



Country: Uganda
Date submitted: 10 April 2014

UK Legal Position:	Date
Caselaw	
UKBA Operational Guidance notes*	
<p>Home Office Operational Guidance Note, 2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Institutional corruption; judicial inefficiency; violence against women; prevalence of trafficking.</p> <p>Summary: The lack of infrastructure and prevalence of corruption within the police force, judiciary and lower levels of local and national government mean that reports of trafficking, gender violence and abuse, and trafficking are rarely dealt with effectively. Women, in particular, though constitutionally regarded as equal to men, are subject to inferior, and frequently violent, treatment.</p>	March 2013
UKBA Country of Origin Reports *	
<p>UKBA COI Report on Uganda 2011</p> <p>Key Issues: Women, Trafficking</p> <p>Summary: Most recent UKBA report on Uganda. A lot of it is based on the US State Department Report 2010 and Human Rights Watch/ Amnesty reports.</p>	April 2011
US State Department Tier Allocation	
<i>This is due to be released in June 2014 , check to see if its out yet.</i>	
<p>US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2014</p> <p>Tier allocation: Tier 2</p> <p>Key Issues: Methods of trafficking, Government efforts,</p> <p>Summary: Uganda is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking. Children and women are most vulnerable, particularly from the Karamoja region. The most common reasons for trafficking are forced labour and prostitution. Government has protocols in place to protect victims and prosecute traffickers but they are inadequate. The</p>	June 2014



Government’s programmes for the prevention of trafficking remain underfunded and understaffed.	
1.Groups at Risk and Types of Trafficking	
International Organization for Migration. Counter-Trafficking and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants 2011 Pages 68 and 74 Key Issues: High risk of inhabitants of rural areas. Summary: Inhabitants of rural areas, and in particular the northern region are more vulnerable to trafficking.	2011
Freedom House. Freedom in the World Report 2013 Key Issues: Victims and purposes of trafficking Summary: Forced labour & commercial sex trade are most common forms of trafficking in Uganda	2013
Uganda Youth Development Link. Child Hope Report 2013 Key Issues: Trafficked children; Methods of trafficking, abduction of children from parents, parents complicit, karaoke dance/strip clubs, false adoption, child sacrifice and organ removal Summary: UN-funded investigation into the methods, purposes and statistics of the trafficking of children.	2013
The Worst Form of Human Trafficking Online Washington Times article Key Issues: Child sacrifice, trafficking blood rituals UK. Summary: The smuggling of children, nationally and internationally, as sacrifice victims in the belief that they would bring prosperity.	17/01/2012
Child Sacrifice in Uganda Jubilee Campaign and Kyampisi Childcare Ministries Report 2011 Key Issues: Child sacrifice,	2011

<p>Summary: The prevalence of child sacrifice and the process of kidnapping victims by force, guile and bribery, sometimes through family members. The traffickers are often witch doctors. The inadequacy of legislative, governmental and police responses. Numerous accounts of child sacrifice.</p>	
<p>2012 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor – Uganda</p> <p>US Department of Labor report</p> <p>Key Issues: Child labour; Domestic servitude; Agricultural work; Child prostitution</p> <p>Summary: Despite Government’s launch of National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Counter Trafficking in Persons Office, there is still insufficient enforcement. Children are engaged in agricultural and domestic servitude, suffering physical abuse, sexual exploitation and starvation. There is no protection for boys from prostitution. There is a lack of inspections carried out, in particular in rural areas. Education is compulsory to the age of 12, but children are not permitted to be employment beyond light work until 14. This leaves 12-14 year olds vulnerable to illegal employment/trafficking.</p>	2012
<p>Uganda: Peace restored but northern children still struggle</p> <p>IRIN, 9 January 2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Northern region; Children, poor children protection Lira and Dokolo;</p> <p>Summary: Despite the end of the civil war, there is still a high level of poverty and a lack of infrastructure. Parents often cannot afford education for their children, and children in general are vulnerable to abuse and labour. Child protection is a major issue with reliance on NGOs.</p>	January 2013
<p>Uganda: Risk of Starvation in Karamoja Region</p> <p>IRIN, 27 July 2011</p> <p>Key Issues: Karamoja; Poverty; Underdevelopment.</p>	July 2011



<p>Summary: Karamoja has lowest levels of human development in Uganda with only 30% having access to safe water, 11% literacy and nearly 80% food insecurity.</p>	
<p>Child Trafficking Update 2011</p> <p>Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre</p> <p>Key Issues: Child trafficking statistics</p> <p>Summary: Breakdown of child trafficking origins, purposes and genders and ages of victims.</p>	01/10/2011
<p>'Women's rights in Uganda: Gaps between Policy and Practice' FIDH report.</p> <p>Key Issues: Domestic violence, criminalisation of female genital mutilation, attitudes towards women. Inadequate access to education and health, discriminatory family laws and ownership of property,</p> <p>Summary: There have been recent positive steps to fight violence against women e.g. laws against domestic violence, but implementation is lacking.</p>	2013
<p>New Vision article: 'Government to blacklist labour firms over torture'</p> <p>Key Issues: Government licensed firms trafficking/torturing 'employees'. Trafficking routes to Dubai, Qatar, Kuwait, Thailand, South Africa, Turkey & India</p> <p>Summary: Moses Binoga, head of Police Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, has stated the government will deregister 31 labour-exporting firms, that have been found to be trafficking/ torturing their employees. Kenya and Ethiopia do not allow citizens to travel abroad to work as housemaids – Binoga considering implementing this. Kuwait cited as notorious for torture of trafficked Ugandan victims.</p>	23/01/2014
<p>BBC news article: 'Trafficking victim John: I was locked in a room'</p> <p>Key Issues: Gay victim of trafficking. Route Uganda – Scotland.</p> <p>Summary: Victim fled Uganda after persecution for his sexuality. Tricked into being trafficked to Scotland under pretence of safety. Escaped and successfully sought assistance from Refugee Council and Migrant Help in Scotland.</p>	17/03/2014

<p>LGBT activist Frank Mugisha visits Detroit, denounces Uganda's urge to imprison gays'</p> <p>Key Issues: Ugandan anti-homosexuality bill</p> <p>Summary: Anti-homosexuality bill causing increase in trafficking as Ugandans attempt to flee persecution.</p>	February 2014
<p>2.Risk on Return (e.g other risks)</p>	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report 2012</p> <p>Key Issues: Violence against women</p> <p>Summary: The Ugandan government fails to follow up on high level governmental corruption and fraud.</p>	2012
<p>New Law a Setback for Uganda's HIV Response</p> <p>Online IRIN article, 23/12/2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Reaction to HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Summary: Anti-Homosexuality Bill discourages individuals from being tested or seeking treatment for fear of stigma. 30% of sex workers diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. It may also result in Uganda losing the majority of its AIDS support, as over 80% of funding is international.</p>	23/12/2013
<p>State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples Report 2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Healthcare; HIV/AIDS, corruption, severe healthcare worker shortage</p> <p>Summary: The nationwide health worker shortage and lack of access to healthcare is heightened for minorities and indigenous peoples due to marginalisation and poverty, and in particular for those diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.</p>	24/09/2013
<p>Bringing Justice to Health</p> <p>Open Society Institute report, September 2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Summary: Widows, sex workers, children and people with disabilities at greater risk of contracting HIV. It is common for people diagnosed with HIV to be rejected by their family and friends, and chased off their land.</p>	September 2013

<p>Many believe that those with HIV no longer deserve access to their rights. Uganda summary at page 33.</p>	
<p>Decades Later, HIV Stigma Lingers</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: HIV stigma</p> <p>Summary: HIV carries a severe stigma, many people believe that those with HIV should be ashamed and that they are to blame for bringing the disease into the community. The stigma prevents people from seeking counselling, testing, and care.</p>	20/09/2012
<p>Sex Workers Missing out on HIV Care: Kampala</p> <p>Online IRIN article,</p> <p>Key Issues: Marginalisation of sex workers; HIV stigma.</p> <p>Summary: Many sex workers are reluctant to get tested for HIV, heightened by discrimination and stigma and the criminalisation of sex work. They face discrimination from health workers and from members of the community, many of whom blame them for the spread of the disease. The government is accused of perpetuating the discrimination, but they deny the accusation.</p>	14/11/2012
<p>Uganda Running out of ARVs, HIV Test Kits</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: Low stock levels for HIV test kits and drugs</p> <p>Summary: Government supplies of HIV test kits, drugs for treating HIV symptoms and infections caused by HIV dangerously low. Though the government is expanding its HIV-prevention campaigns, it does not have the resources to be able to meet the demand and the increasing HIV rate generally. There are also difficulties transporting supplies to different areas in the country.</p>	12/06/2013



<p>African Governments Still Underfunding Health</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: Healthcare</p> <p>Summary: The Ugandan government is still not meeting its Abuja Declaration obligation to allocate 15% of its annual budget to healthcare by 2015.</p>	23/07/2013
<p>Rethinking Mental Health in Africa</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: Mental health.</p> <p>Summary: Mental health goals are being sidelined in the face of Uganda's Millennium Development Goals. There is insufficient collaboration between the different health sectors, preventing a greater impact for the country's most vulnerable and poorest peoples. The government has drafted its National Policy on Mental Neurological and Substance Use Services bill but it has not been voted into law.</p>	02/09/2013
<p>Uganda Rejects HIV Prevention Tool on Moral Grounds</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: HIV; Morality.</p> <p>Summary: Approximately 400 people are infected with HIV every day in Uganda. The Ugandan government does not plan to offer the Truvada drug despite its proven effectiveness and endorsement by the WHO due to moral concerns that it will encourage "reckless sex".</p>	3/09/2013
<p>New Law a Setback for Uganda's HIV Response</p> <p>Online IRIN article</p> <p>Key Issues: HIV;</p> <p>Summary: The new Anti-Homosexuality Act will further restrict high-risk groups' access to HIV prevention and treatment. It also compromises doctor-patient confidentiality. It may also result in cuts to international funding for healthcare, and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in</p>	23/12/2013



<p>particular. Homosexuals' access to healthcare will impacted more generally.</p>	
<p>'IOM paints gloomy picture for trafficked Ugandan women' Online Panapress article.</p> <p>Key Issues: Conditions for rescued Ugandan women previously trafficked.</p> <p>Summary: International Organisation on Migration has found that women who have been previously trafficked are subject to worse conditions on return to Uganda, such as sexual slavery, rape, and torture.</p>	<p>17/02/2012</p>
<p>3.State protection</p>	
<p>'Uganda Parliament Investigates Human Trafficking'</p> <p>Voice of America news article</p> <p>Key Issues: Political corruption; Public demand for investigation into trafficking</p> <p>Summary: The Ugandan parliament is failing to prosecuting trafficking violations, and instead is found to have connections with various trafficking organisations.</p>	<p>29/02/2012</p>
<p>US State Department, Uganda 2012 Human Rights Report</p> <p>Key Issues: Lack of political & judicial infrastructure; Marginalised groups; Corruption.</p> <p>Summary: Most recent report on current approach to varying human rights in Uganda, from respect for civil liberties and political rights to discrimination and workers' rights.</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Freedom House. Country at Crossroads Report 2012</p> <p>Key Issues: Decline in freedom, democracy, and political and judicial accountability under President Museveni;</p> <p>Summary: President Museveni's government has brought about greater security and economic growth, but also increasing levels of</p>	<p>2012</p>

<p>inequality and corruption, and a decline in civil liberties, democracy and freedom. Although human trafficking has been criminalised, business people cooperating with passport and immigration officials continue to operate. The national human trafficking task force has been created but is understaffed, underfunded and ineffective.</p>	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report 2012</p> <p>Key Issues: Violence against women</p> <p>Summary: The Ugandan government fails to follow up on high level governmental corruption and fraud.</p>	2012
<p>Uganda: Free Pass on High-Level Corruption</p> <p>Online Human Rights Watch article</p> <p>Key Issues: Corruption</p> <p>Summary: The Ugandan government fails to follow up on high level governmental corruption and fraud.</p>	21/10/2013
<p>Human Rights Watch World Report, 2014</p> <p>Key Issues: Corruption; Bribery; Nepotism; Misuse of official positions/resources;</p> <p>Summary: Institutional corruption is rife. Most recently in the embezzlement of funds intended for immunisation, HIV, tuberculosis and malaria medications.</p>	January 2014
<p>Uganda: Authorities are called upon to uphold their human rights obligations</p> <p>Online International Federation for Human Rights publication, 06/09/2013</p> <p>Key Issues: Human rights</p> <p>Summary: FIDH and FHRI call for the Ugandan government to honour their human rights commitments.</p>	06/09/2013

<p>Uganda Most Corrupt in East Africa</p> <p>Online Observer article</p> <p>Key Issues: Bribery; Corruption.</p> <p>Summary: Uganda has highest corruption levels in East Africa. The most corrupt institution is the police, followed by the judiciary then the tax and land services. Actual rates are likely to be higher as many people are reluctant to come forward. The situation is not improving over the years.</p>	<p>31/08/2012</p>
<p>Livelihoods, Basic Services and Social Protection in Northern Uganda and Karamoja</p> <p>Overseas Development Institute</p> <p>Key Issues: Underdevelopment in Northern Uganda; Displacement; Orphans; Karamoja;</p> <p>Summary: Karamoja has lowest human development indicators, and Northern Uganda has lowest life expectancy and highest illiteracy rates. There is continued violence despite the end of the civil war. People need to migrate to urban areas to find work, but face persecution and discrimination. The government recognises the need for change, but does not follow through on its policies. Approximately 6.5% of adults and 0.7% of children are living with AIDS, and women make up 57% of the adults. As a result over a million children are left orphaned. Abducted women have difficulty re-entering their family and community. In Karamoja, health indicators are one of the lowest in the country.</p>	<p>01/08/2012</p>
<p>Human Traffickers Investigated</p> <p>Online New Vision article, 24/09/2013, found on Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking in Uganda website</p> <p>Key Issues: Minister of Internal Affairs investigating potential traffickers; Government officials suspected of involvement in trafficking.</p> <p>Summary: Minister of Internal Affairs is investigating individuals and companies involved in trafficking, including government officials. Regional governments are distrusted due to officials' involvement in trafficking.</p>	<p>24/09/2013</p>

<p>Uganda's Capacity to Fight Human Trafficking Still Low Online IOM article, 24/10/2013, found on Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking in Uganda website</p> <p>Key Issues: Human trafficking increasing; Ugandans are not sufficiently informed about trafficking. Trafficking destinations Malaysia, India, China, South Africa and Iraq.</p> <p>Summary: Human trafficking is increasing and the government is ill-equipped to respond. Ugandans are also ill-informed about the danger of trafficking, making the situation harder to combat.</p>	24/10/2013
<p>'State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples' Report, Minority Rights International. online report.</p> <p>Pages 64 - 67</p> <p>Key Issues: Ugandan corrupt health sector</p> <p>Summary: Uganda has been ranked by the World Health Organisation as having the most corrupt health sector in East Africa, impacting medical services for traumatised trafficking victims.</p>	01/09/2013
<p>Terre Des Hommes Partner Organisations in Uganda</p> <p>Summary: List of locally registered Ugandan NGOs working with Terre des Hommes: CaRNAC Uganda (works with children at risk of labour exploitation in Uganda), Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment (rehabilitating sexually abused and exploited children).</p>	
<p>4.Internal relocation</p>	