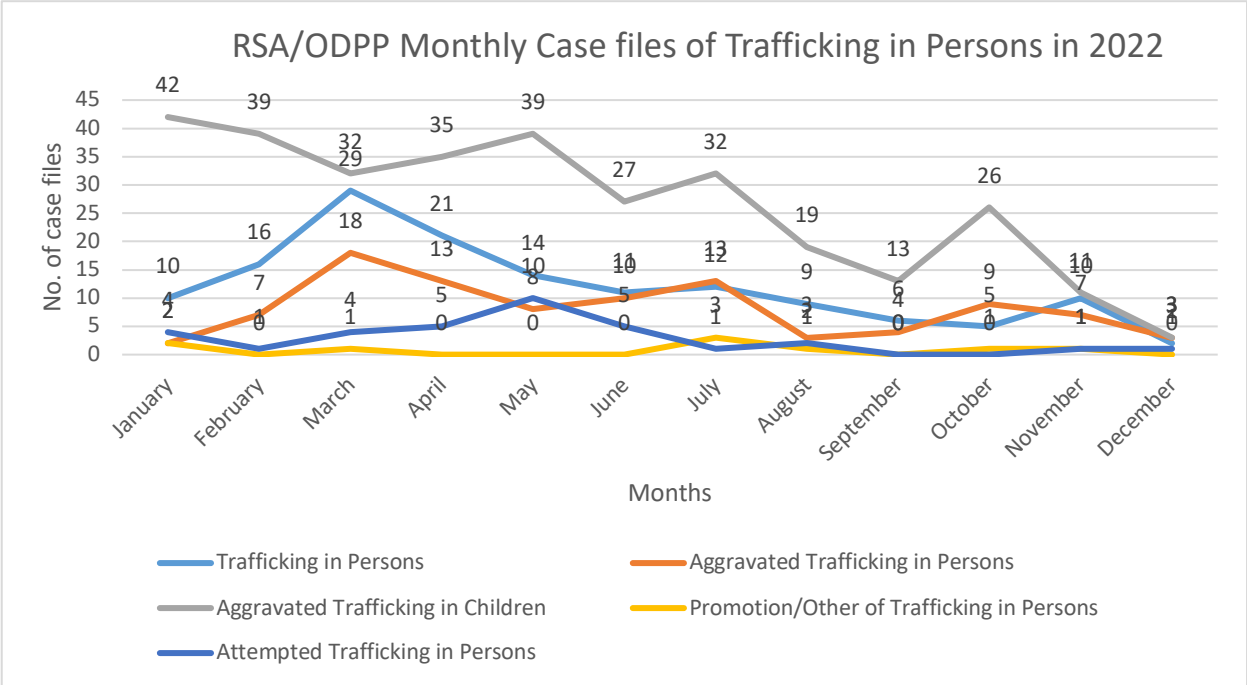



| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Trafficking | 17 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 45 | 28 | 15 |
| Human Trafficking | 14 | 19 | 36 | 20 | 30 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 14 |

## Table 8: Human Trafficking Institute / ODPP TIP Data & Training Report

| 2022 ODPP / HTI TIP Case Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Charge** | **January** | **February** | **March** | **April** | **May** | **June** | **July** | **August** | **September** | **October** | **November** | **December** | **Total** |
| Trafficking In Persons | 10 | 16 | 29 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 145 |
| Aggravated Trafficking In Persons | 2 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 97 |
| Aggravated Trafficking In Children | 42 | 39 | 32 | 35 | 39 | 27 | 32 | 19 | 13 | 26 | 11 | 3 | 318 |
| Promotion/Other of Trafficking In Persons | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Attempted Trafficking In Persons | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | | | | **603** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Type of Case** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 45 | 50 | 67 | 52 | 57 | 49 | 60 | 30 | 26 | 46 | 33 | 11 | 526 |
| International | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 63 |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | | | | **589** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Type of Exploitation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | 34 | 32 | 44 | 38 | 37 | 32 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 8 | 338 |
| Labour | 10 | 13 | 24 | 17 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 173 |
| Other | 6 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 78 |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | | | | **589** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Victims Identified** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult | 20 | 64 | 63 | 42 | 80 | 48 | 25 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 446 |
| Child (<18) | 42 | 61 | 49 | 56 | 39 | 55 | 56 | 26 | 28 | 46 | 21 | 12 | 491 |
| *Total* | | | | | | | | | | | | | **937** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Suspects Arrested** | 64 | 79 | 86 | 69 | 88 | 75 | 82 | 26 | 41 | 59 | 45 | 14 | **728** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Suspects Convicted** | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 1 | **81** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Police Trained by HTI** | 0 | 89 | 62 | 4 | 31 | 0 | 20 | 83 | 145 | 64 | 0 | 0 | **498** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Prosecutors Trained by HTI** | 0 | 36 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 48 | 29 | 33 | 0 | **247** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of Judicial Officers Trained by HTI** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 | 52 | 23 | 0 | 0 | **120** |

## Figure 14: RSA/ODPP Monthly Cases of TIP in 2022



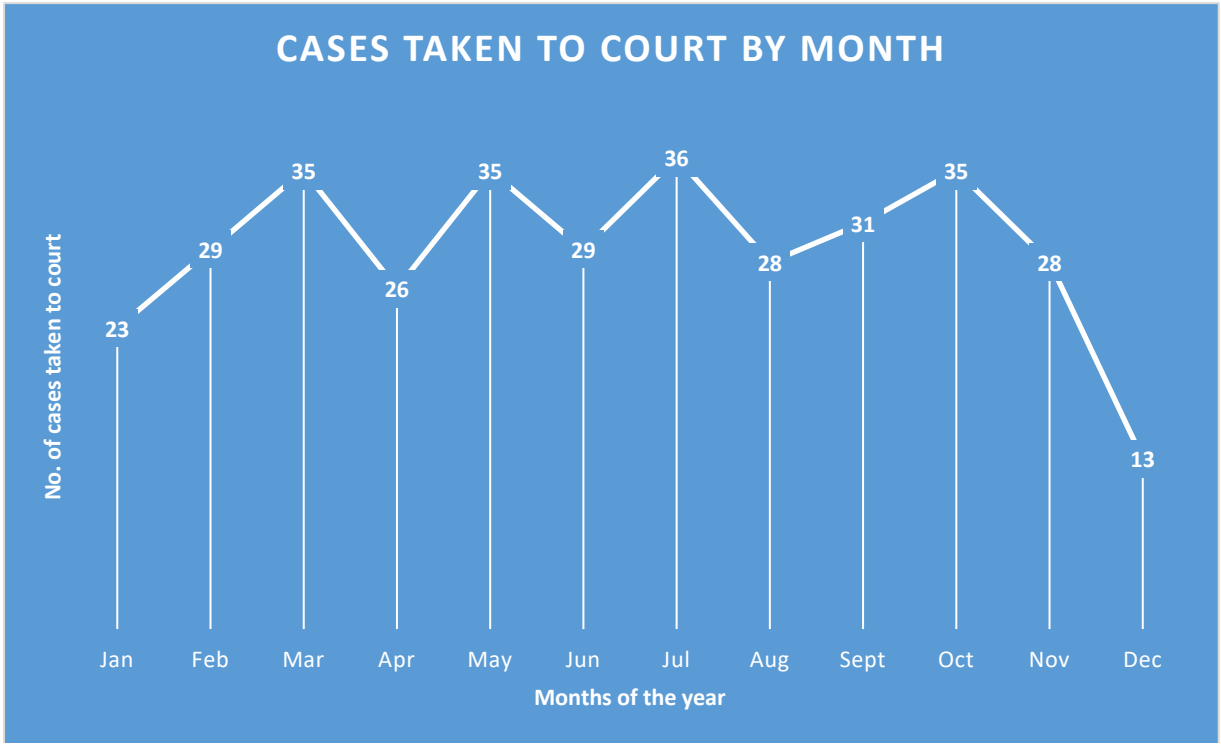
## 1.3 Cases Taken To Court In 2022

Out of the total number of cases reported to Police 348 cases taken to court in 2022 of which 12 secured convictions and 01 case was dismissed while 335 were pending in court. The month of July registered the highest number of cases taken to Court with **36 cases**, followed by the months of October, May, March all with **35 cases** taken to Court while December being the lowest with **13 cases**.

**Table 9: Cases Taken to Court by Month in 2022**

| MONTHS | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 23 | 29 | 35 | 26 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 28 | 31 | 35 | 28 | 13 | 348 |

**Figure 15: Monthly comparison of Cases taken to court in 2022.**




## 1.4 Convictions Secured In 2022

Out of the total number of cases reported to Police 12 cases secured convictions by the end of the year 2022. The month of April secured the highest number of 04 convictions followed by January

with 03 convictions while June, August, September, November, and December secured 01 conviction each while the rest had 00 convictions.

According to ODPP's records, **79** convictions were secured in 2022 which figure represents the backlog cases and the cases registered and taken to court in 2022, that is, **01** case was of 2018, **05** cases of 2020, **47** cases of 2021 while **26** cases were of 2022. The 26 secured convictions are not a contradiction of Police report because some information was not available to Police at the time of compiling the Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report 2022.

**Table 10: 2022 TIP Case Convictions Secured by Month in 2022**

| MONTHS | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 03 | 00 | 00 | 04 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 12 |

**Figure 16: 2022 TIP Case Convictions Secured by Month in 2022.**



**Figure 17: RSA/ODPP Monthly Suspects Convicted in 2022**




## 1.5 Regional Performance

In all the cases of trafficking in persons registered, CID HQTRS registered the highest number with **167** cases, followed by Greater Masaka Region with **120** cases, Elgon region had **105** cases. KMP South region registered **90** cases while Rwenzori West registered **78** cases, Wamala region registered **66** cases, Mt. Moroto registered **50** cases and KMP North registered **49** cases each. The regions of Sipi with 02 cases, Greater Bushenyi with 03 cases, North West Nile with 04 cases, Savannah with 06 cases, Katonga with 8 cases and Busoga North with 09 cases registered least cases of Trafficking in Persons.

**Table 11: Incidents of Trafficking in Persons Registered by Region in 2022**

| S/No. | REGION | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| 1. | CID HQTRS | 14 | 19 | 40 | 29 | 12 | 21 | 00 | 00 | 25 | 05 | 02 | 00 | **167** |
| 2. | KMP EAST | 03 | 05 | 04 | 02 | 02 | 04 | 03 | 08 | 03 | 03 | 05 | 02 | **44** |
| 3. | KMP SOUTH | 03 | 04 | 11 | 08 | 08 | 06 | 06 | 02 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 07 | **93** |

| S/No. | REGION | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| 4. | KMP NORTH | 00 | 03 | 03 | 00 | 05 | 06 | 03 | 06 | 06 | 06 | 06 | 05 | **49** |
| 5. | SAVANNAH | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 02 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | **06** |
| 6. | SEZIBWA | 03 | 03 | 01 | 05 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 05 | 02 | 02 | **32** |
| 7. | KATONGA | 02 | 00 | 04 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | **08** |
| 8. | WAMALA | 01 | 03 | 07 | 06 | 08 | 09 | 08 | 04 | 07 | 06 | 05 | 02 | **66** |
| 9. | GREATER MASAKA | 18 | 09 | 10 | 09 | 14 | 05 | 06 | 02 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 06 | **120** |
| 10. | KIGEZI | 04 | 02 | 03 | 00 | 03 | 05 | 03 | 04 | 02 | 04 | 05 | 01 | **36** |
| 11. | RWIZI | 04 | 00 | 04 | 03 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 05 | 02 | 03 | **27** |
| 12. | GREATER BUSHENYI | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | **03** |
| 13. | ALBERTINE | 04 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 04 | 02 | 04 | 01 | 01 | 05 | 04 | **30** |
| 14. | RWENZORI WEST | 05 | 01 | 10 | 09 | 08 | 08 | 09 | 04 | 02 | 08 | 07 | 07 | **78** |
| 15. | RWENZORI EAST | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 02 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 01 | **11** |
| 16. | WEST NILE | 00 | 06 | 07 | 02 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 03 | 02 | 01 | 00 | **24** |
| 17. | NORTH WEST NILE | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 02 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | **04** |
| 18. | ASWA | 00 | 03 | 00 | 02 | 02 | 03 | 03 | 01 | 07 | 05 | 03 | 02 | **31** |
| 19. | NORTH KYOGA | 03 | 06 | 06 | 04 | 08 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 01 | 04 | 04 | 01 | **43** |
| 20. | KIDEPO | 06 | 04 | 00 | 03 | 01 | 03 | 01 | 01 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | **20** |
| 21. | MT MOROTO | 07 | 03 | 04 | 04 | 01 | 03 | 09 | 02 | 04 | 06 | 04 | 03 | **50** |
| 22. | EAST KYOGA | 04 | 02 | 02 | 06 | 03 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 05 | 04 | 02 | 00 | **34** |
| 23. | SIPI | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | **02** |
| 24. | ELGON | 03 | 12 | 15 | 01 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 06 | 05 | **105** |
| 25. | BUKEDI SOUTH | 02 | 03 | 01 | 03 | 02 | 03 | 05 | 04 | 02 | 08 | 03 | 01 | **37** |
| 26. | BUKEDI NORTH | 01 | 02 | 01 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 | 04 | 00 | **18** |
| 27. | BUSOGA NORTH | 02 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 03 | **09** |
| 28. | BUSOGA EAST | 06 | 01 | 01 | 03 | 04 | 03 | 04 | 03 | 02 | 06 | 04 | 02 | **39** |
| 29. | KIIRA | 01 | 02 | 00 | 03 | 00 | 01 | 01 | 02 | 01 | 03 | 00 | 00 | **14** |
| | **TOTAL** | **97** | **95** | **138** | **106** | **107** | **114** | **92** | **66** | **108** | **116** | **104** | **57** | **1200** |

**Figure 18: Cases of TIP Registered by Region in 2022**

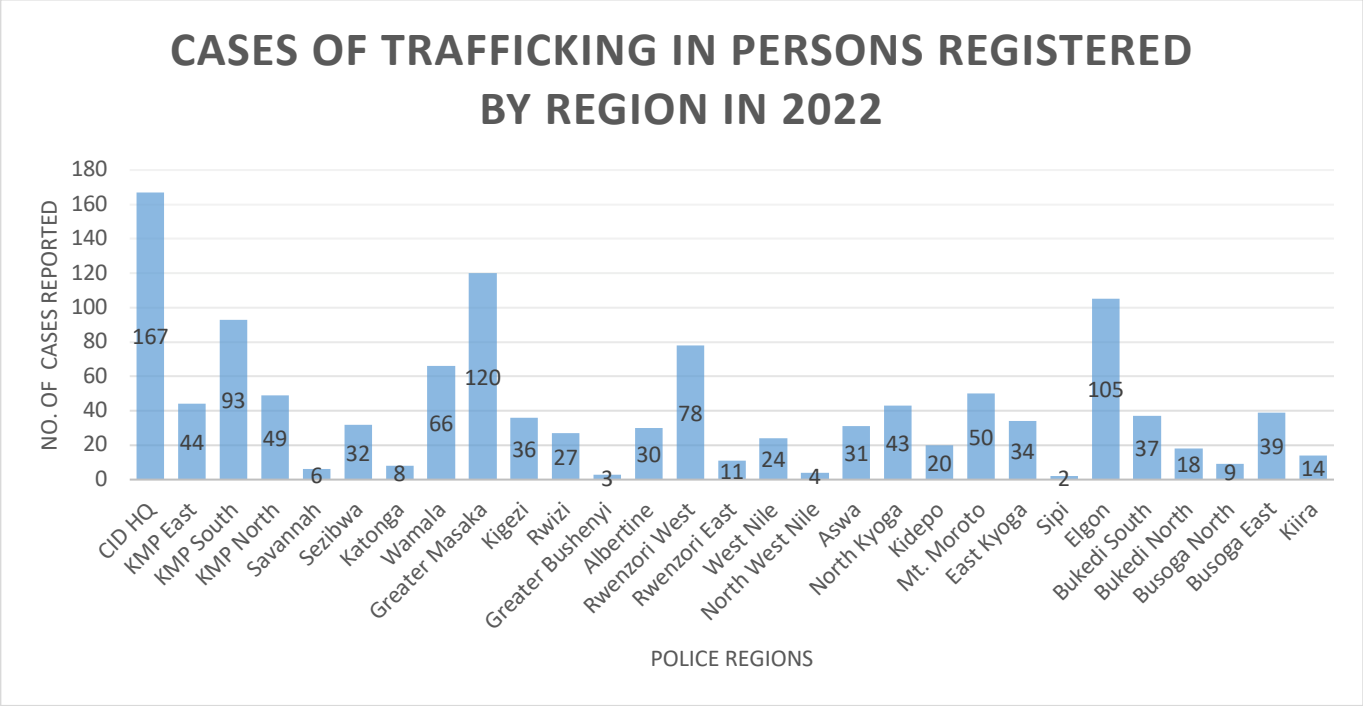
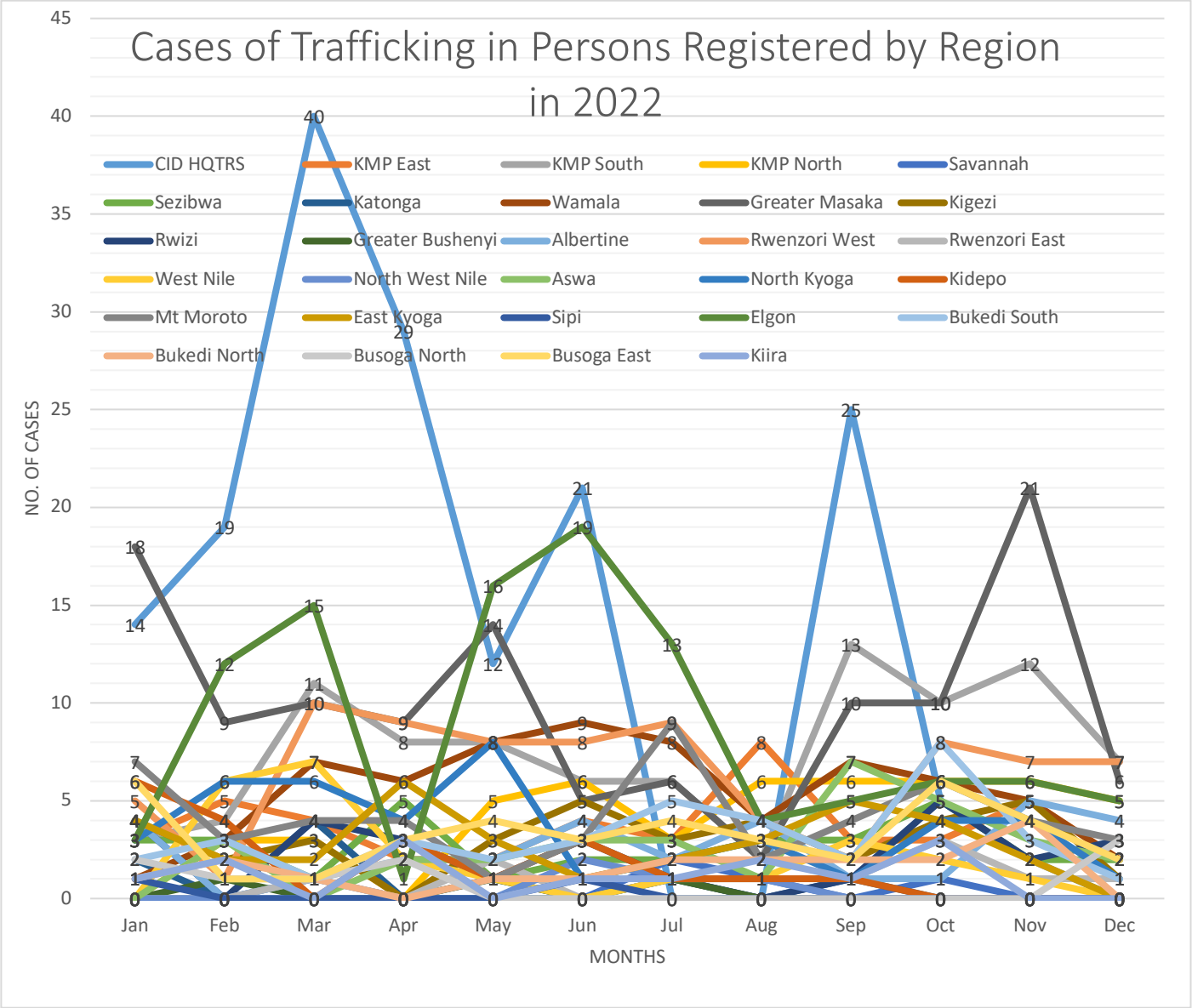


**Figure 19: Monthly Comparison of TIP Cases Registered by Region in 2022**




## 1.6 Districts/Divisional Performance

Out of the 183 Police Divisions/Central Police Stations in Uganda, CID HQ registered the highest number of cases reported with 167 cases followed by Mbale Northern with 44 cases, Katwe with 42 cases and Rakai with 38 cases.

**Table 12: Cases of Trafficking in Persons registered by District/Division in 2022**.

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| CID HQ | 167 |
| MBALE-NORTHERN | 44 |
| KATWE | 42 |
| RAKAI | 38 |
| KAMWENGE | 31 |
| MUBENDE | 30 |
| KYOTERA | 29 |
| MITYANA | 27 |
| NAMISINDWA | 26 |
| SEMBABULE | 23 |
| TORORO | 21 |
| KIRA RD | 18 |
| CPS KAMPALA | 18 |
| KYEGEGWA | 18 |
| NAPAK | 18 |
| KAWEMPE | 17 |
| LIRA CITY WEST | 16 |
| OLD KAMPALA | 14 |
| BUSIA | 14 |
| BUIKWE | 13 |
| KYENJOJO | 13 |


| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| CID HQ | 167 |
| MBALE-NORTHERN | 44 |
| KATWE | 42 |
| RAKAI | 38 |
| KAMWENGE | 31 |
| MUBENDE | 30 |
| KYOTERA | 29 |
| MITYANA | 27 |
| NAMISINDWA | 26 |
| SEMBABULE | 23 |
| TORORO | 21 |
| KIRA RD | 18 |
| CPS KAMPALA | 18 |
| KYEGEGWA | 18 |
| NAPAK | 18 |

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| KAWEMPE | 17 |
| LIRA CITY WEST | 16 |
| OLD KAMPALA | 14 |
| BUSIA | 14 |
| BUIKWE | 13 |
| KYENJOJO | 13 |
| JINJA RD | 12 |
| NJERU | 12 |
| KABALE | 12 |
| NAKAPIRIPIRIT | 12 |
| KABALAGALA | 11 |
| IGANGA | 11 |
| MAYUGE | 11 |
| MUKONO | 10 |
| ENTEBBE | 10 |
| RUKIGA | 09 |
| NTUNGAMO | 09 |
| KAABONG | 09 |
| PALLISA | 09 |
| KAJJANSI | 08 |
| NANSANA | 08 |
| MASAKA | 08 |
| KISORO | 08 |
| HOIMA CENTRAL | 08 |
| KITGUM | 08 |
| MOROTO | 08 |
| KUMI | 08 |
| MBALE CPS | 08 |
| MANAFWA | 08 |
| JINJA | 08 |
| AMUDAT | 07 |
| MBALE BUSOBA | 07 |
| BUDAKA | 07 |
| NAMAYINGO | 07 |
| LUWEERO | 06 |
| KAYUNGA | 06 |
| BUTAMBALA | 06 |
| KALANGALA | 06 |
| KIRYANDONGO | 06 |
| HIMA | 06 |
| KOBOKO | 06 |

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| AGAGO | 06 |
| LIRA CITY EAST | 06 |
| WANGEGEYA | 05 |
| KYANKWANZI | 05 |
| ISINGIRO | 05 |
| KAGADI | 05 |
| ARUA | 05 |
| TEREGO | 05 |
| AMURU | 05 |
| OYAM | 05 |
| ABIM | 05 |
| NABILATUK | 05 |
| BUDUDA | 05 |
| BULAMBULI | 05 |
| KIRA DIV | 04 |
| NSANGI | 04 |
| KASANGATI | 04 |
| NYENDO | 04 |
| RUKUNGIRI | 04 |
| BUNDIBUGYO | 04 |
| NTOROKO | 04 |
| BWERA | 04 |
| ZOMBO | 04 |
| KOTIDO | 04 |
| BUGIRI | 04 |
| NAMUTUMBA | 04 |
| BUWENGE | 04 |
| LYANTONDE | 03 |
| KIMAYA-KABONERA | 03 |
| RUBANDA | 03 |
| MBARARA | 03 |
| IBANDA | 03 |
| MBARARA CITY SOUTH | 03 |
| KAKUMIRO | 03 |
| BULIISA | 03 |
| KABAROLE | 03 |
| FORT PORTAL CENTRAL | 03 |
| GULU CPS | 03 |
| GULU EAST | 03 |
| KWANIA | 03 |
| AMOLATAR | 03 |

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| KOLE | 03 |
| ALEBTONG | 03 |
| SOROTI EAST | 03 |
| KABERAMAIDO | 03 |
| KATAKWI | 03 |
| NGORA | 03 |
| KALAKI | 03 |
| BUKEDEA | 03 |
| BUYENDE | 03 |
| LUUKA | 03 |
| MPIGI | 02 |
| KIBOGA | 02 |
| KASANDA | 02 |
| BUKOMANSIMBI | 02 |
| LWENGO | 02 |
| MBARARA CITY NORTH | 02 |
| SHEEMA | 02 |
| KIKUUBE | 02 |
| HOIMA RURAL | 02 |
| NEBBI | 02 |
| YUMBE | 02 |
| OBONGI | 02 |
| LAMWO | 02 |
| OTUKE | 02 |
| KARENGA | 02 |
| SERERE | 02 |
| AMURIA | 02 |
| BUTALEJA | 02 |
| KIBUKU | 02 |
| KALIRO | 02 |
| BUGWERI | 02 |
| KAKIRA | 02 |
| WAKISO | 01 |
| BUVUMA | 01 |
| KALUNGU | 01 |
| MASAKA RURAL | 01 |
| RWAMPARA | 01 |
| MBARARA RURAL | 01 |
| BUSHENYI | 01 |
| MASINDI | 01 |
| KITAGWENDA | 01 |

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| BUNYANGABU | 01 |
| KATWE KABATORO | 01 |
| MARACHA | 01 |
| PAKWACH | 01 |
| NWOYA | 01 |
| PADER | 01 |
| GULU CENTRAL | 01 |
| GULU WEST | 01 |
| APAC | 01 |
| DOKOLO | 01 |
| SOROTI-KATINE | 01 |
| SOROTI CENTRAL | 01 |
| SOROTI WEST | 01 |
| KAPELEBYONG | 01 |
| KAPCHORWA | 01 |
| BUKWO | 01 |
| MBALE INDUSTRIAL | 01 |
| SIRONKO | 01 |
| KAMULI | 01 |
| NAGALAMA | 00 |
| KAKIRI | 00 |
| NAKASEKE | 00 |
| NAKASONGOLA | 00 |
| GOMBA | 00 |
| KANUNGU | 00 |
| KAZO | 00 |
| KIRUHURA | 00 |
| MITOOMA | 00 |
| RUBIRIZI | 00 |
| BUHWEJU | 00 |
| KIBAALE | 00 |
| HOIMA WEST | 00 |
| HOIMA EAST | 00 |
| FORT PORTAL NORTH | 00 |
| FORT PORTAL EAST | 00 |
| KASESE | 00 |
| MADI OKOLO | 00 |
| ARUA EAST | 00 |
| ARUA-VUURA | 00 |
| AYIVU-WEST | 00 |
| MOYO | 00 |

| DISTRICT/DIVISION | NO. OF CASES REGISTERED |
|---|---|
| ADJUMANI | 00 |
| OMORO | 00 |
| LIRA | 00 |
| KWEEN | 00 |
| BUTEBO | 00 |
| **TOTAL** | **1200** |

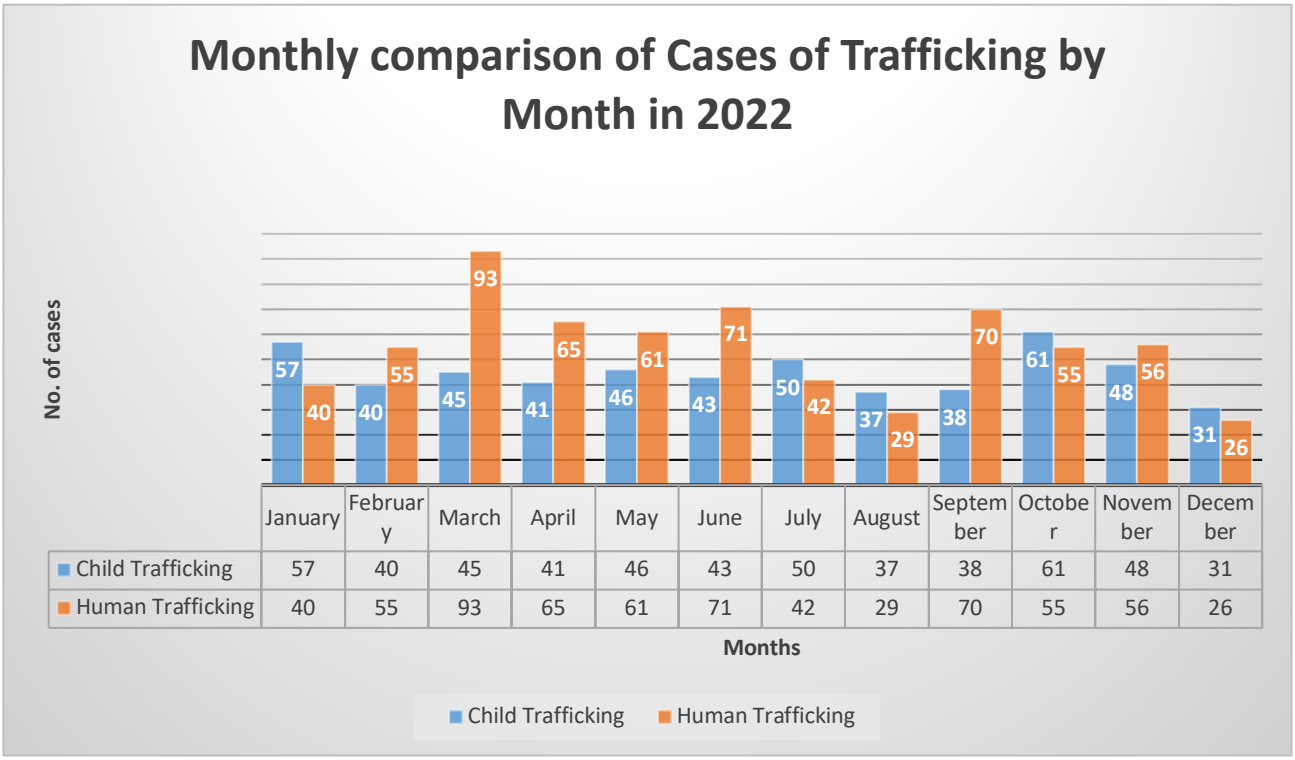
## 1.7 Categories of Trafficking In Persons

The categories of cases of trafficking registered during the period under review include human trafficking and Child trafficking. Human trafficking was registered with 668 while child trafficking was registered with 532. Child trafficking was registered with the highest number in October with 61 cases followed by January with 57 cases while the lowest was December with 31 cases followed by August with 37 cases. Human trafficking was registered highest in March with 93 cases followed by June with 71 cases while the lowest was registered in December with 26 cases followed by August with 29 cases. Others are domestic with 526 case files while transnational trafficking with 63 case files. Domestic category was registered highest in the month of March with 67 cases followed by July with 60 cases while the lowest was December with 11 cases followed by September with 26 cases. In comparison with the year ending in 2021, domestic trafficking was highest in the month of October with 47 cases, September, and November with 40 cases each while the lowest was January with 14 cases followed by June with 16 cases. Transnational trafficking registered the month of December with 09 cases, February, and March with 06 cases each while the lowest was June with 00 cases followed by January, August and October with 02 cases each.

**Table 13: Cases of Trafficking Registered by Month in 2022.**

| CASE CATEGORY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Trafficking | 57 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 46 | 43 | 50 | 37 | 38 | 61 | 48 | 31 | **529** |
| Human Trafficking | 40 | 55 | 93 | 65 | 61 | 71 | 42 | 29 | 70 | 55 | 56 | 26 | **668** |
| **TOTAL** | **97** | **95** | **138** | **106** | **107** | **114** | **92** | **66** | **108** | **116** | **104** | **57** | **1200** |

**Figure 20: Monthly Comparison of Cases of Trafficking in 2022**




| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child Trafficking | 57 | 40 | 45 | 41 | 46 | 43 | 50 | 37 | 38 | 61 | 48 | 31 |
| Human Trafficking | 40 | 55 | 93 | 65 | 61 | 71 | 42 | 29 | 70 | 55 | 56 | 26 |

**Figure 21: Monthly Comparison of Cases of Trafficking by Month in 2022**

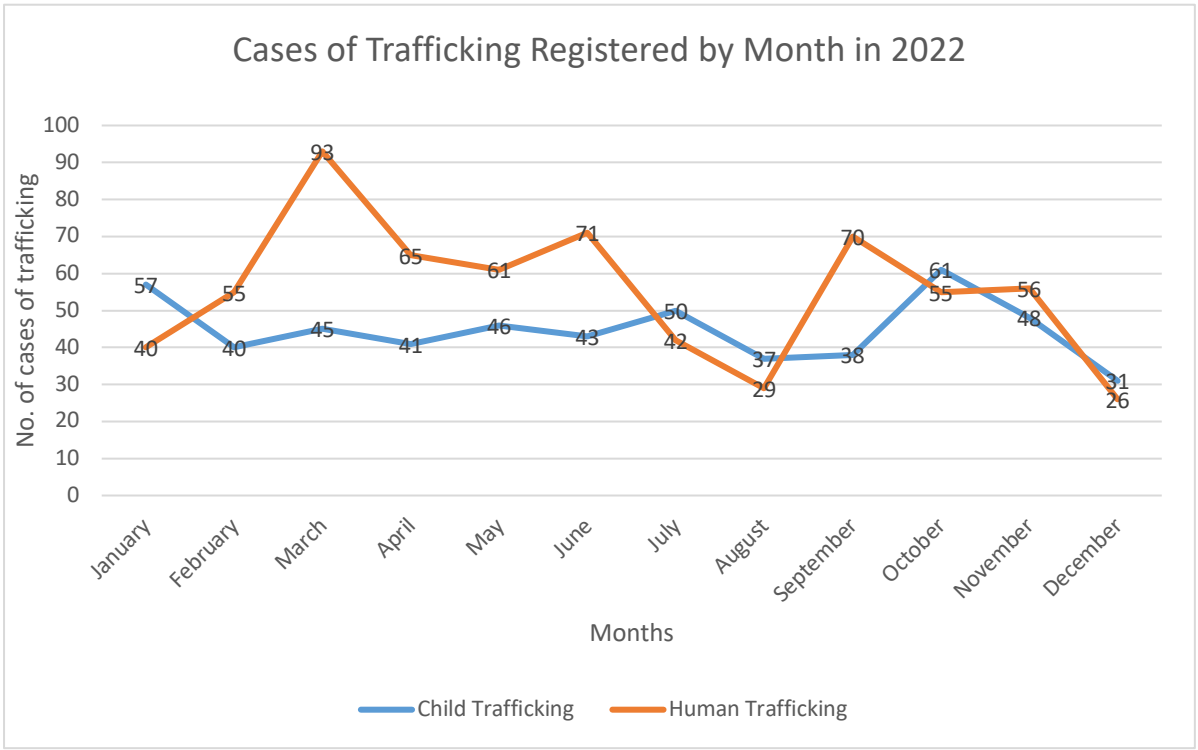


**Table 14: Cases of Trafficking in Persons by Category**

| S/No. | Cases Category | Cases Registered |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Child Trafficking | 532 |
| 2. | Human Trafficking | 668 |
| | **Total** | **1200** |

**Figure 22: Monthly Type of TIP Cases in 2022**

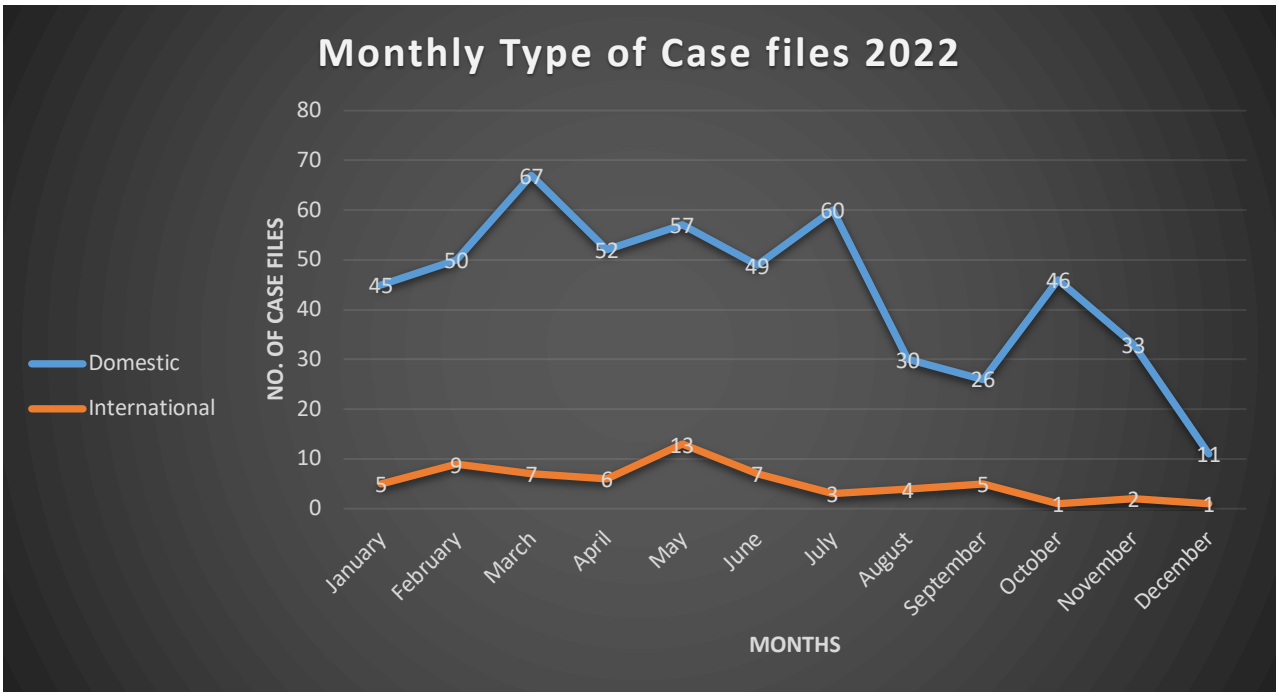
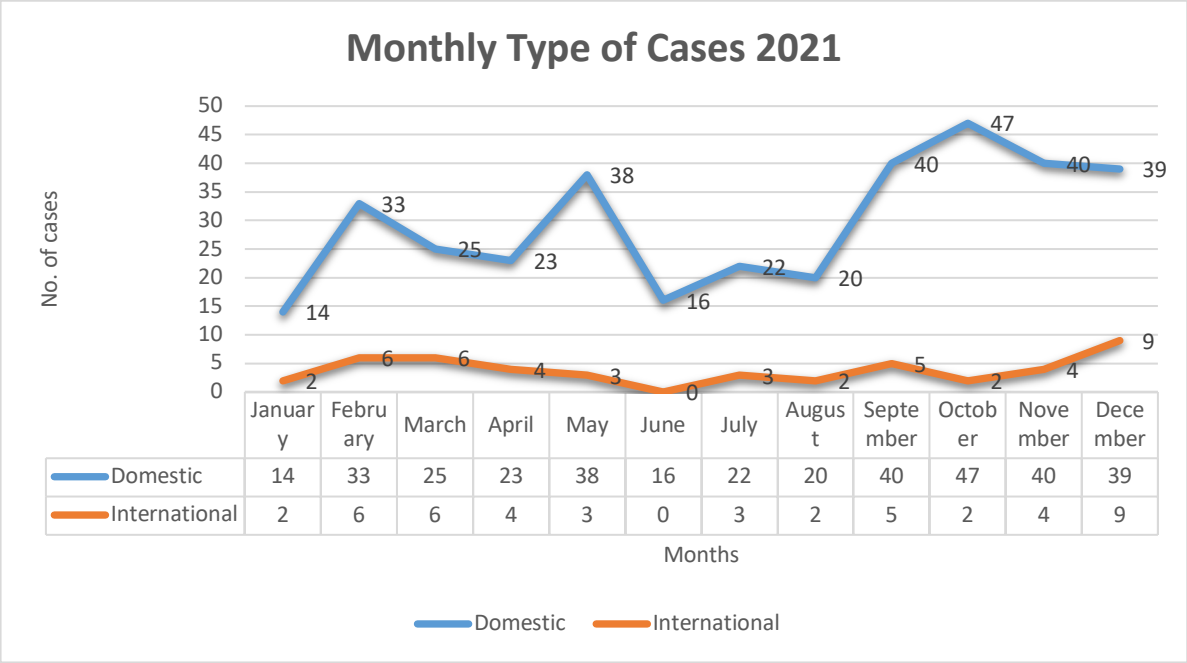


**Figure 23: Monthly comparison of types of cases files of trafficking in 2021**




| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 14 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 38 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 40 | 47 | 40 | 39 |
| International | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 9 |

## 1.8 Crime Trends

There has been a general upward trend in the crimes registered from 2016 to 2022. This has been due to:

i. Deliberate efforts in creating public awareness and sensitization campaigns against trafficking in persons were through use of the Mass media through radio talk shows, audio spot messages, Video TV spot messages and Print media.

ii. Well-coordinated activities amongst the stakeholders which enabled:
   a) The public to report cases of trafficking in persons.
   b) Enhanced border management due to the deployment of security personnel at border points by the Ugandan government and other neighboring countries.
   c) Interceptions of suspected victims of trafficking within Uganda and in the neighboring country of Kenya before the victims faced abuse and exploitation.
   d) Enhanced capacity building through training of stakeholders on the identification, referral mechanisms and protection of victims of trafficking.
   e) Logistical mobilization and support for law enforcement officers and key stakeholders, which improved victim identification and support; effective investigations and prosecution of offenders through prosecution led investigations that ended up enhanced convictions.

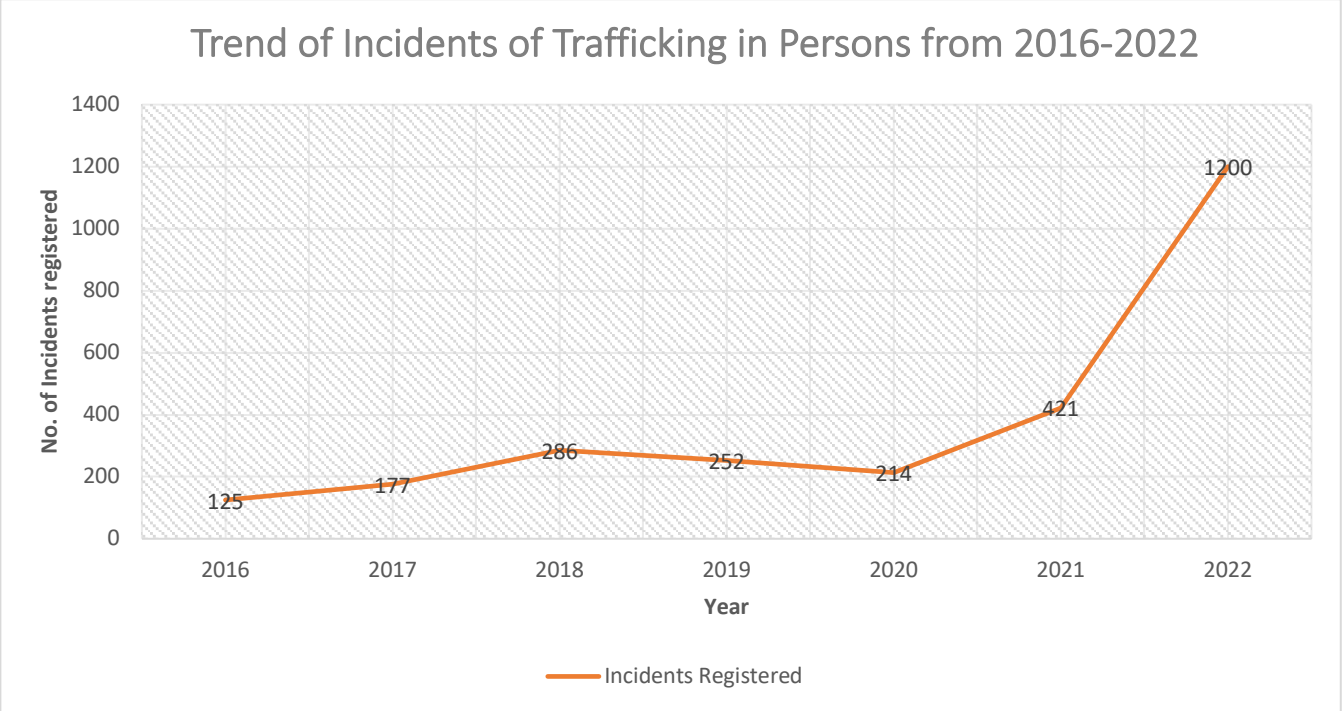
iii. General guidance on safe, orderly, and regular labor migration through Internet that is social media platforms like virtual meetings, twitter spaces, WhatsApp, and direct telephone calls.

All the above led to a marked improvement in the countering of trafficking in persons as a result of good strategic and operational actions taken by the various stakeholders, among others as reflected by the numbers of cases reported. A good number of the members of the Stakeholder Agencies underwent a number of specialized trainings related to handling the various aspects of human trafficking. The training included application of TIP Act 2009 and its regulations, identification, protection, and referral of victims of trafficking. This resulted into improved investigation techniques that led to more prosecution of cases, victim management and referrals to counter and respond to the crime of trafficking in persons more effectively.

**Table 15: Comparison of incidents of Trafficking in Persons Between 2016-2022**

| Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases | 125 | 177 | 286 | 252 | 214 | 421 | 1200 |

**Figure 24: Trend of Incidents of Trafficking in Persons from 2016-2022**



## 1.9 Crime Rate In 2022

The population of Uganda in 2022 was estimated at 47,249,585 which was a 3.04% increase from 2021, the population in 2021 was estimated to be 45,853,778. Thus the crime rate in 2022 was:

$$\frac{1200}{47,249,585} \times 100,000 = 2.539$$

The assumption is that out of every 100,000 people, 2.539 were involved in committing cases of trafficking in persons in 2022. In comparison with the year ending 2012 whose crime rate was:

$$\frac{421}{45,853,778} \times 100,000 = 0.918$$

The assumption is that out of every 100,000 people, 2.539 were involved in committing cases of trafficking in persons in 2022 as compared to 0.918 in 2021 representing 176.57% increase in the number of cases of trafficking. Considering the victims involved in cases of trafficking in persons in 2022:

$$\frac{2099}{47,249,585} \times 100,000 = 4.442$$

and in 2021:

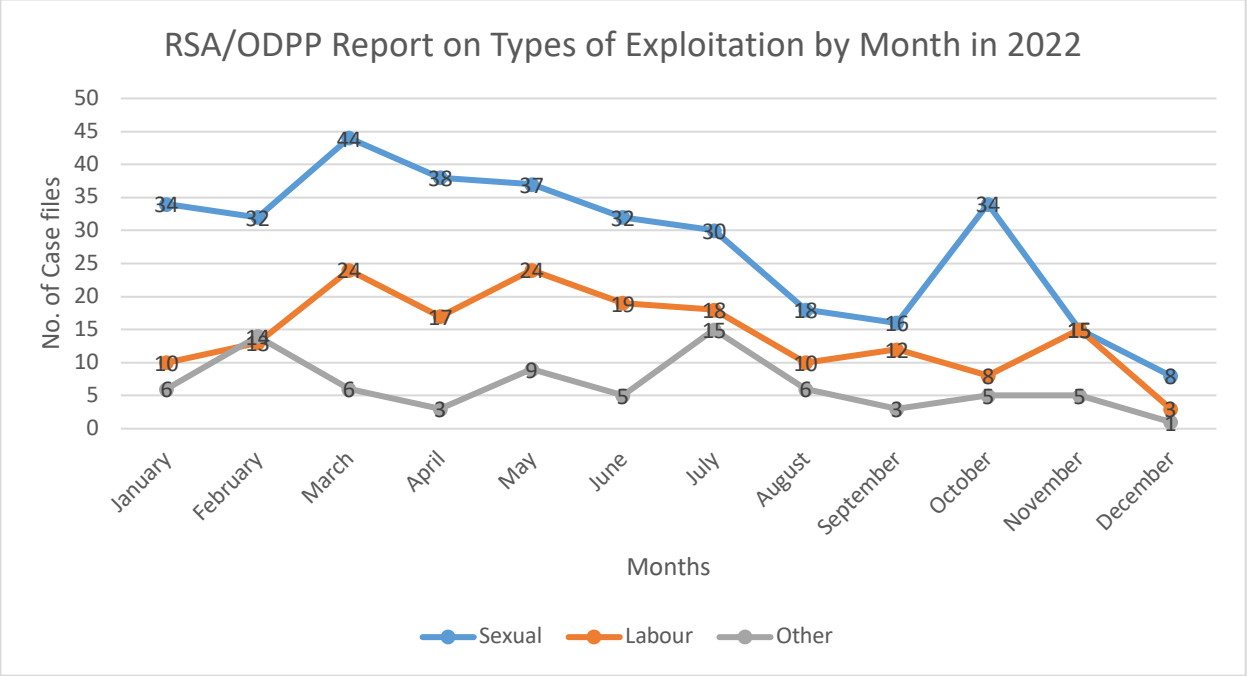
$$\frac{1295}{45,853,778} \times 100,000 = 2.82$$

The assumption is that out of every 100,000 people, 4.442 were involved as victims of trafficking in persons in 2022 as compared to 2.82 in 2021 representing 57.51% increase in the number of victims of trafficking.

## 1.10 Types Of Exploitation

The types of exploitation were mainly sexual and labor. Labor exploitation was registered at 173 cases, sexual exploitation was registered at 338 cases and other forms of exploitation registered at 78 cases. Most of the victims were exploited due to deception and fraud which were the most used means of recruitment. Majority of the victims were recruited and transported to their respective destinations through deceptive promises like bursaries in most cases of child trafficking. The perpetrators use fraudulent means including forgery of travel documents, giving false information to Government authorities and using un-gazetted exit and entry routes along the porous borders of Uganda in case of transnational trafficking.

**Figure 25: RSA/ODPP report on types of exploitation by Month in 2022**




## 1.11 Common Trafficking And Smuggling Routes

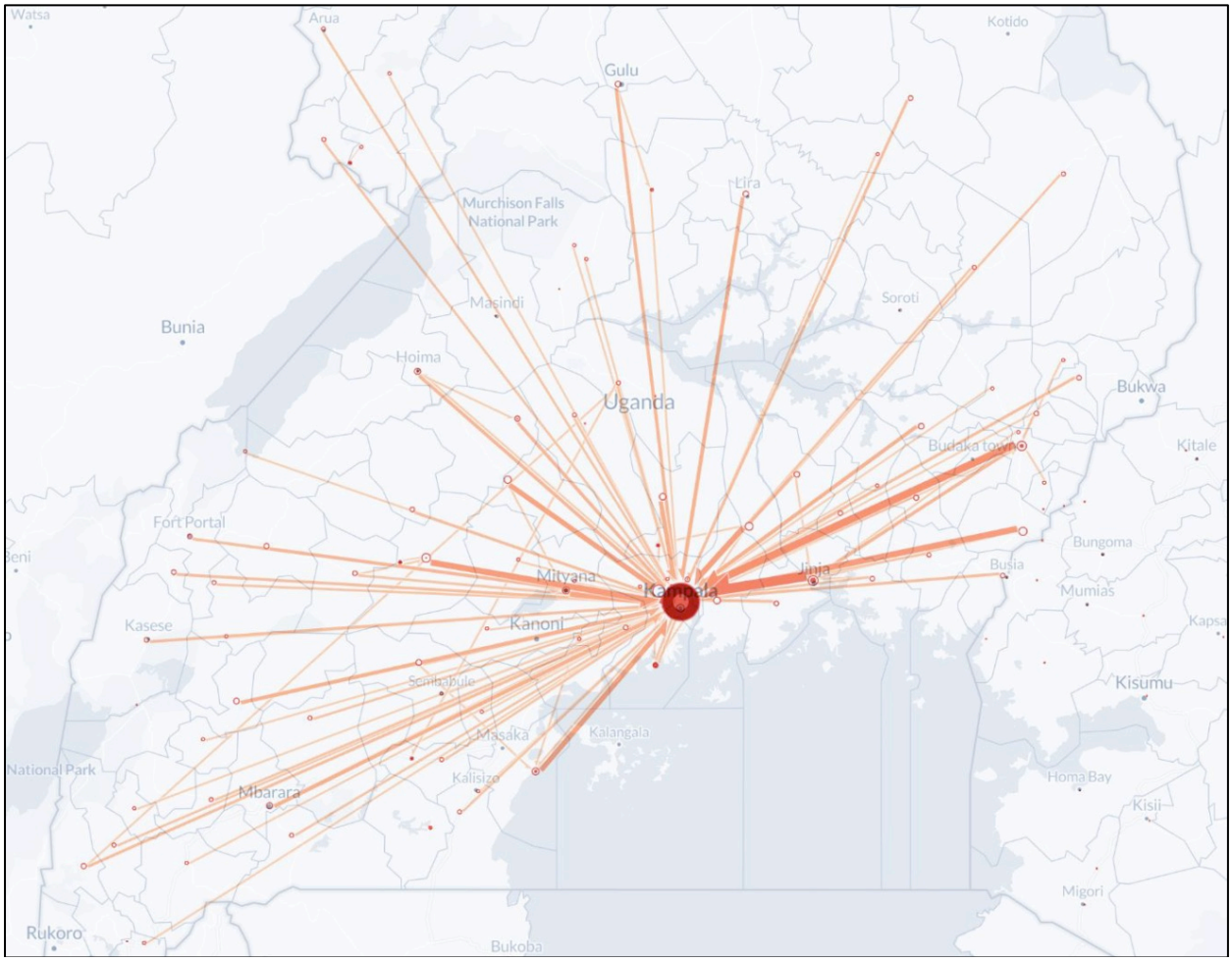
**Internal Migration**[1]

Kampala is the main destination hub for migrants from other parts of Uganda. Based on the submissions, 84 locations of origin in Uganda were mapped including: Abim, Arua, Bugiri, Buhweju, Buikwe, Bukedea, Bukomansimbi, Bulambuli, Bunyangabu, Busia, Butambala, Buyukwe, Entebbe, Fort Portal, Gayaza, Gomba, Gulu, Hoima, Ibanda, Isingiro, Jinja, Kabale, Kakiri, Kakumiro, Kaliro, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Kassanda, Katakwi, Kawanda, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiboga, Kiryandongo, Kiruhura, Kisaasi, Kyegegwa, Kyankwanzi, Kyebando, Kyenjonjo, Kyotera, Lira, Luuka, Luweero, Lwengo, Lyatonde, Madi-Okollo, Manafwa, Masaka, Matugga, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara, Mitooma, Mityana, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Mutundwe, Nakaloke, Nakaseke, Nakawa, Namagoma, Namutumba, Napak, Nsambya, Ntoroko, Ntungamo, Otuke, Oyam, Pallisa, Rukungiri, Sembabule, Sheema, Sironko, Sembabule, Tororo, Wakiso, and Zombo.

Other internal routes include Kayunga to Entebbe, Nebbi to Jupangira Pawong, Mubende to Kasambya, Kanungu to Kilunga, Kayunga to Ndejje, Mbarara to Kyazanga, and Mubende and Kyegewa to Mityana.

---

Regional Mapping of Trafficking and Vulnerable Migrants' Routes; Collective CSO Data on Migration Routes in the East and Horn of Africa June 2022




***Map: Internal migration routes in Uganda.***

Most of the submissions did not include transit points, but Jinja is mentioned in a number of cases as a transit location for migrants on their way to Kampala. Migrants traveled within Uganda via foot, bus, their own car, lorry, motorbike or taxi, and the duration of the journeys ranged from one hour to multiple days.

The submissions highlight the extent of child trafficking within Uganda – minors from the mentioned locations of origin were recruited by family members or friends, and in Kampala worked in the area of commercial sex, domestic work or hospitality/food service/tourism sectors. Others earned money through begging or scavenging for scrap at waste dumps and throughout the city.

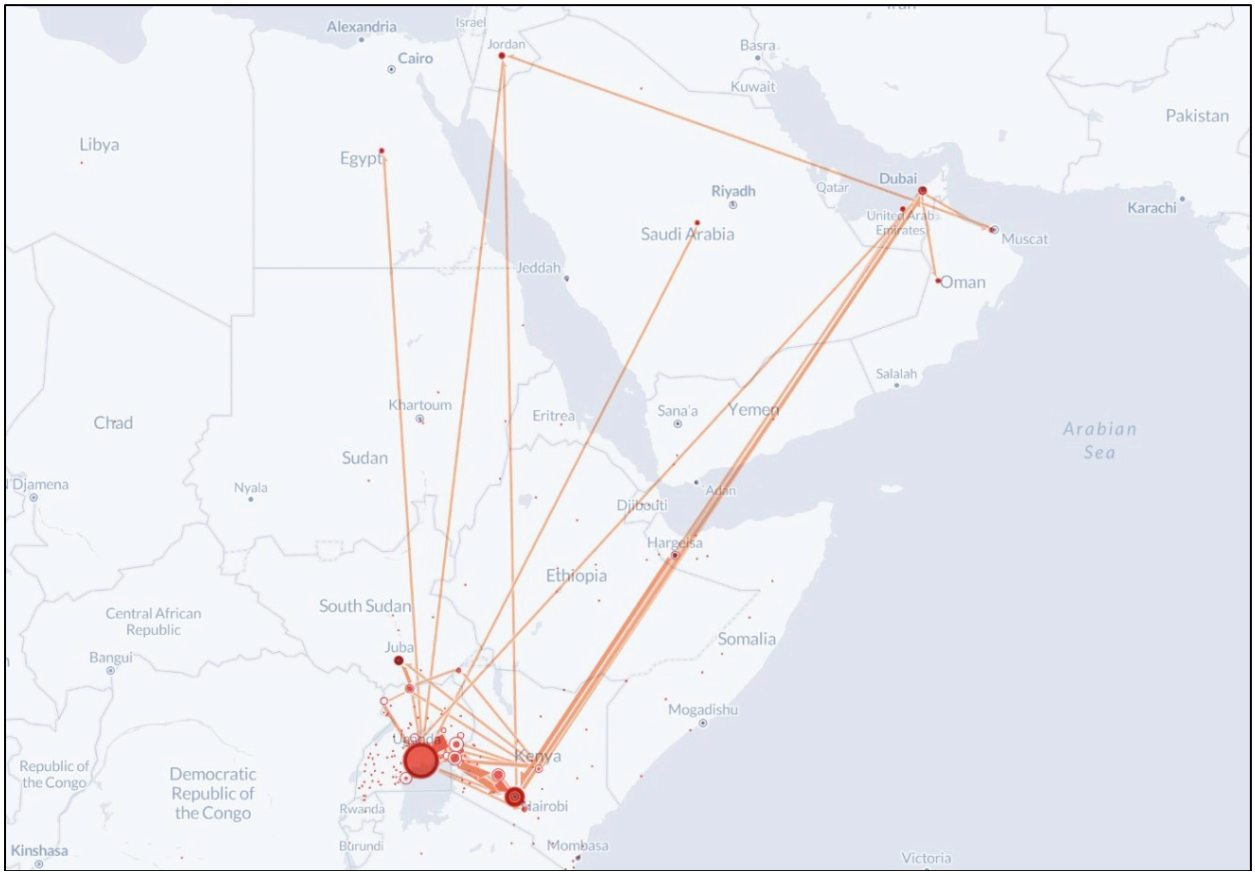
One participant mentioned that sending children into towns to find work has become a “livelihood option” for most families, and that girls who return looking well fed and well-dressed act as an

incentive for others to follow suit. The participant also mentioned gender-based violence (GBV) as a push factor affecting girls, along with a cultural stigma attached to the education of females which makes finding employment difficult.

The children suffered a wide range of abuses from denial of food and drink, the giving of alcohol, physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, and threats.

**Cross Border Migration**[2]

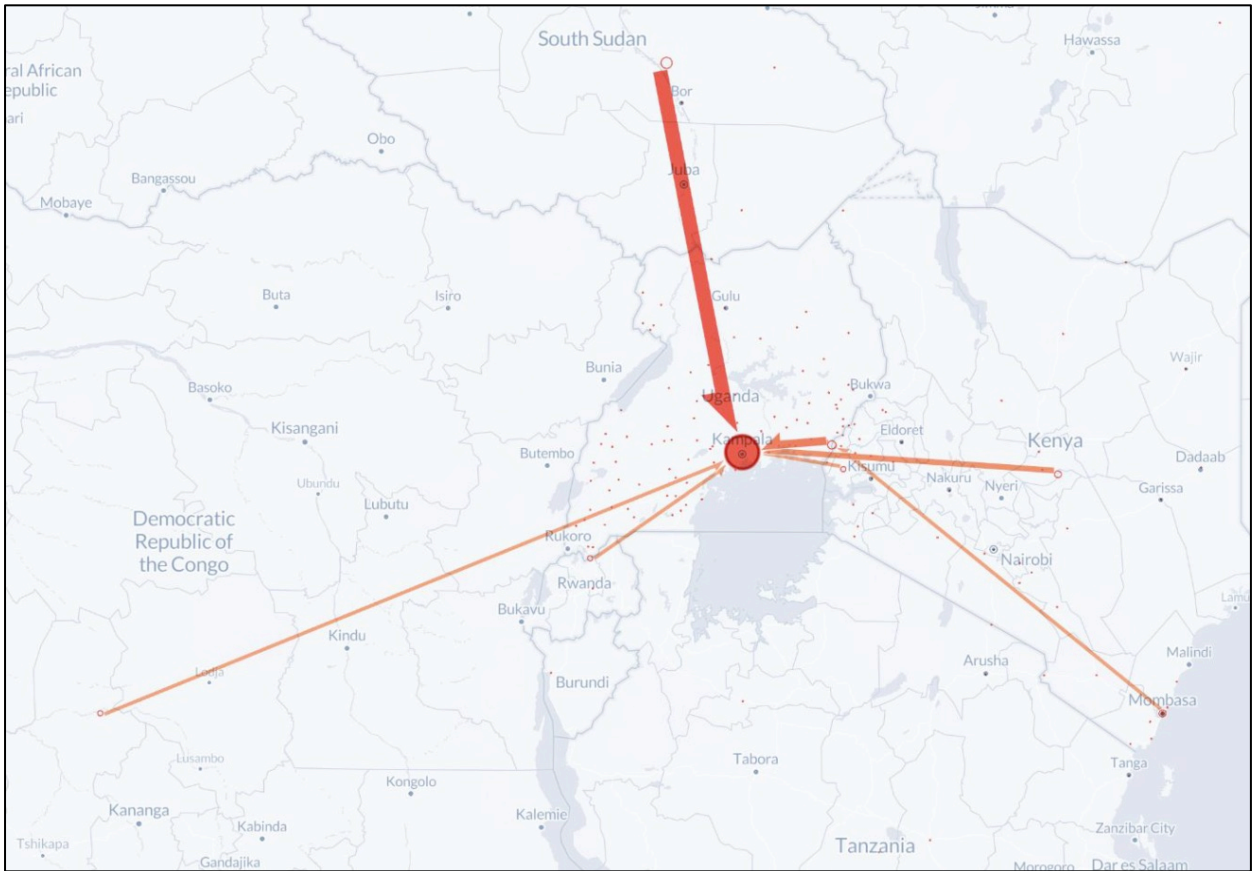
Nineteen cross-border routes relate to Uganda as a country of origin for migration to Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates. Economic stress, poverty and promised employment opportunities to have been mentioned as the main push and pull factors for Ugandan migrants.




***Map: Uganda as a country of origin.***

[2] Regional Mapping of Trafficking and Vulnerable Migrants' Routes; Collective CSO Data on Migration Routes in the East and Horn of Africa June 2022

And fifteen submissions mentioned Uganda as a destination for migrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan. All submissions are based on cases of female minors/girls who were trafficked by family members and experienced a range of abuses during the journey and at their final destination.




***Map: Uganda as a destination.***

The data set shows high migration activity across borders in the region and beyond, highlighting regional dynamics and patterns.

In addition, CSOs from Kenya and Uganda submitted detailed information on internal trafficking and unsafe migration routes. The following chapter will provide an overview of these identified locations.

# 2.0 RESPONSES & COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS MEASURES TAKEN DURING 2022

Human traffickers trick people with fake job offers and promises to exploit them for profit taking advantage of online technologies for every step of their criminal activity. Uganda's efforts to address the crime of trafficking in persons is through enactment of legal frameworks, development of policies and capacity building of the stakeholders. Trafficking in persons in Uganda is handled under a multi-agency coordinated system involving several stakeholder Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); whose traditional mandates and functions relate to the key aspects of countering the crime. Police is the lead agency in countering the crime in collaboration with other stakeholders, 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 the crime of trafficking in persons was carried out under four strategic areas of **Prevention** of the crime, **Prosecution** of offenders, **Protection** of victims and **Partnership** among stakeholders, which includes a number of cross cutting operational activities.

## 2.1 Preventive Measures Against Trafficking in persons

During the year under review, deliberate actions were carried out by Government Agencies and stakeholders to save Ugandans and other nationalities from falling victims of trafficking. There was enhanced awareness campaign to inform the public about the existing trends of the crime and available options for safe, orderly, and regular labor migration and protection of vulnerable persons especially children. This was done through:

**i.** Deliberate efforts in creating public awareness and sensitization campaigns against trafficking in persons were through use of the Mass media through radio talk shows, audio spot messages, Video TV spot messages and Print media.

**ii.** Well-coordinated activities amongst the stakeholders which enabled:

**a)** The public to report cases of trafficking in persons.

**b)** Enhanced border management due to the deployment of security personnel at border points by the Ugandan government and other neighboring countries.

**c)** Interceptions of suspected victims of trafficking within Uganda and in the neighboring country of Kenya before the victims faced abuse and exploitation.

**d)** Enhanced capacity building through training of stakeholders on the identification, referral mechanisms and protection of victims of trafficking. The Coordination Office trained 300 Ugandan Officials (Kiira-40, Kigezi-37, Busoga North-40,

Kitgum-48, Rwiizi-40, Entebbe-32, Hoima-32 and Masaka-31). Uganda Police Force (Regional Police Commanders, Divisional Police Commanders, Community Liaison Officers, Crime Intelligence officers, Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU), Directorate of Criminal Investigations-CID); Local government officers; (District Labor Officers, District Probation Officers, District Production Officers, Community Development Officers and many others). Intelligence officers; Immigration officers; Political leaders; Religious leaders; Cultural leaders.

**e)** Dissemination of IEC material which included copies of NRG, NAP, and PTIP Act at the sub-national level, copies of the *Directory of Service Providers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Uganda* (2021) for better coordinating victims to service providers.

**f)** Logistical mobilization and support for law enforcement officers and key stakeholders, which improved victim identification and support; effective investigations and prosecution of offenders through prosecution led investigations that ended up enhanced convictions.

**iii.** General guidance on safe, orderly and regular labor migration through Internet that is social media platforms like virtual meetings, twitter spaces, WhatsApp and direct telephone calls.

Among the key players in the public sensitization campaign were the Ministry of Internal Affairs Coordination Office, Uganda Police Force, the Ministry of Gender Labor & Social Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and several Civil Society Organizations.

All the above strategies led to a marked improvement in the countering of trafficking in persons as a result of good strategic and operational actions taken by the various stakeholders, among others as reflected by the many numbers of cases reported. A good number of the members of the Stakeholder Agencies underwent a number of specialized trainings related to handling the various aspects of human trafficking. They were drawn from Uganda Police Force, Immigration Office, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Probation Office, District Production Office, Community Development Officers, District Labor Office and Civil Society Organizations. The training included application of TIP Act 2009 and its regulations, identification, protection, and referral of victims of trafficking. This resulted into improved investigation techniques that led to more prosecution of cases, victim management and referrals to counter and respond to the crime of trafficking in persons more effectively.

## 2.2 Interceptions of Potential Victims of Trafficking

The interceptions were mostly carried out at Entebbe International Airport, Border Immigration Posts like Busia Uganda Kenya Border and Mutukula Uganda Tanzania Border, internal transport

terminals like bus and taxi parks, at roadblocks especially Karamoja region, from illegal labour recruitment offices and harboring houses. Ugandans intending to travel abroad to seek employment (migrant workers to be) were also intercepted after having been irregularly recruited by some agents/workers of some licensed recruitment companies.

Suspected victims of trafficking were intercepted after failing to give clear explanations to destination/foreign countries, examination of their travel documents, failure to prove that they were cleared by Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MoGLSD), and basing on suspicious methods of transportation to the border/Airport exit points. Some of them were got during the process of recruitment by unlicensed individuals/companies.

Most of the victims of transnational trafficking were intercepted within Uganda before being taken abroad allegedly as tourists, employment seekers or for studies and in the case of refugees the reasons were not readily established. Some of the victims were rescued from the countries of destination and brought back to Uganda.

## 2.3 Other Preventive Measures Taken in 2022

**i)** Rescued child victims of trafficking and arrested of the suspects involved. School children intending to travel abroad should do so under an arrangement of the school administration during school times and at all times with written permission for travel by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education and Sports, and Ministry of Internal Affairs should be informed for monitoring purposes. School children intending to travel domestically should do so and the school administration arrangement and under supervision and monitoring by school administrators. In addition, due diligence is taken by the Immigration and Security officers at the various entry/exit points before any child is allowed to exit or enter Uganda.

**ii)** Ugandans who access jobs abroad on their own have been encouraged to seek clearance from the MoGLSD before they may be allowed free exit by Immigration to save them from falling victims of trafficking.

**iii)** The local authorities in Karamoja Sub Region and the transit districts between Moroto and Kampala strengthened abrupt checks on buses and taxis to intercept and regulate movement of children from Karamoja region and the neighboring districts. Public transporters along the Moroto/Kampala highways have been mobilized to avoid transportation of unaccompanied children from Karamoja region and in case of any suspicions when the children are accompanied to report to the authorities for action which may include rescue of suspected victims for protection and assistance.

Reports of existence of victims of trafficking were promptly followed up by the Police, Immigration Office, Office of the Prime Minister (Refugee Department) and other stakeholders like Civil Society Organizations and International Agencies on referral through the existing National Referral Guidelines (NRG).

A number of victims of trafficking were intercepted or rescued and assisted. Through the Coordinated efforts of stakeholders, a number of victims of trafficking were rescued or intercepted and reintegrated with their respective families or relatives while others were offered temporary shelter, temporary welfare, medical support, vocational training/skilling, psycho-social counseling and later organized re-integration.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development continue to coordinate repatriation of many distressed migrant workers and victims of trafficking from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, U.A.E and other destination countries.

## 2.4 Coordination and Partnership Function

During the year under review, there were a number of coordinated activities carried out including the following:

a) National Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Committees are provided for under the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Regulations 2019 reg. 4 and its duties under reg. 5 among which is to give strategic advice to the Coordination Office and develop measures for prevention and suppression of human trafficking. During the year under review, a number of meetings were held in which the stakeholders and Development Partners gave reports on joint activities that were aimed to preventing and suppressing human trafficking. The Coordination Office organized Committee meetings that are supposed to be held monthly however due to budget constraints only four were organized and held successfully.

b) In liaison with GIZ trained and appointed the District Task Force on TIP in Arua and Kyotera as a pilot study and the process is ongoing to launch their operations.

c) Awareness raising training of trainers on TIP for Schools and Tertiary institutions in central region (Kawempe Nakawa Makindye and Lubaga) with BMM IOM in Entebbe Training and sensitization of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) employees and other Airport officials on TIP with CATIPU and other partners.

   Spotlight initiative on strengthening cross border collaboration against TIP conducted in Kasese and Kitgum. In addition, sponsored Spot messages on Baba TV and Baba FM, Ssimba FM, Kalya FM (Amudat), East FM (Tororo), Guide FM (Kasese), Jambo FM (Kitgum), radio talk shows against TIP on Guide FM (Kasese) and Jambo FM (Kitgum).

In liaison with BMM IOM distributed TIP IEC materials to CDOs, schools and tertiary institutions in West Nile (Arua, Moyo & Yumbe) and Eastern Uganda (Kumi & Mayuge). Other distributions to schools and tertiary institutions in Southwest and Western Uganda (Hoima, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Isingiro, Mbarara, Kyotera and Rakai).

BMM IOM sponsored the commemoration of the world day against TIP at Entebbe International Airport.

The awareness campaign walk against TIP was held along Kampala-Entebbe dubbed Kampala Entebbe challenge walk was organized and sponsored by Rahab Uganda to create awareness about the dangers of trafficking. It was flagged off from the International School of Uganda by the Coordination Office.

The ceremony of the multi-agency task force for the implementation and monitoring of the SOPs for investigating & prosecuting cases of TIP in Uganda was held.

The National Dialogue on ending child trafficking in Uganda at Serena hotel Kampala.

d) A number of policies, regulatory and legal frameworks related to countering and response to trafficking in persons were worked on, including the following:

i. The developing of Uganda and Kenya Joint Guidelines for Identification, Interception & Protection Of Victims of Trafficking in Persons was completed, printed and distribution is taking place among the implementing partners.
ii. The ODPP together with UPF-CID, finalized and began implementation of the *Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and Prosecuting TIP* (Police-Prosecutor Cooperation).
iii. Fully implemented the mobile phone app for TIP data collection called TIPMAP for use by prosecutors to report TIP cases (country-wide).
iv. The development of the communication strategy is ongoing.
v. The amendment of the PTIP Act has been initiated and the process ongoing.
vi. The review of the NAP has been initiated and the process ongoing.
vii. Trafficking in persons (TIP) Judicial Bench Book a reference guide for handling TIP cases was launched.
viii. Created and disseminated the ODPP TIP Prosecution Guidelines, which outlines best practices for prosecutors when handling TIP cases.
ix. Developed and distributed the Directory of Service Providers for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Uganda (2022) for better coordinating victims to service providers.

x. The nationwide TIP database was completed and preparations to have it used are ongoing.
xi. Directorate of Immigration Control (DCIC) developed training modules focusing on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants as well as capacity building of officials at the Immigration Training Academy (ITA).

The above-mentioned activities were achieved as a result of good coordination amongst the stakeholders. Some International Agencies and Civil Society Organizations supported activities in form of logistics and technical support for example Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and European Union (EU)-under the Better Migration Management (BMM) project.

e) Enhanced Capacity building of Stakeholder Members:

Civil Society Organizations and International Agencies supported awareness campaigns against trafficking in persons and as a result some stakeholders underwent a number of specialized trainings related to handling the various aspects of human trafficking, for example 200 Immigration Officers at Entebbe International Airport. Logistical supported was also extended to International airport in form of digital equipment for awareness raising on TIP at Entebbe International Airport, these were 14 screens for visual imaging of messages against TIP to travelers. Others trained were from Police, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Probation Officers, District Production Officers, Community Development Officers, District Labor Officers and Civil Society Organizations. The training included application of TIP Act 2009 and its regulations, identification, protection, and referral of victims of trafficking.

## 2.5 Protection Function

The Coordination Office supported 551 victims of trafficking with temporary feeding, accommodation, medication and welfare in Katonga Region (Mpigi Police Station), East Kyoga Region (Kumi Police Station) and KMP North (Katooke). Most of the support came from Civil Society Organisations especially shelter since there are no government shelters. In addition, the Office coordinated the repatriation or return of victims of trafficking; for example, the return of Joan Agnes Kyotalimye, a Ugandan Migrant worker from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Nansereko Deborah who had secured employment in Saudi Arabia through Prime Recruitment Company.

In liaison with Rehab Uganda coordinated the return of a Ugandan young lady aged 25 years from India after a Good Samaritan buying a return air ticket for her. She Entebbe International Airport aboard Qatar airlines, received by Rahab Uganda who sheltered her with temporarily

accommodation with basic needs like food, clothing and medical care and psychosocial support and later reunited with her family and children.

Nella a Ugandan female aged 35 years was too rescued from Iraq where she was a full-time housewife engaged in subsistence peasant farming. In liaison with Interpol office in Kampala and Rahab Uganda she was repatriated and provided with rehabilitation services by Rahab Uganda. A medical assessment was done, and the report showed that her back born had been damaged. She was treated and later reunited back with her family.

### 2.6 Prosecution Function

The Coordination Office supported 51 TIP investigations in Arua, Gulu, Kabale, Kamwenge, Lira, Masaka, Napak, Soroti and Tororo. Most of the investigation and prosecution component is discussed throughout the report.

## 3.0 ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY STAKEHOLDER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE

### 3.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ugandan Police / MOFA worked with Kenyan authorities for the release of nine arrested Ugandans who were being trafficked through Jomo-Kenyatta International Airport. Ugandans were arrested at the airport for holding passports with forged Kenyan stamps over the weekend. Investigations showed that the suspects who were arrested by Kenya police as "suspects" were trafficking victims who were given documents with forged Kenyan stamps by a one Charles Kamuli who has a warehouse in Kireka where he recruits and holds his victims for trafficking (August 2022).

Through MOFA and Uganda's Ambassador to UAE, Zaake Kibedi worked with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development to repatriate 1,500 illegal migrant workers whose passports were either destroyed or confiscated by their employers in UAE. The deportees were granted a 90-day amnesty period by the UAE authorities (September 2022).

MOFA and DCIC deported five Ethiopians who were trafficked into Uganda by a Kenyan national. The five were intercepted at Entebbe Airport after they failed to explain how they had entered Uganda since DCIC had no entry records. DCIC team at the Airport alerted Aviation Police which detained the Ethiopians since even their travel documents had several gaps among others their uncoordinated destination and purpose of the travel. Upon interrogation, the Ethiopians revealed that they had been trafficked from their home country via Kenya and were heading to Beirut in

Lebanon. The MOFA ensured that before they are deported, their relatives in Ethiopia are aware and waiting for them. A team was also prepared in Addis Ababa to receive the trafficking victims and have them immediately reunited with their family members (July 2022).

GOU/MOFA and Saudi Arabia reached agreement that Uganda will have the authority to suspend SA labour companies that abuse the contractual obligations and rights of Ugandan migrant workers working in the Middle East country.

## 3.2 Ministry of Gender, Labour, & Social Development

Coordinated with MOFA, MIA, and Uganda's Ambassador to UAE, diplomatic offices to successfully repatriate 1,500 illegal migrant workers whose passports had been either destroyed or confiscated by their employers in UAE.

The Ministry successfully suspended, banned, or revoked the recruitment licenses of labour export companies for engaging in fraudulent and exploitative recruitment activities.

Printed and disseminated over 500 copies of revised Employment Regulations (2021) to different stakeholders. Revised Regulations have since supported the streamlining of service provision for potential migrant workers through offering guidance to different actors, the recruitment aligned with job orders to match the targeted beneficiaries.

In addition, the Ministry and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are in the process of amending and revising the Bilateral Agreement to cater for human rights abuses reported by migrant workers. In order to address the challenges of labor externalization the MGLSD resolved to implement the following changes:

a) Only Ugandans are allowed to own and operate recruitment companies.
b) All foreign recruitment agencies shall present a job order for verification to the Ugandan mission abroad and will be required to pay a fee of $30 US dollars for every vacancy on the job order.
c) Proposed that all Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) earned out of the process will be used to support strengthening of externalization of labor activities in Uganda.
d) Establishment of accommodation/shelters for Ugandan migrant workers abroad and provision of consular services including the deployment of Labor Attaches.
e) Pre-departure orientation and training period was increased from 7 days to 14 days to enable migrant workers acquire practical knowledge of their jobs and prepare them for cross cultural adjustment.
f) An online system for management of external employment (EEMIS) was upgraded to allow distressed migrant workers to digitally report complaints to GOU.

g) Introduced strict sanctions against domestic recruitment companies that charge migrant workers money and fail to externalize them.

MoGLSD: Pre-Departure Training: 500 copies of the Employment Regulations 2021 to the MGLSD for further dissemination. Bulk production of the pre-departure curriculum to aid further trainings dissemination by MGLSD to other partners and trainers at both national andsubnational level. While executing its mandate, the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD) was supported to fulfil its thematic coordinating role in managing and regularizing issues of labour externalization. This was done throughthe revision of the employment regulations of 2005. IOM further provided technicalsupport and coordination of approval from the Solicitor General of Government of Uganda (GoU) and facilitated printing and handover of over 500 copies of the regulations to the MGLSD for further dissemination to different stakeholders in 2022. To promote human rights and protect the rights of migrant workers abroad, the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development in 2015 developed the pre- departure orientation and training curriculum for migrant workers; this was revisedin 2021 with BMM support.

The revised pre-departure orientation curriculum was developed to guide the migrant training centres on the key issues to inform migrantsof their labour rights. Through this curriculum, migrants will acquire knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that will enable them to effectively understand their status as migrant workers and make informed migration decisions before departure. The curriculum was developed with a range of information from workers' rights, entitlements, responsibilities, job-specific skills, and knowledge, aimed at helping the trainee identify, evaluate, and control workplace hazards and in some cases alert employers in case of any identified work hazard. In 2022, there was bulk production of the curriculum to aid further trainings dissemination by MGLSD to other partners and trainers at both national and subnational level.

## 3.3 Uganda Police Force / Human Trafficking Institute

The Uganda Police Force, in partnership with the Human Trafficking Institute, completed the following in 2022:

a) Trained 538 UPF-CID investigators in best practices for Trafficking in Persons investigations (country-wide).
b) Distributed over 500 copies of the NRG to police along with training on NRG – GOU fully funded.
c) Alongside with ODPP, implemented the Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and Prosecuting TIP (Police-Prosecutor Cooperation) along with Task Force for monitoring implementation.
d) Expanded the use of WhatsApp for TIP case communication between specialized TIP unit at CID HQ and field-based CID investigators.

e) Increased investigations (in coordination with KCCA and ODPP) of child victims from the Karamoja region resulting in street begging in Kampala.
f) Referred 520 TIP victims for shelter, support, and other services with partner NGOs.
g) Provided temporary shelter and support for 324 TIP victims at CID Headquarters – GOU fully funded shelter. Breakdown as follows:
    - Aggravated TIP – 215: Male – 45, Female – 171
    - Trafficking – 109: Male – 24, Female – 133
    - Adults – 236: Male – 54, Female – 113
    - Juvenile – 88: Male – 15, Female – 73

## 3.4 ODPP / Human Trafficking Institute

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), in partnership with the Human Trafficking Institute, conducted various activities that included the following during the year under review:

a) Trained over 247 prosecutors in best practices for prosecuting TIP cases and NRG.

b) Conducted 123 prosecution-guided investigations in high-profile or complex TIP cases and received and perused 603 case files and as result secured 79 convictions whereby 11 public officials were prosecuted for involvement or corruption activities in TIP cases. Also prosecuted were five external recruitment companies for TIP offenses under the PTIP Act and Employment Act (2021 Regulations).

c) Coordinated support for 208 victims of TIP.

d) Alongside with UPF-CID, finalized and began implementation of the *Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and Prosecuting TIP* (Police-Prosecutor Cooperation).

e) Concluded trainings and dissemination of the ODPP TIP Prosecution Guidelines, which outlines best practices for prosecutors when handling TIP cases.

f) Fully implemented the mobile phone app for TIP data collection called TIPMAP for use by prosecutors to report TIP cases (country-wide).

g) Organised awareness and conducted Joan Kagezi Memorial event.

**Table 16: 2022 ODPP Cases Against Public Officials**

| **2022 New Cases** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | CRB Number | Location | | Charge | Type of TIP | Accused's position |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | CRB 601/2021 | Kisoro | UG v Habineza Vianny | Aggravated Trafficking in Children under s5(a) | Domestic; sexual exploitation | Detective Inspector of Police |
| May | CRB 316/2022 & 288/2022 | Kapchorwa, Mbale | UG v Julius Moses Chelimo | Aggravated Trafficking in Children under s5(a) | Domestic; sexual exploitation | LC V Chairman for Bukwo |
| July | Kumi CRB 452/2022 | Kumi, Soroti | UG v Tukei Rose | Aggravated Trafficking in Children under s5(a) | Domestic; sexual exploitation & forced marriage | LCIII Counsellor |
| July | KMP GEF 109/2022, NSN CRB 587/2022 | Nansana, Kisoro, Kampala | UG v Ndikuyeze Ramathan | Aggravated Trafficking in persons under s 4(f) | Domestic; sexual exploitation | LC III Chairperson and Mayor of Kisoro |
| September | CRB 566/2022 | Lira | UG v Aine Owomugisha Stephen | Aggravated Trafficking in Children under s5(a) | Domestic; sexual exploitation | Retired Lieutenant Colonel |
| November | Kumi CRB 710/2022 | Kumi, Soroti | UG v Angolere Michael Beiye | | Under investigation | LC III Chairperson |
| November | Kumi CRB 729/2022 | Kumi, Soroti | UG v Opio Charges | Trafficking in Persons under s 3(1)(b) | Domestic; forced labour | UPDF Soldier |
| **2021 Pending Cases** | | | | | | |
| CRB 232/2021 | Entebbe, Nakawa | UG v Makok Abdul Aziz, Musignuiz Godfrey & Mumbere Moris | Offences related to TIP: Attempt under s 8(a) | Transnational; forced labour | UPF Police Officers and an Immigration Official | File sanctioned. Suspect jumped bail so case pending re-arrest |
| CRB 83/2021 | Entebbe, Nakawa | UG v Saidi Salim | Offences related to TIP: Attempt under s 8(a); Promoting TIP: Prints/Immigration under s 7(b) | Transnational; forced labour | SPC | Not sanctioned due to lack of evidence |
| CRB 85/2021 | Kaabong, Karamoja | UG v Lowosit Abraham | Aggravated Trafficking in Children under s5(a) | Domestic; sexual exploitation & forced marriage | UPF LDU Officer | Committed to high court. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRB 82/2021 | Entebbe, Nakawa | UG v Baweemu | Offences related to TIP: Attempt under s 8(a) | Transnational; forced labour | Immigration officer | Not sanctioned due to lack of evidence |

**Table 17: 2022 ODPP Cases Against Labour Recruitment Companies**

| Month | CRB Number | Location | Case Name | Charge | Type of TIP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | GEF 379/2020 | CID HQ | UG v Professional Recruitment Services | Trafficking in persons under s 3(1)(a) | Domestic; forced labour |
| February | CRB 13/2022 | Entebbe, ODPP HQ | UG v Nile Treasure Gate Company & 5 Ors | Aggravated trafficking in persons under ss 4(c), 4(i) & 4(j) | Transnational; organ harvesting |
| June | CRB 032/2022 | Anti-Corruption Unit, CID HQ | UG v Intercontinental Opportunities | Trafficking in persons under s 3(1)(a) | Transnational; forced labour |
| November | GEF 649/ 2019 | CID HQ | UG v Provio International Ltd | Trafficking in persons under s 3(1)(a) | Domestic; forced labour |
| November | CRB 1982/2022 | Kampala, Buganda Rd | UG v Muhereza Christom | Operating a recruitment agency without a licence (s85 of the Employment (Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad) Regulations of 2005) | Transnational; forced labour |

## 3.5 Office of the Prime Minister

The OPM led National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) meetingsin May and September 2022. The NCM held a National Dialogue on Forced Displacement in May 2022 to reflect on the state of forced displacement in Uganda. With the support of IOM and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) led National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) meetings in May and September 2022. During the 10th NCM Meeting in May 2022, the terms of reference for the NCM andfor the Migration Data Technical Working Group were discussed. The NCM furtherheld a National Dialogue on Forced Displacement to reflect on the state of forced displacement in Uganda. The dialogue provided a platform for engagement and collaboration between relevant actors.

Participants also reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). During the 11th NCM Meeting in September 2022, follow-up discussions on the NCM's constitution of the Migration Data Technical Working Group were held, as well as Uganda's response to migration in the context of climate change and various developments on migration within the IGAD region.

## 3.6 Other Government of Uganda MDAs

*Judiciary of Uganda*: Honorable Chief Justice, on behalf of Judiciary of Uganda, signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to partner with the Human Trafficking Institute for resource development and implementation of TIP training for judicial officers. Under Judicial Training Institute, trained 145 judicial officials on TIP legal frameworks and NRG, victim-centered and trauma informed courtroom procedures for TIP victims, sentencing considerations, and restitution/compensation for TIP victims. Developed, launched, and began dissemination of the *Uganda Bench Book on Trafficking in Persons for Judicial Officers* (2022).

*Governance and Security Program* (formerly the Justice and Law Order Sector): availed (UGX 46,000,000) towards TIP prosecution and investigation case awareness events (July 2022).

*Office of the President*: secured an office at Entebbe International Airport in a bid to support and boost the fight against illegal recruitment and exploitation of migrant workers. President Museveni directed officials to streamline the labour exploitation industry to ensure Uganda gets out of the zone of human trafficking. President ordered a WhatsApp line be created for the public to report cases of exploitation of Ugandans aboard (November 2022).

*Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA)*: acquired digital equipment that is intended to augment awareness raising against trafficking in persons (TIP) at Entebbe International Airport (October 2022).

*Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)*: passed and launched the Child Protection Ordinance to prevent child exploitation through street begging in Kampala. Several hundred were in arrested and charged in 2022 under the Ordinance.

## 3.7 IGOs, NGOs, & Civil Society Organizations

**Coalition Against Trafficking in Persons – Uganda (CATIP-U)**

*Protection Component*

Under this component, PLA provided legal assistance to victims of trafficking and also provided empowerment through skilling of the victims and provision of startup kits. In the provision of legal

aid support, PLA worked closely with the office of director of public prosecution the state attorneys. The key achievement under this protection component were as follows:

As a result of the legal support provided which included supporting the collection of evidence, preparing the victims as witnesses to testify in their cases as the principal witnesses, provision of trauma informed services to enable the victim and their relatives stay committed to the cases until justice is pronounced by the courts of law, pursuing civil rights of the victims; 10 files on charges of aggravated trafficking in persons (defilement) and trafficking in persons were adjudicated and concluded as a result of court trials. One of the accused persons was sentenced to 18 years in prison by the high court on a charge of aggravated trafficking in person which involved defilement of the victim, 3 perpetrators were sentenced to two years, six months in prison and community service respectively on charges of trafficking in person and 4 perpetrators were cautioned on charges of trafficking in persons. In addition to imprisonment two perpetrators were penalized with Ugx. 2,000,000/= and Ugx.500, 000/= in fines to be paid to the parents of the victims. This amount is to be recovered upon the perpetrators completing serving their sentence. 23 cases remained ongoing in courts of law at hearing stages, mention and comitial to high court stages by the end of the project. By the time of the reporting, most of the cases remained on going in courts of law and under investigations on some of them.

**Table 18: Activities on Protection Conducted by CATIP-U in 2022**

| **Type of services provided** | **Total No of beneficiaries served during this period** | **Male adult survivors served in this period** | **Female adult survivors served in this period** | **Male (under 18)** | **Female (under 18)** | **Form of exploitation suffered by the beneficiaries served in this period** | **Number of Internal beneficiaries** | | **Number of Transnational beneficiaries** | | **Status of their case** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | |
| Identification, rescue and assessment of the victims to make plans based on | 121 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 45 | Sexual exploitation<br><br>Forced marriage<br><br>Child labor | 66 | 40 | 15 | 00 | The cases were cross boarder cases from |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| their needs | | | | | | | | | | | Rwanda and Burundi |
| Counseling and Psychosocial support services | 121 | 22 | 38 | 22 | 45 | | 66 | 40 | 15 | 00 | |
| Economic empowerment through Vocational skills training | 121 | 22 | 38 | 22 | 45 | | 66 | 40 | 15 | 00 | |
| Family tracing and reintegration | 98 | 25 | 55 | 10 | 14 | | 39 | 44 | 15 | 00 | |
| Providing direct assistance to the victims them with temporary shelter | 106 | 26 | 52 | 10 | 08 | | 23 | 35 | 18 | 00 | |
| Medical support | 83 | 26 | 52 | 10 | 08 | | 23 | 35 | 18 | 00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Remarks** | The survivors of TiP were provided with transport to their respective homes of Parents/relative/ caregiver | | | | | | | | | The survivors were transported and handed over to the Mutukula Immigration boarder post with support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs |

*Economic Empowerment of Victims of Trafficking in Person*

A total of 38 child survivors of trafficking in persons were enrolled in vocational training in 3 disciplines of tailoring, Catering and cosmetology. 37 of these successfully completed their training and one dropped out. They excelled in their national practical sessions conducted by the Directorate of Industrial Training under the ministry of Education and Sports-Uganda. They graduated and were awarded national certification by the directorate of industrial training. These have been reintegrated in communities with their families where they are also utilizing their skills attained from the vocational training. 37 children were provided with startup kits in accordance with their courses studied. This these were aimed at assisting them to kick start their sustainability when reintegrated in the communities.




***Image showing children survivors of trafficking in persons enrolled in vocational training.***

*Prevention Component*

**Table 19: Activities on Prevention Conducted by CATIP-U in 2022**

| Prevention Activities carried out | Type of Audience i.e. Police Officer, | Total number of people reached | Female | Male | Age categories of people reached. | Theme of information shared (i.e, concept of tip, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| during this period | Judges, University Students, Schools, Local communities | We held 4 separate webinars on reintegration and resettlement of survivors. Had a side event at the UN | | | | | | | smuggling of migrants, victim identification, investigation, standards of care etc |
| Economic empowerment and livelihood assistance Positive parenting sessions | Children and youths | 121 | 78 | 41 | M:22, F:45 | M:20, F:35 | | | Self-protection Understanding human trafficking Case studies by the survivors Life skills Education |

A total of 38 community awareness sessions were conducted in Eastern and Northern regions of Uganda reaching a total of 2,429 community members including 1,282 female and 1,147 males. In Eastern, a total of 27 sessions were conducted in the districts of Iganga (5), Kaliro (5), Bugiri (5), Busia (4), Tororo (4), Namayingo (4) and 11 sessions were carried out in Northern region in the districts of Lira (3), Dokolo (4) and Amolatar (4). The awareness focused on safe options of orderly and regular labor migration.

*Northern Region*

| District | S/C | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dokolo | Agwata | 23.3.2022 | 22 | 50 | 72 |
| | Adukulutong | 23.3.2022 | 35 | 34 | 69 |
| | Central ward | 23.3.2022 | 27 | 35 | 62 |
| | Amuli | 23.3.2022 | 24 | 28 | 52 |
| | **Sub total** | | **108** | **147** | **255** |
| | | | | | |
| Lira | Ober Lira West | 24.3.2022 | 33 | 35 | 68 |
| | Blue corner North | 24.3.2022 | 0 | 41 | 41 |
| | City west | 24.3.2022 | 33 | 58 | 91 |
| | | | **66** | **134** | **200** |
| | | | | | |
| Amolatar | Opali | 25.3.2022 | 70 | 18 | 88 |
| | Apale pe ward | 25.3.2022 | 15 | 38 | 53 |
| | Etam | 25.3.2022 | 58 | 12 | 70 |
| | Adwala | 25.3.2022 | 21 | 29 | 50 |
| | **Sub total** | | **164** | **97** | **261** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **338** | **378** | **716** |

*Eastern Region*

| District | S/C | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iganga | Nambale | 15.32022 | 52 | 62 | **114** |
| | Nakalama Kakongoka | 16.03.2022 | 46 | 45 | **91** |
| | Nabitende Kidaago | 16th 03.2022 | 28 | 102 | **130** |
| | Nabiri | 16th.03.2022 | 36 | 24 | **60** |
| | Bulamagi | 17th.03.2022 | 24 | 46 | **70** |
| | **Sub total** | | **186** | **279** | **465** |
| Kaliro | Budomero | 17th.03.2022 | 21 | 25 | **46** |
| | Kaliro T/C | 17th.03.2022 | 5 | 17 | **22** |
| | Buyinda - Bukonde B | 17th.03.2022 | 68 | 36 | **104** |
| | Namugongo | 15.3.2022 | 65 | 13 | **78** |
| | Bumanya | 22.3.2022 | 44 | 6 | **50** |
| | **Sub total** | | **203** | **97** | **300** |
| Bugiri | Buyunga | 18th.03.2022 | 46 | 9 | **55** |
| | Muterere | 18th.03.2022 | 56 | 60 | **116** |
| | Busoowa | 18th.03.2022 | 24 | 28 | **52** |
| | Kapyanga | 18th.03.2022 | 28 | 16 | **44** |
| | Bugiri Market | 18th.03.2022 | 15 | 47 | **62** |
| | **Sub total** | | **169** | **160** | **329** |
| **Tororo** | Osukuru | 19.03.2022 | 27 | 41 | **68** |
| | Mella | 19.03.2022 | 4 | 47 | **51** |
| | Akorodong | 19.03.2022 | 6 | 48 | **54** |
| | Kwapa | 19.03.2022 | 20 | 30 | **50** |
| | **Sub total** | | **57** | **166** | **223** |
| **Busia** | Mawero | 19.03.2022 | 8 | 30 | **38** |
| | Dabani | 20.03.2022 | 38 | 9 | **47** |
| | Marachi | 20.03.2022 | 6 | 20 | **26** |
| | Buteba | 20.03.2022 | 16 | 57 | **73** |
| | Subtotal | | 68 | 116 | **184** |
| Namayingo | Nsango | 21.03.2022 | 21 | 15 | **36** |
| | Nsono | 21.03.2022 | 89 | 35 | **124** |
| | Kifuyo Buyanja | 21.03.2022 | 16 | 36 | **52** |
| | **Sub total** | | 126 | 86 | **212** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **809** | **904** | **1,713** |



***Community members of Nambale-Iganga District gathered for Awareness Session conducted by PLA staff.***



***Community members in Mela-Tororo District gathered for a community outreach conducted by PLA staff.***

*Other CATIP-U Related Awareness Events in 2022:*

- National Prayer on Human Trafficking in Uganda's Kampala Archdiocese (September 9).
- Ugandans celebrated the World Day against Trafficking in Persons. The day included raising awareness about human trafficking and provided a platform for key stakeholders to assess the magnitude of the crime, the causes and effects of the crime and what can be done to curb it in Uganda (month or and week of July 30).
- Various raising awareness strategies on TIP inclusive of largely digitized approaches derived from the TIP sensitization guide; in 12 most at-risk districts (which fall under 5 regions) with high youth population, and in migrant and refugee hosting communities within Uganda.
- 158 students educated on TIP in one of the most at-risk pathways that puts Uganda in a vulnerable position of being the source, transit and destination point for many migrants on the move at risk of being trafficking/smuggled, Moyo, Yumbe, and Arua (west Nile), Mayuge, Kumi (Eastern Region), Hoima, Kikuube and Kyegegwa (South Western) and Mbarara, Kyotera and Isingiro (Western) , 67 schools and tertiary institutions in the 5 regions above-mentioned with a total of 158 (72 female and 86 male) were reached. Targeted entities were facilitated with 10 copies each of TIP sensitization flipcharts, BMM branded T-shirts, posters, and leaflets to use in the different clubs and as they create awareness around their school communities in the 12 districts.
- MIA through Coordination Office for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) engaged in a televised talk show to join the rest of the world in commemorating the world day against trafficking (WDAT) under the theme "Use and abuse of Technology in reference to Trafficking in persons: Uganda's effort in addressing the crime." This talk show was an additional strategy of reaching out to different communities online during the World Day Against Trafficking Day (WDAT) and according to the media report, Facebook live stream reached 3,200 people, the hashtags reached 303,000 people online, Majority of the audience was from Kampala and Dubai with 83% men and 17% female followers, with majority of the audience aged between 25-34 years.
- UCAA facilitated a digitized awareness raising strategy at the Entebbe International Airport through unveiling of pre-recorded audio-visual messages and provision of 14 sets of television screens which were installed in strategic areas (waiting, departure and arrival sections) for all persons accessing the airport to benefit from the TIP messages. For departing migrants, preventive messages containing caution, information on trends and tricks used by traffickers to lure their potential victims were mainly used including helpful contact information, while on the arrival side, more of protective messaging was used to target returning migrants in need of protection related interventions. This was merged with aspects with the National Referral guidelines for the Management of Victims of Trafficking (NRG).

- On the World Day Against Trafficking, the Government of Uganda pledged to make Entebbe International Airport a "trafficking in persons free zone''. The Government of Uganda committed to make its major international airport at Entebbe, a "trafficking in persons free zone'' during the 30 July 2022 World Day Against TIP. The pledge made by the two key ministries in charge of immigration; the ministry of Internal Affairs and the ministry of Works and Transport, together with the Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA), signaled a renewed effort to curbthe growing crime of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

**Better Migration Management (BMM) Program**

With support from the Better Migration Management (BMM) Program, the Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of the Government of Uganda implementedthe following activities:

Training of MoIA and ODPP Officials on Topics Related to TiP & SoM**.** Ministry of Internal Affairs – 134 total (63 female), comprised of:

- 30 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Department officials (23 female),
- 94 UPF officials (37 female), and
- 10 DCIC officials (3 female).

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), 65 total (32 female),comprised of 32 ODPP officials, and 33 Public Prosecutors.

The total number of governmental officials trained with support from the BMM programme on topics related to TIP and SOM in 2022 are listed in table below.

**Table 20: Governmental MDAs Trained on TIP & SOM in 2022**

| **Governmental MDAs Trained on TIP & SOM in2022** | **Total** | **Of Which Female** |
|---|---|---|
| Local Government | 229 | 116 |
| Uganda Police Force | 94 | 37 |
| Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) | 33 | 20 |
| Public Prosecutors | 33 | 12 |
| Anti-Trafficking In Persons Department | 30 | 23 |
| Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development(MoGLSD) | 17 | 8 |
| Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control | 10 | 3 |
| Public Enterprise | 8 | 3 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) | 5 | 2 |
| Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) | 3 | 0 |
| Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs | 2 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| International Crimes Department | 1 | 1 |
| Ministry of Health | 1 | 0 |
| National Identification and Registration Authority | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **467** | **227** |

**CIVIPOL / UNODC**

UPF: Development of Training Curriculum for Investigating TiP and SoM Training Curriculum for Investigating TiP and SoM was developed and endorsedin February 2022 and Training of Trainers was conducted in September 2021, including 15 officersfrom the UPF. A Training Curriculum for investigating Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smugglingof Migrants (SoM) Cases was developed and piloted through training of trainers and formally endorsed on the 15th of February 2022, including a mainstreaming plan whereby the curriculum will be included in the regular training programs ofall police training institutions of the country. Further Training of Trainers for law enforcement academies and schools are foreseen.

ODPP & UPF: Development and Endorsement of the SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting TiP. SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting TiP endorsed by ODPP and UPF in February 2022. The SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons in Uganda weredeveloped and endorsed by the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF) on the 14th of February 2022, as the outcome of a process that saw the involvement of all relevant actors of the criminal justice systemand in consultation with human rights entities and specialized NGOs.

ODPP & UPF**:** Establishment of the Permanent Multi-Agency Task Force forthe Implementation and Monitoring of the SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting Cases of TiP. Permanent Multi-Agency Task Force for the Implementation and Monitoring of the SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting Cases of TiP was established in September 2022. The Multi-Agency Task Force is composed of ODPP, UPF, Judiciary, MoIA, DCIC, COPTIP, MGLSD, and MoFA. The Multi-Agency Task Force plans to develop a Monitoring Evaluation and Learning System on the implementation of the SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting TiP in Uganda. A delegation of the Multi-Agency Task Force participated in a Regional Experience-sharing and Cooperation Workshop on SOPs for Investigating andProsecuting TiP in September 2022 together with similar task forces from Ethiopia and Djibouti and Kenyan stakeholders. Similar events will continue as the SOPs Task Forces Regional Annual Forum from 2023 onwards.

In order to ensure widespread and proper use of the SOPs across the country, andto oversee and monitor their implementation with the purpose of improving their utilization, a permanent Multi-Agency Task Force in charge of the implementation and monitoring of the SOPs for Investigating and Prosecuting Cases of Trafficking in Persons in Uganda was established on the 9th of September, 2022 in Kampala.

The Multi-Agency Task Force is composed of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (various Departments); the Uganda Police Force (various Directorates and Units); the Judiciary; the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control and COPTIP; the Ministry of Gender, Labour,and Social Development, Directorate of Labour, Employment and Occupational Safety and Health; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the Terms of Reference of the Multi-Agency Task Force regular meetings are foreseen. On an annual basis broader meetings are foreseen with the criminal justice actors from the regions onthe one hand, and with specialised service provider NGOs/CSOs, Labour Inspection Services, Financial Intelligence Authority on the other hand.

The Multi-Agency Task Force is also in charge of developing a Monitoring Evaluation and Learning System on the implementation of the SOPs, based on thealready provided SOPs check-list which serves as a prompt for police officers andprosecutors handling the case, as a monitoring tool for the supervisors of the case,as a tool for the Multi-Agency Task Force to assess the overall implementation of the SOPs in the country.

A delegation of the Uganda SOPs Multi-Agency Task Force participated in the Regional Experience-sharing and Cooperation Workshop on Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons, organised byCIVIPOL in September 2022. With the other SOPs Task Forces from Ethiopia andDjibouti and the stakeholders in Kenya, they worked on enhanced international police and judiciary cooperation. It was decided this event to become a regular SOPs Task Forces Regional Annual Forum in BMM III.

UPF-CID**:** Participation in the in the ROCK Project – "Regional OperationalCentre in Khartoum in support of the Khartoum process, the African Union,Horn of Africa Initiative and the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization". Uganda continues to participate in the ROCK Project, including the appointmentof a UPF-CID investigator as a Liaison Officer.

Uganda participates in the EU-funded Project "ROCK – Regional Operational Centre in Khartoum in support of the Khartoum process, the African Union, Horn ofAfrica Initiative and the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation" and has appointed as Liaison Officer an investigator of the Uganda Police Force – CIDto join the multi-country ROCK team.

Mock Trials: 25 (16 female) government officers took part in 6 basic training workshops and two mock trials February 2022. UNODC convened and facilitated a Joint Mock Trial in Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling ofMigrants. The mock trials were held in Entebbe and Kampala respectively and involved a total of 25 (16 female) prosecutors and Investigators. Both mock trials focused on engendering effective investigator/prosecutor collaboration at trial. Prosecutors and investigators attended and

participated in 6 Specialized Joint Investigation Trainings on TiP and SOM. The workshops built on the general skillsand knowledge acquired in BMM I, revised key concepts where needed, deepened expertise pertaining to the investigation/prosecution of TIP and SOM. and crucially, fostered early and continued police and prosecutor cooperation. It brought togetherlaw enforcement officers specializing in the investigation of TiP and SoM and prosecutors from across Uganda.

Prosecutors and investigators attended and participated in 3 training workshops on international cooperation in criminal matters on mutual legal assistance in June andJuly 2022 for 52 (23 female) participants and one joint mock trial on prosecuting TiP and SoM from 27 to 29 October 2021 with 17 (12 female) stakeholders in Kampala.

Mentorship of Anti -TIP Specialized Unit in Investigating Trafficking in Personsand Smuggling of Migrants. In 2022, a total of 35 UPF-CID officers (28 female) took part in four mentoring sessions intended to support existing specialised anti-human trafficking and smuggling of migrants' units. Uganda Police Force (CID) accepted and took on board a mentor to support the existing specialised anti-human trafficking and smuggling of migrants' unit inUganda. As a first step, UNODC developed a mentorship plan for the specialised units in Uganda (Kampala) and identified infrastructural needs that required immediate attention. In total 35 (28 female) officers from Uganda Criminal Investigations Department took part in four sessions. The mentor provided adviseon the job strategic and operations to the investigators throughout the process of dealing with live cases. The mentor also identified gaps in the professional capacityand performance of the specialised units, provided professional advisory and identified areas where BMM/UNODC would intervene and support including on theprovision of equipment.

**GIZ**

COPTIP: Piloting of Prevention of Trafficking in Person (PTIP) District TaskForces (DTFs). Piloting of two PTIP DTFs in Kyotera and Arua, training of 27 PTIP DTF members (14 female) on TiP and SoM, TiP Act, NAP,and NRG in Arua in July 2022, training of 30 PTIP DTF members (16 female) on TiP and SoM, TiP Act, NAP,and NRG in Kyotera in July 2022 and piloting of additional PTIP DTFs is planned for 2023/24.

The Coordination Office for the Prevention of Trafficking in persons (COPTIP) established pilot Prevention of Trafficking in Person (PTIP) District Task Forces (DTFs) in July 2022 in the districts of Arua and Kyotera to serve as coordination mechanisms for the management of cooperation within district level and between national and district level actors on trafficking in persons. The PTIP DTFs further advance anti-trafficking efforts in line with the 4Ps Framework (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships).

The PTIP DTFs are chaired by the Resident District Commissioner in each respective district and is further comprised of members from, amongst others, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development, Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control, Internal Security Organs, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Uganda Police Force, the Cultural and Traditional Council, CSOs and development partners, religious organizations, and the private sector.

During their establishment, members of the PTIP DTFs received training and sensitization on the topics of Trafficking in Persons; the Relationship Between Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrant; the national legal and policy framework, including the Prevention of TIP Act 2009 and its 2019 Regulations, theNational Action Plan for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, and the National Referral Guidelines 2020), existing interventions and 4P's Response to TiP (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership); Victim Identification, Trauma Informed Care, and Response; and, Safe Labour Migration. A total of 27 PTIP DTF members (14 female) were trained in Arua and 30 PTIP DTF members (16 female) in Kyotera. The piloting of additional PTIP DTFs is planned for 2023/24 in key districts.

COPTIP: Draft National Communication Strategy for Prevention of TiP. Development of a National Communication Strategy for Prevention of TiP initiated in July 2022 and planned to be finalized in 2023.

The Coordination Office for the Prevention of Trafficking in persons (COPTIP) initiated the development of a National Communication Strategy for access to information on safe, orderly, and regular migration for migrants or potential migrants. The development of the National Communication Strategy was informedby active engagement, in the form of interviews and focus group discussions, with representative of the COPTIP National Task Force, governmental Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners, and community leaders from migration-affected communities in the border areas of Busia and Malaba. The communication strategy is planned to be finalized in 2023.

UHRC: Monitoring of Migrants' Rights: Development and launch of the Handbook on Migration and Human Rights in Uganda by the UHRC. Development of the Uganda Human Rights Commission Application (UHRC APP), a human right monitoring app, including monitoring of human rights of migrants. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) developed and launched the Handbook on Migration and Human Rights in Uganda. The Handbook on Migration and Human Rights will serve as a reference guide forthe training of UHRC staff and other stakeholders on migration and human rights, as well as for awareness raising and sensitization through its distribution in 2023. The Handbook on Migration and Human Rights was launched in Kampala.

With support of the GIZ Governance and Civil Society Program, UHRC developed the Uganda Human Rights Commission Application (UHRC APP), an app that informs about human rights and facilitates reporting of human rights issuesand violations by any member of the public. The app was launched in November 2022. The app complements the efforts of UHRC to strengthen monitoring of human rights of migrants.

## IOM

COPTIP: National Referral Guidelines: Between February and September 2022, ToTs were rolled out across the Central, Southwest and Eastern regions of Uganda, with a total of 63 persons trained, including stakeholders and COPTIP National Task Force members. In September 2022, a ToT on TiP and the NRG was conducted for 29 (18 female) airport officials. Between February and September 2022, MoIA, MGLSD, OPM, and the Ministry ofEducation supported the roll-out of a training of trainers (ToT) across the Central, Southwest and Eastern regions of Uganda. A total of 63 persons were trained, including stakeholders and National Task Force members charged with combatingTiP, including the MoIA, specifically COPTIP, ODPP, State Attorneys, the UPF, specifically the CID, the Community Liaison Office and the Child and Family Protection Unit, the Community Based Services department where the probation Officer and the Community Development Office, Immigration Officers at district boarder points and the District Leadership, including the Chief Administrative Officer and Local Council chairpersons.

The ToT aimed to strengthen first responders' response and capacity to identify victims of trafficking (VoT), protection, and referral to ensure safe and informed migration, done through identification and classification of victims of human trafficking, settlement and recovery for victims of human trafficking, management of shelters of assistance, provide victim support through service referrals or accompanying victims of human trafficking and encouraging them to accept interrogation and investigation, and attend court hearings. In September 2022, a ToT on TiP and the NRG was conducted for airport officials.Participants included 29 (18 female) staff from Aviation Police, State Security Liaison Officers, Entebbe Handling Services/NAS, DAS Handling services, the Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, Immigration, Uganda Airlines, Emirates Airlines, and Qatar Airlines. The objective of the training was to strengthen the capacity of Airport Officials at the Entebbe International Airport on PTiP. Trained officials are expected to further cascade the training for colleagues.

COPTIP: National Awareness-Raising Efforts on TiP and SoM: Between June and September 2022, the GoU conducted awareness-raising activities across 12 districts in five regions. Awareness-raising activities included trainings and information campaigns with67 schools and tertiary institutions, as well as Entebbe International Airport, reaching a total of a total of 158 (72 female) people. At Entebbe International Airport, digital equipment (including 14 flat screen displays, 14 uninterruptible power supply systems, and message storage devices), was handed over

to support awareness raising on TiP. Basic training was provided to 480 (2 female) boda boda drivers to help them understand TiP but also respond to some of the frequently asked questions. Training was provided for 200 (99 female) airport officials on TiP-related topicsin 4 sessions with 50 participants each throughout July 2022.

Between June and September 2022, IOM supported the Government of Uganda inconducting awareness-raising trainings and information campaigns with 67 schoolsand tertiary institutions in the five regions in Uganda largely engaged in various raising awareness strategies on TiP with digitalised approaches derived from the TiP sensitization guide. These targeted districts included, Kampala (Central region), including Entebbe International Airport – a pathway that acts as the source, transit and destination point for many migrants on the move at risk of being trafficking/smuggled; Moyo, Yumbe and Arua (west Nile); Mayuge, Kumi (Eastern Region); Hoima, Kikuube and Kyegegwa (Southwestern); and Mbarara, Kyotera and Isingiro (Western).

Overall, a total of 158 (72 female) people were reached. The strategy focused on leveraging existing school clubs to pass on the informationcampaigns and also to ensure continuity, to train senior officials from district local government, school/institutional heads with an aim of them in turn also training others both teaching and non-teaching staff within their supervisory structures as well as conduct information campaigns within schools and later with other sister schools in the neighbourhood for a broader coverage with the theme: "STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING, IT STARTS WITH ME". The targeted schools were facilitated with ten copies each of TiP sensitization flipcharts, BMM branded T- shirts, posters and leaflets to use in the different clubs and as they create awareness around their school communities in the 12 districts. Five ToTs were conducted within July in the five regions for 118 community members weretargeted.

The BMM programme facilitated awareness raising through digitized means at Entebbe International Airport through the unveiling of pre-recorded audio-visual messages and the provision of 14 sets of television screens, which were installed in strategic areas at the waiting, departure and arrival sections for all persons accessing the airport. For departing migrants, preventive messages containing caution, and information on trends and tricks used by traffickers to lure their potential victims were mainly used including helpful contact information, while on the arrival side, more protective messaging was used to target returning migrants in need of protection-related interventions.

Under the same awareness-raising activity, BMM/IOM also engaged closely with motorcycle transporters commonly known as 'Boda-bodas' in the 12 districts Moyo,Yumbe, Arua, Mayuge, Kumi, Hoima, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Mbarara, Kyotera and Isingiro. BMM/IOM provided a basic training to 480 (2 female) boda boda drivers tohelp them understand TiP but also respond to some of the frequently asked questions, in turn, to help them respond to their clients while on the move. BMM/IOM facilitated with BMM branded helmets, reflector jackets and mega- phones loaded

with pre-recorded audio messages on TiP to create awareness. The BMM programme also facilitated a training of 200 (99 female) airport officials on TiP-related topics in 4 sessions with 50 participants each throughout July 2022.This followed a request from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) that indicated 3.000first responders required training on TiP to complement the digitized approach of awareness raising.

OPM & MoIA / DCIC: Development of National Migration Policy (NMP): To support endorsement of the NMP, OPM facilitated the 11th NCM Meeting in September 2022, where 20 (12 female) stakeholders reviewed the policy and initiated the Regulatory Impact Assessment. Four Ugandan governmental officials (one female) representing MoIA (Anti- Trafficking In Persons Department), MGLSD, and Ministry of East African Community Affairs (Directorate of Regional Integration) attended a National Migration Policy Mapping Validation Workshop in August/September 2022. The BMM program has provided continuous technical support to the Ministry ofInternal Affairs (MoIA) to draft the National Migration Policy. IOM has been supporting (technically and financially) the process of developing the National Migration policy since 2010. The policy was validated at a technical level in 2016 and IOM provided input at mission, regional, and headquarters level. Due to the recent Cabinet's recommendation to conduct a comprehensive Regulatory ImpactAssessment (RIA) before presenting the policy to the cabinet for endorsement, theprocess has been slowed down as the RIA is still in its draft form.

To prepare the necessary documents for endorsement, BMM has supported the Office of the Prime Minister to facilitate the 11th NCM Meeting in September 2022,where 20 (12 female) stakeholders reviewed the policy and initiated the RIA. The policy will entail the principles of the GCM. IOM conducted a mapping exercise to evaluate existing policies and laws in the East and Horn of Africa region, and to identify gaps and opportunities for further policy formulation. Following the mapping exercise, a 4-day National Migration Policy Mapping Validation Workshop was held in August/September in Entebbe, Uganda, to present the findings and to generate recommendations on these. Representatives from all BMM target countries attended the workshop, including four officials (one female) from Uganda representing MoIA (Anti-Trafficking In Persons Department), MGLSD, and Ministry of East African Community Affairs (Directorate of Regional Integration).

MoIA / DCIC: Integrated Border Management Manual: Three DCIC officials (one female) attended a 3-day workshop on the validationof the IBM Training Manual in March 2022, which provided a forum for key stakeholders from BMM implementing countries to review the IBM training manual and validate the document for adoption and use by immigration and border officials. Three DCIC officials (one female) attended a regional OSBP Operations Training based on the IBM Manual in June 2022, including capacity-building onintegrated solutions for safe and orderly movement of people and goods and IBM processes. IOM Regional conducted a 3-day workshop on the validation of the IBM Training Manual in March 2022 in Mombasa. The objective of the workshop was to providea forum for key stakeholders from BMM implementing

countries to review the IBM training manual and validate the document for adoption and use by immigration and border officials.

The workshop was attended by technical officers from immigration departments and Director Generals of immigration departments in all the BMM countries as well as representatives from Intergovernmental Authority onDevelopment (IGAD) and East African Community (EAC). From Uganda, three DCIC officials (one female) attended. A regional One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) Operations Training based on the IBM Manual was held in June 2022. The objective was to provide capacity-building activities on integrated solutions for the safe and orderly movement of both peopleand goods and covered IBM processes including customs, standards, and human mobility. The training brought together 20 (6 female) members of border agencies,officers from OSBPs as well as other officers involved in cross-border cooperationin the BMM countries Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, andUganda. From Uganda, three DCIC officials (one female) attended.

**Willow International**

Willow International has continued to has focused its efforts towards supporting victims of human trafficking both domestically and internationally. Through continued collaborative efforts, Willow International has continued to channel its response to trafficking in persons through the (4Ps). Willow International is one the stakeholders in the National Task Force for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons. Carried out activities in aiding the rescue of victims, training of other stakeholders in management of victims of trafficking and restoration of survivors.

Through Willow International's comprehensive program that includes: justice sector reform through capacity enhancement engagements, victim legal services, prevention education/ awareness, lobbying & advocacy and provision of victim aftercare support:- it is important to note that these have played a significant role in tackling trafficking in persons at its root and improving response mechanisms to TIP cases, whereby there has been an increase in victim support through referral pathways, an increase in cases reported to the authorities and more perpetrators being held accountable for their participation in exploiting victims.

**Table 21: Activities Conducted by Willow International in 2022**

| ACTIVITY | TOTAL NO |
|---|---|
| Capacity enhancement for Govt. stakeholders to handle cases of trafficking in persons. | |
| i) Law enforcement officers (Police officers – CID, CFPU, SGBV) | 297 Police Officers |
| ii) Prosecutors and Magistrates | 56 Prosecutors and 20 Magistrates |
| iii) DCIC – Immigration Officers | 62 Immigration Officer |

| | |
|---|---|
| Community awareness engagements<br>i) Youth (both in and out of institutions of learning)<br>ii) Community Leaders<br>iii) Partnership engaged in (Both new and old partnerships)<br><br>iv) Media engagements (radio & TV engagements) | <br>757 youths<br><br>105 leaders<br>12 (CATIPU members and none CATIPU members such as NRC, RAHU, UCAA and so on)<br>06 |
| Aftercare support provided to survivors of TIP<br>i) Survivors received into the Willow Program<br><br>ii) Survivors sheltered at the aftercare homes<br>iii) Survivors trained on their legal rights<br>iv) Survivors reintegrated<br>v) Legal Aid support<br>vi) Vocational skills training<br>vii) Formal education skills<br>viii) Start-up capital | <br>391 survivors (48 new cases, 203 cases continuing and 140 cases on follow up)<br>60 survivors<br>113 survivors<br>22 survivors<br>66 survivors<br>82 survivors<br>49 survivors<br>86 survivors |

**Dwelling Places**

Dwelling Places (DP), started in 2002, is a Christian NGO that envisions a society where every child has a chest to rest his head on and a place to call home, through provision of holistic care services to street-connected children, high-risk slum families and abandoned babies. We also support these children to acquire education, while their families are empowered economically and spiritually enriched in order to enhance sustainable resettlement.

Since inception in 2002, over 1,767 children have received various forms of support from Dwelling Places including Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reconciliation, Resettlement, educational support, economic empowerment for their families, and provision of basic health care and psychosocial support; and over 7,000 vulnerable children and youth have been empowered through Child Rights Clubs, Camps, Debates, Quiz competitions, Music, dance and drama Competitions, and children's Parliament, among others to use their experiences to advocate and lobby for strengthened systems at community and national levels to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation, hence claiming their rights. Dwelling Places has offices in Mutundwe - Kampala and Iriiri – Napak but working with beneficiaries from all districts within Uganda.

Dwelling Places also owns two Transitional Rehabilitation Homes: In Mutundwe where the girls and boys. Dwelling Places has conducted mass awareness campaigns in Kampala and Napak districts to create mass awareness about the plight of the Karamojong children being trafficked and mercilessly exploited on the streets; in street begging, sexual exploitation, and hazardous

forms of labour, among other things.

**Table 22: Activities Conducted by Dwelling Places in 2022**

| Activity | Female | Male | Total | Locations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In collaboration with Kampala City Council Authority and Uganda Police, Dwelling places conducted 08 outreaches in Masulita, Kalerwe, Wandegeya, Namayiba park as well as 02 journeys of hope outreaches Mbale city taxi park and Nakawa. | 151 | 104 | 255 | Kampala/ Wakiso/ Mbale |
| Worked in partnership with the Probation and Social Welfare Officer, KCCA and the Police to rescue vulnerable children on the streets as a result of trafficking | | | | |
| Court care orders were pursued and attained for 26 girls at the home to ensure that the child's needs are well catered for and the proper general welfare of the child in operationalized with minimum standards in line with the line ministry requirement as a result of trafficking. All the girls were from Napak District | 26 | 0 | 26 | Kampala |
| 10 orientation training sessions were conducted with the children at the TRH during the reporting time after being rescued due to trafficking | 46 | 05 | 51 | Kampala/ Napak |
| 10 group and 40 individual counseling/ psychosocial support sessions were held as integral supports through which they coordinated, interdisciplinary, and scaled care to adapt to different comprehensive behavioral and psychological coping mechanisms to enhance their relationship with caregivers, peers, and different environments | 46 | 05 | 51 | Kampala |
| All 42 girls and 04 boys were successfully and safely resettled into their primary / biological families with support from the community structures and leaders such as area LC1 chairpersons, Community Development Officers and representation from the office of either or | 42 | 04 | 46 | Napak |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| both the PSWO and the CFPU in the respective sub counties. | | | | |
| 32 female and 2 male caregivers of exploited children due to trafficking received tailored training in establishing and managing income-generating activities as basic financial literacy in order to prepare them to manage productive IGAs, market information, economic resources, and opportunities including financial services and skills development | 32 | 02 | 34 | Napak |
| Six (06) Community dialogues were conducted in Matany, Lopeei, Lokopo and Lorengecora between 15th and 17th September 2022 | 166 | 82 | 248 | Napak |
| Dwelling Places conducted its fourth Journey of Hope mass awareness campaign that will be climaxed with an 18-days walk from Kampala to Napak district to create mass awareness about the plight of the Karamojong children being trafficked and mercilessly exploited on the streets; in street begging, sexual exploitation, and hazardous forms of labour, among other things on the theme *'Reversing the Flow Child Trafficking and Unsafe Migration', which was flag off in Parliament and finalized in Napak district*. | 485 | 428 | 913 | |
| Children and adults were intercepted by police in Soroti and Olilim (police checkpoint) in Napak district as they were on their way to Kampala and Nairobi. These children were reintegrated into Lokopo Sub-county, Lorengecora Town Council, and Lorengecora Sub-county. The two adults were tried and found guilty by court in Moroto and were remanded to Moroto prison. 02 of 36 children were intercepted in Lorengecora by a Child Protection champion while one (01) boy was re-intercepted. In coordination with the DCFPU and the probation officer in Napak District, we conducted the reintegration of the Children in various sub-counties and villages in Napak district all 36 children were reintegrated. | 77 | 20 | 97 | Along the way from Napak. |

**RAHAB Uganda**

Rahab Uganda is a Ugandan registered NGO, Registration No. INDR95993681NB, founded in 2005, that works with a specific mission of rescuing girls and young women affected by sexual exploitation and human trafficking and empowers them to proactively engage in personal transformation. Rahab Uganda envisions a nation where girls are valued, and their self-worth upheld through rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration model. For 15 years now, Rahab Uganda has been running a residential children's shelter that mainly provides after-care services to child victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, such as accommodation, formal and informal education, medical education, and medical services, psychosocial services, and trauma healing services. Other Skilling and empowerment services such as tailoring and fashion design, hairdressing, adult literacy, child-care, and early childhood development services, among others, are extended to both minors and adults at the drop-in center.

The organization expanded its mandate to implement more holistic interventions to combat human trafficking with sustainability and grassroots engagement as foundational principles through anti-trafficking advocacy campaigns and lobby meetings with critical stakeholders in the community, private sector, and government. Rahab Uganda also initiated the repatriation of cross-border victims/survivors from various countries (Thailand, China, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Oman, U.A.E, etc.) and provides them with temporary shelter, feeding, medical support, and referrals to other organizations and secure them employment.

**Table 23: Activities Conducted by RAHAB Uganda in 2022**

| Strategic Objective | Activities and Intended Target Beneficiaries | Numbers Reached | Areas of Coverage/destination countries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Protection | | | |
| | ● Girls/young women were supported in formal education in 2022 at the levels-primary (5), secondary (7), vocational (5), and university(6). | 23/ Female | Kampala and Wakiso |
| | ● Minors rescued, rehabilitated at the shelter and reintegrated back into their families | 1/Female | Kampala/ Isingiro |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ● The girls and women (survivors of CSEC and TIP) received various services, including weekly counseling and trauma healing sessions, psychosocial and emotional well-being sessions, and skills empowerment at the drop-in-center | 46/Female | Kampala and Wakiso |
| | ● Girls/women graduated/ empowered with entrepreneurial skills and graduated such as Hairdressing, Tailoring and Business Management, and Early Childhood Development since January - December 2022 | 38/ Female | Kampala and Wakiso |
| | ● Cross border VoTs rescued/ repatriated and supported with various services such as pre-departure coordination, airport pick-ups, family reconciliations, temporary shelter, skills training, psychosocial support, business mentorship, | 13/ Female | Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, India(1), Iraq(1) |
| | ● Grils/ women linked to opportunities for job placements and those supported with start-up Capital to venture into gainful employment | 6/ Female | Kampala, Bombo, |
| | ● Girls/Women (survivors of crossborder TIP) reintegrated back into their communities and followed-up. | 4/ Female | Kampala, Bombo, Sironko, Lyantonde, Isingiro |
| Partnership | | | |
| | Rahab Uganda mainly worked with the government (Uganda Police Force, Interpol) and other civil society organizations in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and resettlement of CSEC victims and VOTs. | 8 | |
| | Collaborations with COPTIP and the National Task Force through participating in various anti-trafficking interventions and engagements. | 4 | |
| | Joint collaborations in anti-trafficking interventions with UCATIP and other networks. For example, in commemorating World Day against Trafficking in Persons. | 5 | |
| | Partnerships with regional and international organizations to repatriate cross borders VOTs. | 3 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rahab Uganda subscribed to new memberships of other like-minded networks and coalitions. This has extended its scourge of partnerships in 2022. | 4 | |
| Prevention | Rahab Uganda held the 7th TIP annual awareness walk code-named "The Kampala Entebbe Challenge" on 24th September 2022. The 29.8km walk attracted both national and international stakeholders, from the International School of Uganda (Lubowa) to Faze 3. The theme of the walk 2022 was 'amplifying survivor voices toward the prevention of trafficking in persons' through elevating their stories and voices. | 345 | Kampala and Wakiso |

**Hope for Justice**

Hope for Justice works to end human trafficking and modern slavery by preventing exploitation, rescuing victims, restoring lives and reforming society. Hope for Justice programming is based on the understanding that trafficking in persons is a complex issue, and thus requires a multi-dimensional approach to address the unique situations of people in or at-risk of trafficking, with the ultimate goal to enable their freedom and sustainable independence. Hope for Justice also works to influence policies and practice through evidence informed advocacy as well as supporting capacity building for anti-trafficking front line duty bearers. Hope for Justice is an active participant in the National Taskforce Committee on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons**.**

**Table 24: Activities Conducted by Hope for Justice in 2022**

| **Strategic Objective** | **Activity** | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** | **Locations** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Prevention** | Training for Community volunteer educators on TIP and positive parenting | 80 | 16 | 96 | Kampala, Wakiso Mbale |
| | Community awareness raising of TIP | 4,591 | 1,473 | 6,064 | Kampala, Wakiso Mbale |
| | Household economic strengthening through Self-Help Groups, Village Savings and Loans Associations) | 3,546 | 216 | 3,762 | Kampala, Wakiso Mbale |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capacity building for community child protection committee members and schoolteachers | | | 744 | Kampala, Wakiso Mbale |
| | Life skills training for children | 1,680 | 1,107 | 2,787 | Kampala, Wakiso Mbale |
| **Protection** | Trauma informed care services to child survivors of trafficking | 290 | 178 | 468 | Kampala |
| | Family reintegration of child survivors | 195 | 129 | 324 | 83 districts in Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania |
| | School support and Vocational training for survivors | 54 | 36 | 90 | Various districts |
| **Partnership** | Judicial officers TIP training - in partnership with HTI | 18 | 7 | 25 | Kampala Metropolitan |
| | Training for frontline practitioners (staff of CATIPU member CSOs) on Trauma Informed Care, Foster Care | 86 | 48 | 134 | Kampala (participants from Buikwe, Napak, Arua, Mukono, Kampala) |
| | Co-development of **Guidelines for Care** in partnership with MGLSD, CATIPU and the University of Nottingham | 38 | 24 | 62 | Kampala |

# 4.0 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS & CHALLENGES FOR YEAR 2022

## 4.1 Lack of Shelters for Victims of Trafficking

Whenever victims of trafficking are intercepted, they end up in police cells due to lack of proper accommodation, yet they are not suspects. This compromises the smooth relationship between the victims and investigators. The victims are not criminals but most of the time required to testify against the suspects/the traffickers. There is need for shelters and enough funds for their welfare. Victims from foreign countries continue to be repatriated hurriedly back to their countries of origin before providing useful information for good investigations.

## 4.2 Lack of Skills & Knowledge to Support Victims of Trafficking

Despite the awareness raising training and campaigns conducted, sensitization programs achieved, VOT continue to raise. The need for having more anti-human trafficking campaigns thus allocation of more money to prevention and protection functions. We need to improve the capacity of investigators and prosecutors in managing investigations of human trafficking and reporting. Many of the suspects involved in cases of trafficking in persons are charged with predicate offences and in addition there are outstanding weaknesses in establishing the financial benefits of the exploitation posing a challenge to successful prosecution. Court cannot order for forfeiture of proceeds of crime without evidence gathered on the ill-gotten which leaves a gap and has led to failure of victims' compensation. There is need for continued specialized trainings in management of human trafficking cases by the police, prosecutors, and judicial officers.

## 4.3 Lack of Government Commitment

We have no Government shelters to cater for victims of trafficking (VOT). What is currently provided for under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development are reception (remand homes) and rehabilitation centres to cater for Children in conflict with the law. Victims of trafficking in persons are not persons in conflict with the law and need protection. Whenever VOT are intercepted by Law Enforcement Officers and Immigration Officers, the available option most of the time is to call upon the Civil Society Organisation to take care of them which very costly. The temporary holding centre/shelter currently at CID headquarters is too small. Sometimes victims have to be kept at police for a long period, especially if they are to testify against the traffickers. This requires proper shelters and enough funds for their upkeep and transport back home. Very often, victims from foreign countries and repatriation and reintegration process are done hurriedly before getting useful information for investigations and prosecution.

We have no budget for repatriation and reintegration of Migrant workers. The Coordination Office continue to receive complaints of abuse of rights of Migrant Workers and sometimes delay taking action, which results into death of some of them. Therefore, it is urgent need to handle this gap under the PTIP Act where victims' assistance fund can be provided for.

## 4.4 Intelligence Gathering & Sharing

Insufficient information about the licensed Recruitment Companies, sharing of information and intelligence crucial elements to effective investigations. There is need to strengthen coordination and partnership since combating human trafficking is a complex task that involves multiple coordinated strategies and a multi-sectoral approach, such as the establishment of structures and systems to prevent the crime sustainably; the ability to systematically identify, protect and support

victims; effective investigations and prosecution of the offenders; and creation of a functional partnership between players at both the national and transnational levels.

## 4.5 Lack of Bilateral Agreements & Protocols

In the absence of specific bilateral understanding on investigations of cases of trafficking in persons, many criminal syndicates operating from foreign countries have continued to pose a big challenge to trafficking in persons. It undermines cooperation between the country of origin, transit and destination especially where extradition treaties don't exist. In addition, the efforts towards eliminating rescuing victims of transnational trafficking are undermined. There is need for Uganda to continue initiating and strengthening bilateral understanding with the destination Countries to promote timely intervention in case of abuse of the rights of Ugandan migrant workers.

## 4.6 Complaint Follow Up

Failure to follow up complaints from externalized Ugandans in a timely manner, that is, MOFA has no adequate funds to follow up complaints, and on the other hand where Bilateral agreements exist, they are not enforced fully. The licensed Recruitment Companies take long to respond to issues raised by externalised Ugandans which expose them to exploitation and abuse. They overcharge job applicants and delay to take them up for the jobs applied for. Delayed action to respond to abuses raised by migrant workers mated on them by the employers sometimes end into the death of migrant workers. Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies (UAERA) an association of registered private labour recruitment companies seems not to be performing its roles especially the creation of working relationships and timely sharing of information, monitoring of Migrant Workers in foreign countries on behalf of its members, etc.

## 4.7 Ongoing Push & Pull Factors

The persistent poverty and unemployment/underemployment remain the key push factor 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 trafficking in persons because many youths are desperate to try their luck where they think they can earn a better living. There is need to address the drivers of trafficking in persons and awareness /sensitization against trafficking in especially domestic trafficking in persons may not achieve much. This is because the push and pull factors which include poverty and unemployment/under deployment. The job seekers have deliberately kept a deaf ear of the likely torturous acts mated on them by the masters due to poverty.

# 5.0 STRATEGIES & WAY FORWARD FOR 2023

## 5.1 Crime Prevention

The Coordination Office is working towards the cause of reducing trafficking in persons through the following broad strategies:

- Ensuring institutional functionality: the Coordination Office is in the process of amendment of the PTIP Act and review National Action Plan (NAP) while considering the strategic objectives and corresponding outcomes. This will lead to increase in the number of successful prosecutions, reduction in levels of vulnerability to human trafficking, improvement in victims' protection and assistance mechanisms and development of well-coordinated systems and structures to the management of the crime.
- Community Policing: This does not only enhance the functionality of the Coordination Office but also empowers the community to identify and protect potential victims of trafficking but also report suspected traffickers leading to a reduction in crime.

## 5.2 Enhanced Investigations

Strategies aimed at enhancing investigations are targeted to improve the turnaround time and the quality of inquiries:

- Digitalization: the launching of the TIP database will improve efficiency in generations of TIP reports, on collection and storage of TIP incidents, and it also analyses TIP cases. It shall ease reporting, detection, tracking, supervision, follow-up and analysis of TIP cases which will improve crime prevention and investigation, which shall inform scheduling of awareness raising campaigns against trafficking in persons.
- Continued Specialized training to stakeholders: The stakeholders will continue to be trained to improve on the quality and speed of investigations.
- Strengthening coordination amongst the stakeholders to alleviate the gaps in the justice chain: the Coordination Office well-coordinated activities are conducted to minimize the gaps in the justice chain through focal persons on the National Task Force Committee.
- Advocating for logistical support: the Coordination Office continues to advocate for resource allocation from the Government of Uganda and Development Partners to ensure the basic tools are available to minimize cases of trafficking in persons.

Development of the communications strategy:

- Strengthen the capacity to respond and mange trafficking in persons through training of more police, immigration and other stakeholders on identification, rescue, protection, investigations, prosecution, referrals, and support of victims of trafficking in persons effectively as contained in the NAP and NRG.

- Enhanced public awareness campaigns targeting stakeholders in the local and central government first, whose mandate relates to fighting human trafficking and the public on how to avoid becoming victims of trafficking.

## 5.3 National Action Plan 2024-2029

The second NAP is soon expiring and there is need to urgently develop third NAP. The first 5 years' National Action Plan (NAP) on prohibition of trafficking in persons was developed in 2013 and it expired in December 2018. It was developed based on five strategic objectives and a set of corresponding outcomes, including: enhancement in the national policy and legal frameworks, increase in the number of successful prosecutions, reduction in levels of vulnerability to human trafficking, improvement in victims' protection and assistance mechanisms and development of well-coordinated systems and structures to the management of the crime. Several annual and Quarterly Work plans were developed out of the 5 year's NAP and implemented. By the end of the five years, some achievements had been made. There were also notable challenges, weaknesses, and gaps. Therefore, the second NAP (2020-2024) is greatly informed by the findings from the evaluation of the first NAP. The second NAP further considers the emerging issues and challenges towards addressing the crime of trafficking in persons at the national, regional, and transnational levels. The second NAP is soon expiring and there is need to urgently develop third NAP which will also be developed having considered the challenges, weaknesses and gaps resulting from the implementation of the second NAP.

# APPENDIX 1:
# Membership of National Task Force Committee for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MoGLSD)

Ministry of Education & Sports (MoES)

Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)

Uganda Police - Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID)

Uganda Police - Community Policing Department

Uganda Police - Child and Family Protection Department

Uganda Police - INTERPOL

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)

Internal Security Organization (ISO)

External Security Organization (ESO)

Office of Prime Minister – Refugee Affairs (OPM)

Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control (DCIC)

Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA)

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Representatives of Development Partners

# APPENDIX 2:
# Trafficking in Persons Contact List

| Agency | Number |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Internal Affairs | 0800199003<br>0800199004<br>0417346100 |
| DIGPs Call Center | 0800300115 |
| KMP 999 Information Room | 0800300102 |
| National Emergency ControI Center (NECC) Police Hqtrs | 0800199399 |
| Joint Operations Centers (JOC) Police Headquarters | 0800300100 |
| Operations KMP South Region - Katwe | 0800300107 |
| Operations Bundibugyo | 0800300101 |
| Operations Elegu Border | 0800300120 |
| Operations Kasese | 0800300106 |
| Operations Kigezi | 0800300104 |
| Operations Mubende Wamala Region | 0800300118 |
| Operations Sezibwa Region | 0800300114 |
| Operations Sipi Region | 0800300103 |
| Child Family Protection Unit (CFPU) | 0800199195 |
| Directorate of Fire & Rescue Services | 0800121222 |
| Directorate of Traffic & Road Safety | 0800199099 |
| Emergency information Room CPS KLA | 0800122291 |
| Kidnap & Response Team | 0800199991<br>0800199992 |
| Operations Masaka | 0800199599 |
| Operations Police Headquarters | 0800199699 |
| Parliament Of Uganda-Police Radio Room | 0800199388 |
| Prime Minister's Office | 0800177777 |
| Professional Standards Unit Bukoto | 0800300119<br>0800199299 |
| ASTU Operations Karamoja Sipi Region | 0800300112 |
| Canine Unit | 0800300900 |
| Counter Terrorism Tourism Police | 0800300417 |
| Counter Terrorism VIPPU | 0800300108 |
| Field Force Unit (FFU) | 0800300116 |
| Marine Unit | 0800300113 |