



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

For Prevention of Trafficking in Persons In Uganda





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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIID	Criminal Intelligence & Investigation Directorate
COPTIP	Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DoCIC	Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
ESO	External Security Organization
ISO	Internal Security Organization
INTERPOL	International Police
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAP – PTIP	National Action Plan for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PTIP Act	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009
SIU	Special Investigations Unit
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UCATIP	Uganda Coalition of Civil societies against Trafficking in Persons
VoT	Victim of Trafficking
IEC	Information, educational and Communication materials

Glossary

- a. Trafficking in persons: 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;
- b. Exploitation: includes at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, child marriage, forced labour, 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;
- c. Victim of Trafficking: People (men, women and children) who are in the process or have been trafficked, according to the definition of trafficking under the PTIP Act 2009.
- d. Child: An individual of the age of below 18 years old
- e. Criminal Justice System Officers : A combination of officers from the Police, DPP and Judiciary
- f. Vulnerability to trafficking in persons: Circumstances and contributing factors that lead to an individual becoming a victim of trafficking in persons
- g. Migration: movement of persons from one place to another for settlement or economic ventures or studies, both within Uganda or to foreign countries or from foreign countries to Uganda.
- h. Data: Compiled analyzed information
- i. VoT Assistance: All forms of support that can help a VoT recover from the effects of trafficking in person, Including welfare, temporary shelter, transport means, psycho social counseling, medical care, skills development, kick-start for business, clothing and re-union with original families
- j. Partnership: Inter related, coordinated and collaborated systems of corporation to facilitate easy management of victims, investigations, prosecutions and suspects related to trafficking in persons.

Editorial Note

The process of developing the NAP started in 2013 and has been completed on 1st April 2015 with the formal validation of the draft by the Minister of Internal Affairs. However, its implementation started as way back as December 2013, when the final draft was adopted by the National Task Force for Prevention of Human Trafficking in Uganda



Foreword

This National Action Plan (NAP) has been developed through a participatory and consultative process. It involved active participation of stakeholders from key ministries, departments, agencies, development partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), International Organizations and members of the public. Key activities undertaken included a desk review of national laws, regional and international instruments and declarations that address the problem of trafficking in persons. Several workshops for members of the Anti-Human Trafficking National Task Force were organized to discuss

the various aspects of the plan and a number of consultations were also carried out with selected stakeholders, including Permanent Secretaries, Civil Societies and some International Organizations—all of which contributed to the outcome of this NAP.

The NAP has been developed in conformity with the aspirations of the Palermo Protocol of 2000, Ouagadougou Action Plan of 2006 and the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (PTIP) Act 2009. The NAP will be a guiding tool for implementing actions to combat trafficking in persons in Uganda. It will be used to raise awareness, stimulate national and community action, and build ownership and commitment from all Government and public stakeholders to combat trafficking in persons. The NAP details the strategies and activities, mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and evaluation and measurement of performance of the interventions aimed at combating trafficking in persons. The NAP also seeks to operationalize the implementation of the PTIP Act and will also serve as a basis for resource mobilization.

Special thanks are extended to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for technical guidance that have contributed to the realization of this NAP, and to all stakeholder members of the National Task Force for the tireless efforts put in to make this NAP a reality. Special thanks to FIDA Uganda for the printing of the NAP.


Gen. Aronda Nyakwirima (MP)
MINISTER FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Developing the NAP in Pictures

The National Task Force during one of the Consultation Meetings for Development of the NAP
Minister for Internal Affairs, Gen Aronda Nyakairima during a Validation Meeting with the Task Force Members



Congratulatory Message from IOM



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is honored to congratulate the Government of Uganda for this remarkable milestone in its effort to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) in Uganda.

In particular, IOM would like to recognize the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons for leading a truly coordinated effort to develop, draft and finalize Uganda's first National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. IOM would also like to offer a special congratulation to Mr. Binoga Moses for his crucial contribution throughout the development of this document.

As a multi-dimensional phenomenon, combating TIP requires a unified national strategy with measurable objectives agreed upon by relevant government stakeholders and jointly implemented. This National Action Plan (NAP) is a remarkable achievement because it is a fully coordinated tool that will guide Uganda over the next five years in its response to human trafficking. Now it is the responsibility of all stakeholders to implement this NAP and each agency must make an effort to put this strong tool into practice.

As a committed partner in the fight against TIP in Uganda, IOM looks forward to supporting the Government of Uganda in the full implementation of this NAP.

Sincerely,

Gerard Waite
IOM Uganda Chief of Mission

SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 2009, a domestic law aimed at countering the crime of TIP was enacted. It is called the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009 (PTIP Act). Under Section 21 of the PTIP Act, the designated office for Prevention of Trafficking in person is mandated, among other issues, to develop a National Action Plan on prohibition of TIP.

This NAP has been developed by the Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) in fulfillment of that function. Being the first of its kind, this NAP has concentrated more on creation of systems and structures that can support the initial effort to combat the crime of TIP.

1.2 Problem statement

Uganda is a source, transit and destination point for victims of TIP. There are several pull and push factors that can cause TIP. Push factors include: rampant unemployment, poverty, high population growth and poor systems of education that produce job seekers rather than job makers. Push factors are exacerbated by pull factors, which include: the opportunities of work abroad or in urban centers, hope for a chance at a better education, demand for body organs, demand for cheap labour, demand for commercial sexual services and inadequate migration policies and laws. Other contributing factors include the high number of orphaned children, belief in witchcraft and archaic traditional practices, regional integration and globalization, unmanaged borders, weak implementation of legal and policy frameworks related to the critical areas such as children affairs, national labour laws and labour externalization.

1.3 Situation analysis

Although there are no clear official national records concerning cases of TIP, available official records from the Police, INTERPOL, MoFA and the COPTIP indicate an increasing rate of registered numbers of victims as indicated in the following table 1:-

Table 1: Number of Registered Victims of Human Trafficking for 2010 – 2013¹

Year	Number of Registered transnational TIP victims	Number of Registered internal TIP victims	Total Number of Registered Victims
2010	6	10	16
2011	41	7	48
2012	39	67	103
2013	429	408	837

Men, women and children are all vulnerable to TIP in Uganda, but the majority of the transnational TIP victims are women between 20 and 30 years old. Most victims are trafficked by means of fraud, deception, debt bondage, abduction and abuse of positions of vulnerability. The most common forms of exploitation are sexual exploitation through forced prostitution and child sex, exploitative labour including domestic work, street hawking, street begging and farm labour. Persons (including children) are also exploited for use in illegal activities such as drug trafficking, petty thefts, rebel and terrorist activities. There have also been a few registered incidents of child marriages, child stealing, child selling, using children in pornography, human sacrifice and removal of body organs for organ transplant and harmful rituals/witchcraft purposes.

¹ Figures as per the 2013 Annual TIP Report by the COCTIP



The most common destination countries where Ugandan victims have been trafficked include Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, China, Thailand, Qatar, Iraq, India, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Czech Republic, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Kenya, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Some few foreign transnational victims of trafficking were from Madagascar, Somalia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Tanzania were also rescued from Uganda. Meanwhile, incidents of internal trafficking, for both adults and children, have been registered in several parts of the country.

Numerous studies suggest the rates of TIP in Uganda are much higher than what has been registered with Government authorities². Some of the forms of exploitations identified by previous researchers include the use of children as soldiers, bar and restaurant workers, prostitutes, strippers, vendors, and as workers on fish or agricultural farms.

1.4 Existing National Response to Trafficking in Persons

The current national responses against the crime of TIP include legal and policy frameworks; creation of specific structures and systems and initiation of number of operational actions.

1.4.1 Legal and Policy Frameworks

In October 2009, Uganda enacted the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (PTIP Act), which provides for legal guidance for prosecution and punishment of offenders, prevention of TIP and protection of victims of TIP. This law was made in line with several International Protocols to which Uganda is a signatory including the UN Palermo protocol of 2000 and some relevant provisions of the Uganda Constitution and other related domestic laws. The law is already functional.

1.4.2 Specific Structures and Systems

As way of operationalization of Section 21 of the PTIP Act, the Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (COPTIP) was established, in March 2013, at the Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters. This Office is composed of a secretariat and an inter-ministerial Task Force consisting two members seconded from 13 key Government MDAs, plus representatives from the Ugandan Civil Societies Coalition against

² Studies on TIP in Uganda have been conducted by IOM, Tufts University, ILO/IPED, FIDA, Advocates Sans Frontiers, and UYDEL.

Trafficking in Persons (UCATIP). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an observer on the Task Force. Each of the MDAs has created Working Groups respectively to fast track TIP related issues within the respective MDAs.

The Coordination Office is responsible for coordination, monitoring and overseeing the implementation of counter human trafficking activities carried out by several operational government agencies and civil society organizations.

1.4.3 Operational Actions

The Police CIID are the lead agency for detection, investigations, prosecutions, rescue of victims and arrest of suspects, in collaboration with the ISO, ESO, DPP, MoJCA, DCIC and the Judiciary. MoGLSD is the lead agency for setting up standards and monitoring activities related to labour and children affairs, and caring of victims, in collaboration with CSOs and the Police. MoFA and INTERPOL are the lead agencies for coordinating and exchanging information with foreign countries. MoIA is the lead agency for prevention of trafficking in persons, in collaboration with all stakeholders.

Between the periods of 2010 – end of 2013, 243 Criminal Cases were investigated by the Police, involving 391 suspects. Over 65 suspects were taken to court and 4 convictions were achieved.

During the same period, a total number of 1,004 victims were rescued both from within Uganda and abroad, and were offered various forms of assistance, including return air tickets, psychosocial counseling, temporary shelters, legal aid, skills development trainings and re-integration packages through coordinated efforts of the Police; Civil Societies; the IOM and individual members of the community.

A number of trainings and sensitizations for stakeholder members of key MDAs were carried out as a way of building the national capacity to counter TIP. There were also several public awareness campaigns on the existence and dangers of TIP through several modes of communication, including the media, meetings, workshops, posters, brochures, etc. There has been enhanced vigilance at all exit/entry points and many suspected potential victims of trafficking have been stopped from exiting the country to suspicious destinations

SECTION 2.0: VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES & PRINCIPLES

2.1 Vision:

A Uganda free from all acts of trafficking in persons

2.2 Our Mission:

To put in place sustainable measures for the effective management of trafficking in persons

2.3 Objectives

- a. To re-align the relevant national legislations and international commitments in line with the demands and challenges of TIP
- b. To prevent trafficking in persons in Uganda through vibrant awareness campaigns, and several operational preventive measures
- c. To enhance the capacity of stake holders with appropriate skills and capabilities for effective detection, investigations and prosecution of the crime of TiP
- d. To build institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders to be able to provide effective protection and assistance to victims of TIP.
- e. To promote useful operational partnership and cooperation among stakeholders, on matters related to countering TiP, at the domestic, regional and international levels.



2.4 Guiding Principles for Implementation

2.4.1 Rule of Law, i.e.

- * Effective implementation of the PTIP 2009 Act and other laws related to TIP
- * Respect for local and international legally binding instruments in place
- * Application of Courts of law processes on all issues related to TIP

2.4.2 Respect for Human Rights of the victims, i.e.

- * The rights of those who have been trafficked must be upheld at all costs.
- * All effort should be made to protect and assist victims of trafficking as much as possible

2.4.3 Non-discrimination and Gender Sensitivity, i.e.

- * There should be no distinction of any kind based on nationality, race/tribe, colour, sex, religion, political affiliation or social status
- * Due considerations must be made to take care of vulnerabilities and existing inequalities that are driven by differences in gender, i.e. boys vs. girls; men vs. women and adults vs. children

2.4.4 Best interest of the child, i.e.

- * In all action concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration.

2.4.5 Non-refoulement, i.e.

- * Nobody (adult or child) should be returned to a place where there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of irreparable harm to that person.

SECTION 3: IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION & FUNDING

3.1 Implementation Plan

The various activities in the NAP are expected to be implemented the short, mid and long terms, depending on the nature of the activities and availability of the resources.

The activities earmarked to be implemented in the short term are those which are crucial to kick start the counter human trafficking momentum already started, while those to be implemented in the midterm are intended to consolidate the short term measures and those for long term are for completion of the institutionalization of the optimum recommended counter human trafficking strategies in Uganda.

This NAP is expected to be implemented within five years from December 2013.

3.2 Implementing Institutions

This NAP will be implemented through the existing multi-sectoral systems involving a number of stake holder ministries, directorates and agencies (MDAs).

The Government MDAs and CSOs are expected to integrate the relevant activities within their respective MDA Work plans and Investment plans.

The government MDAs and the Civil Society Organizations are expected to complement each other in the management of TIP issues.

Details of the activities identified and the proposed implementers have been given in the attached matrix. However, the key implementers of the NAP include the following:-

1. Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters (MoIA):
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA):
3. Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA):
4. Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD):
5. Ministry of Education & Sports (MoES):
6. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG):
7. Uganda Police Force:
8. Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control (DoCIC):
9. INTERPOL:
10. Internal Security Organization (ISO):
11. External Security Organization (ESO):
12. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP):
13. Office of Prime Minister (OPM):
14. Civil Society Organizations:
15. Other concerned International and Local Development Partners:



3.3 Coordination Mechanisms

The successful implementation of this NAP will require coordination at various stages, including the levels of rescue, identification, profiling (screening) and protection of victims; detection, investigations and prosecution of offenders; and the general preventive measures against the crime. There shall be several actors at each level of activities. Efficient and effective coordination among all the stake holders will therefore be essential in successful implementation of this NAP. A national Coordination and Referral mechanism on prevention of TIP shall be developed by the COPTIP to streamline the coordination process.

As provided under Section 21 of the PTIP Act, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, through the COPTIP shall coordinate, monitor and oversee the implementation of the NAP.

Representatives of stakeholder agencies to the National Task Force will be the focal persons on issues of TIP in their respective MDAs. Each stakeholder MDA will designate Working Groups to promote TIP counter human trafficking activities in the respective MDAs. The National Task Force shall be the Advisory body on issues of TIP. Government MDAs outside the National Task Force shall be involved on the basis of necessity and relevancy.

3.4 Funding

Funding of the activities highlighted in this NAP shall be expected to be sourced through several ways including the following:-

- * Government budget provisions to the respective implementation MDAs
- * Financial support from development partners and Civil Society Organization
- * Organized local fundraisings
- * Donations from interested Individuals and Organizations



SECTION 4.0: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of the implementation of the NAP shall be carried out by the COPTIP. It will be based on analysis of the set output and outcome indicators in place. An assessment of the implementation will be published at the end of each calendar year. In addition, an independent consultant shall be hired to produce a final evaluation on the overall implementation of the NAP in 2019.

SECTION 5.0: STRUCTURE OF THE MATRIX

The Matrix part of this NAP has been arranged in five tables representing the one overlapping aspect and other four basic inter-related pillars of counter human trafficking strategies, which include: - Prosecution, Prevention, Protection and Partnership. In the matrix, five strategic objectives have been identified with several outcomes, specific activities, outputs and the lead implementing agencies. An estimated budget has been tagged on each of the activities.

Table1: Legal and Policy Frame work Aspects

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
<p>1. Contribute to Improvement in the national Policy and legal Framework to address the challenges and demands of management TIP, in accordance with the best recommended International Standards</p>	<p>1. National legal, regulatory framework improved and implemented based on ideal national, regional and international standards related to prosecution of TIP Cases, protection of TIP victims, prevention of TIP and collaboration against the crime</p>	<p>i) Study and make analysis of the existing Policy, legal and regulatory frame works at the national and international levels and make a work plan to develop, review and or create suitable ones</p> <p>ii) Develop Regulations for the PTIP Act</p> <p>iii) Develop or review good International /regional labour export protocols / bilateral agreements and national Labour guidelines to minimize TIP</p> <p>iv) Amend the Children’s Act, with particular attention to child adoptions</p> <p>v) Develop guidelines for human organ donation,</p> <p>vi) Develop national guidelines for private scholarship offers, student foreign visits and sports foreign visits.</p> <p>vii) Print sufficient copies of the validated or amended versions and disseminate</p> <p>viii) Translate all the validated and amended copies in various languages for easy understanding by the stakeholders</p> <p>ix) Organize meetings and engage the media as a way carrying out advocacy for integration of TIP related issues in the National Development Policies, including Vision 2040 and signing of relevant protocols</p>

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) Regulations for the PTIP Act are developed	- MoIA	300,000
	ii) The regulations for externalization of Labour are reviewed to provide for prevention of TiP, easy rescue of victims and good coordination for investigations and prosecutions	- MoJCA - MoGLSD - MoFA	100,000
	iii) Relevant regional & international protocols related to management of TIP are signed and ratified.	- MoH - MoES - POLICE	500,000
	iv) The Children's Act is amended to provide for safeguarded adoption process and general child protection closes	- CSOs	100,000
	v) Guidelines for human body organ donation are developed		200,000
	vi) Sufficient Copies of the new or reviewed policies, legislations and bilateral agreements are printed		200,000
	vii) Relevant stakeholders have the necessary skills to apply the reviewed legal & regulatory frameworks		500,000
	viii) Trafficking in Persons is included in all the National Development policies		300,000

Table 2: Prosecution Aspect

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity	
<p>2. Contribute to an increase in number of successful prosecutions and improve access to justice for all VoTs.</p>	<p>1. Criminal Justice System officers investigate, prosecute and convict traffickers in an effective and timely manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conduct a training needs assessment for prosecution agencies and carry out training ii) Hold meetings/workshops to develop operational Guidelines and SOPs for investigations & prosecutions; Print copies & disseminate the same iii) Acquire capacity for supportive welfare of personnel, office equipment and operational logistics as a way of developing a Specialised Team for Investigations & prosecutions of TiP cases. iv) Provide logistical support for the registered criminal investigations v) Provide welfare and transport support to victims and witnesses to encourage them cooperate with Police. vi) Organize specialised local trainings for members of the specialised Investigation Team vii) Organize foreign specialised training for members of the specialised Investigation Team viii) Acquire specialised investigation kits ix) Develop a TIP Resource library as a case study reference section for the investigators and prosecutors 	
Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity	
	<p>2. Victims of trafficking and witnesses demonstrate greater willingness to cooperate with law enforcement and judicial agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Organise consultation meetings /workshops to develop a national victim protection program for VoTs during investigation and prosecution process. ii) Organise meetings /workshops to sensitize or train stakeholder members on recommended good practices with management of VoTs as a way of encouraging VoTs to cooperate with investigation and prosecution authorities iii) Develop, print and disseminate IEC materials on Victim cooperation with the investigation and prosecution authorities i) Carry out public sensitization workshops on the existing victim protection policy as way of promoting public cooperation with investigators and prosecutors 	

Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
ii) Relevant officials have the required technical skills and knowledge to investigate and prosecute TIP cases more effectively	- MoIA - Police – CIID	200,000
iii) Operational Guidelines and SOPs for Investigations & Prosecutions are available.	- DPP - MoGLSD	200,000
iii) A specialized Investigation Team is developed and operational;	- MoFA - INTERPOL	800,000
iv) At least 100 victims & witnesses are provided with welfare and transport support during investigations and prosecutions	- CSOs	
iv) Registered Criminal cases are investigated conclusively and taken to court for prosecution		300,000 800,000
i) Members of the Specialized Investigation Team receive specialised skills and knowledge to investigate and prosecute TIP cases more effectively		300,000
ii) Specialised Investigation kits are procured and used		500,000
iii) A TIP Resource Library is in place and operational		500,000
		300,000
Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
i) A national victim protection programme for VoTs is available to facilitate effective prosecutions	- MoIA - Police	200,000
ii) Stakeholder members acquire the required skills and knowledge to manage VoTs in the best recommended way.	- CIID, CLO, CFPU - DPP	300,000
iii) Public sensitization on the need for victim cooperation with the investigating authorities is carried out and relevant IEC are distributed	- MoGLSD - MoFA - INTERPOL	200,000
i) Public sensitization on the need for cooperation between the VoTs and Investigation authorities carried out	- CSOs	500,000
ii) IEC materials developed and disseminated		

Table 3: Prevention Aspect

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
3. To contribute to the reduction of levels of vulnerability that lead to TIP	1) Ugandans make informed decisions to prevent TIP on the basis of available information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Organize Quarterly review meetings to Identify and map out the vulnerable groups ii) Develop, disseminate and carry out a national awareness raising campaign on how to avoid becoming a victim of TIP. iii) Develop and disseminate Guidelines for TIP prevention to Stakeholder MDAs for national public sensitization iv) Hold training sessions on TIP prevention for various categories of leaders, including District leaders, Police CLOs, Media, Cultural leaders, religious leaders, Education Institutions leaders, Traditional Healers and Members of Parliament v) Develop safe pre departure information manuals for Ugandans intending to travel abroad for employment or scholarships sponsorship, students visits and sports visits and disseminate the same vi) Develop a safe national information system on migration and foreign employment opportunities and disseminate the same to the public vii) Establish specific Regional and district Information Centres on safe pre-departure and migration information

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
	2) Policy makers and practitioners make informed decisions regarding counter-trafficking efforts based on improved data collection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Hold Consultation meetings to develop and a national TIP data management system, including harmonised data collection tools for stakeholder MDAs ii) Acquire soft and hard ware equipment for the national data base iii) Prepare and disseminate analysed periodical TIP reports to explain the status, trend, challenges and projections iv) Maintain and develop the TIP National data bank equipment v) Initiate Research Concept Papers and carry out research on the various aspects of TIP, in response to the analysed data.

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) Quarterly Task Force Review meetings held	- MoIA	200,000
	ii) A National Awareness Raising strategy in place and operational	- MoFA	500,000
	iii) Guidelines for TIP prevention developed and operational	- DCIC	
	iv) Training sessions for various categories of leaders held	- MoGLSD	200,000
	v) Pre departure information Manuals for intending travellers developed and disseminated	- MoJCA	
	vi) National Information on safe migration developed and disseminated	- MoES	800,000
		- MoLG	
		- CSOs	200,000
		- Police	
		- CIID, CLO, CFPU	200,000
			200,000
			800,000

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) National TIP Data base available, with the required equipment and operational	- MoIA	200,000
	ii) Periodical reports are produced and disseminated	- IOM	500,000
		- CSOs	300,000
			150,000
			500,000

Table 4: Protection Aspect

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
<p>4. Contribute to improving access to protection and assistance mechanisms, in line with National and International standards.</p>	<p>i) VoTs receive comprehensive direct assistance and are fully reintegrated into society</p>	<p>i) Organize stakeholder consultation meetings to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Guidelines for victim identification/ management/ Assistance Referrals; print copies and disseminate</p> <p>ii) Organise stakeholder meetings to identify and map out available service providers for VoTs, including shelters, legal aid services, health support services, psychosocial counselling, return air tickets, re-integration packages, skills development, etc</p> <p>iii) Carry out trainings and sensitization of stakeholders on recommended ways of identification and proper management of VoTs</p> <p>vi) Organise consultation meetings to develop IEC material on VoTs protection; Print and disseminate</p> <p>v) Translate IEC material on VoTs protection in five regional languages; print copies and disseminate</p> <p>vi) Develop a concept paper on the creation of a Victim Assistance Fund; discuss it with stakeholders and carry out fundraising for the same.</p> <p>vii) Carry out best practices visits on recommended ways of protection of VoTs.</p> <p>viii) Establish and manage 4 Regional Shelters/ Reception Centres for VoTs</p>

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) SOPs and Guidelines for victim identification, management, assistance and referrals in place and operational	- MoIA - MoFA	500,000
	ii) Victim assistance Directory in place and operational	- MoJCA	
	iii) Trainings on proper victim identification and management for stakeholder members carried out	- MoGLSD - Police - CIID, CLO, CFPU	800,000
	iv) IEC materials for VoT protection in place and disseminated	- DCIC	
	v) Translated IEC materials for VoT protection in place and disseminated	- CSOs	500,000
	vi) A Victim Assistance Fund policy in place and operational		300,000
	vii) Best practices visits on victim protection carried out		
	viii) 4 Regional Shelters/ Reception centres for VoTs are in place and operational		400,000
			50,000
			300,000
			800,000

Table 5: Partnership Aspect

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
5) Contribute to a well coordinated approach to prevent and combat TIP and protect VoTs at the national, regional and international levels.	i) Government offices, civil society, communities and the private sector within Uganda are working in good partnership in support of the functions of prevention, protection and prosecutions related to TIP	<p>i) Organize stakeholder meetings to identify all respective capabilities related to TIP issues and develop Guidelines and MoUs to promote cooperation for the prevention of TIP, protection of VoTs and Prosecution of offenders (Victim identification, rescue, repatriation /deportation of VoTs and suspects)</p> <p>ii) Organize trainings and sensitization of relevant stakeholders on their respective responsibilities related to TIP Issues</p> <p>iii) Organize best practices visits related to better management of TIP issues to some foreign countries by stakeholder members</p> <p>iv) Acquire sufficient logistics (human & non human resources) for the Coordination Office, National Task Force, MDAs Working Groups and stakeholder operational Units</p> <p>v) Engage and develop partnership to support and empower VoTs through formation of a SACCO, vocational skills development and assistance for easy employment; Prepare, sign and implement MoUs</p> <p>vi) Hold regular stakeholder Quarterly consultation and evaluation meetings to find solutions for emerging challenges related to TIP</p>

Strategic Objective	Outcome	Activity
	ii) Governments of origin, transit and destination countries are working together to identify & protect VoTs, prevent TIP and support investigations & prosecutions of TIP Cases	<p>i) Organize consultation meetings to develop bilateral agreements and MoUs with destination countries of Ugandan VoTs to ease victim identification, rescue, repatriation /deportation, monitoring and investigations.</p> <p>ii) Hold bilateral meetings with concerned relevant foreign governments; Draft and sign favourable labour agreements & MoUs.</p>

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) MoUs and Guidelines for partnership among the various stakeholders in the country developed and operational	- MoIA - MoFA	800,000
	ii) Trainings and sensitizations on the needed partnership roles and functions carried out	- MoJCA - MoGLSD	
	iii) Best practices visits carried out	- INTERPOL	500,000
	iv) The Coordination Office, the National Task Force, MDA Working Groups and the operational Units have sufficient logistics and are operational	- CSOs - DCIC	300,000
	v) Victims of trafficking are empowered with easy skills development trainings and employments and VoTs SACCO is formed and operational	- Police - CIID, CLO, CFPU	800,000
	vi) Regular Quarterly Consultation and evaluation meetings are held and reports available		500,000
			300,000

	Output	Lead Implementing Institutions	Budget ('000 USH)
	i) MoUs and Bilateral Agreements between Uganda and the most common destination areas for Ugandan VoTs developed and operational	- MoIA - MoFA - MoJCA	500,000
	ii) Labour agreements between Uganda government and some willing governments signed and operational	- MoGLSD - INTERPOL - POLICE	300,000

