



Global Monitoring

status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children

UGANDA



2nd EDITION

This publication has been produced with the financial assistance of the Swedish Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Oak Foundation and Irish Aid. The views expressed herein are solely those of ECPAT International. The support from these donors does not constitute endorsement of the opinions expressed.

This publication was compiled by Alessia Altamura with the assistance of Francois-Xavier Souchet, Anjan Bose, Rebecca Rittenhouse and Mark Capaldi. This report was also developed in collaboration with the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN), the ECPAT group in the country.



Extracts from this publication may be reproduced only with permission from ECPAT International and acknowledgment of the source and ECPAT International. A copy of the relevant publication using extracted material must be provided to ECPAT.

Copyright © 2013, ECPAT International (2nd Edition)

Design by: Manida Naebklang

ECPAT International
(End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes)
328/1 Phayathai Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
www.ecpat.net
info@ecpat.net

CONTENTS

Glossary	4
Foreword	6
Methodology	8
Uganda: Introduction	10
National Plan of Action	18
Coordination and Cooperation	20
Prevention	25
Protection	29
Child and Youth Participation	41
Priority Actions Required	43
Annex	46
Endnotes	56

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

- **AFL:** Acting for Life
- **AIDS:** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- **ANPPCAN:** African Network For the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
- **ASF:** Avocats sans Frontières
- **CAO:** Chief Administrative Officer
- **CBO:** community based organisation
- **CEDAW:** United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- **CFPU:** Child and Family Protection Unit
- **CPWG:** Child Protection Working Group
- **CRC:** Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **CRO:** Child Restoration Outreach
- **CRTU:** Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking in Uganda
- **CSEC:** commercial sexual exploitation of children
- **CSO:** civil society organisation
- **CTIP:** counter trafficking in persons
- **DBMR:** Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting
- **DRC:** Democratic Republic of Congo
- **EAPCCO:** UNODC Eastern African Police Chief Cooperation Organization
- **ECPAT:** End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
- **FBO:** faith based organisation
- **FCC:** Family and Children's Courts
- **GNI:** Gross National Income
- **HAR:** Hope After Rape
- **HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- **ICGLR:** International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
- **ICT:** information and communication technology
- **IDP:** Internally Displaced Persons
- **ILO:** International Labour Organisation
- **IPEC:** International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
- **ISO:** Internal Security Office
- **JINNET:** Jinja Network for the Marginalised Child and Youth
- **KCHDP:** Kawempe Community Health Development Project
- **LC:** Local Council
- **LRA:** Lord's Resistance Army
- **MFA:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- **MIA:** Ministry of Internal Affairs
- **MoFPED:** Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- **MGLSD:** Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
- **NAFOPHANU:** National Forum of People Living with HIV/AIDS Network in Uganda
- **NCC:** National Council for Children
- **NGO:** non-governmental organisation
- **NPA:** national plan of action
- **NSPI:** National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions
- **OPSC:** Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- **OVC:** Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- **PEPFAR:** USAID President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
- **PSWO:** Probation and Social Welfare Officers
- **SAP:** Slum Aid Project
- **SGBV:** sexual and gender-based violence
- **SRH:** sexual and reproductive health
- **STI:** sexually transmitted infection
- **UCRNN:** Uganda Child Rights NGO Network
- **UHRC:** Uganda Human Rights Commission
- **UN.GIFT:** Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
- **UN:** United Nations
- **UNAIDS:** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- **UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund
- **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund
- **UNODC:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- **UPF:** Uganda Police Force
- **UPFC:** Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children
- **UPR:** Universal Periodic Review

FOREWORD

At the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) held in Stockholm in 1996, governments from around the world first gave recognition that commercial sexual exploitation of children is a global crime of epidemic proportions. The Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action - a strategic framework for actions against CSEC - was adopted by the 122 governments participating in the Congress in order to guide a systematic global response against the sexual exploitation of children.

The outcome document of the First World Congress was soon followed by the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC). Adopted in 2000 as a legally binding treaty of the United Nations, the Optional Protocol (and other relevant international treaties) reaffirms the urgent need for political will and concrete actions from governments to ensure that children in their countries can live free from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.

In 2001, high-level delegates from 136 governments, local and international non-governmental organisations and children and young people, convened in Yokohama for the Second World Congress to review the achievements and challenges in combating CSEC as well as to identify new priorities needed to bolster and enhance action. Seven years later, the World Congress III in Rio de Janeiro provided the largest global platform to date for delegates from 137 governments to renew their state's commitment to protect

children from commercial sexual exploitation. The Rio Declaration and Call for Action strongly urges all stakeholders, including the private sector, to continue their due diligence in taking the necessary follow-up actions to eliminate CSEC. The Rio Call for Action emphasises the obligation to uphold the rights of the child as identified in existing international human rights and child rights instruments. It also offers a framework for the accountability of all duty-bearers of children's rights, particularly governments, in the fight against sexual exploitation of children and re-affirms the continuing relevance of the Agenda for Action, first agreed to in Stockholm twelve years earlier.

This report, as part of the Second Edition series of country monitoring reports produced by ECPAT International, provides a comprehensive baseline of information on all manifestations of CSEC in the country and an assessment of achievements and challenges in implementing counteractions (including the participation of children and young people themselves) to eliminate CSEC. The report, which follows the framework of the Stockholm Agenda for Action, serves as an instrument for the sharing of information and experiences among various stakeholders and duty-bearers within the country as well as internationally. It also suggests concrete priority actions urgently needed to proactively advance the national fight against CSEC. Furthermore, this report enables the monitoring of the implementation of international instruments on child rights, related to commercial sexual exploitation that have been ratified by the concerned state.

The production of this report is achieved through extensive collaboration within the ECPAT global network. ECPAT International would like to thank ECPAT member groups in the countries assessed, local and global experts and other organisations for their invaluable inputs to this report. ECPAT International would also like to express its profound appreciation of all the hard work of its dedicated team from

within the Secretariat and for the generous support of its donors that helped make the finalisation of this report possible. The contributions of all involved have greatly strengthened the monitoring of the Agenda for Action and the heightened collaboration needed to fight the new and evolving complex manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

METHODOLOGY

The Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children provides a detailed framework and categories of actions to be taken by governments in partnership with civil society organizations and other relevant actors for combating commercial sexual crimes against children. Broadly, these actions are focused on: 1) Coordination and Cooperation; 2) Prevention; 3) Protection; 4) Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration; and 5) Child Participation. The Agenda for Action is thus the formal and guiding structure used by governments that have adopted it and committed to work against CSEC. As such, the Agenda for Action is also the main organising framework for reporting on the status of implementation of the Agenda as seen in the World Congress II of 2001, the Mid-Term Review meetings held between 2004 and 2005 and the World Congress III in 2008. It has been used in the same way to structure and guide the research, analysis and preparation of information presented in these reports on the status of implementation of the Agenda in the individual countries.

Preparatory work for this 2nd Edition report involved a review of the literature available on sexual exploitation for each of the countries where ECPAT works. A number of tools were prepared, such as a detailed glossary of CSEC terms, explanatory literature on more difficult themes and concepts and a guide to relevant CSEC-related research tools, to assist researchers in their work and to ensure consistency in the gathering, interpreting and analysing of information from different sources and parts of the world.

Desktop research has shown a continuing lack of information in the areas of Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration. After extensive efforts to collect information relevant to these areas for each of the countries covered, it was decided that as this information was not consistently available, the reports thus focus only on those areas of the Agenda for Action where verifiable information can be obtained. Thus, the report covers: Coordination and Cooperation; Prevention; Protection and Child and Youth Participation, and where information on recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration, was available, it has been included under the country overview. These 2nd Edition Reports also reflect a greater focus on integrated and inter-sector collaboration for the realisation of the right of the child to protection from sexual exploitation, including the need nationally for comprehensive child protection systems.

Research of secondary sources, including CRC country and alternative reports, OPSC country and alternative reports, the reports of the Special Rapporteurs, as well as research and field studies of ECPAT, governmental and non-governmental organizations, regional bodies and UN agencies, provided the initial information for each report. This information was compiled, reviewed and used to produce first draft reports. In-house and consultant specialists undertook a similar process of review to generate information on specialised areas of the reports, such as the legal sections. Nevertheless, researchers often encountered a lack of information. While sources also included unpublished reports and field and

case reports of ECPAT and other partners, many countries lacked up-to-date data and information on areas relevant to this report.

Despite these limitations, sufficient information was gathered to provide a broad overview of the situation in each country. Subsequently, first drafts were prepared and shared with ECPAT groups, which then supplemented the information with other local sources and analysis (taking care to identify them and source appropriately). Upon receipt of these inputs, a series of questions were generated by the ECPAT International team for deeper discussion, which involved ECPAT groups and specialists invited by them. The information from these discussions was used to finalise inputs to each of the reports. These consultations proved to be invaluable for analysis of the country situation. They also served as a measure for triangulating and validating information as different actors offered their perspective and analysis based on their direct work.

As previously noted, the information of each country report is organised to correspond to the structure of the Agenda for Action. Thus all the 2nd Edition reports feature updated information in relation to: (i) an overview of the main CSEC manifestations affecting the country; (ii) analysis of the country's National Plan of Action (NPA) against CSEC and its implementation (or the absence of an NPA); (iii) overview and analysis of coordination and cooperation efforts during the period under review; (iv) overview and analysis of prevention efforts; (v) overview and analysis of protection efforts, which includes detailed information on national legislation related to CSEC (see www.ecpat.net for further details); (vi) overview and analysis of country's efforts incorporate participation of children in youth in the development and implementation of efforts to combat CSEC and (vii) priority actions required.

UGANDA



INTRODUCTION

Gaining independence from the British in 1962, Uganda is a young multi-party democracy with its first elections under multi-party dispensation held in 2006. After experiencing a long period of civil war during which up to half a million people were killed in state-sponsored violence, in the late 1980s Uganda became a relatively peaceful, stable and prosperous country. Since becoming President in 1986, Yoweri Museveni has introduced democratic reforms and has been credited with improving human rights, especially by reducing abuses by the army and the police.¹ Nevertheless, a number of human rights violations continue to be reported in the country, including violence and discrimination against marginalised groups and restrictions on civil liberties.²

Recently, Uganda has been placed with the “*Low Human Development Countries*” ranking 161 among the 187 countries that were surveyed, although indicating some progress according to the 2011 *Human Development Report*.³ With a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of 510 USD, Uganda is one of the poorest countries in the world.⁴ The proportion of the population living below the international poverty line has declined in the last decade but remains high. In 2009, 38% of the population lived on less than 1.25 USD per day.⁵ Children are particularly exposed to poverty. Out of the total child population of Uganda (estimated at 17 million in

2009, constituting 56.7% of Uganda’s entire population⁶), 65% are in a situation of vulnerability due to multiple factors, including poverty, insecurity, disease and conflict. Socio-economic vulnerability stands at 80% in northern Uganda and 63% in the Central Region.⁷

The Government of Uganda has reported that a total of 2.3 million children are orphans, 38% from the war-affected north and 46% nation-wide due to AIDS.⁸ In the northern region, following the twenty-year long civil conflict between the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and the Ugandan government, about 1.8 million people were internally relocated and forced to live in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps with limited access to basic needs.⁹ Among the displaced were hundreds of unaccompanied children who had been separated from their families or had been orphaned by the conflict. Children were reportedly forced to drop out of school and were exposed to all forms of abuse and violence. Many were exploited in transactional and organised commercial sex operations while others suffered different kinds of disabilities as a direct result of the war. Use of child soldiers by the LRA remained prevalent throughout the course of the war¹⁰ and, even after the cessation of hostilities in 2006, the LRA continued to hold children who were forcibly abducted.¹¹ The post-conflict situation remains problematic, with

many children living in poverty or deprived of one or both parents, which creates the favourable conditions for trafficking and sexual exploitation to occur. Although the overwhelming majority of the 1.8 million IDPs who lived in camps at the height of the

crisis have returned to their areas of origin or resettled in new locations, a study published in 2007 noted that as a direct consequence of the conflict, prostitution of children is an emerging phenomenon in the urban centres in northern and north-eastern Uganda.¹²

Sexual violence against children in armed conflict

Sexual violence is a systematic characteristic of the LRA's modus operandi, and includes rape, use of girls as sex slaves, and sexual exploitation.¹³ According to one source, girls comprise 20 to 30 percent of the child soldiers recruited and abducted in northern Uganda. Following abduction and confinement in the bush, younger girls are usually utilized as servants of the commanders whom they are assigned to, while girls who have reached puberty assume the role of "wife" to the commander. These girls are treated as sex slaves, and are repeatedly raped, often bearing the children of the men who have abused them.¹⁴ While there have been no LRA attacks in Uganda since 2006, some Ugandan children remain captive with LRA elements currently located in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic, and southern Sudan.¹⁵

Although Uganda is often held up as a model for Africa in the fight against HIV and AIDS, the disease remains among the five major causes of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in Uganda.¹⁶ The Ministry of Health estimated that in 2009 there were more than one million people living with HIV, with nearly 150,000 being children below fifteen years of age.¹⁷ Children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS often face stigmatisation, discrimination, domestic violence, abandonment and other serious violations of their rights. There are no updated statistics on children orphaned or vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS. However, the 2006 UNAIDS *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* on Uganda indicated that one in five children (21%) lost their parents due to the disease.¹⁸ Another source mentions that an estimated one-half of Uganda's 1.8 million orphans have lost one or both parents as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The deprivation of parental care due to HIV/AIDS, combined with poverty, insecurity and post-war hardships are key factors contributing to the exposure of girls and boys to commercial sexual exploitation.

Primary education in Uganda is free and compulsory until age 12 but there is no mechanism in place to compel children to be in school. Despite government efforts to achieve the full realization of the right of children to universal education, about three in 10 girls and boys aged 6-9 years have never attended school and one in every three children who started Primary 1 in 2000 was likely not to complete Primary 7 in 2006.¹⁹ The high rate of school dropouts is due to several causes, including responsibilities that many children have in their households (especially orphaned children), hidden school costs and the low quality of education.²⁰

It was estimated that about 1.76 million children aged 5-17 years were engaged in some form of child labour in Uganda in 2006. Incidence of child labour is predominant in agriculture, transport, mining and related sectors, fishing, construction, the urban informal sector, domestic service and CSEC.²¹ It must be noted that in Uganda the minimum age for work is 14 which creates a gap between the minimum age for compulsory education and work. This

legal standard makes children aged 12 to 14 particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour as they are not required to be in school but are not legally permitted to work.²²

According to the Uganda Health Demographic Survey 2006, only 21 in 100 children under five are registered at birth. A UNICEF representative estimated that the total number of unregistered children is five million. Most of these children are orphans whose relatives are not able to trace where they were born in order to secure a birth certificate.²³ With no document to prove who and how old they are, children with no birth registration may face difficulties in accessing basic services, such as health and education, and may become a more attractive

“commodity” for child sexual exploiters and traffickers. Furthermore, their “invisibility” makes it more likely that the sexual abuse and exploitation they may experience will remain unnoticed.

Corruption is a substantial problem in Uganda affecting different sectors, including the police and the judiciary. Uganda ranked 143 out of 180 countries in Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index for 2011, dropping sixteen spots compared to the previous year.²⁴ Corruption at institutional levels has exacerbated syndicates involving some probation officers, judicial officers, lawyers, and other actors to facilitate the acquisition of travel documents for children for purposes of trafficking.²⁵

Commercial sexual exploitation of children

The knowledge-base on CSEC has consistently expanded over the last decade as reflected by the several studies carried out by government agencies, civil society organisations and UN agencies. National research undertaken in 2004 by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) with support from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), documented the extent of the problem while providing an initial analysis of the nature, causes and impact of CSEC on children and the community in which they live, as well as an assessment of the measures adopted to address the issue.

In 2006, action oriented research on CSEC was published by ECPAT Uganda which suggested that the prevalence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children was increasing. School children, street hawkers, street children, domestic workers, children working in industries, children already

married and children in conflict areas were identified as the groups most exposed to CSEC. Ninety percent (90%) of the people interviewed for the research considered early child marriage and child prostitution the main forms of CSEC, followed by child pornography (70%) and trafficking of children for sexual purposes (30%).

This study was followed by a number of small-scale investigations and, more recently, by comprehensive research completed in 2011 by Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) with financial support from Acting for Life (AFL) ECPAT France/ Groupe Developpement/Air France. Based on interviews with 529 children and 60 key informants from 10 districts, this follow-up study offers updated information on the scope of CSEC in Uganda, factors that have contributed to its increase and interventions employed at various levels and changes therein since the 2004 national research.²⁶

Research identifies key vulnerabilities to CSEC

The 2011 report confirms that CSEC is hidden and more prevalent in urban settings, and appears to be infiltrating schools. The study estimates that the number of child victims has increased from 12,000 in 2004 to 18,000 in 2011, with girls more affected than boys. Although the majority of child survivors interviewed were 14 – 17 years old, the age at which children get involved in CSEC was found to be decreasing. The lack of responsible parental care was identified as one of the major causes determining children's vulnerability: about 63% of the children in the study had lost one or both parents and almost 80% were staying alone. Another key factor contributing to CSEC was early school drop-out due to the high costs of school fees and scholastic material. Nearly 90% of children interviewed were out of school and had not gone beyond primary level while over 80% lacked apprenticeship skills. Engaging in commercial sex was reported to be the main source of income for these children.²⁷

Prostitution of children

Most of the small case studies conducted between 2004 and 2011 suggest that the prostitution of children is on the rise and is well established in Kampala city and other towns. Many research reports also indicate that the age of entry into CSEC is gradually declining to include children as young as 13 years old. The increasing demand for younger children is due to the lower price they charge as well as to the belief that having sexual intercourse with children carries less risks of contracting HIV/AIDS.²⁸

The prostitution of children is most prevalent in urban centres, tourist areas, and along major transportation routes and may take place in various locations, including slums, rented rooms, streets, bars, drinking places, lodges and hostels. The majority of children enter prostitution after losing one or both parents and/or dropping out of school. Some are said to face domestic violence, parental neglect, molestation/harassment, or to be enticed by their friends with the promise to get easy and quick money. There have also been reports in the media of parents forcing their daughters into prostitution. Children employed as domestic workers or business attendants may become vulnerable

to CSEC, especially when they need to earn more money. Some children are exploited by pimps who control their income and “clients” while others engage in commercial sex with no involvement of procurers. Children who live with their peers sometimes identify themselves with “solidarity groups” referred to as “*ebiduula*” and follow rules to which every member must conform, such as the amount of money charged for various sexual acts. Child victims of prostitution are stigmatised and frequently harassed, including by the police. When they grow older, they often start working as pimps/brothel owners and perform different tasks, including recruitment of new victims, providing accommodations and linking customers to the new comers.²⁹

Although the majority of children in prostitution are female, there is a growing trend of boys engaging in commercial sex with older and wealthier women, locally known as “sugar mummies”. These cases are more hidden than female prostitution due to societal condemnation and stigmatisation. The ILO/IPEC/MGLSD study published in 2004 highlighted that 9% of the children found in prostitution were boys. The 2011 research exposed a higher involvement of

boys, with 31% of the 217 children exploited in prostitution being male.³⁰

The 2011 study also found that the debut age continues to decrease as 16 of the children interviewed declared that they were 10 years old when they first engaged in commercial sex. In terms of recruitment modalities, the new report confirms that some children are exploited in prostitution by bar owners and lodges while others are promised work in big hotels and big salaries, where exploiters end up selling them to men. Child prostitution was found to be increasing, especially in fishing communities and urban centres. Factors forcing children to engage in commercial sex included poverty, peer pressure, life style associated with commercial sex, and desire to be self-reliant. Most child sexual exploiters were reportedly employed in the transport industry, informal business activities and a few in the formal trade. Modes of payment mentioned by the children interviewed for this research included not only money but also food, shelter, alcohol, etc. Some of them reported the exchange of

sex for school fees; meaning that children who are attending school may sometimes resort to prostitution as a way to support their studies.³¹

Many victims coerced into sexual exploitation engaged in unprotected sexual activities for more money while others reported spontaneous beatings and sexual violence. Children also mentioned that their movements were curtailed and confined to work places such as bars, hotels and homes and that they had limited contacts with outsiders except with the permission of the exploiters. In some instances children were also in debt bondage resulting from negotiations made between the exploiter and parents/guardians; as a result, they had to pay back the debt by working for the exploiters. Factors such as lack of alternative skills to seek employment elsewhere, opportunities for quick money, alcohol and drug abuse, fear to venture into the unknown world, belonging to groups, stigma and fear of rejection were found to cause high levels of relapse into prostitution.³²

Trafficking in children for sexual purposes

Trafficking has severely affected Ugandan children. According to several studies, Uganda is a source, transit and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Within the country, Ugandan children are trafficked for labour exploitation in the fishing, agricultural, informal urban markets and domestic service sectors, as well as for commercial sexual exploitation. Although child trafficking occurs mainly domestically, cross border trafficking has started to emerge, with children trafficked primarily for adoption, fostering, religious extremist activities, labour and prostitution. At the regional level, many girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation to neighbouring Kenya. Internationally, Ugandan children

are primarily trafficked to Canada, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Far East Asia, Saudi Arabia and some European countries for both commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Uganda has increasingly become a destination country for children trafficked from other African countries such as Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Cases have additionally been reported of young students from Lesotho, Zambia, Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania brought in the country for education purposes and later coerced into commercial sexual exploitation in various cities and hostels. Uganda also receives Pakistani, Indian and Chinese workers (men, women and children) for labour and sexual exploitation.³³

There are no estimates of the actual number of children trafficked from, to and through Uganda. In terms of age and gender of child trafficking survivors, existing research indicates that girls are more affected than boys. However, boys are reportedly trafficked at an early age (mainly around 10 years old) while girls are usually moved between 15 and 19 years old. This is because younger girls are more protected and their movements restricted as compared to boys. With regard to the purpose of trafficking, most female victims of trafficking end up in prostitution prone environments while boys enter hazardous work like fishing on lakes, agriculture, markets, metal scrap or stone quarries.³⁴

The research on CSEC published in 2011 revealed that the recruitment and movement of children is well coordinated by different players at local and regional levels. Recruiters are usually people known to the victims or their families. Although most of them are adults, some children, especially those working in bars and lodges, are increasingly

participating in the recruitment of their peers. The majority of child victims of trafficking are deceived by false promises of job opportunities while the use of abduction and kidnapping appears to be rare. Reasons behind trafficking include poverty and economic hardships within the households as well as orphanhood and famine that push children to run away. Movement may involve transport by road, rail, and sea or (less frequently) air, and is facilitated by the lack of birth registration and identification cards for citizens. Often traffickers and exploiters, especially in commercial sex, coach the children to call them “Aunties” or “Uncle” or train them to lie and say they are above 18.³⁵

The 2011 study has also pointed out that patterns of trafficking have changed significantly since 2004 with more children from poor families trafficked from rural to urban centres and urban to urban areas. Similarly a large number of children are moved from rural to rural districts, especially in fishing and agricultural areas in central Uganda.³⁶

The U.S. Department of State annually releases a *Trafficking in Persons Report* which categorises countries into different “tiers” based on the extent of government action to combat human trafficking. Countries that have the highest level of compliance with the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s* minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are placed in **Tier 1**. Those that have made “significant efforts” to meet the standards are placed in **Tier 2** and countries that are not making significant efforts to combat human trafficking are placed in **Tier 3**.

In the 2012 report, Uganda was placed in **Tier 2**.³⁷

Child pornography/child sexual abuse materials

There is evidence that child sexual abuse materials are growing at a very fast rate in Uganda. In the capital city Kampala, pornography is no longer produced simply but has evolved into a practice for commercial gain, involving well-coordinated networks comprised of music celebrities, bar and karaoke group owners. It has been estimated that almost 1800 children are exploited

every week through this form of CSEC in Kampala. Child abuse materials include films, photos, and videos and their production is frequently linked to child sexual exploitation in strip dancing (known as “ekimansulo”). Internet penetration in Uganda has increased over the last decade but remains generally limited, including among children and young people. Although there is no comprehensive

research on online risks faced by Ugandan children and youth, the 2011 study on CSEC highlights that the luring of children for the purpose of online sexual exploitation is a growing problem that needs to be addressed.³⁸

The 2004 thematic study on CSEC by ILO/MGLSD revealed that exposure to pornography, especially in the form of movies, printed material or live sexual performances by others, was common among the children interviewed. Around 35% of them also claimed to have engaged in pornographic activities for pay. The increase in the phenomenon of pornography was seen by many key informants as a result of the proliferation of the entertainment industry imitating western cultures, particularly in urban areas.³⁹

The 2011 research on CSEC confirmed the increasing incidence of child pornography in the country. The study found that the most common practices associated with pornography were watching pornographic movies, followed by taking nude photographs, participating in pornographic performances, (especially strip dancing in bars and music performances), engaging in “group sex competitions”, and taking photographs while having sex. Child pornography was again found to be more prevalent in the

entertainment industry in urban areas. In Kampala, the research was able to identify over 60 bars known for holding karaoke strip dancing.⁴⁰

The study also established the emerging involvement of well known musicians in the production of child pornography. Nude photographs of children are mainly taken in studios, lodges, beaches and residential houses, sometimes in connection with celebrity music videos. Child abuse materials are often sold for money to individuals by karaoke group members and camera men who have contacts with photo studio owners. There is also an increasing trend of girls who decide to take nude studio photos of themselves in exchange for money.⁴¹

Teenagers in urban areas are often involved in surfing pornography in internet cafes and on their mobile telephones. The majority of the cafes do not have the necessary technology for blocking pornographic sites and are not interested in adopting such technical solutions as this would likely imply losing some customers. According to the 2011 study, children visiting Internet cafes sometimes log into chat rooms to search for clients from different parts of the world in order to market their services.⁴²

Early marriage

Early marriage continues to be rampant throughout the country, especially in rural areas. Where poverty is severe, young girls have become an asset from which families can gain property and livestock from bridewealth exchanges.⁴³ Inasmuch as these early marriages involve payment in cash or in-kind in exchange for young girls, it is tantamount to commercial sexual exploitation. According to local NGOs and the Police Family and Children Unit, in 2011 acute poverty forced some parents to give away their children, including girls as young as 14, for early

marriage. A 2009 UN report stated that 32% of marriages involved underage girls.⁴⁴ Besides indigence, a series of other factors lead to child marriages, including traditional and social norms, women’s disadvantaged status and biases against the education of girls. Some parents in rural areas also believe that child marriage offers not only special protection against premarital pregnancy and HIV infection but also provides lifelong security for their daughters.⁴⁵

Early marriage also occurs in refugee

settlements. Uganda currently hosts at least 183,000 refugees, the vast majority of them from the DRC.⁴⁶ Although they receive small plots of land on which to grow their own food, refugees are generally unable to take their products to market and are forced to depend on subsistence farming. Trapped in poverty, they end up seeing early marriage as a survival strategy. The bride price can be an

important financial asset for parents while girls hope to enjoy greater economic security if married. Many parents also view early marriage as the best – and often only – means of safeguarding their daughters from the high levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevailing in Uganda's refugee settlements.⁴⁷

Sexual exploitation of children in tourism

While an in-depth investigation into child sex tourism is still lacking, media reports and small-scale studies indicate that Uganda is becoming a destination country for travelling child sex offenders.

As tourism is considered a major foreign exchange earner, Uganda has put in place several initiatives to attract more foreigners to

the country. According to the 2011 tourism review in Africa, Uganda's tourism sector grew by 25% in 2011 which represents the highest growth rate of the whole African region. Tourism development has brought in consistent financial resources but has also opened up new opportunities for sex offenders to sexually exploit Ugandan children during their travels.

In March 2012, a 53-year-old Turkish man who entered the country as a tourist was detained over alleged serial sexual abuse of 50 children from different areas, including Kampala and Iganga. According to the court, the man had lured young girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation and had also filmed the sexual abuse to then sell the pornographic content to other social websites.⁴⁸ Reports indicate that in 2009 he was also charged before the Malindi Court in Kenya after he was allegedly found having sex with a 15-year-old Kenyan girl.⁴⁹

In 2009, police in Gulu, in war-torn northern Uganda, arrested and detained a Belgian tourist for taking and being in possession of pictures of nude little girls from the area whom he had lured to his hotel room. In his defense, the man claimed he did not know he was committing a crime because the girls in the photographs were his girlfriends.⁵⁰

A 2011 study on child sexual abuse in the Jinja District carried out by Jinja Network for the Marginalised Child and Youth (JINNET) identified CSEC as one of the major forms of abuse in the district. According to this research, young girls living in this area are exploited by a wide range of abusers, especially trailer drivers, salon operators, tourists and business men. Tourists visiting the district are said to come with

large sums of money and to take advantage of the poor and vulnerable children who engage in commercial sex to meet their daily needs.⁵¹ Another study conducted by the African Network For the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) confirmed that in the Jinja District, many tourists are involved in child pornography related activities, especially along beaches.⁵²

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

A number of policy documents that address aspects of CSEC or have an impact on children subjected to this violation have been recently developed or are in the process of being drafted, including a National Plan of Action against human trafficking. A new *National Plan of Action on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation* (valid for the period 2011-2015) has also been jointly designed by governmental and non-governmental representatives, following a long consultation process. It is however concerning that despite CSEC being a growing phenomenon, this NPA has not yet been approved or entitled to budget allocation, mainly due to a lack of financial resources, limited coordination among actors involved and persisting non-prioritisation of children's issues by the Ugandan Government.

The Uganda *National Plan of Action on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation* (NPA) was drafted as a follow up to the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1996. The development of the NPA was largely a civil society organisation (CSO)-driven process, initiated by ECPAT Uganda in collaboration with other NGOs and in consultation with government agencies. The first NPA covered the period 2003-2007 and included measures on the following areas: policy and legislation; protection; prevention; rehabilitation and support services; and coordination and monitoring. In 2008, an assessment report on the status of implementation of the NPA was conducted by ECPAT Uganda with the aim of identifying main outcomes and areas for improvement in view of the development of a new policy framework on CSEC. The report showed that despite the generally

accepted partnership between government and civil society in the policy development, government ownership of the NPA was a challenge since the beginning. As a result, the State did not put effort into implementing this policy. Although the NPA was not officially adopted by the government, the assessment was able to identify some positive developments that were incidental to the plan in a number of key areas.⁵³

Following this assessment, a new draft NPA was designed and supported by ECPAT Uganda and taken over by the MGLSD. This document is a follow-up by NGOs to the Geneva Child Rights Committee presentation in 2008 which showed a clear gap in combating the sale and prostitution of children in Uganda. Priority areas for this NPA mainly coincide with those identified under the previous one. Actors involved in the development process included government ministries, departments and agencies both at the national level and local governments, the Parliament, civil society organisations (at community, national and international levels), faith-based organizations, traditional and cultural institutions, development partners and the private sector (including the media, tourism institutions, telecommunication companies, internet service providers, etc.). Covering the period 2011-2015, this new NPA was validated by stakeholders and reviewed by a technical working group.⁵⁴ Despite the MGLSD often referring to this policy document, it was still pending approval at the time this report was written.

While the NPA has remained shelved, a number of other policies and strategies adopted by the Ugandan Government have a bearing on CSEC. In May 2012, the

MGLSD published the *National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour* (NAP) valid for 2012-2017. Formulated through a participatory and consultative process (which involved stakeholders from key ministries, departments and agencies, development and social partners, CSOs, the media, academia, as well as Parliamentarians), it is a mainstreaming and guidance tool for intensifying actions against the risks and consequences of the worst forms of child labour. The NAP includes six strategic objectives to be achieved through five different strategies: a) Access to Education and Vocational Training; b) Strengthening Household Livelihoods; c) Advocacy and Awareness Raising; d) Strengthening the capacity of all relevant institutions and coordination and reviewing the legal framework; e) Withdrawing, Rehabilitating and Integrating children involved in the worst forms of child labour. The MGLSD takes the lead in the coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAP in collaboration with social partners. A number of other relevant government institutions and key stakeholders have direct responsibility in the realization of programme activities, including children and young people.⁵⁵ Child trafficking and CSEC are explicitly mentioned among the “worst forms of child labour” and are therefore addressed throughout this NAP. However, according to UCRNN, the State has not allocated specific resources for the implementation of this policy document. Furthermore, the fact that CSEC is tackled through this NAP may hinder the protection of children from this violation as the government has not yet acknowledged the seriousness of this crime, in part due to the lack of figures and estimates on the number of children involved.

The *National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions (NSPI) for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children* (OVC), known as “NSPPI II” and valid for the period 2011-2015, identifies child victims of trafficking and CSEC among those most vulnerable and in need of protection. The plan, which is a follow-up to the first NSPPI that was implemented from 2005-2010, was developed by the MGLSD in collaboration with other partners and was validated through a number of consultations conducted at community, regional and national levels which involved children and young people. It is expected to guide effective and coordinated national responses to prevent and/or alleviate vulnerabilities of children in Uganda through seven different strategies.⁵⁶

The *Uganda Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration*, while harmonizing these three instruments into a single coherent framework, lays out national priorities and strategies for dealing with gender-based violence, including child sexual abuse. The *Uganda Action Plan* shall complement the National Policy on Gender-Based Violence and the related implementation strategy that the government is currently developing.

The *Universal Primary Education 1997* and the *Universal Secondary Education Policy 2008* aim to increase school enrolment and retain children in schools. Programmes implemented in this framework include classroom construction, curriculum development and a plan of action for the education of girls. These measures are particularly relevant for the prevention of CSEC as they contribute to reducing girls’ vulnerability to this practice.

COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Local and national levels

A number of new coordinating mechanisms on human trafficking, child labour and child protection have been set up or are being established as foreseen by the various NPAs recently adopted and coordination with existing legislation. While child victims or those vulnerable to trafficking and CSEC are also dealt with, none of these collaborative initiatives appear to sufficiently address the distinctive violations suffered by these children. Moreover, due to a lack of human and financial resources, existing coordination among government departments and between these departments and CSOs working on CSEC remains weak; as a result, few children are referred for assistance. As noted by the 2011 study on CSEC, it is necessary to allocate more resources to the National Council for Children (NCC) so that its coordination mandate in the area of CSEC can be fully performed. At the same time, interagency collaboration and work with local governments at district level to combat CSEC and trafficking needs to be further enhanced.⁵⁷

The commercial sexual exploitation of children continues to be treated by the Ugandan Government as a child labour violation. According to the newly approved NAP, a National Steering Committee shall be established, chaired by the MGLSD and involving line ministries, social partners, academia, media and development partners. A multi-sectoral coordination committee led by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) shall also be formed at the district level to improve partnership among stakeholders, including the district technical team, political leadership, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs) as well as social partners where they exist. The district level coordination committee will be responsible for ensuring that coordination structures are set up at the district, sub-county, parish and village levels to optimise service delivery for children involved in child labour. It will also identify gaps among actors and government officials and ensure participation from all partners as well as provide a comprehensive provision of assistance to children affected by child labour and their households.⁵⁸ It is worth noting that similar coordination mechanisms at national and local levels are

also foreseen to ensure the implementation of the current NSPPI II.⁵⁹

The MGLSD coordinates much of the current child protection work through the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), a platform of governmental and non-governmental institutions and actors working in the area of child protection in Uganda.⁶⁰ Building on the Child Protection sub-cluster established in 2005 in northern Uganda, the CPWG aims to facilitate a more effective inter-agency child protection response through advocacy, standards and policy setting, capacity building and tool development. Its overall objective is to promote child well-being and to protect and fulfill children's rights to protection from abuse, exploitation and violence in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other relevant international legal instruments.⁶¹ Until recently, the CPWG was guided by UNICEF in Kampala and by UNICEF and local government officials (probation and social welfare officials) at the district level.⁶² Currently, the platform is led by the MGLSD and its terms of reference are being reviewed to make it more representative of the relevant key

actors.⁶³ Among the most relevant initiatives recently implemented by the CPWG is the development of a national child protection strategy based on a mapping of child protection systems conducted by UNICEF and MGLSD.⁶⁴

The National Council for Children (NCC) is a statutory body mandated to ensure proper coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to children. Established in 1996, the NCC has an inter-ministerial council that coordinates and oversees its functions. Although this agency has made initial efforts to address CSEC including by promoting a survey on the incidence of the issue in Kampala, limitations in funding and staff capacity have resulted in limited focus on this specific violation. The NCC also chairs the National Child Labour Partners Forum, a platform comprising of NGOs and government stakeholders dealing with the rehabilitation of children involved in child labour. The Forum meets on a quarterly

basis to discuss and share experiences about child labour issues, including CSEC, but its effectiveness is hampered by inadequate resources.⁶⁵

The Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children (UPFC) is a non-partisan group bringing together more than 140 members drawn from all parties in the Ugandan Parliament. Established in 2005, it serves as an advocacy platform through which members of Parliament protect the interests of children, including those victims of violence, sexual abuse and child labour. As part of its mandate, UPFC engages in a variety of activities ranging from initiating bills and reviewing legislation in favour of children's rights to monitoring policies and programmes designed for children. UPFC has also established district policy networks and undertakes missions to different regions and districts to assess the status of children and make recommendations for improving their situation.⁶⁶

Gaps in data collection and independent monitoring

The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) is an independent constitutional body established in 1995 to promote and protect human rights. It is composed of a chairperson and six other members appointed by the President of the Republic of Uganda, with the approval of the Parliament. They serve for a period of six years and are eligible for re-appointment.⁶⁷ According to the 2011 UHCR report, children's rights, which have been among the top five complaints registered by the UHRC in the last six years, have been included as a teaching subject in the training seminars that UHCR delivers to security forces. Through *barazas*, the commission has also sensitised various communities throughout the country on human rights issues, including on promotion and protection of children's rights.⁶⁸ Despite these efforts to address and raise awareness on child specific issues, the UHRC continues to lack human and financial resources to monitor CSEC violations specifically and children's rights generally, and has not established child-sensitive complaint mechanisms at regional/provincial and local levels which are accessible to children.

Uganda also lacks a central database for registering violations of children's rights and to ensure that data on CSEC-related crimes are systematically collected and disaggregated, *inter alia*, by age, sex, minority group and geographic location. While there are no examples of effective government data collection mechanisms, other non-state agencies have started to address this gap. For example, in the framework of the Child Labour Free Zone Programme, ILO/IPEC has developed the Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) system, a concrete tool for monitoring and reporting on children prevented and withdrawn from child labour systematically. The DBMR documents the identification and intake of the beneficiary under the program, changes in education, work and

other conditions of the beneficiary. The target population are all children at risk of engaging in child labour and working children, including children subjected or vulnerable to CSEC and trafficking.⁶⁹ According to the 2011 study on CSEC, the DBMR needs to be further promoted in order to be adopted.⁷⁰

In February 2012, the Minister of Internal Affairs appointed a principal immigration officer to coordinate government anti-trafficking efforts and oversee the work of its newly established Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) office. The establishment of the office fulfills a long-delayed mandate of the 2009 Uganda's Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act. In March 2012, the CTIP office established a national 14-member task force including representatives from the CTIP office, the Immigration Department, the Uganda Police Force's (UPF) child and family protection unit and special investigations unit, Interpol, the MGLSD, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, the Internal Security Organization, the External Security Organization, and the Karamoja affairs, disaster preparedness, and refugees offices within the Prime Minister's Office. During its first period of activity, the CTIP office required task force members to submit reports on actions to combat trafficking by their respective agencies and began consultations necessary for drafting a national action plan.⁷¹ Following strong lobbying activities by the umbrella organisation Uganda Coalition Against Trafficking in Person (UCATIP), CSOs are now also active members of the task force.

Inter-governmental organisations, UN agencies and CSOs have promoted a number of initiatives and projects to enhance collaboration against human and child trafficking as well as to enhance child protection. The International Organization of Migration (IOM) is currently implementing the project "Coordinated Response to Human

Trafficking in Uganda" (CRTU) which is intended to bring about a coordinated response to internal human trafficking in Uganda with a focus on "Karimojong street children" in urban areas. The project employs a victim centred, case management approach based in Kampala and Karamoja working in collaboration with civil society actors and local and central governments.⁷²

World Vision Uganda has facilitated the establishment of child protection committees in Lunyo, Busitema sub-counties and the Busia Municipal Council. Comprised of community members such as boda boda riders, money changers, local councils and other members, the committees act as informers in case any issues concerning child protection and/or violations of children's rights arise. Thanks to this initiative, children victims of trafficking are referred to the police to be subsequently sent back to their home villages.⁷³

The Uganda Child Rights NGO Network, to which ECPAT Uganda belongs, continues to coordinate action to promote children's rights at grassroots levels. The Network also plays a leading role in advocating, lobbying and monitoring the implementation and adherence to children's rights instruments at national and regional levels and, in this framework, has recently produced an NGO-alternative report on the implementation of the *Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* (OPSC) as well as a submission for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on Uganda.⁷⁴ It has also supported and coordinated the development of the draft NPA on CSEC and has established working committees on child trafficking and CSEC.⁷⁵

The Government of Uganda does not appear to have participated in any initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation against CSEC in the region and globally. As recommended by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Uganda should “increase its efforts at international, regional and bilateral cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination to prevent trafficking through information exchange and to harmonize legal procedures aiming at prosecution of traffickers.”⁷⁶ Similarly, the Ugandan Government should sign multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

Uganda has participated in regional anti-trafficking programmes organised by UN agencies in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. As part of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the “First Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Conference in Eastern Africa: Vulnerabilities of Conflict and Post-Conflict Countries” was held in Kampala, Uganda, in June 2007. The conference was organized by UNODC, the Eastern African Police Chief Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), as well as Interpol and was hosted by the Government of Uganda. Participants in the event included experts and practitioners from the criminal justice field, children’s departments, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations. The conference marked the start up of the project “Strengthening regional cooperation and

capacities amongst the Eastern African law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings” implemented by the UNODC’s Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by Norway and Sweden.⁷⁷ The joint initiative ended in December of 2009, and was aimed at bolstering coordination among the 11 EAPCCO countries through the *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa* (formally adopted by East African Police Chiefs during their 2008 annual meeting), and to harmonize national legislation with the Palermo Protocol. In the framework of this project, a capacity building regional seminar took place in Kampala in early 2008 to train key government stakeholders from East African countries on issues of human trafficking.⁷⁸

A regional programme against child trafficking

In 2007, the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), a Pan-African children’s rights organisation, launched a regional anti-child trafficking program. The initiative aimed to raise awareness of affected and vulnerable communities in the East and Horn of Africa, including Uganda, and build the capacities of service providers towards eliminating child trafficking. Through the programme, over 3000 people were sensitized on this issue and 250 duty bearers were trained at border towns. Children as young as 6 years old were also rescued and re-integrated back into their communities thanks to this initiative.⁷⁹

Uganda is a member of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), an inter-governmental organisation bringing together 11 countries in the African Great Lakes Region. As stated in the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region adopted in 2006, one of the aims of ICGLR is to combat various forms of sexual and gender-based violence. Under the humanitarian and social issues pillar, the Pact includes a specific *Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children* which deals with different forms of sexual violence, including sexual exploitation, trafficking and prostitution. To operationalise the *Sexual Violence Protocol*, a priority project entitled “Prevention and fight against sexual exploitation, abuse and gender-based violence and assistance to the victims” was developed but its full implementation has yet to be achieved mainly due to financial and other constraints.⁸⁰ As part of this initiative, a series of seminars on sexual and gender-based violence were also held in Goma in 2008, which resulted in the *Goma Declaration Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region*. The *Goma Declaration* identifies 50 specific actions to be taken against sexual violence by member states at the state and regional levels, as well as by international partners.⁸¹ In December 2011, at its fourth ordinary summit held in Kampala, Uganda, the ICGLR held a special session on sexual and gender-based violence which resulted in the Kampala

Declaration of the ICGLR on SGBV. The Kampala Declaration establishes time-bound operative clauses dealing with prevention, ending impunity and establishing support for survivors of SGBV. To operationalise the summit decisions, a work-plan on the implementation of the Kampala Declaration was adopted in May 2012, which lists a number of activities to be conducted at regional and national levels between 2012 and 2015. According to some civil society organisations, the Kampala Declaration is a too ambitious document which tries to achieve too many objectives in a short time-frame, thus risking limitations or non-implementation.⁸²

The Government of Uganda does not appear to have signed any multilateral or bilateral agreements for the repatriation of adults and children victims of trafficking. However, IOM Uganda provides assistance in the repatriation process while working towards the prevention of human trafficking, including the capacity building of government and civil society institutions. In 2011, IOM repatriated 13 Ugandan women from Malaysia and two from China. The Ugandan Government provided travel documents to several of these trafficking victims, but did not fund their travel costs or provide medical care, shelter, counseling, or other assistance to these or other repatriated trafficking victims. Several Ugandan members of Parliament visited Malaysia in March 2012, on a related fact-finding mission.⁸³

Regional research on “ICT use in Africa”

ECPAT International conducted a five country youth-led survey targeting children and young people, school teachers and cybercafes to examine young people’s use of ICT and online applications and its linkages with their sexual exploitation online. The countries surveyed were Cameroon, The Gambia, Togo, Kenya and Uganda. The study is aimed at finding more information about the applications and tools they need to design better preventative programs, informing the service providers of specific and tailored service delivery and developing relevant tools and code of conducts to help develop a protection framework pertinent to the online environment. The data gathering phase is already completed and the final study will be published soon.

PREVENTION

Effective prevention of CSEC requires multi-faceted strategies and policies that simultaneously address the different elements of the problem. These strategies should target both vulnerable children and those who engage in sexual activities with children, while also addressing the root causes of CSEC, such as poverty and lack of education. Long-term prevention strategies include improving the status of children who are most vulnerable to CSEC by implementing policies to reduce poverty and social inequality and improving access to education, health and social services. Effective short-to medium-term strategies include awareness raising campaigns and

education and training initiatives for the general public, vulnerable groups and government officials. The resources, expertise and influence of the private sector, particularly the tourism and IT industries, should also be engaged in prevention measures, particularly in awareness raising activities. Furthermore, information, education and outreach programmes should be directed at those engaging in the commercial sexual exploitation of children (e.g. perpetrators of child prostitution) to promote changes in social norms and behaviour and to reduce the demand for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

The review of interventions to address CSEC undertaken in 2011 by UYDEL highlights that state “programmes tend to target the general population of children, with no specific focus on children affected by CSE. [...] To date, there is no visible or at least documented evidence of government intervention beyond legislation and policy development.”⁸⁴ With the exception of a few initiatives to raise awareness of human trafficking, child sexual abuse and child trafficking or to reduce the demand, the prevention of CSEC does not appear to be a priority for the national government and local administrations. On the other hand, NGOs and other actors have significantly contributed to preventive efforts by conducting research, awareness raising, training and education for different stakeholders, and vulnerability reduction activities. While most of these efforts revolved around child prostitution and child sex trafficking, other CSEC manifestations that have been increasingly reported in the country received only limited attention or were completely neglected (such as child sex tourism).

Several efforts have been made in recent years to expand the knowledge base on different types of child sexual abuse, including CSEC. Studies were conducted mainly by NGOs, UN agencies and international organisations (including, *inter alia*, UYDEL, ILO/IPEC, Avocats sans Frontières, ECPAT Uganda, and NAFOPHANU). As a result of these research initiatives, there is presently greater information on the prevalence of CSEC and child trafficking as well as on children subjected or vulnerable to these violations and the locations where they occur.

The increased research, combined with a number of sensitisation programmes

carried out largely by NGOs, has also generated a growing level of awareness about the problem of CSEC. Activities to sensitise different target groups have taken the form of community level awareness seminars, public dialogue, production and dissemination of information materials as well as media activities and campaigns. A good example is the three-year project against CSEC implemented by UYDEL since 2009. Supported by Acting for Life/ ECPAT France and Air France, the project targets seven districts and includes several components, from research and awareness raising to capacity building for stakeholders and rehabilitation of children. As part of

this initiative, UYDEL concluded a study on CSEC at national and regional levels and delivered dissemination and capacity building workshops for civil society, local leaders, district leadership, media, members

of Parliament and NGOs. Discussion fora to review and push forward the draft National Action Plan on CSEC were also organised involving different stakeholders.⁸⁵

“Saying NO to Sugar Daddies” campaign addresses demand

In an attempt to reduce the phenomenon of girls engaging in sex with older men, often in exchange for money, PACE (formerly Population Services International/Uganda), and its partners launched the “Sugar Daddies” campaign in 2004-2005 to raise awareness of the dangers of these relationships. Targeting young women 15 to 24, older male partners (actual and potential), parents (who often encourage such relationships) and the community, the program was initially piloted in three universities in Kampala to be later expanded to 10 big universities and secondary schools. As a follow up to these activities, in 2008, a national billboard campaign against the phenomenon of “sugar daddies” was conducted in major Ugandan cities. The campaign employed interpersonal communications and peer-education activities through social support groups, “Go Getters Clubs,” at universities. Similar clubs were established in secondary schools, initially during school holidays but increasingly within the curriculum. Life skills camps and workshops were conducted at schools and other locations. A multimedia public awareness campaign featured recognized male role models such as Uganda’s Minister of Ethics and Integrity Tim Lwanga urging men to “stop preying on young girls.”⁸⁶ The campaign has also been supported by the government, particularly Uganda’s Office of the First Lady and the Ministry of Health.

While it was not possible to identify actions supported or implemented by the state in this specific area, a number of awareness raising initiatives implemented by NGOs have revolved around child trafficking. In the framework of a project implemented in the districts of Katakwi, Soroti and Kampala and funded by the European Commission, the Belgian Development Cooperation and the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Avocats sans Frontières* (ASF) has completed research on child trafficking in these districts and has promoted grassroots education about this violation, focusing particularly on raising awareness of the targeted communities on

the new anti-trafficking legislation and legal rights of child victims.⁸⁷ With support from the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, UYDEL has implemented a project which contributed to increasing awareness on child trafficking and to rehabilitating child victims. In 2011, the project focused on sensitising the general public in Kawempe and Rubaga Divisions of Kampala City. Activities implemented in this framework included production and dissemination of information materials in the form of posters, t-shirts and bumper stickers and radio talk shows on child trafficking to increase awareness of this violation.⁸⁸

In August 2012, ECPAT Uganda in collaboration with the MGLSD and the National Task Force against Human Trafficking held a multi-stakeholder public dialogue on commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking with the purpose of raising awareness and drawing concrete measures to eliminate these children’s violations in the country.⁸⁹ Bringing together 55 participants, the event concluded with a list of recommendations for future actions, including *inter alia*: a) developing

media campaigns on CSEC and child trafficking in order to create awareness of the magnitude of the problem, laws in place and mechanisms to address this challenge; b) meaningful participation of children in the fight against CSEC; c) promoting actions targeting children living or working on the streets to reduce abuse; d) approving and disseminating the NPA on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation; and e) strengthening immigration standards at border points. As a follow up to this activity, UCRNN has planned to organise a forum in 2013 to review the progress made.

There have been few initiatives to prevent child pornography in Uganda and these were implemented principally by civil society organisations. Campus Alliance to Wipe out AIDS, a faith-based NGO, has raised awareness on the linkages between the incidence of HIV/AIDS, child pornography and child prostitution, and has taken this issue to the attention of the Media Council which, as a result, issued directives to the police to fight against the use of child pornography. However, the directives were later withdrawn with the promise to find long-term solutions to the problem. The organisation also produced a report on pornography and presented it to the Committee of Parliament.⁹⁰

ECPAT Uganda has also been involved in preventive work against this form of CSEC. In October 2010, the group and ECPAT International organised a three-day regional workshop on the Make-IT safe campaign, a global initiative to empower children and youth to promote the issue of Internet safety. Gathering participants from Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia

and South Africa, the meeting provided an opportunity to discuss how ECPAT member groups observe trends and patterns in the sexual exploitation of children online in their countries. During the workshop, participating cybercafes and mobile phone networks were trained on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Safe Internet Use. Another important outcome of the event was the decision to advance the Make-IT-Safe campaign in the countries involved, with ECPAT Uganda as the focal point in the region.⁹¹ ECPAT International organised a regional training of trainers in Kampala, Uganda on implementing the Code of Conduct for the cybercafes in October 2010. The meeting was also attended by local cybercafes from Kampala who received training on establishing the framework for implementing the Code of Conduct and shared their insight on the situation of child sexual exploitation as they observed it within their business. The regional training also served as capacity building of the ECPAT network members in understanding and addressing online crimes against children.

Social media and links to on-line risks for children

It is interesting to note that mobile companies like MTN and Orange Uganda provide free access to facebook to their subscribers who have an Internet enabled mobile phone. Facebook zero, which is a special service offered in collaboration between facebook and the mobile providers, allows users a specific limited version of the social network to connect to their friends online without incurring data charges. This has significant implications regarding the exposure and risks to online content and interactions that unsupervised and unprepared users might have if proper guidance and education is not provided to them.⁹²

UN and development cooperation agencies have actively supported awareness raising and other preventive strategies on CSEC. ILO/IPEC, for example, has for many years funded national initiatives implemented by NGOs to combat different forms of child labour, including CSEC. Interventions in the area of prevention have included: research policy development and advocacy; awareness raising targeting parents, communities and children themselves; and economic support to vulnerable families whose children are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in collaboration with MGLSD, has supported programmes to address sexual and gender-based violence, especially in northern Uganda. Besides developing training materials which address but do not focus on CSEC, they have built the capacity of NGOs to counteract SGBV and have funded two subsequent studies, one on gender dimensions of trafficking, and another on HIV/AIDS and commercial sex work.⁹³

Initiatives to support children affected by HIV/AIDS are vital to prevent this highly vulnerable group of children from falling prey to commercial sexual exploitation to meet their survival needs. In an attempt

to improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services available to women and young girls exploited in prostitution and equip them with employable skills for behavioural change, African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) has been implementing the Kawempe Community Health Development Project (KCHDP) in Kampala since 2001. Project strategies included the provision of user-friendly services at a community health facility, building critical community capacity for the promotion of service utilisation and safe sex behaviour change, and providing vocational skills training to 390 females in prostitution. The initiative promoted the active engagement of survivors in the implementation of project strategies. After receiving training from AMREF, some began working as peer trainers in the vocational courses while others were involved in community sensitisation.⁹⁴ Another agency which is contributing to HIV/AIDS reduction is USAID. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funding, the organisation has been supporting interventions geared towards reducing the risk of HIV infection and improving the welfare of OVC and most at-risk populations of children and youth, including adolescents involved in CSE.⁹⁵

Working with street children to prevent trafficking and CSEC

Although children living and/or working on the streets are among the most at-risk groups for CSE in Uganda, measures addressing this target group are isolated. In collaboration with the National Street Children Committee, a street children's desk was established in the MGLSD Department of Youth and Child Affairs to coordinate the activities of all NGOs working with this target group. As a result, a practice guideline and a training manual for working with street children have been developed. A programme for reintegrating street children back into their communities has also been launched.⁹⁶ An example is the action taken for many years by the MGLSD to remove Karamojong children at risk to possible trafficking situations from Kampala's streets. According to government information, the children were transferred to MGLSD-operated shelters in Karamoja (in north east Uganda) where they received food, medical treatment, counseling, and family tracing.⁹⁷

The organisation Child Restoration Outreach (CRO), a faith-based NGO, works with street children by contributing to their rehabilitation, education and resettlement. In Masaka Town, the staff of the organisation conduct outreach work during the day and night with the aim of identifying street children and referring them to their drop-in centre. At the centre, they offer counselling, behavioural change and life skills activities, medical care, hygiene and basic care (including bathing and hot meals). They also support children's reintegration into schools and their communities/homes. CRO

serves children between the ages of 7-13, some of whom are victims or vulnerable to trafficking for sexual exploitation. Although the organisation does not have a specific programme targeting CSEC survivors, its activities of rescuing and assisting street children have been identified as good examples for preventing CSEC.⁹⁸

PROTECTION

International instruments		
Human Rights bodies related to Child Rights	Comments	
Charter-based bodies		
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Human Rights Council	Last Review: October 2011 Next Review: October 2016	
<i>Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</i>	No visit so far	
<i>Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children</i>	No visit so far	
Treaty-based bodies		
Committee on the Rights of the Child	Last review: October 2008	
Children's rights Instruments	Date of ratification	Date of submitted reports
Convention on the Rights of the Child - 1989	1990	1996/2003
Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography – 2000	Acceded in 2001	Initial report 2007
ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour - 1999 (No. 182)	2001	
UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime - 2000	2005	
UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and children – 2000 (supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime)	Not ratified (signed in 2000)	
Regional Instruments	Date of ratification	
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child - 1990	1994	

National legislation

The protection of children from exploitation is spelled out in different pieces of legislation. The National Constitution of 1995 prohibits the holding in slavery or servitude of any person in Uganda, including children,⁹⁹ and protects children under the age of 16 from social or economic exploitation. Article 34 (4) stipulates that children shall not be employed or perform work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their education, be harmful to their health or physical, mental and social development.¹⁰⁰

The Children's Act 2000 Chapter 59 is the most important law for child protection and development in Uganda. Besides establishing child care and protection structures and procedures such as birth registration, the *Children's Act* sets out provisions addressing foster care and adoption, defines the role of local authorities, and institutes a specialised children's court. Although it does not include specific provisions against the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Art. 5 (9) of the *Children's Act* prohibits the employment of children or their engagement in any activity that may be harmful to their lives, health, and education, mental, physical or moral development.¹⁰¹ The Law Reform Commission is currently reviewing the *Children's Act* with a view to enhance the protection of children against all forms of violence. The proposed amendments (not yet adopted at the time of writing this report) will outlaw corporal punishment against children and will address, *inter alia*, the issues of adoption, foster care and guardianship,

especially to prevent the trafficking of children for adoption. Provisions to punish human trafficking as harmful employment as stipulated under Section 8 will also be introduced.¹⁰²

Uganda has taken significant steps in recent years to enhance its domestic laws against CSEC. Besides reviewing the penal provisions related to sexual offences against children and submitting a Sexual Offences Bill (which, however, has been pending approval since 2004),¹⁰³ Uganda has adopted legislation punishing child pornography related offences committed via a computer and has also drafted an Anti-Pornography Bill that, once approved, will afford stronger protection of children against pornography. In addition, the Ugandan Government has recently strengthened its domestic anti-trafficking legal framework by adopting the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009*. Despite this commendable progress, the current legislation is not completely harmonised with international legal standards. As recommended by the CRC Committee in 2008, Uganda should put further efforts into the legal reform process by ratifying the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Woman and Children (UN Trafficking Protocol)* and adopting national laws in full accordance with the OPSC. In doing so, it should especially ensure that its legislation treats children subjected to commercial sexual exploitation as victims of serious crimes rather than as offenders.¹⁰⁴

AGE OF CONSENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN

The age of consent for sexual activity in Uganda is 18 for both girls and boys. Under the Penal Code, acts of sexual violence against women in Uganda are legally viewed as crimes against morality or honour, not as crimes against the physical and mental integrity of the person. The definitions of

rape, defilement, prostitution, and other sexual offences fall under the Offences Against Morality section of the Penal Code Act. These definitions obscure the victim's lack of consent to sex and focus instead on notions of "moral versus immoral" sex. In addition, focusing on protecting "the honour of the victim" may also

lead to seeing her family and her community as the wronged party instead of the victim herself.¹⁰⁵

Sexual acts punished under Ugandan law include rape, indecent assault, defilement and acts of gross indecency. According to the Penal Code, it is illegal to have sex with a girl or woman without her consent, using force, threats, intimidation, fear of bodily harm, or false representations.¹⁰⁶ The offence of rape may be punishable by death. The crime of indecent assault is unlawfully and indecently assaulting any girl or woman; offenders may be punished with 14 years imprisonment, with or without corporal punishment. A girl under 18 years of age cannot consent to an act of indecency, so this defence is not available to an offender.¹⁰⁷ Indecent assault also includes unlawful and indecent assaults against boys under 18 years of age, and the same punishment applies: 14 years imprisonment with or without corporal punishment.¹⁰⁸ Uganda's Penal Code also makes it illegal for any person to: (1) publicly or privately commit an act of gross indecency with another person; (2) procure another person to commit an act of gross indecency; or (3) attempt to procure another person to publicly or privately commit an act of gross indecency. Violators may be punished with seven years imprisonment.¹⁰⁹

Following the enactment of the Penal Code Amendment Act 2007, the offence of felony defilement has been expanded to punish unlawful sexual intercourse with any person

under the age of 18, including boys. Penalties upon conviction are severe, ranging from life imprisonment for performing a sexual act with a person under 18 years of age and up to 18 years imprisonment for attempting to do so. The death penalty may be imposed in cases involving aggravated circumstances, such as where the offender knows that he/she is HIV-positive or where the offender is a parent, guardian or has authority over the victim. While this Act offers protection to children against sexual acts, it still does not prohibit the use of children in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration and, given the Act's broad language, it appears that it could be interpreted to prosecute children who engage in sexual activity with each other, as it does not stipulate the age difference that is permissible in the case of sexual relations between young people below the age of 18. Furthermore, its penalty provisions are so severe that a court may be reluctant to impose them on an offender, which may result in fewer convictions, not more.¹¹⁰

In 2011, a Sexual Offences Bill was proposed to amend and consolidate provisions addressing, among other things, rape, abduction, and detention for sexual purposes. The Bill would criminalise using authority, status, power, privilege or other undue influence to induce another person to perform a sexual act, and would also reduce the maximum punishment for aggravated defilement from death to life imprisonment.¹¹¹

PROSTITUTION OF CHILDREN

Uganda's laws require further reform to fully meet international standards to protect children from prostitution. While the current legislation punishes some prostitution related offences committed against both boys and girls (including soliciting, living on earnings of prostitution and keeping brothels), some acts prescribed by the OPSC such as "obtaining", "offering" and "providing" a child for prostitution are not explicitly prohibited. Furthermore, existing provisions on procuring refer only to women and girls (leaving boys unprotected), and are further weakened by the fact that successful prosecution requires the testimony of more than one witness, or evidence corroborating the testimony of a single witness. It should additionally be noted that as the involvement in prostitution is illegal,

children engaging in this practice may be treated as offenders rather than being afforded protection as victims. In short, provisions addressing prostitution of children are not in line with the OPSC.

There is no distinction between prostitution of children and prostitution of adults in Ugandan legislation. Under the Penal Code, “prostitute” means “a person who, in public or elsewhere, regularly or habitually holds himself or herself out as available for sexual intercourse or other sexual gratification for monetary or other material gain and “prostitution” shall be construed accordingly.”¹¹² Engaging in prostitution is illegal in Uganda and carries a punishment of seven years imprisonment, regardless of the age of the “prostitute”.¹¹³ Although children in conflict with the law are usually given fairer punishments or are pardoned and provided support, this provision allows the police to arrest children engaging in prostitution.¹¹⁴

Ugandan legislation prohibits the procurement of girls or women for sex. The Penal Code makes it illegal to procure a girl or woman under 22 years of age to: (1) have sexual relations in Uganda or elsewhere; (2) leave Uganda or elsewhere to become a prostitute; (3) leave Uganda with the intent that she becomes a resident of a brothel elsewhere; or (4) leave her usual home that is not a brothel with the intent that she becomes a brothel resident for the purposes of prostitution in Uganda or elsewhere. Violators may be punished with seven years imprisonment,¹¹⁵ but a person cannot be convicted of any of these offences upon the evidence of only one person, unless that witness’ testimony is corroborated by additional evidence.¹¹⁶ However, “obtaining”, “offering” and “providing” a child for prostitution are not explicitly prohibited by the Penal Code, as requested by Article 3 (1)

(b) of the OPSC.

The Penal Code also stipulates that every person who knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution and every person who in any place solicits or importunes for immoral purposes, may be punished with imprisonment for seven years.¹¹⁷ Moreover, it is illegal to keep a brothel¹¹⁸ or to own or occupy premises where a girl under 18 years of age is induced to have sex with any man (defilement).¹¹⁹ Offenders may be punished with seven and five years imprisonment, respectively.

According to the recently approved *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act*, introducing or matching any person to any other person for the purpose of sexual exploitation is an offence, punishable by a fine of up to 240,000 shillings (around 9 USD) and/or 5 years imprisonment for a first offence, or 7 years imprisonment for each subsequent offence.¹²⁰ Furthermore, knowingly leasing, using, or allowing premises to be used for exploitation, including sexual exploitation and other unlawful activity, is punishable by a fine of up to 240,000 shillings (around 9 USD) and/or 5 years imprisonment for a first offence, or 7 years imprisonment for each subsequent offence.¹²¹ The act of “obtaining a child for the purpose of prostitution”, i.e. the transaction by which a person acquires the sexual services of a child, is not explicitly prohibited by Ugandan legislation, which is not in line with Article 3(1) (b) of the OPSC and may constitute a main obstacle to the prosecution of child sex offenders.

The Ugandan legislation addressing trafficking in children is generally in conformity with international legal standards. Although the country has not ratified the UN *Trafficking Protocol* to date, the recently adopted *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* defines and criminalises trafficking in children in accordance with provisions set forth in this treaty while also containing relevant measures for the prevention of human trafficking and the protection and rehabilitation of victims. In light of the relevance of this new legislation, the government should ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for its implementation.

The *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* (the “Act”) is inspired by the definition of trafficking stipulated in the *UN Trafficking Protocol*, and provides that any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives a person by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of another person, for the purpose of exploitation, commits “trafficking in persons” and may be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The same penalties apply to anyone who, by use of force or other forms of coercion, “recruits, hires, maintains, confines, transports, transfers, harbours or receives a person or facilitates” such acts for the purpose of exploitation in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, debt bondage, forced and arranged marriage.¹²²

In accordance with the *UN Trafficking Protocol*, the Act provides that in case the victim is a child, “trafficking in persons” occurs even if the abovementioned means were not used.¹²³ Trafficking involving a child may also be prosecuted as “aggravated trafficking in persons” which is punishable

by life imprisonment,¹²⁴ and as “trafficking in children” which carries the death penalty. Trafficking in children includes a number of additional acts, namely: using a child in any armed conflict; removing any part, organ or tissue from the body of a child for the purpose of human sacrifice or for use in witchcraft, rituals and related practices; using a child in the commission of a crime; and abandoning a child outside the country.¹²⁵ Buying or selling a person in any way and unlawfully recruiting, transporting, harbouring or receiving a child for any purpose without authority of child’s parent or guardian are both classified as promoting trafficking in persons, punishable by a fine of up to 240,000 shillings (around 9 USD) and/or 5 years imprisonment for a first offence, or 7 years imprisonment for each subsequent offence.¹²⁶

Besides defining and criminalising child trafficking, the Act contains a number of provisions for the protection of victims of trafficking (including, *inter alia*, the non-criminalisation of victims for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked)¹²⁷ as well as for the prevention of this crime.¹²⁸ Another important measure contemplated by the Act is the confiscation and forfeiture of proceeds deriving from trafficking.¹²⁹

First conviction under new anti-trafficking legislation

During the past year, the Ugandan Government identified five trafficking cases, prosecuting three of them, but did not convict any offenders for trafficking for forced labor or sexual exploitation under

the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009*.¹³⁰ However, in March 2011, the first conviction in application of the new legislation was announced by the High Court in Masindi, in north-west Uganda. The offenders were found guilty of kidnapping a young boy, removing body parts for ritual witchcraft practices, and leaving him for dead. The young boy was found near death after having his private organs removed but has since recovered and identified his kidnappers. Although this is not a CSEC related case, it has set a precedent for further trafficking convictions and has contributed to raising awareness of the new anti-trafficking legislation throughout Uganda.¹³¹

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY CHILD ABUSE IMAGES

With the enactment of the *Computer Misuse Act 2011*, Uganda has introduced specific provisions to prohibit activities related to child pornography involving a computer. Although the new legislation generally covers all the acts mentioned in the OPSC, it applies only to offences committed via a computer. It is therefore recommended that Uganda expedites the approval of the Anti-Pornography Bill 2011 which should enable the punishment of child pornography related acts, regardless of the use of a computer. Uganda should also consider introducing provisions to prohibit the solicitation of children for sexual purposes (“grooming”) and knowingly accessing child pornography (without downloading any illegal content) and should establish a legal obligation for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to report, block or delete access to websites containing child pornography.

Uganda has recently adopted a definition of child pornography in line with international legal standards. The *Computer Misuse Act 2011* identifies child pornography as “pornographic material that depicts a child engaged in sexually suggestive or explicit conduct; a person appearing to be a child engaged in sexually suggestive or explicit conduct; or realistic images representing children engaged in sexually suggestive or explicit conduct”.¹³² The *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* provides a definition of pornography in general described as “any representation through publication, exhibition, cinematography, indecent show, information technology, or by whatever means, of a person engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities, or any representation of the sexual parts of a person for primarily sexual excitement.”¹³³

Under the *Computer Misuse Act 2011*, producing, offering, making available, distributing, transmitting, procuring or possessing child pornography through a computer, or making pornographic materials available to a child, is punishable by a fine

of up to 720,000 shillings (about 280 USD), imprisonment for up to 15 years, or both.¹³⁴ It is important to highlight that the *Computer Misuse Act 2011* criminalises the mere possession of child pornography.

Cyber harassment, which involves the use of a computer for, *inter alia*, “making any request, suggestion or proposal which is obscene, lewd, lascivious or indecent,” is also illegal and carries a fine up to 144,000 shillings (55 USD) or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.¹³⁵ Even though this provision could be used to prosecute individuals who solicit online children for sexual purposes (“grooming”), there is still a lack in the Ugandan legislation of a provision specifically addressing the solicitation of children specifically for sexual purposes.

According to the *Computer Misuse Act 2011*, producing, distributing, exhibiting, possessing, importing, exporting or advertising obscene materials is punishable by up to 2 years imprisonment or a fine of up to 2000 shillings (0.8 USD). Upon conviction, courts may also order that any such materials be destroyed.¹³⁶

The *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* prohibits a number of activities related to pornography that could encourage trafficking in persons. Pursuant to Section 7, advertising, publishing, printing, broadcasting or distributing pornography intended or

likely to facilitate trafficking in persons is punishable by a fine of up to 240,000 shillings (about 9 USD) and/or 5 years imprisonment for a first offence, or 7 years imprisonment for each subsequent offence.¹³⁷

The Anti-Pornography Bill

In an effort to enhance child protection from this form of commercial sexual exploitation, an Anti-Pornography Bill was proposed in 2011 to criminalise producing or participating in the production of, trafficking in, publishing, broadcasting, importing or exporting child pornography. The new offence would be punishable by a fine of up to 1,500,000 shillings (about 580 USD) and/or 15 years imprisonment.¹³⁸ While the Bill should also expand the definition of “obscene materials” to include obscene broadcasting, stage plays, music, art, fashion, motion pictures and audio recording,¹³⁹ it was still pending approval at the time of the writing this report.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION RELATED TO CHILD SEX TOURISM

While Ugandan law allows prosecution of trafficking related offences committed abroad by its nationals and permanent residents of Uganda, it should expand such jurisdiction to include all CSEC offences committed in foreign countries, regardless of the nationality of the victim.

Uganda generally extends the courts’ criminal jurisdiction over “every place within Uganda.” Following the enactment of the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009*, citizens and permanent residents of Uganda may be prosecuted in Uganda for offences related to trafficking in persons committed outside Ugandan territory with the permission of the Attorney General.¹⁴⁰

With the exception of this offence, there do not appear to be provisions that generally grant Ugandan jurisdiction over offences committed outside the territory where the offender is a national or resident of the country, but offenders who commit any part of an offence in Uganda may be prosecuted before the courts.¹⁴¹ By the same token, offenders who conspire to commit an offence outside Uganda that would be unlawful both in Uganda and in the place where it would be committed may be prosecuted in Uganda.¹⁴² In an effort to fill in this gap, in 2011 a Sexual Offences Bill proposed to extend Ugandan

courts’ jurisdiction over Ugandan nationals and residents accused of committing a sexual offence against another national or resident of Uganda outside the country.¹⁴³ While this Bill would mark some progress, it provides for limited jurisdiction as it does not allow the punishment of Ugandan nationals and residents who commit a sexual crime against children who are nationals of other countries.

Ugandan law does not appear to grant jurisdiction where an offender is in Ugandan territory and there are no provisions in place for extradition. Offenders may indeed be extradited only where an arrangement with the requesting country has been put in place. According to one source, the Ugandan Government has concluded a number of such arrangements that would cover offences under the OPSC.¹⁴⁴ Furthermore, the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* states that persons accused of trafficking in persons are specifically eligible for extradition under existing procedures.¹⁴⁵

Child protection units

The Child and Family Protection Units established in every police station¹⁴⁶ often lack the necessary resources to follow up on cases, particularly in rural areas,¹⁴⁷ and are also affected by a high staff turnover.¹⁴⁸ Besides providing funds to ensure the effective functioning of this agency, the government should consider establishing a special anti-child pornography task force to counteract the increasing incidence of this crime. Uganda should also adopt additional child-friendly procedures to reduce further victimisation of child victims of sexual exploitation during investigation and prosecution (such as testimony in camera that currently applies only to trafficking cases).

The Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the police, officially established in 1998, is mandated to create an environment in which children's and women's rights are recognized, respected and protected. The CFPU is tasked with the investigation of all cases related to the abuse of children and women, including sexual abuse, rape, child labor, indecent assault and trafficking. The office is also responsible for raising awareness of these violations as well as for delivering legal counselling to children and women victims of abuse.¹⁴⁹

As provided by the *Children's Act*, steps have been taken for the establishment of Family and Children's Courts (FCC) in every district. The FCC has jurisdiction to hear criminal cases against a child (except those which carry the maximum death sentence such as aggravated defilement and rape) as well as civil cases related to applications concerning childcare and protection only. According to a recent order, Grade I Magistrates will concurrently with Grade II Magistrates have the jurisdiction to handle cases brought to the FCC.¹⁵⁰ While FCCs are not fully functional in all the districts, plans are underway to institute them in all districts.¹⁵¹

According to government information, children who are in conflict with the law - such as children involved in prostitution - are entitled to special protection measures. Pursuant to the *Children's Act*, they have the right to appear in court or any other session related to what they are suspected of, together with the Probation Officer and the child's

parent or guardian. The *Children's Act* also requires that the proceedings be as informal as possible and by inquiry rather than cross examination.¹⁵² With regard to procedures for child witnesses, children who are not considered able to understand the nature of testifying under oath in legal proceedings are still permitted to do so where they are sufficiently intelligent to give credible evidence and can appreciate the importance of speaking the truth. This testimony must, however, be corroborated by other material evidence to result in the criminal conviction of an offender (Trial on Indictments Act, Section 40; Magistrates Court Act, Section 101). In 2004, the Ugandan Government indicated its intention to amend the *Magistrates Court Act* to remove the requirement that evidence given by children under oath be in all instances corroborated by other material evidence in order to result in the criminal conviction of an offender.¹⁵³ The proposed amendments also established that when trying the offence of defilement against a victim below twelve years of age, the court should consider excluding the press and the public from the proceedings in the interest of the child.¹⁵⁴ As a result of the recent approval of these amendments, children are now heard in camera in four model courts around Kampala.¹⁵⁵

The *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009* introduced specific provisions for trials concerning trafficking in persons establishing that related proceedings are to be conducted in camera or outside the presence of the media, especially where children or allegations

of sexual exploitation are involved.¹⁵⁶

Despite these initiatives, access to justice for children remains challenging, mainly due to staffing shortages, inadequate financing, logistical constraints and corruption. According to Ugandan NGOs, the Local Council (LC) courts still remain the court of first instance for most child-related issues. However, most of them have a

poor understanding of the principles of juvenile justice and child protection issues and routinely handle cases beyond their jurisdiction. Furthermore, although the police and magistrates are generally aware of child protection issues, delays in gathering evidence, lack of sufficient transport, and the work load of state attorneys all adversely impact the functioning of the juvenile justice system.¹⁵⁷

Support services for children

Support services for children subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation provided or supported by the State remain negligible. Most interventions are undertaken in urban-areas, mainly by NGOs, and are focused on psycho-social support and rehabilitation. According to the 2011 study on CSEC, the majority of assistance programmes and projects are short-term, depending on availability of funding. Moreover, many agencies have insufficient knowledge and skills in the area of CSEC while others cover small geographical areas, thus reaching out to a limited number of beneficiaries.¹⁵⁸

With the decentralisation of the governance system, statutory child protection has been attributed to local authorities. According to the *Children's Act*, district Probation and Social Welfare Officers (PSWO) are responsible for the care and protection of children, which includes abuse, abandonment, fostering and adoption, standards in children's homes and for children in contact with the law. The districts do not receive conditional grants from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to cover child protection. As a result, child protection is rarely considered a priority within district plans of operation and very limited human and financial resources are deployed for the implementation of projects and programmes on this issue.¹⁵⁹ With regard to PSWOs specifically, it appears

that they often lack skills and knowledge on CSEC which hinders the possibility for child victims to receive specialized assistance.

Although there have been reports of corrupt probation officers who contributed to child trafficking by facilitating the acquisition of travel documents for children,¹⁶⁰ some good examples of care practices do exist. For instance, the Soroti district Probation and Welfare Office has been actively involved in handling cases of child trafficking. Besides helping with the reintegration of children within their families, they provide psycho-social support services to victims of child trafficking and their families and also use radios to sensitise the communities on how to prevent and respond to cases of child trafficking.¹⁶¹

The Children and Youth Department under the MGLSD is currently developing a handbook for probation and social welfare officers which is intended to provide them with clear guidelines during service delivery. The handbook will address child protection issues in general while also highlighting CSEC manifestations as well as various international legal instruments and domestic laws which the PSWOs need to apply in their daily work against this gross violation of children rights.¹⁶²

The assessment report on the status of implementation of the NPA *on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation* conducted in 2008 by ECPAT Uganda points to a number of challenges with regard to victim protection, rehabilitation and support services. In addition to a lack of specialized health services for sexually abused children within hospitals in Uganda, the report highlights the limited availability of temporary shelters and long-term and effective alternative care arrangements as well as the absence of complementary educational support programmes to meet the unique support needs of these children. In terms of rehabilitation and psychosocial support services for sexually abused children, the assessment registers commendable progress, especially as part of the responses for children affected by armed conflict in northern Uganda. However some gaps in this area appear to persist, particularly with regard to coverage of these types of services, availability of professional child counselors, programme content and quality.¹⁶³

Civil society actors, including CBOs, play a key role in the recovery and reintegration of CSEC survivors, although most of them remain unspecialised. A 2009 study on CSEC looked at institutions where child victims had received assistance. Not surprisingly, the research found that 88% of children interviewed were given support in the form of counseling, shelter, medical, and food supplies from NGOs and CBOs, followed by local leaders and religious leaders. Government interventions were found to be absent in both the prevention and rehabilitation of children coerced into

commercial sexual exploitation. Only 5% of children mentioned police as a source of assistance. Interestingly, the study revealed that fellow children and peers also offered help to each other. The level of support available was assessed as very inadequate to meet the needs of children subjected to CSEC. Service providers were reported to have limited capacity to provide the necessary psychosocial assistance and referral services were found to be insufficient in many communities. It was also pointed out that labeling victims of sexual exploitation, especially minors, as “willing prostitutes” also impeded their access to social services and legal aid.¹⁶⁴

There are only a few NGOs which provide specialised assistance to CSEC survivors. UYDEL works to withdraw and rehabilitate victims of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, particularly children trafficked and exploited in commercial sexual activities, and labour exploitation (including domestic service, scavenging and hawking). UYDEL offers them a temporary shelter, medical, psychosocial, humanitarian and legal assistance, vocational and life skills training and reintegration with their families. As part of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children study project funded by Acting For Life (initiated in 2009), the organisation rescued a total of 55 young children from CSE during the three-year period of project implementation.¹⁶⁵ Similarly, a total of 73 children received assistance from UYDEL in the framework of a project on child trafficking in Kawempe and Rubaga Divisions in Kampala district which began in 2009.¹⁶⁶

Jewelry therapy model for the rehabilitation and recovery of CSEC victims

The Jewel Girls model developed at UYDEL's vocational centre (within Masooli Rehabilitation Centre) is intended to empower adolescent girls to “lead safer and healthier lives by using art therapy and

teaching them jewelry-making, life skills, and how to market their products to an international audience. The girls make beads and necklaces as they share issues about life and their own experiences. This is a very participatory exercise which relies on the commitment and creativity of each girl in the group. For adolescent girls who have been exploited and abused, the simple act of coming together to make jewelry and talk is a powerful tool to learn life skills, receive counseling and overcome trauma from the past experiences. Jewelry-making also provides girls with an additional means of income-generation which empowers them economically and prevents them from turning back to dangerous means of earning a living."¹⁶⁷

The NGO Slum Aid Project (SAP) focuses on the Kampala slums and provides rehabilitation and support to survivors of gender-based violence and children engaged in commercial sex by providing temporary shelter, emergency relief funds, counselling, mediation and referrals to other organisations or institutions that are better able to handle certain cases. In 2008, SAP implemented a capacity building project for children engaging in prostitution. After identifying child survivors at Mulago and Rubaga hospitals and providing them with medical treatment, SAP delivered skills training and formed a pool of 57 youth peer educators who then conducted outreach programs for their fellow youths.¹⁶⁸

Although there exists no help-lines in Uganda which provide dedicated assistance to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, some NGOs have undertaken

to establish similar services. UCRNN, in collaboration with ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter and Action for Children, runs a toll free Child Helpline that offers counseling, referral and follow up support (if needed) to child victims of all forms of abuse, including child trafficking and CSEC. The helpline, the first of its kind in Uganda and the East Africa region, makes use of UCRNN's extensive network of organisations that have experience and expertise in handling different child related cases and in providing legal support, education, counseling, and early childhood care among others.¹⁶⁹ It registers an average of 50-70 calls per week from children seeking help but due to a lack of resources it does not operate 24/7. In northern Uganda, IOM has partnered with the American Refugee Committee International in order to establish a 24/7 confidential hotline for victims of SGBV to call for advice and assistance.¹⁷⁰

Training law enforcement personnel

Although the government and other actors have conducted trainings on trafficking and CSEC, some studies have pointed out that law enforcement personnel are largely ill-equipped in terms of identifying victims and offenders, documenting cases and interpreting the law.¹⁷¹ Their poor understanding of children's rights severely compromises their work against sexual abuse and exploitation of children, resulting very often in a negative attitude towards children subjected to these violations. It should also be noted that offences related to child pornography have never been the subject of special training, thus resulting in the limited capacities of law enforcement personnel to investigate and counteract this crime.

A number of training activities carried out by the Ugandan Government in recent years have addressed human and child

trafficking. For example, during 2009 and 2010, trainers from the CFPU have provided anti-trafficking training to over 3500 police

recruits and more comprehensive training to 800 officers in criminal investigation courses.¹⁷² Several sessions were also held in 2011. Besides providing training on identifying trafficking cases to 598 police cadets from Uganda, south sudan, and Somalia, the MIA delivered capacity building programmes on victim identification and case investigation to 22 immigration officers and conducted two sessions as part of a broader ILO training for 35 officials from different agencies.¹⁷³ Despite this, existing capacity building on child trafficking is still insufficient to reach all law enforcement personnel involved in child protection from this crime. A 2010 small-scale study on child trafficking found that the majority of the police officers on the ground in the Katakwi,

Soroti and Kampala districts had never received any training on how to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of child trafficking.¹⁷⁴

In collaboration with NGOs, some training on child protection issues, including CSEC, has also been delivered to police officers operating within the CFPU and magistrates of the Family and Children's Courts.¹⁷⁵ Nevertheless, activities to transfer knowledge and skills on how to respond to child sexual abuse and exploitation for these target groups remains minimal, especially in rural areas, and this partly explains why some law enforcement personnel continue to harass and stigmatise children involved in CSEC.¹⁷⁶

Multi-stakeholder trainings on child trafficking and CSEC

Civil society organisations have actively contributed to enhancing the capacities of law enforcement personnel and other stakeholders in addressing CSEC and child trafficking. In the framework of a project to combat child trafficking implemented in the districts of Katakwi, Soroti and Kampala, Avocats sans Frontières (ASF), a Belgian-founded international organisation, has conducted trainings for judicial actors such as police, lawyers, state attorneys, prosecutors and magistrates about the law prohibiting child trafficking in Uganda and the role that each profession has to play in ensuring that victims of child trafficking are protected.¹⁷⁷

Similarly, as part of the three-year Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children study project funded by Acting For Life, Groupe Development and Air France, in June 2011 the organisation UYDEL held a national training workshop in Kampala targeting 40 representatives from NGOs, CBOs, law enforcement and faith-based institutions. Building on the study on CSEC published in the same year, the training enabled participants to acquire knowledge and skills in designing programs for CSEC prevention and laws relating to children's rights issues. The workshop was facilitated by professionals from the Ministry of Justice, Immigration Department, Uganda Police Anti-Trafficking Task Force, ILO-IPEC, and the Department of Youth and Children of the MGLSD.

The ABA Rule of Law Initiative in collaboration with the National Council for Children also organised an anti-trafficking workshop in Kampala in June 2012. The training addressed a range of issues such as enforcement of child labour laws and the provision of social services to children, and contributed to raising awareness of the 2009 *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act*. Participants in the workshop were comprised of representatives from 50 entities working to combat child labour, child exploitation and trafficking in persons in Uganda, including various ministries, the police and civil society organisations. By gathering professionals from across disciplines, the course encouraged increased coordination to combat human trafficking.¹⁷⁸

CHILD AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

The Government of Uganda has increasingly recognised the importance of child participation in its national policies and programmes concerning children and young people. Nevertheless, only scattered small-scale interventions have been implemented to date to promote their active engagement in addressing different types of violations, including CSEC. The examples available are mainly the result of NGO efforts but remain sporadic and non-sustainable. Moreover, with very few exceptions, child and youth participation initiatives often appear to be adult-led rather than truly empowering children and young people to demand rights of their own accord.

Ugandan legislation for children as well as policy documents provide for the participation of children. The *Children's Act* has provisions that imply the right to participation on issues that affect children's survival and development. In cases where a matter is reported to a probation officer or the police, the child is to be interviewed and their perspectives added as evidence. To ensure children are cared for at the local level, each sub-area from the villages, sub-counties and districts designate one of their members to be a Secretary for Children's Affairs. This person handles all issues related to children and should consult and inform them while taking action based on their views.¹⁷⁹

The recent NAP highlights that child participation is an essential component for the success of the interventions to eliminate child labour which enables children to speak against this violation and to take an active role in their communities. Measures to achieve this objective under the NAP include, *inter alia*, supporting peer-to-peer education in schools and creating clubs to prevent child labour.¹⁸⁰ The NSPPI II (valid for 2011-2015) reiterates this concept stressing the central role of OVC and their households in responding to their own challenges and the need to consult and engage them at every stage during the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of interventions at all levels.¹⁸¹

The Government of Uganda has also undertaken to develop concrete tools to encourage the active engagement of children and young people. Following a baseline survey on the status of child participation in Uganda (which involved consultations with children and young people, in 2008), the MGLSD, in collaboration with UNICEF Uganda and UCRNN, designed a national guide on child participation. The guide is intended to facilitate the meaningful involvement of children and young people in all issues and matters affecting them, from family through to community, national, regional and international levels. It provides tips, tools and techniques for engaging children and constitutes a valuable instrument for various actors working with children, including schools and health care providers, legal institutions, probation and welfare institutions, local councils, NGOs, CBOs, and the media.

The assessment report on the status of implementation of the NPA conducted in 2008 by ECPAT Uganda identifies important, albeit limited, interventions by some NGOs that are geared towards empowering children to play an active role in the prevention and protection efforts in relation to child sexual abuse. Such initiatives include life skills promotion among children, establishment of peer support mechanisms such as children's rights clubs, as well as child-led outreach initiatives. A successful example specifically

in the area of child trafficking and CSEC is provided by UYDEL. The organisation considers child participation a key area of its work as reflected by the peer education and support model adopted during the rehabilitation process of survivors. As a result of this strategic approach, young people

not only participate in project activities but also support each other to heal from the trauma, and share their own experiences so that others can learn life skills and children's rights and responsibilities.¹⁸²

Young people's involvement in the ECPAT Youth Partnership Project and the Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People Campaign

The three-year Global Youth Partnership Project (YPP) against CSEC run by ECPAT International is an innovative initiative to empower children and youth and give them the opportunity to raise their voices against CSEC in safe platforms. YPP members lead projects of advocacy, peer-to-peer counselling, awareness raising and victims' support. Although Uganda has not been included officially in the YPP, young people from ECPAT Uganda have made efforts to develop a similar model in their own country. For example, a micro-project to promote internet safety for Uganda's youth was implemented, reaching out to a vast number of children in schools, internet cafe operators, teachers and school administrators, and parents. Moreover, free radio airtime on the most popular radio station in Uganda was granted to the ECPAT YPP team of peer supporters in Uganda for two months to sensitise members of the public on the causes of CSEC, its effects and how it can be eradicated.¹⁸³

Young people from ECPAT Uganda have also contributed to the Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People Campaign, a three-year initiative launched in 2009 by ECPAT and The Body Shop to create long-term changes through engaging the public in awareness raising and lobbying decision makers to strengthen concerted action against child trafficking for sexual purposes. More than 1600 signatures were collected by Ugandan youths for the global petition conducted as part of the campaign.

PRIORITY ACTIONS REQUIRED



National plan of action

- Endorse the new *National Plan of Action on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation* and allocate sufficient resources for its implementation;
- In accordance with the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009*, adopt an anti-trafficking plan. This strategy should contain measures tailored to address the special vulnerabilities and unique support needs of children, paying particular attention to those trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
- Support and promote the participation of all key stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of current and future national plans of action and policies against CSEC, particularly by creating platforms for child and youth participation.

Coordination and cooperation

- Allocate more resources to the National Council for Children so that its coordination mandate in the area of CSEC can be fully performed;
- Enhance collaboration between all the entities that are working at the district and local levels (such as local governments, multi-sectoral coordination committee on child labour, District OVC Committees, probation officers, etc.) and devote more attention to addressing CSEC specifically;
- Allocate human and financial resources to the UHRC to monitor CSEC violations specifically and children's rights generally, and establish child-sensitive complaint mechanisms accessible to children at regional and local levels;
- Develop a central database for registering violations of children's rights and to ensure that data on CSEC-related crimes are systematically collected and disaggregated, *inter alia*, by age, sex, minority group and geographic location;
- Consider developing coordinating bodies to address child pornography, involving government agencies, NGOs, IT sector, teachers, association of parents, media and other key stakeholders;
- Engage with other states to establish and enhance regional and international judicial, police and victim-oriented cooperation activities in order to better counteract all forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Prevention

- The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry should collaborate with tourism companies and support the signing and implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism;
- Support retention of children in schools and conduct awareness raising on CSEC in schools, villages, urban and rural areas, targeting children, parents, community leaders and other actors; sensitisation activities should also be aimed at discouraging the demand for sex with children;
- Promote youth employment and decent work through vocational and business skills training for out of school disadvantaged children and provide them with knowledge on starting income generating activities to discourage them to engage in CSE;
- Support poor and vulnerable families to start income generating activities to meet the basic needs of their children. This system shall supplement efforts at various levels, especially in delivery of social services and community development;
- Promote parental guidance and responsibility through family-based interventions to empower and inform parents on various issues (such as child upbringing and parenting skills, abuse, and CSEC);
- Undertake a national campaign against CSEC reaching out to the general public, with the active involvement of different media (electronic, print, TV etc.);
- Sensitise business entities that facilitate CSEC such as bars, employment bureaus, night clubs, lodges, internet service providers and other relevant institutions about the negative impact of commercial sexual exploitation on children's lives.

Protection

- Ratify the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and children – 2000 (supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime)*;
- Expedite the approval of two bills that are particularly relevant for counteracting CSEC, namely the Sexual Offences Bill 2011 and the Anti-Pornography Bill 2011;
- Approve the amendments of the *Children's Act* currently being discussed with a view to enhance protection of children against all forms of violence;
- Review current legislation to ensure that children engaging in prostitution are not treated as offenders and that all criminal acts related to the prostitution of children (namely obtaining, offering, procuring or providing a child for prostitution) are punished, regardless of the gender of the victim;

- ✎ Introduce a specific provision to prohibit online solicitation of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as knowingly accessing child pornography and establish a legal obligation for ISPs to report, block or delete access to websites containing child pornography;
- ✎ Expand the current extra-territorial jurisdiction to include all CSEC related offences committed by Uganda's nationals and residents in foreign countries, regardless of the nationality of the victim;
- ✎ Allocate resources for the implementation of the *Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009*;
- ✎ Conduct capacity building programs on CSEC for state actors (police, immigration, probation officers, social workers, local government, etc.) as well as for community-based actors and NGOs. Capacity building should focus on prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation as well as victim support;
- ✎ Consider integrating CSEC into the police academy curriculum and other established law enforcement training programmes;
- ✎ Establish specialised shelters where CSEC survivors can receive specialised care, including psychosocial and medical assistance, vocational skills and victim friendly services for possible re-integration;
- ✎ Provide direct funding to the existing Child Helpline to ensure its sustainability and full 24/7 functioning.

Child participation

- ✎ Establish processes and structures to institutionalise the meaningful participation of children and youth in developing policies and programmes that affect them;
- ✎ Although there is a higher degree of awareness surrounding children's participation, there should be a much greater focus on strengthening partnerships with civil society organisations, as well as children's organisations and groups, to employ concrete and evidence-based strategies to promote children's participation against CSEC and child protection overall.

ANNEX

The Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents*

Note: This is a condensed version. The full Rio Declaration and Call to Action also contains: Preamble; A. Review of progress and outstanding challenges; and B. Declaration.

C. Call for Action

We call on all States, with the support of international organizations and civil society, including NGOs, the private sector, adolescents and young people to establish and implement robust frameworks for the protection of children and adolescents from all forms of sexual exploitation, and we call upon them to:

I - International and Regional Instruments

- (1) Continue working towards ratification of relevant international instruments, including as appropriate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, ILO Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- (2) Continue working towards ratification of relevant regional instruments, including as appropriate the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the ASEAN Charter,

the Inter-American Conventions on International Traffic in Minors and on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, and the Council of Europe Conventions on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, on Cybercrime and on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, conventions which can be ratified by States that are non-members of the Council of Europe.

- (3) State Parties should take all necessary measures to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, taking into due accounts the conclusions and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the context of its review of State Parties' reports. All countries are encouraged to use this as an important reference.

II – Forms of Sexual Exploitation and its New Scenarios

Child pornography/child abuse images

- (4) Criminalize the intentional production, distribution, receipt and possession of child pornography, including virtual

* The Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (2008), full text available at: http://www.ecpat.net/WorldCongressIII/PDF/Outcome/WCIII_Outcome_Document_Final.pdf

images and the sexually exploitative representation of children, as well as the intentional consumption, access and viewing of such materials where there has been no physical contact with a child; legal liability should be extended to entities such as corporations and companies in case the responsibility for or involvement in the production and/or dissemination of materials.

- (5) Undertake specific and targeted actions to prevent and stop child pornography and the use of the Internet and new technologies for the grooming of children into online and off-line abuse and for the production and dissemination of child pornography and other materials. Victim identification, support and care by specialized staff should be made a high priority.
- (6) Conduct educational and awareness-raising campaigns focusing on children, parents, teachers, youth organizations and others working with and for children with a view to improve their understanding of the risks of sexually exploitative use of the Internet, mobile telephones and other new technologies, including information for children on how to protect themselves, how to get help and to report incidences of child pornography and online sexual exploitation.
- (7) Take the necessary legislative measures to require Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, search engines and other relevant actors to report and remove child pornography websites and child sexual abuse images, and develop indicators to monitor results and enhance efforts.
- (8) Call upon Internet service providers, mobile phone companies, Internet cafes and other relevant actors to develop and

implement voluntary Codes of Conduct and other corporate social responsibility mechanisms together with the development of legal tools for enabling the adoption of child protection measures in these businesses.

- (9) Call upon financial institutions to undertake actions to trace and stop the flow of financial transactions undertaken through their services which facilitate access to child pornography.
- (10) Set up a common list of websites, under the auspices of Interpol, containing sexual abuse images, based on uniform standards, whose access will be blocked; the list has to be continuously updated, exchanged on international level, and be used by the provider to perform the access blocking.
- (11) Undertake research and development, in the realm of the private sector, of robust technologies to identify images taken with electronic digital devices and trace and retract them to help identify the perpetrators.
- (12) Promote public/private partnerships to enhance the research and development of robust technologies to investigate and to trace the victims with a view to immediately stop their exploitation and provide them with all the necessary support for full recovery.
- (13) Make technologies easily available, affordable and usable for parents and other caregivers, including to assist with the use of filters to block inappropriate and harmful images of children.

Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in prostitution

- (14) Address the demand that leads to children being prostituted by making

the purchase of sex or any form of transaction to obtain sexual services from a child a criminal transaction under criminal law, even when the adult is unaware of the child's age.

- (15) Provide specialized and appropriate health care for children who have been exploited in prostitution, and support child centered local models of recovery, social work systems, realistic economic alternatives and cooperation among programmes for holistic response.

Sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in travel and tourism.

- (16) Encourage and support the tourism, travel and hotel sectors in adopting professional Codes of Conduct, for example by joining and implementing the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism; encourage the use of businesses that put in place appropriate child protection-focused corporate social responsibility strategies; and/or provide other incentives for those participating.
- (17) Ensure that all stakeholders pay specific attention to unregulated tourism to prevent domestic and international travellers from sexually exploiting children and adolescents.
- (18) Cooperate in the establishment of an international travel notification system, such as the Interpol 'green notice' system, in accordance with applicable law and human rights standards.
- (19) Ensure investigation and, where sufficient evidence exists, that appropriate charges are brought and vigorously pursued against the State's nationals who are reported or alleged to have sexually exploited a child in a foreign country.

- (20) Prohibit the production and dissemination of material advertising the sexual exploitation of children in tourism; and alert travellers to criminal sanctions that will apply in cases of sexual exploitation of children.

- (21) Monitor new and emerging tourist destinations and establish proactive measures to work with private sector partners involved in the development of tourism services on measures to prevent the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, including the use of socially and environmentally responsible strategies that promote equitable development.

Trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

- (22) Mobilize communities, including children and adolescents with a view to engaging them in dialogue on and a critical review of social norms and practices and economic and social conditions that make children vulnerable to trafficking, and establish procedures that involve them in developing strategies and programmes where they participate, where appropriate, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of such programmes.
- (23) Pilot and adapt or replicate successful models of community-based prevention and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for child victims of trafficking.
- (24) Establish policies and programmes that address not only cross-border but also internal trafficking of children and that include, among other elements, a standard operating procedure for the safe repatriation and return of children based on the child's view and on a careful assessment of the needs and risks to the child of returning to her/his place of origin to ensure that the best interests of the child are taken into account.

- (25) Continue strengthening cross-border and internal cooperation of law enforcement officials, for example by establishing coordinating units with a mandate to issue clear guidelines for child centered investigation of cases of trafficking of children and for treating trafficked children not as criminals but as victims in need of protection.
- (26) Take legislative and other measures to ensure that a guardian is appointed without delay for every unaccompanied trafficked child, that an effective system of registration and documentation of all trafficked children is established, and that every trafficked child is provided with not only short-term protection but also with the necessary economic and psycho-social support for full and long-lasting recovery and social reintegration (in line with the UNICEF

Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking and UNHCR Guidelines on Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child).

- (27) Undertake and/or support, with the involvement of civil society and children, the regular evaluation of programmes and policies to prevent and stop the trafficking of children and of legislation that may have a conducive impact on trafficking, for example laws on marriage, free education, adoption and migration, birth registration, accordance of citizenship, refugee or other status.

III – Legal Frameworks and Enforcement of the Law

- (28) Define, prohibit and criminalize, in accordance with existing international human rights standards, all acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in their jurisdiction, irrespective of any set age of consent or marriage or cultural practice, even when the adult is unaware of the child's age.
- (29) Establish effective extraterritorial jurisdiction, abolishing the requirement of double criminality for offences of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and facilitate mutual legal assistance, in order to achieve effective prosecution of perpetrators and appropriate sanctions. Make all acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents an extraditable offence in existing or newly established extradition treaties.
- (30) Designate a lead law enforcement agency, where appropriate to national circumstances, to proactively enforce extraterritorial laws related to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- (31) Ensure that child victims of sexual exploitation are not criminalized or punished for their acts directly related to their exploitation, but are given the status of victim in law and are treated accordingly.
- (32) Establish special gender sensitive units/ children's desks within police forces, involving when appropriate other professionals like health care and social workers and teachers, to address sexual crimes against children, and provide specialized training to judicial and law enforcement personnel.
- (33) Address corruption in law enforcement and the judiciary, as well as other authorities with a duty of care to children, recognizing corruption as a major obstacle to effective law enforcement and protection for children.
- (34) Establish and implement international, regional and national legal mechanisms and programmes for addressing sex offender behaviour and preventing recidivism, including through risk assessment and offender management programmes, the provision of voluntary extended and comprehensive rehabilitation services (in addition to but not in lieu of criminal sanctions

as appropriate), safe reintegration of convicted offenders and the collection and sharing of good practices and establish where appropriate sex offenders registers.

IV – Integrated Cross-Sectoral Policies and National Plans of Action General

- (35) Develop and implement comprehensive National Plans of Action on the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, or include these in existing relevant planning frameworks, such as National Development Plans and ensure that these Plans are based in a cross-sectoral approach which brings all stakeholders together in a coherent and comprehensive framework for action. These Plans should incorporate gender-sensitive strategies, social protection measures and operational plans, with adequate monitoring and evaluation targeted resources and designated responsible actors, including civil society organizations for implementation of initiatives to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and provide support for child victims of sexual exploitation.
- (36) Promote and support multi-sectoral policies and programmes, including community-based programmes, within the framework of a comprehensive national child protection system to address phenomena that contribute to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents including, for example, discrimination (including on the basis of sex), harmful traditional practices, child marriage and social norms that condone sexual exploitation.
- (37) Promote and fund meaningful child and youth participation at all levels in the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes, in campaigns and through peer-to-peer youth programmes, aimed at raising

awareness and preventing the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and adolescents.

- (38) Initiate and support the collection and sharing of reliable information and cross-border cooperation, and contribute to databases on victims and perpetrators, to enhance assistance to children and address the demand for sex with children, in accordance with applicable laws.

Prevention

- (39) Ensure that all children born on their territory are registered immediately and for free after their birth and pay special attention to not yet registered children and children at risk and in marginalized situations.
- (40) Strengthen the role of educational institutions and staff to detect, denounce and help address sexual abuse and exploitation of children in all forms and sources.
- (41) Emphasize prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, through e.g. awareness raising and educational campaigns, support for parents and eradication of poverty while reinforcing or establishing multi-sectoral referral mechanisms to provide comprehensive support and services to children who have been victimized in sexual exploitation.
- (42) Support children to gain deeper knowledge of their own rights to be free from sexual exploitation, and the options available to help them to address abuse, so that they are empowered, with the partnership of adults, to end sexual exploitation.
- (43) Engage children in meaningful and critical examination of changing contemporary values and norms and their potential to increase vulnerability

to sexual exploitation; and promote education to enhance children's understanding of these issues in relation to sexual exploitation.

- (44) Undertake research on contemporary patterns of socialization of boys and men across different contexts to identify factors that promote and strengthen boys' and men's respect for the rights of girls and women and engage them in action initiatives that inhibit and discourage them from engaging in sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

Protection of the child

- (45) Increase efforts to address the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents through the development of comprehensive and integrated national child protection systems, including the necessary budget allocations and based on identifications of settings where children are most at risk that aim to protect children from all forms of violence and abuse.
- (46) Establish by 2013 an effective and accessible system for reporting, follow up and support for child victims of suspected or actual incidents of sexual exploitation, for example by instituting mandatory reporting for people in positions of responsibility for the welfare of children.
- (47) Develop or enhance accessibility of existing telephone or web-based help lines, in particular for children in care and justice institutions, to encourage children and require care givers to confidentially report sexual exploitation and seek referral to appropriate services, and ensure that the operators of such reporting mechanisms are adequately trained and supervised.
- (48) Strengthen existing national child protection services or establish new

ones in order to provide all child victims of sexual exploitation, girls and boys, without discrimination, with the necessary economic and psycho-social support for their full physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, and when appropriate, family reunification and interventions that support and strengthen families to mitigate the risk of further exploitation; such services to be provided by well trained multi-disciplinary teams of professionals.

- (49) Ensure that these services are accessible, appropriately resourced, comprehensive, child- and gender-sensitive, and reach all children without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex (or orientation), and social origin and including children with disabilities, from ethnic minorities, indigenous or Aboriginal children, refugee or asylum-seeking and children in domestic service or living on the streets and children displaced by conflict or emergency situations.
- (50) Develop programs that provide children of sex workers and children living in brothels with support and protection.
- (51) Promote and defend the privacy of the child victims and child perpetrators of sexual exploitation, taking into account relevant national laws and procedures, to protect their identity in investigatory or court proceedings or from disclosure by the media and ensure that these proceedings are child friendly and allow the child to participate in a meaningful way in the process of bringing the perpetrator to justice.
- (52) Ensure that children and adolescents exhibiting acts of sexual violence harmful to others receive appropriate care and attention as a first option through gender-sensitive and child-focused measures and programmes that balance their best interest with

due regard for the safety of others, and ensure compliance with the principle that depriving children of liberty should be pursued only as a measure of last resort, and ensure that those responsible for the care of such children are equipped with relevant and culturally appropriate training and skills.

V – International Cooperation

- (53) Take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; and for the assistance of child victims in their physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and, as appropriate, repatriation.
- (54) Establish and/or improve by 2013 concrete mechanisms and/or processes to facilitate coordination at national, regional and international levels for enhanced cooperation among government ministries, funding bodies, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, workers' and employers' organizations, the media, children's organizations and other representatives of civil society with a view to enabling and supporting concrete action to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
- (55) Strengthen and improve the effectiveness of existing regional mechanisms for exchange, coordination and monitoring of progress on child protection including against sexual exploitation in order to review progress and strengthen follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations made.
- (56) Provide, when in a position to do so, financial, technical and other assistance through existing multilateral, regional, bilateral and other programmes for addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; and explore the potential of a fund for child and youth initiatives in this area.
- (57) Develop, where appropriate with the support of UN agencies, NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector, workers' and employers' organizations, policies and programmes to promote and support corporate social responsibility of enterprises operating inter alia in tourism, travel, transport and financial services, and of communication, media, Internet services, advertising and entertainment sectors; so that child-rights focused policies, standards and codes of conduct are implemented throughout the supply chain and include an independent monitoring mechanism.
- (58) Support and contribute to the Interpol international child abuse images database and nominate a responsible national focal point person or unit to collect and update promptly national data on sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and systematically share this information with Interpol in order to support cross-border (international) law enforcement action and strengthen its effectiveness, and adopt multilateral agreements especially for police investigation work.
- (59) Undertake national and international coordinated measures to curb and stop the involvement of organized crime

in commercial sexual exploitation of children and bring persons and/or legal entities responsible for this form of organized crime to justice.

VI – Social Responsibility Initiatives

We encourage the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations, to proactively engage in all efforts to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and to use their knowhow, human and financial resources, networks, structures and leveraging power to:

- (60) Integrate child protection, including the prevention of sexual exploitation of children, into new or existing corporate social responsibility policies of enterprises operating inter alia in tourism, travel, transport, agriculture and financial services, and of communication, media, Internet services, advertising and entertainment sectors, and ensure appropriate implementation of such policies and widespread public awareness.
- (61) Incorporate the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation in human resources policies, such as Codes of Conduct and other corporate social responsibility mechanisms throughout the supply chain.
- (62) Join efforts with Governments, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and other stakeholders to prevent the production and dissemination of child pornography, including virtual images and the sexually exploitative representation of children, and stop the use of the Internet and

new technologies for the grooming of children into online and off-line abuse; undertake actions to trace and stop the flow of financial transactions for sexual exploitation of children through the services of financial institutions; support efforts to address the demand for sexual exploitation of children in prostitution and the strengthening of services for children victims and their families, including the establishment of accessible telephone or web-based help lines; and provide support for educational and awareness-raising campaigns targeting children, parents, teachers, youth organizations and others working with and for children, on the risks of sexual exploitation of children, sexually exploitative use of the Internet, mobile phones and other new technologies as well as on protective measures.

VII – Monitoring

- (63) Establish by 2013 independent children's rights institutions such as children's ombudspersons or equivalents or focal points on children's rights in existing human rights institutions or general ombudsperson offices, highlighting the importance for States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of General Comment No 2 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; these bodies should play a key role in the independent monitoring of actions taken for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, protection of children from such exploitation and the restoration of the rights of sexually exploited children, in advocating for effective legal frameworks and enforcement and

in ensuring, where necessary, that child victims have effective remedies and redress, including the possibility of filing complaints before these institutions.

We encourage the Committee on the Rights of the Child to:

- (64) Persevere with reviewing progress of States Parties' fulfilment of their obligations to uphold the right of children to protection from sexual exploitation and pay special attention to the recommendations in the Rio Call for Action in its examination of reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols.
- (65) Adopt as a matter of priority a General Comment on the right of the child to protection from sexual exploitation, trafficking for sexual purposes, and the abduction and sale of children, including detailed guidance to States on the development, implementation and enforcement of national legislation and policies in this regard.
- (66) Continue to work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in protecting child rights, and raising awareness of relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms.

We encourage other United Nations human rights treaty bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council and special representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as regional human rights mechanisms, to:

- (67) Pay particular attention to combating the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, within their respective mandates and during their examination of State Parties' reports, country visits, in their thematic work and/or other activities.

We urge the Human Rights Council to:

- (68) Ensure that the Universal Periodic Review process includes rigorous examination of States' fulfilment of their obligations to children, including preventing and stopping the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and to respectfully the rights of child victims of such exploitation.

We urge the yet-to-be-appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children, together with other appropriate mandate holders and in collaboration with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to:

- (69) Work together to avoid duplication and to maximise their impact in preventing and stopping the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and, through their work, map experiences in the area of prevention and response to sexual exploitation of children and assess their effectiveness.

We encourage UN agencies, NGOs and human rights institutions to:

- (70) Support and provide information on the extent of and responses to sexual exploitation of children and adolescents to these bodies.
- (71) Work with the media to enhance their role in education and empowerment, and in protecting children from sexual exploitation, and to mitigate the harmful potential of the media, including

through the sexualization of children in advertising.

We call on international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to:

- (72) Review their current macro-economic and poverty reduction strategies with a view to counteracting any negative social impact on children and their families, including loan conditionality which essentially limits social services and access to rights and minimizing the risk for children to sexual exploitation.

We call on religious communities to:

- (73) Reject, in the light of their consensus about the inherent dignity of every person, including children, all forms of violence against children including sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and establish, in that regard, multi-religious cooperation and partnership with other key stakeholders such as governments, children's organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, media and the private sector using their moral authority, social influence and leadership to guide communities in ending sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

C. Call for Action

(1) We commit ourselves to the most effective follow-up to this Call for Action:

- At the national level, inter alia, by biennial public reporting on the measures taken for the implementation of the Rio Declaration and Call for Action and promoting/initiating discussions on the progress made and the remaining challenges to named responsible mechanisms for monitoring implementation while also integrating such requirements into State reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- At the international level, by encouraging and supporting coordinated actions by the relevant human rights treaty bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to maintaining awareness of the Rio Declaration and Call for Action and promoting its implementation.

- (2) Encourage the private sector to join the United Nations Global Compact and communicate their implementation progress with regard to addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and supporting the realization of this platform for coordinated corporate efforts and sharing of best practices.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Uganda Profile. BBC News, 8 August 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-14107906>
- 2 United States Department of State, 2011 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Uganda, 24 May 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fc75a5173.html> [accessed 19 September 2012]
- 3 2011 Human Development Report, UNDP, Statistical Tables (1-5) for South Asia (2011) available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2011/download/>
- 4 Gross national income per capita 2011, Atlas method and PPP. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://databank.worldbank.org/databank/download/GNIPC.pdf>
- 5 <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/indicators/SI.POV.DDAY>
- 6 Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf
- 7 Save the Children. Socio-economic factors affecting children's lives in Uganda. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: www.savethechildren.org
- 8 Save the Children. Socio-economic factors affecting children's lives in Uganda. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: www.savethechildren.org
- 9 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Uganda: Need to focus on returnees and remaining IDPs in transition to development. 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/9FB09D064C776572C1257A0800352A30/\\$file/uganda-overview-may2012.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/9FB09D064C776572C1257A0800352A30/$file/uganda-overview-may2012.pdf)
- 10 Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf
- 11 United States Department of State, 2011 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Uganda, 24 May 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fc75a5173.html> [accessed 19 September 2012]
- 12 ECPAT Uganda. The Ugandan National Plan of Action on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children. 2008-2012. 2008. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/National_Plan_of_Action_on_CSEC.pdf
- 13 The Lord's Resistance Army and Children. 2 June 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/the-lords-resistance-army-and-children/>
- 14 Beard, M. The Children of Northern Uganda: The Effects of Civil War. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.american.edu/cas/economics/ejournal/upload/Global_Majority_e_Journal_2-1_Beard.pdf
- 15 United States Department of State, 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 27 June 2011, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4e12ee3c8.html> [accessed 19 September 2012]
- 16 Save the Children. Socio-economic factors affecting children's lives in Uganda. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: www.savethechildren.org
- 17 The Republic of Uganda. Global AIDS response progress report. Country progress report: Uganda. 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: [http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/countryprogressreports/2012countries/ce_UG_Narrative_Report\[1\].pdf](http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/countryprogressreports/2012countries/ce_UG_Narrative_Report[1].pdf)
- 18 The Republic of Uganda. Global AIDS response progress report. Country progress report: Uganda. 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: [http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/countryprogressreports/2012countries/ce_UG_Narrative_Report\[1\].pdf](http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/countryprogressreports/2012countries/ce_UG_Narrative_Report[1].pdf)
- 19 Save the Children. Socio-economic

- factors affecting children's lives in Uganda. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: www.savethechildren.ug
- ²⁰ Solving Uganda's high dropout rates. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.xchangeinternational.org/solving-ugandas-high-dropout-rates-pt-1/>
- ²¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The 2009 Child Labor Baseline Survey. 2009. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: www.ilo.org
- ²² United States Department of Labor, 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor - Uganda, 3 October 2011, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4e8c3993d.html> [accessed 19 September 2012]
- ²³ Wanjiru Wanjala, C. Uganda: Is Your Birth Registered? 23 September 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201109270062.html>
- ²⁴ <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AonYZs4MzIzBdERaRzGxaUcwYXVRZFpaR3ZrekREb2c&authkey=CIretNoB&hl=en&authkey=CIretNoB#gid=0>
- ²⁵ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ²⁶ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ²⁷ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ²⁸ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ²⁹ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³⁰ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³¹ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³² Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³³ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>

- ³⁴ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³⁵ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³⁶ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³⁷ United States Department of State, 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 27 June 2011, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4e12ee3c8.html> [accessed 19 September 2012]
- ³⁸ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ³⁹ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁴⁰ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁴¹ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁴² Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁴³ U.S. Agency for International Development. Addressing early marriages in Uganda. 2009. Accessed on 25 September 2012 from: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADT401.pdf
- ⁴⁴ United States Department of State, 2011 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Uganda, 24 May 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fc75a5173.html> [accessed 25 September 2012]
- ⁴⁵ Wandega, A. Uganda: Country Must Urgently Address Child Marriages. 16 March 2010. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201003160307.html>
- ⁴⁶ Uganda hosting over 180,00 refugees. 21 June 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/632201-uganda-hosting-over-180-00-refugees.html>
- ⁴⁷ Gottschalk, N. Uganda: early marriage as a form of sexual violence. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/FMRpdfs/FMR27/34.pdf>
- ⁴⁸ Child sex tourism in Uganda. 11 April 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://tours-and-travel-in-africa.blogspot.it/2012/04/child-sex-tourism-in-uganda.html>
- ⁴⁹ Turkish paedophile re-arrested. 29 March 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/629969-turkish-paedophile-re-arrested.html>
- ⁵⁰ S., Olara Okello. NGO News Africa: Child sex tourism must be fought. 10 November 2010. Accessed on 22 September 2012 from: <http://www.cpiu.us/ngo-news-africa-child-sex-tourism-must-be-fought/2009/11/10/#more-556>
- ⁵¹ Opobo, T., Wandega, A. Child sexual abuse in Jinja district. 2011. Accessed on 22 September 2012 from: <http://www.terredeshommesnl.org/download/69>

- ⁵² <http://pricesrates.com/en/58-north-america-rate-exchange/202-Uganda-rate-exchange/111891-TOURIST-SENTENCED-TO-2-YEARS-For-Pedophilia.html>
- ⁵³ ECPAT Uganda. The Ugandan National Plan of Action on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children. 2008-2012. 2008. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/National_Plan_of_Action_on_CSEC.pdf
- ⁵⁴ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁵⁵ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2012/13-2016/17. May 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/NAP_Uganda_June_2012.pdf
- ⁵⁶ Government of Uganda. National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children 2011/2012 – 2015/2016. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/Final_Printed_OVC_Strategic_Plan_Uganda_-NSPPI_2.pdf
- ⁵⁷ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁵⁸ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2012/13-2016/17. May 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/NAP_Uganda_June_2012.pdf
- ⁵⁹ Government of Uganda. National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children 2011/2012 – 2015/2016. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/Final_Printed_OVC_Strategic_Plan_Uganda_-NSPPI_2.pdf
- ⁶⁰ J. K. , Ssembatya. Child Protection in Crisis Uganda: March 2012 Learning Retreat An Overview of the Child Protection System in Uganda. Accessed on 1st October 2012 from: www.cpcnetwork.org
- ⁶¹ <http://www.ugandaclusters.ug/childprotection.htm>
- ⁶² Child protection coordination within the cluster approach. An inter-agency survey. 2008. Accessed on 1st October 2012 from: <http://www.ugandaclusters.ug/dwnlds/0309Protect/CP/CPCoordinationSurvey.pdf>
- ⁶³ J. K. , Ssembatya. Child Protection in Crisis Uganda: March 2012 Learning Retreat
- ⁶⁴ An Overview of the Child Protection System in Uganda. Accessed on 1st October 2012 from: www.cpcnetwork.org
- ⁶⁵ Information provided by UCRNN.
- ⁶⁶ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁶⁷ UCRNN. Early childhood development proven and promising practices in Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 1st October 2012 from: http://ucrnn.net/ucrnn/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=1:reports&Itemid=16#http://www.uhrc.ug/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=230&Itemid=144
- ⁶⁸ Uganda Human Rights Commission. 14th Annual Report 2011. Accessed on 1st October 2012 from: http://www.uhrc.ug/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=125&tmpl=component&format=raw&Itemid=111
- ⁶⁹ <http://www.uydel.org/details.php?category=cuydl&eid=16>
- ⁷⁰ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>

- ⁷¹ United States Department of State, 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 19 June 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fe30c88a.html> [accessed 1st October 2012]
- ⁷² <http://www.migration4development.org/content/counter-trafficking-liaison-uganda-iom>
- ⁷³ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁷⁴ Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf The report submitted by UCRNN for the UPR review is available at: http://ucrnn.net/ucrnn/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=1:reports&Itemid=16#
- ⁷⁵ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁷⁶ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Uganda. 5 November 2010. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.bayefsky.com/pdf/uganda_t4_cedaw_47.pdf
- ⁷⁷ UNODC. First Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Conference in Eastern Africa: Vulnerabilities of Conflict and Post-Conflict Countries (Kampala 19-22 June 2007). Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/publications.html?vf=/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/GIFT_Regional_Conference_Uganda_2007.pdf
- ⁷⁸ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁷⁹ Child trafficking in Eastern Africa. 2008. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.childtraffickingin africa.org/?cat=7>
- ⁸⁰ International Refugee Rights Initiative. Using the Great Lake Conference to combat Sexual and Gender-Based violence: a primer. 2011. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.refugee-rights.org/Publications/Papers/2011/Papers2011.html>
- ⁸¹ I. Bjørkhaug et al. Mapping and assessment of national, bilateral and multilateral actors' support to work against sexual based violence in the Great Lakes region in Africa. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/publication?key=199206>
- ⁸² Accord. Policy & Practice Brief. Issue 17. August 2012. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/brief/ACCORD-policy-practice-brief-17.pdf>
- ⁸³ United States Department of State, 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 19 June 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fe30c88a.html> [accessed 3 October 2012]
- ⁸⁴ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁸⁵ UYDEL. Annual report 2011. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: www.uydel.org
- ⁸⁶ Until AIDS Do Us Part: Diverse Social Marketing Campaigns. Address HIV Prevention in Women. 2012. <http://casestudiesforglobalhealth.org/post.cfm/until-aids-do-us-part-diverse-social-marketing-campaigns-address-hiv-prevention-in-women>
- ⁸⁷ Avocats sans Frontières. Baseline survey report: child trafficking in Soroti, Katakwi and Kampala Districts. Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: http://www.asf.be/wp-content/publications/ASF_Uganda_

- ChildTrafficking_BaselineSurvey.pdf
- ⁸⁸ UYDEL. Annual report 2011. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: www.uydel.org
- ⁸⁹ ECPAT International e-bulletin dated 14 August 2012
- ⁹⁰ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁹¹ Information gathered from ECPAT International reports (for internal use only)
- ⁹² <http://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/220/16/48106.html>
- ⁹³ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁹⁴ Kawempe community health development project, Uganda. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.amrefusa.org/where-we-work/our-work-in-uganda/kawempe-community-health-development-project-uganda/>
- ⁹⁵ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁹⁶ J. Lubandi. The Neglected African Children. Protection, Recovery and Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children in Uganda. 2008. Accessed on 4 October 2012 from: <http://www.panosea.org/resources/publications/Child%20Sexual%20Abuse%20Report%20Uganda.pdf>
- ⁹⁷ United States Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2010 - Uganda, 14 June 2010, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4c1883bbc.html> [accessed 8 October 2012]
- ⁹⁸ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ⁹⁹ Art. 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: http://www.ugandaembassy.com/Constitution_of_Uganda.pdf
- ¹⁰⁰ Art. 34 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: http://www.ugandaembassy.com/Constitution_of_Uganda.pdf
- ¹⁰¹ Chapter 59. The Children Act. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: http://ugandaemb.org/The_Children_Act.pdf To note that Uganda adopted The Children Act, Chapter 59 of the Laws of Uganda on August 1, 1997
- ¹⁰² Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁰³ R. Rubimbwa, G. Komurembe. Security Council Resolution 1325: Civil Society Monitoring Report. 2011. Uganda. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/uganda1.pdf>
- ¹⁰⁴ Committee on the Rights of the Child. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12(1) of the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Concluding observations: Uganda. 2008. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs49.htm>
- ¹⁰⁵ Amnesty International. I can't afford justice. Violence against women in Uganda continues unchecked and unpunished. 2010. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR59/001/2010/en/f3688aa0-b771-464b-aa88-850bcbf5a152/afr590012010en.pdf>
- ¹⁰⁶ Section 123 of the Penal Code
- ¹⁰⁷ Section 128 of the Penal Code
- ¹⁰⁸ Section 147 of the Penal Code
- ¹⁰⁹ Section 148 of the Penal Code
- ¹¹⁰ ECPAT International. Global Monitoring

- Report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children. 2007. Available at www.ecpat.net
- 111 Sexual Offences Bill 2011, Sections 12, 25. The bill is mentioned in CRIN. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in National Law. Undated. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: www.crin.org
- 112 Section 138 of the Penal Code
- 113 Section 139 of the Penal Code
- 114 Information provided by UCRNN.
- 115 Section 131 (1) of the Penal Code
- 116 Section 131 (2) of the Penal Code
- 117 Section 136(1) of the Penal Code
- 118 Section 137 of the Penal Code
- 119 Section 133 of the Penal Code
- 120 Section 8 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 121 Section 7 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 122 Section 3 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act. The Act is available at: http://www.thewayforwardproject.org/file_uploads/U03%20Uganda%20Prevention%20of%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons%20Act.pdf
- 123 Section 3 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 124 Section 4 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 125 Section 5 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 126 Section 7 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 127 Section 12(1) of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 128 Part V of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act.
- 129 Section 22 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 130 United States Department of State, 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 19 June 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fe30c88a.html> [accessed 3 October 2012]
- 131 Uganda Trafficking in Persons Act Conviction. 1st March 2011. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/uganda-trafficking-in-persons-act-conviction-117197178.html>
- 132 Section 23 of Computer Misuse Act. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: <http://www.nita.go.ug/uploads/UGANDA%20Computer%20Misuse%20Act%20No.%202%20of%202011.pdf>
- 133 Section 2 of the Prevention on Trafficking in Persons Act
- 134 Section 23 of the Computer Misuse Act
- 135 Section 24 of the Computer Misuse Act
- 136 Section 166 of the Penal Code
- 137 Section 7 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 138 CRIN. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in National Law. Undated. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: www.crin.org
- 139 B., Wilson. Ugandan Anti-Pornography Law To Outlaw All “Erotic” Literature, Art, and Media. 14 September 2010. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: <http://www.talk2action.org/story/2010/9/14/224826/910>
- 140 Section 19 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- 141 Section 5 of the Penal Code
- 142 390, 391 of the Penal Code
- 143 CRIN. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in National Law. Undated. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: www.crin.org
- 144 CRIN. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in National Law. Undated. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: www.crin.org
- 145 Section 20 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act.
- 146 Uganda. Report from African Committee session. Undated. Accessed on 4 October 2004 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_session_report.pdf
- 147 Human Rights Watch. “As if We Weren’t Human”. Discrimination and Violence against Women with Disabilities in Northern Uganda. 2010
- 148 Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on

- 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁴⁹ T., Hope. Responding to domestic violence: a handbook for police. 2007. Accessed on 4 October 2012 from: <http://www.preventgbvafrica.org/sites/default/files/resources/PoliceHandbook.CEDOVIP.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁰ <http://www.jlos.go.ug/page.php?p=curnews&id=82>
- ¹⁵¹ Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf
- ¹⁵² Committee on the Rights of the Child. Consideration of Reports submitted by States Parties under Article 12, Par.1, of the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child prostitution and Child pornography; Initial report of States parties due in 2004. Uganda. CRC/C/OPSC/UGA/1 7 April 2008. Accessed on 4 October 2012 from: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs49.htm>
- ¹⁵³ CRIN. Status of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in National Law. Undated. Accessed on 3 October 2012 from: www.crin.org
- ¹⁵⁴ J. Lubandi. The Neglected African Children. Protection, Recovery and Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children in Uganda. 2008. Accessed on 4 October 2012 from: <http://www.panosea.org/resources/publications/Child%20Sexual%20Abuse%20Report%20Uganda.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁵ Information provided by UCRNN
- ¹⁵⁶ Section 13 of the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- ¹⁵⁷ Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf
- ¹⁵⁸ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁹ Uganda Child Rights NGO Network. NGO Complementary Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Children on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. 2007. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_UCRNN_OPAC_NGO_Report.pdf
- ¹⁶⁰ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁶¹ Avocats sans Frontières. Baseline survey report: child trafficking in Soroti, Katakwi and Kampala Districts. Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: http://www.asf.be/wp-content/publications/ASF_Uganda_ChildTrafficking_BaselineSurvey.pdf
- ¹⁶² Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁶³ ECPAT Uganda. The Ugandan National Plan of Action on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children. 2008-2012. 2008. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/National_Plan_of_Action_on_CSEC.pdf
- ¹⁶⁴ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁵ UYDEL. Annual report 2011. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: www.uydel.org
- ¹⁶⁶ Avocats sans Frontières. Baseline survey report: child trafficking in Soroti, Katakwi and

- Kampala Disrtricts. Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: http://www.asf.be/wp-content/publications/ASF_Uganda_ChildTrafficking_BaselineSurvey.pdf
- ¹⁶⁷ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁸ SAP. SAP News. A Bi-Annual Publication of Slum Aid Project July - Dec 2008 Issue. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: <http://www.sap.or.ug/docs/newsletterdec08.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁹ <http://www.tumainiawards.com/partners/ucrnn>
- ¹⁷⁰ <http://uganda.iom.int/projects.htm>
- ¹⁷¹ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁷² United States Department of State, 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 27 June 2011, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4e12ee3c8.html> [accessed 4 October 2012]
- ¹⁷³ United States Department of State, 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report - Uganda, 19 June 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4fe30c88a.html> [accessed 4 October 2012]
- ¹⁷⁴ Avocats sans Frontières. Baseline survey report: child trafficking in Soroti, Katakwi and Kampala Disrtricts. Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: http://www.asf.be/wp-content/publications/ASF_Uganda_ChildTrafficking_BaselineSurvey.pdf
- ¹⁷⁵ Uganda. Report from African Committee session. Undated. Accessed on 4 October 2004 from: http://www.crin.org/docs/Uganda_session_report.pdf
- ¹⁷⁶ Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Uganda. A critical review of efforts to address CSEC 2005 – 2011. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: <http://www.uydel.org/downloads/CSEC%20in%20Uganda%202011%20-%20UYDEL%20booklet%20-23-08-2011pdf-20111206-115302.pdf>
- ¹⁷⁷ Avocats sans Frontières. Baseline survey report: child trafficking in Soroti, Katakwi and Kampala Disrtricts. Uganda. 2010. Accessed on 8 October 2012 from: http://www.asf.be/wp-content/publications/ASF_Uganda_ChildTrafficking_BaselineSurvey.pdf
- ¹⁷⁸ Workshop Educates Ugandan Stakeholders on Child Trafficking. July 2012. Accessed on 4 October 2012 from: http://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/rule_of_law/where_we_work/africa/uganda/news/news_uganda_workshop_educates_stakeholders_on_child_trafficking_0712.html Ugandan Stakeholders on Child Trafficking
- ¹⁷⁹ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The national child participation guide for Uganda: Creating an Environment for Children to be Heard. 2008. Accessed on 9 October 2012 from: http://en.kindernothilfe.org/multimedia/KNH/Downloads/Fremdsprache__Englisch-p-6355/Child_Participation_Guide_Uganda_Final.pdf
- ¹⁸⁰ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2012/13-2016/17. May 2012. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/NAP_Uganda_June_2012.pdf
- ¹⁸¹ Government of Uganda. National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children 2011/2012 – 2015/2016. 2011. Accessed on 19 September 2012 from: http://www.unicef.org/uganda/Final_Printed_OVC_Strategic_Plan_Uganda_-_NSPPI_2.pdf
- ¹⁸² <http://www.uydel.org/details.php?category=cuydl&eid=19>
- ¹⁸³ ECPAT International e-bulletin dated 24 February 2012



ECPAT International

328/1 Phayathai Road
Ratchathewi, Bangkok
10400 THAILAND
Tel: +662 215 3388, 662 611 0972
Fax: +662 215 8272
Email: info@ecpat.net
Website: www.ecpat.net