Child Trafficking in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto Districts

IRACT PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the MFS-II budget

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Recommended citation

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Chapter one: Background to IRACT Project Final Evaluation

1.1 Introduction
1.2 The mandate of the IRACT project
1.2.1 IRACT overall goal
1.2.2 Specific objectives of IRACT
1.3 IRACT evaluation goal and questions
1.3.1 Evaluation goal
1.3.2 Specific evaluation questions
1.4 Organisation of the report

Chapter Two: Literature review

2.1 Status of children in Uganda
2.2 Trends in trafficking and related activities
2.3 Factors that expose children to trafficking and related vices
2.4 Institutions dealing with trafficking in Uganda
2.5 Prevailing legal frameworks and laws addressing issues of trafficking in Uganda
2.6 Gaps in Uganda's legal frameworks and laws related to human trafficking
2.7 Implementation gaps of anti-human trafficking programmes in Uganda

Chapter Three: Evaluation Methodology

3.1 Evaluation design
3.2 Study Population
3.3 Sample size determination
3.4 Sampling procedure
3.4.1 Sampling in Iganga and Moroto districts
3.4.2 Sampling in Kampala
3.4.3 Quality Control and Data management
3.4.4 Qualitative data
3.5 Ethical Considerations
3.6 Data management and analysis
3.7 Limitations and challenges encountered during the Study
3.8 Social demographic characteristics of the evaluation sample

Chapter four: Strengthen Initiatives for the Prevention of Child Trafficking

4.1 Introduction
4.2 Strengthen communities to respond and prevent child trafficking
4.3 Reduction in social acceptance of child trafficking in the targeted areas
4.4 Influencing local governments to allocate funds for the prevention of TIC
4.5 Active and functional ACT committees established in the target districts
4.6 Increase in media visibility and ethical reporting on TIC in the target districts
4.7 Reduction in the number of trafficked children coming from target districts
4.8 Increased number of TIC cases accessing a comprehensive package of services
4.9 Capacity of key stakeholders to prevent child trafficking increased
4.10 Increase awareness of child trafficking issues among the population
Chapter five: Build capacities of national and regional institutions to respond to child trafficking

5.1 Introduction.........................................................................................................................................................26
5.2 Regional and national policies and plans on child trafficking that are operational.........................................................26
5.3 Increased cases of child trafficking successfully reported, instituted and prosecuted ............................................................26
5.4 Build capacity of law enforcement agencies to address child trafficking........................................................................27
5.5 Number of magistrates whose capacities have been built hence ensuring successful convictions ........................................27
5.6 Strengthen international, regional and national policies and legislation on anti-trafficking............................................27
5.7 Increase anti-trafficking operations by law enforcement agencies................................................................................27
5.8 Enhance capacity of law enforcement agents on implementing the PTIP 2009 Act ............................................................28
5.9 Increased number of child trafficking cases successfully instituted and followed up................................................................28
5.10 Work with government to finalize the regulations for the 2009 PTIP Act........................................................................28
5.11 Systematic referral pathways for victims of TIC established........................................................................................28
5.12 Conduct Regional advocacy campaigns................................................................................................................29
5.13 Advocacy for the ratification of the Palermo protocol by Uganda..................................................................................29
5.14 Establish National Anti-Trafficking Secretariats (ATS) and Anti-Trafficking task forces.............................................29

Chapter six: Strengthen the capacity of actors to provide holistic services to affected children

6.1 Introduction.........................................................................................................................................................30
6.2 Standard Operating Procedures on Victim Identification, rehabilitation and reintegration....................................................30
6.3 Victims of child trafficking are withdrawn and appropriate interim care provided................................................................30
6.4 The families of reintegrated children are successfully implementing productive IGAs.......................................................30
6.5 Families of the reintegrated children are followed up................................................................................................31

Chapter seven: Develop an evidence base on child trafficking

7.1 Introduction.........................................................................................................................................................32
7.2 Indicator 1: Knowledge on the scope and dynamics of child trafficking is improved............................................................32
7.2.1 Prevalence of child trafficking in Kampala........................................................................................................32
7.2.2 Prevalence of child trafficking among households of Iganga and Moroto district........................................................33
7.2.3 Trafficking and gender........................................................................................................................................33
7.2.4 Child trafficking and marital status of parents........................................................................................................34
7.2.5 Influence of education on child trafficking............................................................................................................34
7.2.6 Trafficking and working hours of children..............................................................................................................35
7.2.7 Remunerations/wages........................................................................................................................................35
7.2.8 The seasonal character of child trafficking............................................................................................................35
7.2.9 The reoccurrence of child trafficking....................................................................................................................36
7.2.10 The purpose of trafficking....................................................................................................................................36
7.2.11 Poverty is still the key driver of child trafficking..................................................................................................38
7.2.12 Detecting and reporting cases of child trafficking................................................................................................38
7.3 Information and best practices on the project is shared ..................................................................................................40
7.4 Comprehensive database for tracking victims and survivors of child trafficking.............................................................40
7.5 M&E system for tracking project progress established by July 2014...........................................................................41
7.6 Develop a training module on child trafficking........................................................................................................41
7.7 Two research papers on the project published by December 2015................................................................................41

Chapter Eight: IRACT Design, Implementation Modality and Sustainability

8.1 Introduction.........................................................................................................................................................42
8.2 IRACT Consortium Project design.........................................................................................................................42
8.3 Funding...............................................................................................................................................................43
8.4 Project timelines....................................................................................................................................................43
8.5 Other design issues................................................................................................................................................43
8.6 Sustainability of the IRACT project............................................................................................................................44
Chapter Nine: Summary, conclusions and recommendations

9.1. Introduction .................................................................................................................................................................45
9.2. Extent to which the project goal was achieved ............................................................................................................45
9.3. Recommendations ..........................................................................................................................................................45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4P:</td>
<td>Prevention, Prosecution, Protection and Partnership</td>
</tr>
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<td>ANNPCAN:</td>
<td>African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBSD:</td>
<td>Department of Community Based Services</td>
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<td>CFPU:</td>
<td>Child and Family Protection Unit</td>
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<td>CPWG:</td>
<td>Child Protection Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRC:</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSEC:</td>
<td>Commercial and Sex Exploitation of Children</td>
</tr>
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<td>CSOs:</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<td>FIDA:</td>
<td>Federation of Women Lawyers in Uganda</td>
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<td>IECs:</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communication materials</td>
</tr>
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<td>ILO:</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IPEC:</td>
<td>International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.</td>
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<td>IRACT:</td>
<td>Integrated Response Against Child Trafficking Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIDI:</td>
<td>Livelihood Development Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAK-DSWSA:</td>
<td>Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>MGLSD:</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA:</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoFA:</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC:</td>
<td>National Council for Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TdH:</td>
<td>Terre des Hommes Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCRC:</td>
<td>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>UYDEL:</td>
<td>Uganda Youth Development Link</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of the final evaluation of the Integrated Response Against Child Trafficking Project (IRACT). IRACT was implemented under a consortium of four organisations namely; the Federation of Women Lawyers in Uganda (FIDA), African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Uganda Chapter, the Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) and Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration (Mak-DSWSA). IRACT activities were implemented in three districts of Kampala, Iganga and Moroto from April 2014 to December 2015. The project worked in close collaboration with Government agencies in particular with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to mount a concerted response against child trafficking in Uganda and the East African region more generally. IRACT activities were enabled by financial assistance from Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH) implementing the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the MFS-II budget.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation was conducted between October 2015 and December 2015 in the three districts where the project was implemented namely, Kampala, Iganga and Moroto. It was a follow-up assessment following the baseline study that was conducted for the project in 2014. The evaluation had two main population categories that is to say children and adults. The focus on children was an attempt to investigate that segment of the population directly affected by trafficking. The children included in the sample were aged 12-17 years and drawn from Kampala district. Adults comprised household heads especially the regular parents and caretakers of children. The adults identified for this study were mostly from Iganga and Moroto districts – areas suspected to be the sources of trafficked children.

This evaluation employed a judicious mix of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. In relation to the former, the evaluators used a multi-stage cluster sampling method to identify respondents in the three districts. A sample of primary units was the sub-county, where one rural sub-county was selected in the districts of Iganga and Moroto and one division in Kampala district. In the second stage, five parishes were selected from each of the selected sub-counties/divisions. The third and smallest sampling unit was the village (Manyatta in Moroto). Iganga and Moroto had a total sample of 799 respondents. Of these, 18 per cent were male while females constituted 82 per cent. In Kampala a total of 356 children were interviewed for this evaluation and majority (62% of the respondents) were boys while girls comprised of 38% of the total respondents.

Qualitatively, a total of 25 in depth interviews, FGDs with community participants, and case studies were conducted per district. Qualitative data was analysed thematically. As a matter of principle the evaluation undertook comparisons with the baseline findings as the basis for estimating the magnitude of change attributable to the project.
Summary Of Major Evaluation Findings

The specific findings of this evaluation are summarised below guided by the main project indicators.

Objective 1: Strengthen communities to respond and prevent child trafficking

Reduction in general social acceptance of child trafficking in the target areas as a normal behaviour.

Whereas the communities in Kampala and Iganga districts are more aware of the dangers of trafficking and the different forms trafficking in children takes many people Moroto, unfortunately, still considered child trafficking as an acceptable strategy for economic survival. This was mainly attributed to the high poverty rates in this part of the country caused by the vicious circle of prolonged dry spells that are accompanied by famine and absence of viable economic activities in the area. Despite the high rates of the vice reporting of trafficking cases was low in Karamoja. Families agree with the traffickers to take their children so that they get some money. It is only when the trafficker defaults that guardians start reporting the cases to authorities.

This evaluation established that the dire situation in Karamoja has given rise to the phenomenon of “re-trafficking” where rescued children find themselves in the same situations that forced them into trafficking in the first place. While IRACT had an economic empowerment component that was used to help children in such circumstances, this support was an inadequate and at best a one-off offer whose dent on the poverty situation in affected households was negligible. Eight in 10 respondents in Moroto (81.6 per cent) reported that parents expected income support from children taken through trafficking arrangements as opposed to 3 in 10 respondents in Iganga district (34.3 per cent).

Increase in the annual budget allocation to prevent TIC by the three district local governments.

This evaluation did not find any local government that had created a budget line for child trafficking activities. The main reason was that local governments in Uganda are largely dependent on conditional grants from the central government. The local revenue on which LGs have discretionally utilisation powers is meagre with a lot of competing priorities. Indeed some local leaders claimed that they have not given child trafficking vote in their budgets because they did not see it as a big problem in their area. There is therefore need for continuous lobbying and continuous exposure to the gravity of the problem.

Number of active and functional Anti Child Trafficking (ACT) committees in the target districts.

Anti-trafficking committees were formed as well as various community groups and these in turn organised local initiatives for policing bar, clubs and hotel/restaurant owners to prevent trafficking in children right from the grassroots. The evaluation team noted however that communities already had relevant structures prior to the IRACT project which required strengthening as opposed to creating new ones.

Increase in media visibility and ethical reporting on TIC in the target districts.

IRACT undertook media engagement as a way of building the momentum for increased re-
porting in print, air and social media. Many stakeholders agreed that as a result of the IRACT engagement with media houses in the three implementation districts, stories related to child trafficking witnessed a tremendous rise on Radio, TV and print media over the two years of the project.

Reduction in the number of trafficked children coming from vulnerable households to live on the streets of the project target districts.

Except in Moroto, Kampala and Iganga witnessed a reduction in the incidence of child trafficking during the project period. The overall prevalence of child trafficking among households in Iganga and Moroto was 24.7 per cent up from 34 per cent at baseline. This implies that child trafficking among the surveyed households reduced by 10 percentage points from baseline. However, this reduction represents 27.3 per cent as opposed to a 50 per cent reduction that the IRACT project promised to achieve.

Further analysis revealed great variations in the levels of trafficking between Iganga and Moroto district. Child trafficking sharply reduced among Iganga households from 27 per cent at baseline to 10.1 per cent at endline compared to Moroto district where the households registered an insignificant decline from 41 per cent at baseline to 36.3 per cent at endline. In other words, whereas child trafficking reduced by 62.5 per cent in Iganga district, it only declined by 11.5 per cent in Moroto district.

Evaluation findings also indicate that 16 per cent of children who participated in the survey in Kampala were trafficked. This suggests a 60 per cent reduction compared to two years ago when child trafficking was reported to be 39.3 per cent. The study did not find statistically significant differences between boys and girls which suggests a reversal of the baseline finding that indicated that girls were more prone to trafficking compared to boys.

Increase in the number of reported cases of TIC in the target districts accessing a comprehensive package of services.

There was low achievement registered by the project on this indicator. This evaluation established that only 5.7 per cent of the children surveyed had received assistance compared to 18.6 per cent at baseline. The claim that complementary services did not increase could be attributed to the fact that the IRACT partner who was responsible for this activity did not have operations in two of the three targeted districts. Moreover the other option that IRACT partners like ANPPCAN would establish networks with existing programmes like NAADS and refer children to them was unrealistic as such programmes had their own expectations.

Objective 2: Enhance capacities of national and regional institutions to respond to child trafficking.

Number of regional and national policies and plans on child trafficking that are operational.

IRACT partner FIDA UGANDA spearheaded the enactment of the National Action Plan as well as four policies related to trafficking in children. However, FIDAs efforts on having a cabinet paper for the ratification of the PALAMO protocol and another on the formation of an independent national task force with its own budget and full mandate were negatively affected by the unfortunate death of the then minister of Internal affairs.
Number of child trafficking cases successfully reported, instituted and prosecuted.

By the end of 2015 IRACT had provided legal advice to 235 children. However no child trafficking case was instituted and prosecuted in the courts of law by the project. The underachievement in this area is explained by the fact that trafficking is a criminal offence that is only prosecutable by the state. FIDA, the agency with legal expertise, could only watch brief, or would have to wait for the criminal case to be concluded to lodge a civil case.

Strengthen international, regional and national policies and legislation on anti-trafficking

The National Action Plan (NAP) signed in 2015 by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Following this endorsement two further meetings were held at which the resolutions were made to form a legally mandated unit for handling all matters relating to trafficking.

Increase anti-trafficking operations by law enforcement agencies.

FIDA had planned to work with the police through its special investigations unit to set up such operations. However the police disbanded this unit before the project could make contact with it. This evaluation however established that the local leaders and the police especially in Moroto and neighbouring districts had devised other strategies to counter the vice.

National Anti-Trafficking Secretariats (ATS) and Anti-Trafficking task forces are established.

FIDA did not do anything here as the task force was already in place by the time of commissioning the IRACT project. The project suggested that resources for this activity be reallocated to establishing children desks within the police. Although the evaluation team found agreed that this was a good suggestion for streamlining the handling of child trafficking cases with the local police, by the time of this evaluation, the children desks had not been created.

Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity of actors to provide holistic services to affected children.

Victims of child trafficking are withdrawn and appropriate interim care provided

This activity aimed at ensuring that rescued victims are effectively supported to regain their dignity and self-worth. IRACT partner UYDEL identified 302 children of which 107 were male and 195 were female. At UYDEL rehabilitation centres, children are given psychosocial support, life skills training, behavioural change communication, and vocational skills training. As far as vocational training is concerned, 63 children (29 male and 34 female) had graduated by end of 2015 and another 125 graduated in May 2016 (40 male and 85 female).

The evaluation team observed that those children supported via the vocational skills route might have better chances of leading an independent life than those ones supported to establish IGAs without prior business skills development. The latter tend to lack the capacity needed to sustain their enterprises given that the little money made is consumed with little ploughed back into the enterprise.

Families of the 300 reintegrated children are followed up and support services provided as required.

The evaluation inquired if there was any post resettlement support rendered to the children. Of
Conclusion

This evaluation aimed at establishing the extent to which the IRACT project advanced sustainable child trafficking prevention measures, reduction of vulnerability of at-risk communities and provision of holistic services to affected children through an integrated approach. Findings reported here indicate that overall the project goal was partially achieved. While IRACT partners set up anti child trafficking structures and activities that achieved a 10 per cent point reduction in child trafficking from 34 per cent at baseline to 24.7 per cent by December 2015, the project implementation was too short to allow continuous engagement, follow-up and planned graduation. In other words the project needed continuous engagement to create sustainability.

Objective 4: Develop an evidence base on child trafficking.

Knowledge on the scope and dynamics of child trafficking is improved

The project sought to improve knowledge on the scope and dynamics of child trafficking through conducting research on child trafficking. To this end, two major studies were undertaken by IRACT partner MAK-DSWSA in the course of the project implementation (the baseline and endline evaluation). The information from the baseline survey was shared for purposes of influencing policy and child trafficking programming.

Information and best practices on the project is shared through regular seminars and round-table discussions.

The baseline findings were shared with the child protection working group and stakeholders in the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in April 2015. Over 200 copies of the baseline report and 1000 copies of policy briefs were produced and distributed to stakeholders. The end of project evaluation report will also soon be shared.

Comprehensive database for tracking victims and survivors of child trafficking established.

Due to ethical reasons Makerere did not develop the online system for tracking victims and survivors of child trafficking. Instead a website for sharing information was set up and is now up and running and is constantly updated with information on the subject. It is available at: www.childtrafficking.mak.ac.ug. This website will continue operating even after funding from TdH has expired.

Module on child trafficking is developed, mainstreamed child protection curriculum, and delivered through training and lectures.

The module was developed. Although the initial plan was to train 45 participants, Makerere was able to instead train 56 people due to overwhelming demand for this course. The participants were drawn from IRACT consortium members as well as partner organizations from central government, local governments and civil society organizations. However, by the time of the evaluation, the module was yet to be integrated in the curriculum for training undergraduate students.
For purposes of promoting sustainability of anti-trafficking efforts, it is recommended that there is adequate and systematic involvement of government institutions, Local Governments and project beneficiaries from the outset. Preferably, partners should endeavour to work with already existing structures as opposed to creating new ones with overlapping mandates.
The map of Uganda showing the study sites (Kampala, Iganga and Moroto districts)
CHAPTER ONE:

BACKGROUND TO IRACT PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION

1.1 Introduction

The increasing scale of trafficking in children and commercialization of trafficking in persons has made children in Uganda particularly vulnerable. According to the 2015 Human Trafficking Report, the government of Uganda investigated 293 trafficking cases in 2014, an increase from 159 cases reported in 2013. Government officials in Uganda reported 23 prosecutions and four convictions in 2014, in comparison with two convictions in 2013. Although the government maintained strong efforts to identify children who are victims of trafficking, it had to rely on Non-Government Organisations to provide services to the rescued children. Anti-trafficking laws exist; however, there is inadequate implementation due to weak institutional capacity of government agencies charged with the mandate to address this challenge. The Integrated Response Against Child Trafficking Project (IRACT) sought to strengthen measures that raise national and regional consciousness and capacity to deal with child trafficking, reverse attitudes and practices that support the vice and extend direct service provision to the survivors through a consortium management arrangement. At the heart of the IRACT initiative, was the desire to mount an integrated response with particular emphasis placed on building the capacity of child protection systems at the national and community levels so as to;

i). Prevent Child Trafficking,

ii). Protect Survivors,

iii). Support Efforts To Prosecute Perpetrators And;

iv). Promote –Children's Rights To Protection Against Trafficking.

In a bid to respond to these critical challenges, four organisations namely; the Federation of Women Lawyers in Uganda (FIDA), African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Uganda Chapter, the Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) and Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration (Mak-DSWSA), joined hands with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to mount a concerted response against child trafficking in Uganda and more generally, the East African region. With financial support from Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH), the organisations implemented the IRACT project through a consortium arrangement. This 18 months project was implemented in three districts of Kampala, Iganga and Moroto from April 2014 to December 2015.

This report provides an objective assessment of the performance of the IRACT project in view of its stated goal and objectives that are outlined below.
1.2 The mandate of the IRACT project

1.2.1 IRACT overall goal

To advance sustainable child trafficking prevention measures, reduction of vulnerability of at-risk communities and provision of holistic services to affected children through an integrated approach.

1.2.2 Specific objectives of IRACT

IRACT had four specific objectives namely:

i). To strengthen prevention of trafficking of children in three targeted districts through enhancing awareness, mobilization for community action, capacity building of key stakeholders and promotion of economic empowerment of at-risk households by December 2015.

ii). To enhance capacities of selected national and regional institutions to strengthen response to and prevention of child trafficking, through advocacy, improvement of law enforcement and provision of legal aid services.

iii). To strengthen the capacity of key actors at various levels through an integrated approach to prevent and reduce vulnerability to child trafficking, and to provide a holistic service to affected children that improves their welfare and guarantees the protection of their rights by December 2015.

iv). Develop an evidence base on child trafficking within the targeted districts, facilitate knowledge transfer and disseminate best practices by December 2015.

1.3 IRACT evaluation goal and questions

1.3.1 Evaluation goal

This evaluation aimed at establishing the extent to which the IRACT consortium advance sustainable child trafficking prevention measures, reduced vulnerability of at-risk communities and provided holistic services to children and families affected by child trafficking.

1.3.2 Specific evaluation questions

This evaluation was structured to measure the extent to which IRACT achieved its four specific objectives as outlined in 1.2.2:

**Strengthen prevention of trafficking of children in three targeted districts**
1.1 What interventions did the IRACT project introduce to strengthen prevention of child trafficking?
1.2 To what extent were these initiatives effective?

**Strengthen the capacities of national and regional institutions to respond to child trafficking**
2.1 In what ways were the capacities of national and regional institutions to strengthen re-
response to and prevention of child trafficking?

Provide a holistic service to affected children and their families
3.1 What services did the IRACT project give to children rescued from trafficking situations and their families?
3.2 To what extent are these services likely to secure an improvement in the livelihoods of children and families that precludes the future reoccurrence of trafficking?

Develop an evidence base on child trafficking
4.1 In what ways did the IRACT consortium build an evidence base for child trafficking in Uganda?

The evaluation addressed two additional critical issues outside the initial IRACT objectives:
5.1 What are the pros and cons of the consortium arrangement of project management? In which ways can such arrangements be improved for purposes of implementing related programs in future?
6.1 To what extent are the initiatives under IRACT likely to be sustained beyond the initial funding for TdH?

1.4 Organisation of the report

Having given the background of the evaluation in this first chapter, the rest of the report is structured as follows: chapter two provides a summary of the literature on child trafficking in Uganda. This serves to provide the context within which to understand the findings of this report. Chapter three elaborates the methodology employed for this evaluation. Chapters four through to seven constitute the evaluation findings. It is important to note that each of the findings chapter focuses on one specific objective of the IRACT project. Chapter eight apprises design issues of the IRACT project such as the implementation and funding modalities while Chapter nine contains conclusions and recommendations.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Status of children in Uganda

Uganda has a young population. It is estimated that over 56 per cent of the population is below the age of 18 years. Coupled with a population growth rate of 3.2 percent per annum, the country has the youngest population in the world and this population structure is not expected to change in the next 15 years. The Census report (UBOS, 2014) shows that about 60% of the urban population live in slums and informal settlements. Therefore, many children are living in crowded informal settlements that lack clean basic infrastructure and services, including health, education, water and sanitation. Such an environment exposes children to violence, rape, defilement, prostitution, hunger, drug abuse and recruitment into trafficking and worst forms of labour. Currently, most urban governments lack capacity in terms of both the skills and resources to address these concerns.

2.2 Trends in trafficking and related activities

Several studies and reports reveal that Uganda is both a source and destination country for the trafficking of children. Children are trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation and forced labour in fishing, agriculture, and domestic service. In a few cases, Ugandan children have been trafficked to other African countries for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. Children from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and South Sudan are also trafficked to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation and agricultural work.

It is important to note, however, that research with systematic figures on the trends of trafficking has just started to emerge. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has since 2010 produced reports showing upward trends in the number of trafficking cases reported or uncovered by government. However the limitation with these reports is that they depend on official figures which are susceptible to gross under reporting. To the best of our knowledge the IRACT baseline survey (see Walakira, Bukenya & Nyanzi, 2014) was the first research to estimate trends of trafficking in some parts of Uganda. The study established that in 2014 nearly 4 in 10 children who work in informal sector settings in Kampala were victims of trafficking. This study reported a strong correlation between trafficking and the gender of the child; trafficking was higher among girls as compared to boys: The Odds Ratios suggested that girls are 53 per cent more likely to be trafficked compared to boys. The study established that 36.1 per cent and 46.2 per cent of boys and girls respectively had been trafficked.

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the number of children engaging in commercial sex is steadily increasing. A study done by UYDEL revealed that 41 per cent of the 529 children interviewed

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6 U.S. Department of State 2012
were involved in Commercial and Sex Exploitation of Children (CSEC). This study also suggested that the number of children entering CSEC had increased from 12,000 in 2004 (ILO, 2004) to 18,000 children in 2011. This estimation was nonetheless susceptible to methodological challenges. Other studies conducted under the International Program on Elimination of Child Labour revealed that children are trafficked and conscripted into prostitution but many cases go unreported.

### 2.3 Factors that expose children to trafficking and related vices

Available evidence reveals that being an orphan exposes children to trafficking. Walakira et al. (2014) reported that double orphans were 80 per cent more likely to be trafficked compared to other children. According to Pearson (2003) orphaned girl children, in the care of relatives are thought to be especially vulnerable to trafficking compared to orphaned boys.

Children in poverty stricken households are also vulnerable to trafficking. Evidence suggests that child trafficking and early engagement in CSEC activities arise out of the inability of families to meet the basic needs and requirements of their children. This in particular predisposes girls to early marriage and sex in exchange for material support.

Domestic violence is a growing key contributory factor to teenage commercial sex work and trafficking. Children from destabilised families are forced to drop out of school, leave their homes and get trapped in hazardous child labour including commercial sexual exploitation.

Several cultures in Uganda still support discriminatory cultural norms which expose children to trafficking. Girls are regarded as assets in most Uganda cultures. They are trained from an early age to become domestic workers. Poor parents do not want to waste scarce resources on their daughters, who leave home when they get married and thus cannot be expected to contribute to the family income or provide support for their parents as they grow old. Further, a girl is expected to get married early to fetch bride wealth, whereas a boy is seen as the foundation/cornerstone of his natal family—a factor that is implicitly a disincentive to marry early or relocate from the home. In north eastern Uganda, the Karimojong have a tradition of securing young brides through outright abduction and rape.

### 2.4 Institutions dealing with trafficking in Uganda

Uganda has a number of institutions for legislation and policy making, implementation and enforcement related to trafficking. The main ones and their mandates listed below.

**a). Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development.** This is mandated by law (Constitution) to develop laws, policies and programs relating to children. 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.

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b). The Parliament of Uganda which deliberates and passes laws. There is also the Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children (UPFC), a lobby group within parliament, which provides a platform for MPs of different political affiliations to collectively lobby for the rights of children in relation to laws and resource allocation vis-à-vis the competing needs and priorities in which children's rights are often neglected.

c). Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) enforce criminal laws against forced labour, trafficking, commercial exploitation, and the use of children for illicit activities. MIA coordinates anti-trafficking efforts among government ministries, draft policies, implement public information campaigns, and establish a database for trafficking cases through the Anti-Human Trafficking National Task force. At the operational level, the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the police processes child abuse related cases. However, the CFPU lacks sufficient resources to fully carry out its mandate as it only has about 500 officers throughout the country.

d). Ministry of Justice and Directorate for Public Prosecutions are also law enforcers. They are responsible for prosecuting trafficking cases. The justice system has challenges including limited infrastructure for effective investigation by the police, unfriendly and intimidating court processes, and long delays in the disposal of cases. These issues have served to undermine the confidence of both children and caregivers in the justice system.

e). The National Council for Children (NCC) is a statutory body mandated to ensure coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to children. However the MGLSD has a directorate for children and youth affairs which appear to duplicate the activities of NCC. In addition, although NCC in the past has made some efforts to address trafficking, limitations in funding and staff capacity have resulted in limited focus on this specific violation.

f). District and lower level local governments are the implementing units of government policies and programmes. Probation and Welfare Office in local governments is mandated to protect and promote the wellbeing of children. Labour offices in local governments enforce legislations by undertaking inspections of workplaces.

g). There are numerous Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on trafficking. CSOs advocate for changes in laws and policy, and implement programmes following established government programmes. It is widely acknowledged that most of the activities of CSOs are focused on direct service provision to victims of trafficking and CSEC than policy advocacy.

h). There are also academic institutions which have done research to highlight the plight of children including those affected by CSEC. The Department of Social Work and Social Administration at Makerere University has in particular played a pivotal role developing various government policies and programmes such as National Strategic Program Plan of Interventions for OCV; National Action Plan on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour; and National Curriculum on Child Protection.

### 2.5 Prevailing legal frameworks and laws addressing issues of trafficking in Uganda

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda enacted in 1995 (amended in 2002 and 2005) provides for the protection of children from socio economic exploitation and restricts them from...
performing work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

**Penal Code Amendment Act 2007 — Article 131** of the Penal Code criminalizes procuring a female and causing her to become a common prostitute, to leave the country to frequent a brothel elsewhere, or to become an inmate of a brothel. Article 132 criminalizes procuring a woman for unlawful sexual intercourse by using threats, intimidation, and deception or by administering drugs.

**The Children Act 2000 Cap 59** represents Uganda’s best efforts in domesticating the convention on the rights of the child. It provides a framework for the care and protection and promotion of the welfare of children and amplifies the provisions within the Constitution.

The Prevention of Trafficking in **Persons Act 2009** defines and criminalizes trafficking in children. The Act also provides that if the victim is a child, trafficking in persons occurs even in the absence of threat, use of force, coercion, deception, fraud, abduction, or abuse of power.

**The Local Governments Act (1997)**, which decentralizes the protection and services for children to local governments and specifically provides for a Secretary for Children Affairs at all levels of local council governments.

**Employment Act (2006)** prohibits any kind of work that is hazardous to a child's physical, social and moral development.

**Education Act 13 (2008)** which makes basic education for all children aged 6 years and above compulsory.

**The National Council for Children Act, Cap 60** provides for coordination of all children programmes across sectors.


**ILO Convention 182 Worst forms of Child Labour** ratified on 6/21/2001, defines the worst forms of child labour. Article 3 (b) outlaws “the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances”.

**The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)** was ratified by Uganda on 8/17/1990. The convention commits Uganda to promote children's rights to survival, development protection and participation through articles 34 on sexual exploitation, 35 on sale, trafficking and abduction, 36 other forms of exploitation, 37-torture and deprivation of liberty, 38- armed conflict and 39-rehabilitation and care.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography 25 May 2000 was assented to on 11/30/2001. This
commits government to put in place mechanisms to prevent and suppress child prostitution and all measures to address and rehabilitate victims; and their eventual reintegration. At the regional level, Uganda has ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. However, Uganda has not yet ratified the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

### 2.6 Gaps in Uganda’s legal frameworks and laws related to human trafficking

There is a general appreciation that Uganda has good laws and policies. However available evidence indicates that Uganda’s good policies and laws have not been translated into full implementation and practice. In particular the following gaps exist:

a). The Ugandan Government is yet to commit special funding towards prevention and care for children affected by CSEC. In particular, the laws have not yet provided for special care for children subjected to CSE; treating them as victims rather than offenders.

b). Some legislations and policies contradict in terms of age (Employment Act-2006 -and Child Labour Policy -14 years and the Constitution -16 years).

c). The Children's Act prior to its amendment (this year) had weaknesses in the area of adoption, foster care and legal guardianship of children. It was alleged that the length of screening time before adoption was too short. Activists argued that this created fertile ground for unscrupulous people to traffic children in the name of adoption.

d). The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act has no regulations, which presents difficulties in its interpretation and implementation.

e). There is an apparent absence of policies and procedures for front-line officials to identify and interview potential trafficking victims and transfer them to entities providing formal victim assistance.

### 2.7 Implementation gaps of anti-humantrafficking programmes in Uganda

As already noted, the responsibility for implementing child welfare policies and programmes is delegated to district and lower level local governments. However, within the Local Governments, the Department of Community Based Services (CBSD) has had persistent critical human resource and funding gaps that hinder delivery of child care and protection services. Staffing among critical social welfare frontline workers presents very high vacancy rates; averaging only 41.3% of the approved CDO/ACDO positions filled. The 2009 staff update indicated 144 Sub-counties with not a single CDO/ACDO position filled and 44% of the districts assessed in December 2010 had no appointed Probation and Social Welfare Officer (the position mandated to lead implementation of the Children's Act). On average, the ratio of social welfare worker to vulnerable children stands at 1:6000 compared to the standard of 1:200 for vulnerable populations, making the workload unmanageable.

According to Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) close to 72% of current CBSD staff did not have adequate skills in social work indicating their limited...
competencies. These limited skills significantly inhibit their ability to deliver quality social welfare services to the population in need. Each of the 112 districts in the country is supposed to have a district labour officer responsible for addressing all labour issues, including child labour. In reality, there are only around 49 officers countrywide. Funding and logistical support for district labour officers is inadequate which presents gaps in enforcing labour standards. Local governments have no unified system of documenting and collecting data on human trafficking cases for law enforcement, labour, and social welfare officials.

It is alleged that some senior Ugandan officials lack political will to combat trafficking. For example, Ugandan civil servants and members of parliament own recruitment agencies of children for CSEC and peddled influence for their certification to operate.

Moreover, fighting child trafficking and related vices are not yet performance targets for government institutions and personnel. This, therefore, makes it extremely difficult to hold anyone accountable for non-performance.

There is evidence that CSOs also have weaknesses. The main weakness is that CSOs only benefit a limited number of marginalized people and that knowledge about their activities is limited among community members. In the Child Trafficking Baseline Survey done in three districts of Uganda in 2014, less than 20 per cent reported to have obtained assistance from formal agencies like CSOs while only 22 per cent of the respondents in Iganga and Moroto were aware of a civil society organization working on issues of trafficking in their communities. Majority of the CSOs operate in a few districts of Uganda. The rural communities are usually underserved. Few efforts for coordinating NGO efforts are in place. Many cooperation efforts are project based implying that they cease to function as soon as funding stops. Last but not least, many CSOs operate without strong research to inform their activities and lack systematic M&E systems to track progress.

Owing to such weaknesses there is generally a gap in service delivery to vulnerable children in Uganda. It is estimated that only 11 percent of 8.1 million OVC in dire need had been reached with government and CSOs’ support services. Critical services such as basic care and support as well as legal and child protection services were largely under provided; yet it is these that are critical to addressing the needs of survivors of trafficking. For example, literature on child trafficking has shown that children rescued want to go back to school if given the opportunity or engage in vocational skills training (tailoring, mechanics and driving). However there are very few providers of these services in the community.

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29 The OVC Situational Analysis report (2010)
CHAPTER THREE:

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The study methodology employed in this evaluation is an extension of the one used at baseline. This was done to allow continuity and comparisons of findings at the start of the project against those at the end of implementation. It is assumed that differences observed can help in ascertaining change and the extent to which that change is attributable to the project under review. The theory of change for the IRACT project was such that an integrated intervention targeting systems at the National level, structures at the district and community; the household and the child would result into significant changes regarding prevention which would ultimately translate into low prevalence levels of child trafficking at the household level and among children working in urban poor settlements. At the same time, the interventions would enable access to protective services to child victims of trafficking, including access to justice. For rescued children to be effectively re-integrated it would require capacity building at the household level to strengthen livelihoods as well as supporting children to go back to school.

3.1 Evaluation design

This evaluation study employed a cross-sectional exploratory and descriptive research design. An exploratory design is the most appropriate where fewer investigations have previously been undertaken to empirically analyse the phenomenon of interest (Cresswell, 2007), while descriptive designs help in elaborating critical characteristics of the phenomenon under investigation. This is one of the pioneering evaluation studies on child trafficking in Uganda that has generated statistical information and at the same time provided an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. To be able to do this, the study employed both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Qualitative methods were needed to obtain in-depth information especially on the lived experiences of children directly affected by trafficking (Yin, 2003). In addition, qualitative methods were needed to reveal the mechanisms of exploitation, the causes of getting into such situations, and the essence of the risky behaviour and its consequences on the victims. Additional data from qualitative methods made it possible to gain an insight into the changes in policy frameworks and efforts at national and regional (East Africa) level, capacity building efforts for child protection structures within the intervention districts, and the achievements realised in relation to re-integration efforts for the rescued children.

On the other hand, quantitative methods were needed to provide estimates of the degree of the spread of child trafficking situations, corresponding risks; and gain an understanding of the level of awareness of the problem among community members. Reductions in the prevalence of child trafficking would be assessed in light of the project interventions taking into account other possible factors.

In terms of strategy, the evaluation considered the survey component as one that would provide statistical data that would be linked to the impact of the project. Thus, a survey was organised into two major components namely;

i). A survey of the prevalence of child trafficking among working children in Kampala which is an urban setting; and

In Kampala district, the child-focused ‘establishment survey' was undertaken, with the aim to establish the prevalence of trafficking among children employed in the informal and/or micro business establishments. In Iganga and Moroto, the research team carried out a household survey targeting adult parents/ guardians of children. The focus on children on one hand and adults on the other meant that the survey was a two-in-one evaluation study since the two population segments required different study methods and instruments. However, the findings were meant to complement each other.

The study at the same time paid attention to elements that relate to systems building at community, sub national and national levels; and to a limited extent, efforts taken at the East African level. The data for this component was mainly linked to the project outputs captured by the Monitoring and Evaluation system, and in-depth interviews with officials who are key actors within the sub systems or structures identified. The research team was unable to organise interviews outside Uganda, so data provided to understand what was done at the regional level is mainly subjective and based on accounts of the staff that implemented the activities in question.

3.2 Study Population

Quantitative component

The study population included children (Kampala) and adults (care givers/parents) in Moroto and Iganga districts. These districts were purposively selected based on IRACT project proposal areas of implementation. These districts were considered by implementing partners of the IRACT project to be among the most affected by child trafficking in Uganda.

As reported earlier, the study had two main population categories – children and adults. The focus on children was an attempt to investigate that segment of the population directly affected by trafficking. The children included in the sample were aged 12-17 years. This age category was selected because such children are old enough to confidently express themselves and share their experiences.

Adults comprised household heads especially the regular parents and/caretakers of children. The adults identified for this study were mostly from Iganga and Moroto districts – areas suspected to be the sources of trafficked children. The researchers sought to investigate household characteristics which are likely to trigger trafficking. The views of caretakers about the causes, impact and remedies to the problem of child trafficking were also sought. Other adults considered for this survey were the duty-bearers such as Local Government officials, Central Government officials, and members of the civil society. These were identified as key informants.

3.3 Sample size determination

The sample size was determined using the online Roasoft method. According to this method the sample size \( n \) and margin of error \( E \) are given by the formula below:

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= Z(c/100)^2 r(100-r) \\
n &= N x / ((N-1)E^2 + x) \\
E &= \sqrt{(N - n)x/n(N-1)}
\end{align*}
\]

Where:

\( N \) is the population size, \( r \) is the fraction of responses that you are interested in, and \( Z(c/100) \) is the critical value for the confidence level \( c \).
3.4 Sampling procedure

Similar to what was done at baseline; the sampling strategy for the end-line study was based on whether the district was regarded as a point of origin, transit or destination. Kampala was seen as a ‘destination’ place for trafficked children while the other two districts were categorized as ‘sources’ of trafficked children. As discussed below, this categorization is important because it directs the choice of study participants. In the source districts the study looked at parents and caretakers of children while at destination suspected victims of trafficking were the focus of the study.

3.4.1 Sampling in Iganga and Moroto districts

The IRACT project designated Iganga as a ‘source’ and ‘transit’ district. This is because Iganga district is bisected by the main highway through East Africa from Kenya to the Ugandan capital city (Kampala) and the neighbouring countries including Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. IRACT activities were mainly implemented in Nabitende sub-county and Iganga Municipality. Iganga district has a total of 16 sub-counties (under three counties) with an estimated total population of 506,388 (242,023 males and 264,365 females). In Iganga, Nabitende sub-county that is located in Kigulu County was selected for the household survey because most of IRACT activities were implemented there. The population of Nabitende Sub-county as of 2014 was 28,170 people (13,655 males and 14,515 females).

Moroto district has six sub-counties: Katikekile, Rupa, Tapac, Nadunget, and two Moroto Municipality sub-counties of North Division and South Division. Nadunget sub-county was the IRACT project area together with Moroto Municipality. The study interviewed caretakers of children in Nadunget sub-county while from Moroto Municipality KIs were conducted. According to the 2014 national population and housing census, the total population of Moroto district is 104,539 people (50,756 men and 53,783 women). Nadunget sub-county has a total population of 38,936 people with 18,823 men and 20,113 women (Census 2014).

Table 3.1: Sample size determination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average Household Size</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kampala (Kawempe &amp; Kla Central)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iganga (Nabitende Sub-county)</td>
<td>13,655</td>
<td>14,515</td>
<td>28,170</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5,225</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroto (Nadunget Sub-county)</td>
<td>18,823</td>
<td>20,113</td>
<td>38,936</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7,929</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For Kampala, the population considered is that of labouring children based on UBOS (2013). Population projections in Iganga and Moroto are based on UBOS (2014) Census report.

Table 3.1 summarises the sample size for each study district. More information about the sampling units in each district is given in the next sub-section.

Our acceptable margin of error was set at 5%, and confidence level at 95%.

Table 3.1. summarises the sample size for each study district. More information about the sampling units in each district is given in the next sub-section.
The researchers used a multi-stage cluster sampling method in Iganga and Moroto districts. Multistage sampling is a method where sampling is carried out in stages using smaller and smaller sampling units at each stage. Our research had a three-stage sampling plan. As noted above, a sample of primary units was the sub-county, where one rural sub-county was selected per district. In the second stage, five parishes were selected from each of the selected sub-counties. The third and smallest sampling unit was the village (Manyatta in Moroto).

To ensure scientific integrity while maximising comprehensive coverage, the research team visited one parish per day and then allocated two Research Assistants (RAs) per village. The village chairperson would take the RAs to the centre of the village, from where they moved in opposite directions selecting every third household for inclusion. Four villages (Manyattas in Moroto) were selected per parish and from each village 20 households were selected.

Important to note is that in all the three districts, participants in qualitative interviews were purposively selected. The selection criteria included considerations like participation in IRACT project activities or working with anti-trafficking agencies or having the responsibility of looking after children. Thus in-depth interviews with survivors of trafficking, key informant interviews with opinion members of anti-child trafficking committees, and local leaders and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with community members were conducted to complement the quantitative information obtained through questionnaires.

3.4.2 Sampling in Kampala

Kampala was largely regarded as a destination point for trafficked children. The Child Labour Report by UBOS (2013:55) estimates that there are 27,400 child labourers in Kampala. This is 6.4% of the total children in the district. Within Kampala, the study sought to obtain first-hand experiences of trafficking from the victims and through survey methods establish the magnitude of trafficking among children in the informal sector.

Just like in Iganga and Moroto, the survey employed multi-stage cluster sampling in Kampala. Kawempe division was selected because it was the focus of project implementation. Study zones were then identified at ward level.

Respondents in Kampala were obtained through a snowballing sampling technique. The researchers requested the local leaders to list between 6-10 working children for interview. Following interviews with children obtained from local leaders’ lists the RAs were able to get referrals to the next potential candidate for interview.

3.4.3 Quality Control and Data management

The study was led by a team comprising a child specialist, policy analyst, and a statistician, all with previous experience in conducting child-related studies. Teams of between 10 to 12 researchers were deployed in each of the three districts for data collection purposes. A rigorous process of recruitment and training of Research Assistants on the methodology was done before data collection in the respective districts. RAs were given a two days induction to clearly grasp issues on trafficking such as the profiles of the suspected victims of child trafficking that the survey was looking for. The research team also received training on research ethics in order to ensure that this baseline survey complied with the principles 'do no harm' to children participating in the study. Both qualitative and quantitative instruments were translated into the local languages and pre-tested before actual data collection.
3.4.4 Qualitative data

This evaluation collected qualitative data to obtain in-depth insights about specific aspects of the IRACT project and also to supplement quantitative data. Data was gathered from a cross section of stakeholders including the children themselves, IRACT consortium partners, local leaders and representatives of community structures. Table 3.2 summarises the sources of qualitative data.

Table 3.2: Qualitative data sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-depth interview/Case studies with children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key informant interviews with local leaders</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iganga</td>
<td>3 participants</td>
<td>8 participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 FDGs (Community structures)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key informant interviews with local leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with Implementing Partners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroto</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-depth interview/Case studies with children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key informant interviews with local leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews with Implementing Partners</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 3.2, a total of 25 in depth interviews were conducted and two FGDs with community participants. It is important to note that qualitative data was analysed thematically (see section 3.6) and was used to triangulate quantitative findings.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

The relevant local authorities were informed about the study to allay any fears and suspicions. In addition to this, residents of study communities especially the local council leaders were used as mobilisers and field guides during the process of data collection.

During actual data collection, an informed consent (verbal or written) was sought from all respondents before being interviewed and after explaining to them the purpose of the study. Informed consent scripts (written in the local languages i.e. Luganda and Ng’akarimojong) were read out loud by the interviewer. Any questions from the respondents were addressed before the interview began.

The principle of confidentiality and privacy of respondents was integrated throughout the study process. For any case studies and narratives in this report, pseudonyms were used to protect the identity of those children whose life stories and trafficking experiences were documented. Researchers were oriented in the principles of conducting research among vulnerable people with emphasis on children.

3.6 Data management and analysis

Editing of field questionnaires from individual respondents was done at the end of each day.
Quantitative data was analysed using STATA statistical package to establish frequency distributions and descriptive statistics where necessary. These were interpreted to make comparisons, establish trends, and proportions after which conclusions were drawn. Tables and graphs were generated to inform quantitative data. Transcription of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions was conducted following completion of the data collection. Qualitative data was analysed through a process of data reduction (structuring, organising and streamlining the data), looking for groupings, themes and relationships. NVivo 10 programme was used to aid the analysis. The presentation of qualitative findings followed an interpretative and constructivist approach.

### 3.7 Limitations and challenges encountered during the Study

The study was done in one sub-county per district (Iganga and Moroto). This limits the extent to which findings can be generalised to entire districts.

Torrential el lino rains disrupted fieldwork especially in Iganga and Moroto district. This meant that access to study sites was hard as most roads were slippery.

In Iganga and Moroto districts, data collection was disrupted by the political season of presidential and parliamentary elections. Many of the key informants were fully engrossed in political campaigns to the effect that accessing them necessitated multiple call backs.

### 3.8 Social demographic characteristics of the evaluation sample

Table 3.3: Socio - demographic characteristics of respondents in Iganga and Moroto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of respondent</th>
<th>Iganga (%)</th>
<th>Moroto (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent head of household</th>
<th>Iganga (%)</th>
<th>Moroto (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship of respondent to HH head</th>
<th>Iganga (%)</th>
<th>Moroto (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son/Daughter</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent of Household head</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relative</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status of respondent</th>
<th>Iganga (%)</th>
<th>Moroto (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married, living with spouse</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, not living with spouse</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not married, living with partner</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a relationship, not living with partner</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single, not in a relationship</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced / Separated</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widower / Widow</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.3 shows that Iganga and Moroto had a total sample of 799 respondents. Of these, 18 per cent were male while females constituted 82 per cent. Although only 30.2 per cent of the respondents were heads of households, majority (90.4 per cent) were spouses to the household heads. In terms of education, only 48.3 per cent of the respondents had had some form of formal education. Most of the unschooled respondents (84.8 per cent) were from Moroto compared to Iganga where only 15.2 per cent of the respondents had not gone to school. In terms of religion, whereas over 95.1 per cent of the respondents in Karamoja were Catholics, in Iganga the majority were Protestants (44 per cent), followed by Muslims (36.8 per cent) and Catholics were third at 12.3 per cent.

Table 3.3: CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion of respondent</th>
<th>Iganga (%)</th>
<th>Moroto (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional religion</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None / No religion</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever attended school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest level of education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Kampala a total of 356 children were interviewed for the end of IRACT project evaluation. Similar to the baseline survey the majority 62% of the respondents were boys (68% during the baseline) while girls comprised of 38% of the total respondents (32% during the baseline). The respondents were aged from 12 - 17 years; the mean age was 14.8 years while the median was 15 years. Less than 1 per cent of the respondents had been involved in some form of marital relationship. Relatedly, 4.8 per cent of the sample had produced children. In terms of education, majority of the respondents (57.4 per cent) had acquired primary education while 2 per cent had not acquired any kind of formal education. In terms of ethnicity, majority of the respondents were Baganda (66.5 per cent) followed by the Batoro (5.9 per cent). More information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the Kampala sample is summarised in Table 3.4.
Table 3.4: Socio-demographic of child respondents (Kampala)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Baseline No.</th>
<th>Baseline Percentage</th>
<th>Endline No.</th>
<th>Endline Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex of respondent</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>356</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced / Separated</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohabitating</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>93.76</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>99.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>417</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic group / tribe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acholi</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lango</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gishu</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamajongo</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samia</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutoro</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Munyoro</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musoga</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muganda</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>55.74</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>66.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Munyankole</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhola</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itesot</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10.77</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever produced children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>412</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of children ever produced</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 child</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 children</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highest level of education attained</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never attended school</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended primary school</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>65.23</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>57.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completed primary education</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attended secondary</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>23.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completed secondary education</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed post secondary</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other training (specify)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>417</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>100</td>
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Table 3.4: CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th></th>
<th>Endline</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you currently in school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did you leave school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed desired level</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To help in the household chores</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to work</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost (fees and other school needs)</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphaned</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal displacement</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor academic performance</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School too far</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having elaborated the methodology employed, the following chapters (four up to eight) discuss the findings according to IRACT project objectives.
CHAPTER FOUR:

STRENGTHEN INITIATIVES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILDTRAFFICKING

4.1 Introduction

In broad terms, the approach used to implement this project was the consortium approach. Chapter 8 provides a detailed discussion of how this played out in practice. The roles for partners were divided following the specific objectives of the IRACT project. As indicated in chapter one, the IRACT project had four specific objectives and ANNPCAN, FIDA, UYDEL and Makerere- SWSA Department had responsibility to respective objectives. The first specific objective was “to strengthen prevention of trafficking of children in three targeted districts through enhancing awareness, mobilization for community action, capacity building of key stakeholders and promotion of economic empowerment of at risk households by December 2015”. ANNPCAN was charged with leading other consortium partners on this objective. The analysis in this chapter is organised following the indicators set for this objective as per the IRACT project document.

4.2 Strengthen communities to respond and prevent child trafficking

In all the three districts ANNPCAN recruited and trained community actors to identify and report suspected trafficked child. These actors included bar owners, discotheque owners, and transporters among others. A total of 327 (207 Male & 120 Female) Bar and Disco Owners and Transporters in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto were trained on aspects of child trafficking (IRACT Annual Report, 2015). Many of these actors are organised in associations making it possible and less complicated to reach them. In relation to working with transporters and entertainers, the ANPPCAN field staff had this to say:

We worked with boda-boda, taxis, special hire drivers through their respective leaders. On a quarterly basis, we have been meeting about 30 leaders of any category i.e. transporters, Discotheques, or bar owners. After talking to the leaders, they lead us to their subjects. Then we organised awareness for the other members, for instance go to taxi park, boda-boda stages, special hire stages & sensitize them (ANNPCAN official, Iganga 23/10/2015).

One boda boda rider who benefited from the training in Bwaise Kampala reported that:

When we go to train they tell us that ‘go and tell parents not to agree to any people who deceive them that they give them their children to be taken to America to study for free’. That we should tell people not to accept to take their children to work as house girls. That once taken by strangers, you will never see these children again. So since these organizations came, we have not heard of cases of kidnap (Male cyclist 13/10/2015).

Where actors had no leaders like in the case of bar owners, ANNPCAN worked with individual bars. After the training, the actors (trainees), signed a code of conduct and pledged to undertake the community work to prevent child trafficking, on a voluntary basis. Some of the provisions that bar owners signed included; “children below 18 will not be allowed in bars and discotheques because that is where traffickers link up with the children”. For boda-bodas, they signed committing themselves that they would not tolerate transporting traffickers. However in several cases, trainees lacked a clear strategy on how they were to effect some of the commitments. For example some revealed that they lacked essential tools like ‘mega phones’, Information, Education and Communication materials (IECs) and IDs, yet they could still do the work in
smaller settings that did not need the use of such facilities. Another challenge mentioned was that the training was a “one-off” thing with no follow up done. As such this deprived the trainees an opportunity to meet regularly and review their progress in order to make improvements in areas identified with weaknesses. Some local leaders complained about the one-off nature of partner activities. Some of the key informants for this research also noted this challenge;

ANNPCAN has ever come here and trained us about child abuse, domestic violence. The problem with those organisations is that they come, train/sensitize but they do not follow up. So we do not see what they do in real terms (The LC 1 of Kisalosalo Zone).

ANNPCAN also created Child Rights Clubs (CRC) in schools to mobilise and educate children about their rights and also to support them to participate more actively in the efforts geared at prevention and protection of their peers against trafficking. In each district two Child Rights Clubs were established. The evaluation team visited two CRCs in Iganga in Kasokoso primary school in Iganga Municipality and Ibanda primary school in Nabintende Sub County and they were both active. CRCs provided a forum for children’s involvement, for pupils to meet and discuss about their rights, and responsibilities with the guidance of the club patron. The school administration allocates time once a month for members of the club to address the school general assembly. In Kasokoso Primary School in Iganga district, the evaluation team established that during group interactions, pupils are advised to be cautious about people they do not know and not to be taken up by minor things; they are cautioned against moving alone on their way to and from school; and they are told to report any case when they see any one taking a child to alarm so that they get help from the nearby pupils/people. In each school CRCs have a suggestion box that is put in a compound daily in which pupils put their concerns. On a biweekly basis, ANNPCAN staff members collect issues from the suggestion box and provide feedback during assembly. As a result of CRCs children now have space to lodge their complaints:

In the past they would write anywhere e.g. in toilet that we eat bad food, teacher X is bad, etc. but now they put concerns in suggestions box, or come to report to us. (Male KI in Kasokoso Primary School Iganga).

The challenge, however, is that if a school patron is transferred the club might disintegrate yet there were no provisions for replacement.

Another strategy employed by ANNPCAN to disseminate information on child trafficking was through designing and distribution of IEC materials. Radio talk shows were done in all the three districts – Central Broad Casting Services (CBS) FM in Kampala, Nenah FM in Moroto and R-Fm in Iganga. Spot messages translated into local languages were also run before and after news focused on prevention and reporting of child trafficking. Posters and billboards were also put in strategic locations to boost awareness messages. However no feedback mechanism was put in place by the project to directly assess the effectiveness of radio programmes and other IEC materials. Majority of the respondents we spoke to during this evaluation claimed that the community approach has created awareness about child trafficking and communities now report the vice.

Over all 54.1 per cent of the total sample in the two districts reported that there were “a few cases” of child trafficking in their communities compared to 45 per cent at baseline. Majority of those who reported fewer cases of child trafficking (about 55 per cent) were respondents from Moroto while those from Iganga were 45 per cent. Interestingly, 16.9 per cent of all the respondents reported that the problem of child trafficking does not exist in their community with majority of respondents making this claim were from Iganga district (89%) as compared to 11 per cent from Moroto. At baseline only 5.6 per cent of the respondents had made a similar claim and they were all from Iganga district.
Qualitative findings from key informants also supported these observations. According to KIs from Iganga:

In the last quarter alone, boda bodas identified three cases that were reported to police. Truck drivers also identified 6 children from Igombe in the process of being trafficked to Kibogo. Then lorry drivers in Iganga reported a case of a child who was being used by an aunt to collect banana peels and sell to farmers (KIs ANNPCAN 23/10/2015).

A respondent from FIDA Iganga also observed:

One time they [the community] brought us a case of a woman who was trafficking a baby in a taxi. The baby was crying persistently so passengers got concerned. They led her to police and ANPPCAN was informed (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015).

They further reported that it was very hard to find children in the targeted bars and discotheques. However some communities in Moroto had not yet accepted the child trafficking initiatives. According to a KI from Moroto;

Bus drivers and conductors do not mind much. Despite the sensitization, their priority is business. So they go ahead to transport trafficked children(KI FIDA Moroto).

4.3 Reduction in social acceptance of child trafficking in the targeted areas

Whereas most KIs in Kampala and Iganga districts were convinced that trafficking is now detested among community members, in Moroto, people still saw it as an acceptable strategy for economic survival. This was mainly attributed to the high poverty rates in this part of the country caused by the prolonged dry spells resulting into famine and a failure to engage in viable economic activities. Accordingly, despite the high rates of child trafficking, reporting of cases was still low in Karamoja. This was partly because of the desire to exchange children for money:

The families [of trafficked children] often agree with the traffickers to take their children so that they get money in return. It is only when the trafficker defaults that they [guardians] start reporting the cases [to authorities]” (Sub-county CDO Moroto).

The observation that acceptance of child trafficking is still widespread in the Karamoja region is supported by quantitative data. The respondents were asked what parents/relatives/other people who encourage children to be trafficked expected to benefit from such arrangements. Eight in 10 respondents in Moroto (81.6 per cent) reported that parents expected income support from such children as opposed to 3 in 10 respondents in Iganga district (34.3 per cent). Relatedly 50 per cent of the respondents in Moroto reported that they expected cash from the traffickers.

They further reported that it was very hard to find children in the targeted bars and discotheques. However some communities in Moroto had not yet accepted the child trafficking initiatives. According to a KI from Moroto;

Bus drivers and conductors do not mind much. Despite the sensitization, their priority is business. So they go ahead to transport trafficked children(KI FIDA Moroto).

The dire situation in Karamoja has given rise to the phenomenon of “re-trafficking” where rescued children find themselves in the same situations that forced them into trafficking in the first place. Quantitative findings further revealed that child trafficking had a high likelihood of re-occurrence i.e. happening in households where someone has ever been trafficked. In Moroto for example, almost 6 in 10 households (57.3 per cent) that reported trafficking had a respondent who had been trafficked before. This issue can be illustrated with the case of a 14 year old boy who was trafficked in order to fend for his three siblings. The boy was trafficked to Katakwi district. When FIDA rescued him around March 2015 he was hostile to his rescuers:

He asked us; now what will the siblings eat? He was psychologically tortured, he often broke down saying that he and his siblings had suffered enough (KI FIDA Moroto).
4.4 Influencing local governments to allocate funds for the prevention of TIC.

ANNPCAN was tasked to influence local governments in the three targeted districts to annually allocate a portion of their budgets to Trafficking In Children (TIC) prevention activities. This evaluation did not find any local government that had created a budget line for child trafficking activities. The main reason given for this failure was that local governments (LGs) in Uganda were largely dependent on central government whose funding was inadequate (see chapter two) and conditional on specific programmes. This notwithstanding, the districts where the trafficking project was implemented benefited from the SUNRISE OVC project and many of them had created a budgetary line to support the implementation of district OVC plans. Districts in Eastern Uganda had in particular committed resources in the support of the implementation of the OVC plans and would therefore take into account the issue of child trafficking. What this therefore meant was that ANPPCAN only had to ensure that the districts were able to identify trafficked children and link them to support structures put in place, including para social workers and OVC steering committees at sub country and district levels. Furthermore, ANNPCAN had the opportunity to influence the community to be proactive and initiate interactions with their leaders to demand for prioritisation of child trafficking issues. This is because some local leaders claimed that they have not given child trafficking a budget vote because “we don’t see it as a big problem” (LC III chairperson Iganga).

4.5 Active and functional ACT committees established in the target districts.

Local Anti-Child Trafficking committees (ACTs) were formed in the three districts. In total ANNPCAN identified and trained 85 ATC members and facilitated them to hold quarterly meetings. The composition of the committees was as follows: At district level, it was composed of the Probation and Social Welfare Officer (PSWO), Children and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) officer, Officer in Charge Criminal Investigation Department (OC-CIID), Resident Attorney, Office of the Magistrate, and a representative from the Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA). In districts with municipalities e.g. Iganga the composition included: the Gombolora Internal Security Officer (GISO), Community Development Officer (CDO), and Local Council (LC) representative. At Sub County level, the committee was made up of: the Vice chairperson LC III, CDO, CFPU, one community member, and OC Police Station.

The formed Anti-Trafficking Committees scored some achievements. It was reported that ATCs were increasingly intercepting and reporting all suspected cases of child trafficking. A total of 53 cases had been reported to ANPPCAN by the trained community members at the time of the evaluation. In Iganga, Nabintende sub-county, Anti-trafficking committee managed to rescue at least one child (KIs ANNPCAN 23/10/2015). In Moroto, one success story was reported in which 15 girls were intercepted, while in a bus going to Busia. In the bus from Moroto, was a member of the ATC (Anti-child trafficking committee) who got concerned and called the PSWO of Napak and liaised with CFPU so the bus was intercepted on its way to Kangole.

For the most part however, these committees were not active. Perhaps this is why some sub-county officials claimed ignorance about their existence: “I don’t know about the Anti-child Trafficking Committee may be it existed before I joined in Nov 2014” (sub-county CDO in one of the district).
Although the IRACT project anticipated these committees to be central in the prevention of child trafficking, in practice the main activity performed by these committees were quarterly meetings for members to share experiences. The committees needed to have a specific budget to facilitate members to do community mobilisation and sensitization. This is especially justified because sub-counties are too huge to traverse using personal resources. The other possibility was to include para social workers and members of child protection committees within the anti-trafficking committees.

Secondly, the evaluation found that ACTs, located at sub-counties, were too far from the community. According to ANNPCAN the ideal structure should have been Parish Anti Trafficking committees (PACTs). Committee members spoken to indicated that they lacked facilitation to undertake important activities like community sensitizations. The evaluation observed that IRACT partners like FIDA and ANNPCAN as well as government had other structures that were formed prior to the IRACT project. It would have been better if the IRACT consortium strengthened those pre-existing structures than creating new ones. It would have laid a stronger foundation for sustainability as opposed to creating unnecessary competition.

4.6 Increase in media visibility and ethical reporting on TIC in the target districts.

Although a difficult indicator to measure, many stakeholders agreed that stories related to child trafficking have been on the rise on Radio, TV and print media over the last two years. This has come about as a result of committed media engagement as well as community awareness campaigns which encourage grassroots reporting. Measuring the impact of media activities requires a more elaborate survey component with more resources that the evaluation team did not have at the time of the evaluation.

4.7 Reduction in the number of trafficked children coming from target districts

With the exception of Moroto, Kampala and Iganga districts witnessed a reduction in the incidence of child trafficking during the project period. The overall prevalence of child trafficking among households in Iganga and Moroto reduced from 34 percent at baseline to 25 per cent at endline evaluation. This implies that child trafficking among the surveyed households reduced by 9 percentage points from baseline. However, this reduction when assessed in terms of the targets, it stands at 27 per cent realised as opposed to a 50 per cent targeted by the IRACT project.

Further analysis revealed significant variations in the levels of trafficking between Iganga and Moroto district. Child trafficking sharply reduced within Iganga households from 27 per cent at baseline to 10 per cent at endline compared to Moroto district where the households registered an insignificant decline of 4 percent from 41 per cent at baseline to 36 per cent at endline. In other words, whereas child trafficking reduced by nearly 63 percent in Iganga district, it only declined by 12 per cent in Moroto district.

Evaluation findings indicate that 16 per cent of children who participated in the survey in Kampala were trafficked. This suggests a 60 per cent reduction compared to two years ago when child trafficking was reported to be 39 per cent. The study did not find statistically significant differences between boys and girls which suggests a reversal of the baseline finding that indicated that girls were more prone to trafficking compared to boys.
4.8 Increased number of TIC cases accessing a comprehensive package of services

During baseline, children were asked if they had ever received assistance from any of the formal anti-trafficking agencies. Nineteen percent (19%) answered in the affirmative at the time. However at end line, only 6 per cent of the children interviewed claimed to have received assistance. This suggests that services from formal agencies declined over the last two years. The claim that complementary services did not increase could be attributed to the fact that the IRACT partner who was responsible for this activity did not have operations in two of the three targeted districts. For a long time “UYDEL did not have a presence in terms of offices at the epicentre of trafficking in Iganga and Moroto” (KI Moroto). Though an outreach arrangement was organised later in the programme. This made survivors of child trafficking miss out on the rehabilitative and economic empowerment components. The assumption that IRACT partners like ANPPCAN would establish networks with existing programmes and refer children to them was unrealistic as such programmes had their own expectations.

4.9 Capacity of key stakeholders to prevent child trafficking increased.

With the goal of building the capacity of the stakeholders to participate in prevention of child trafficking, ANNPCAN trained the media, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in lobbing skills and how to engage government to monitor child trafficking cases. The organisations trained included Family Concept Centre, Livelihood Development Initiative(LIDI), FIDA, and Multipurpose. About 15 NGOs/CBOs were trained in total. The trained members initiated exchange visits "to other organizations to see which activities they are doing that relate to child trafficking” (KIs ANNPCAN 23/10/2015). ANNPCAN also organised two training workshops with media personalities in which 70 reporters were trained on ethical reporting. ANNPCAN in addition held a breakfast meeting with 20 editors of recognised print and electronic media houses to inculcate virtues of ethical reporting. The editors were considered to be the gatekeepers who regulate information coming from the field. However, both the trainings and breakfast meetings were conducted in Kampala thus leaving out local journalists in the districts of Iganga and Moroto. Many stakeholders and gatekeepers appeared to have been left out during sensitization thereby posing a sustainability challenge. Moreover, most of the capacity building activities were “one-off” type in which it is difficult to assess and confirm their continuity in the targeted communities. Future programmes should support activities over the long term.

4.10 Increase awareness of child trafficking issues among the population

ANNPCAN was further tasked to increase awareness of child trafficking issues among the population in the three targeted districts by 50% from baseline. To assess this, the evaluation asked caretakers in Iganga and Moroto to state the extent to which community members were aware of the problem of child trafficking. This evaluation established that compared to the baseline findings, respondents at the endline were more sceptical about the levels of awareness of child trafficking among community members. Whereas at baseline 45 per cent of the caretakers claimed that “everyone knows about” child trafficking in their community, only 33 per cent made this claim at the endline. Instead majority of the respondents (51 per cent) had the view that only some people knew about the issue compared to 41 per cent at baseline. The summary of responses in the two periods is presented in Table 4.1.
Table 4.1: To what extent are the people in your community aware of child trafficking?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Endline</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyone knows about it</td>
<td>88 (23.8%)</td>
<td>55 (21%)</td>
<td>282 (76.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people know about it</td>
<td>236 (66.21%)</td>
<td>210 (51.91%)</td>
<td>99 (33.79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one knows about it</td>
<td>49 (84.48%)</td>
<td>66 (61.1%)</td>
<td>9 (15.52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to answer</td>
<td>51 (96.23%)</td>
<td>17 (94.4%)</td>
<td>2 (3.77%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>424 (51.96%)</td>
<td>348 (43.9%)</td>
<td>392 (48.04%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER FIVE:
BUILD CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO RESPOND TO CHILD TRAFFICKING

5.1 Introduction

The second objective of the IRACT project was to “enhance capacities of national and regional institutions to strengthen response to and prevention of child trafficking, through advocacy, improvement of law enforcement and provision of legal aid services.” The consortium partner in charge of this objective was FIDA. As with the previous chapter, the discussion here follows the specific indicators for this objective as per the IRACT project proposal.

5.2 Regional and national policies and plans on child trafficking that are operational.

FIDA successfully lobbied for the enactment of the National Action Plan (to combat human trafficking) as well as four policies related to the 4Ps of trafficking of children. FIDA also participated in the drafting of a suitable budget for the operationalization of the National Action plan. A cabinet paper for the ratification of the PALERMO protocol and another on the formation of an independent national task force with its own budget and full mandate were drafted and were due to be presented to cabinet before the unfortunate death of the then Minister of Internal affairs, General Aronda Nyakayirima. At the time of this evaluation, FIDA was initiating contact with the new Minister to bring her up to speed on this work. A regional meeting involving members of the East African Legislative Assembly was organised. It was difficult to establish if any concrete actions had been taken at the regional level to prevent child trafficking as a result of the IRACT project. However, prior to the IRACT intervention, there were efforts for East African countries to work together to prevent child labour across national borders particularly as a result of increased cross border trade.

5.3 Increased cases of child trafficking successfully reported, instituted and prosecuted.

By the end of 2015 FIDA had provided legal advice to 235 children. However no child trafficking case was instituted and prosecuted in the courts of law by FIDA. The evaluation team was informed that there was an oversight in project design about the nature of trafficking offences. Initially, FIDA had anticipated that it would pursue cases in court through its own lawyers and a lot of resources were assigned to this activity. However, it was later discovered that trafficking is a criminal offence that is only prosecutable by the state. FIDA could only watch brief, or would have to wait for the criminal case to be concluded to lodge a civil case. Due to the fact that criminal cases take long to be concluded, the project under performed in this area. As one KI indicated “we have had one prosecution lodged in Iganga. But I do not even know how far it has gone. As for the civil case, we have none so far.” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). In Karamoja, the problem was aggravated by the fact that, due to cultural reasons, victims were afraid of testifying in courts: “We have a challenge of witnesses. They do not come up. Then children always testify that they willingly went because of hunger” (FIDA KI, Moroto). Therefore, money for filing civil cases was exaggerated. It requires less money yet activities that required more were allocated less.
5.4 **Build capacity of law enforcement agencies to address child trafficking**

FIDA organised two capacity building workshops for Police officers and immigration officers. In total 40 participants were reached. The trainings in future will need to have a component that allows the participants to assess the value of the training, and where possible follow up evaluation to assess impact.

5.5 **Number of magistrates whose capacities have been built hence ensuring successful convictions**

Twenty two magistrates of the targeted 30 from the three intervention districts were trained. However, they were yet to prosecute any cases due to the fact that trafficking cases are criminal in nature and thus require the cooperation of state prosecutors, investigating officers and the witnesses. There was also a challenge whereby trained officials got transferred to other duty stations outside the three intervention districts. The IRACT project did not have any provision for training new office bearers.

5.6 **Strengthen international, regional and national policies and legislation on anti-trafficking**

One of the key tasks for FIDA was to strengthen international, regional and national policies and legislation on anti-trafficking like the National Action Plan (NAP) on elimination of Child Trafficking finalized by December 2015. Two Think Tank meetings with the child labour steering committee were held to lay strategies for the finalization of the National Action Plan (NAP). NAP was subsequently signed in 2015 by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Following this endorsement two further meetings were held at which the resolutions were made to form a legally mandated unit for handling all matters relating to trafficking. It was also agreed that members would also lobby for adequate funding for the unit. FIDA also held a workshop with Uganda Women Parliamentary Association and the Uganda Parliamentary Forum for children. Through these efforts, the IRACT consortium was allocated space on the TV screens in the parliamentary building where messages pertaining to trafficking were displayed.

5.7 **Increase anti-trafficking operations by law enforcement agencies**

FIDA was also tasked to increase operations by law enforcement agencies (police and special anti-trafficking agencies) targeting child traffickers through routine bar, lodge and border patrols, children’s homes, child-focused NGOs, highway checkpoints on key transit routes by 50% from baseline. FIDA had planned to work with the police through its special investigations unit to set up such operations. However the police disbanded this unit before the project could make contact with it. This evaluation however established that the local leaders and the police in the implementing districts had devised other strategies to counter the vice. Leaders in Moroto, out of their own initiative, set up a check point in lriiri-Napak district to apprehend traffickers in the Karamoja region. This worked for some time until traffickers got new ideas around it. One KI reported that "when traffickers got information of a check point in lriiri-Napak, they changed strategy: they now tell children to “walk through this point or use the Kotido route” (KI FIDA, Moroto).

In Iganga, FIDA Uganda worked with the District Police Commander, in June 2015, to rescue children from Idudi and Bugiri. This was after a tip-off that a Muslim Sheik had trafficked 26 children from Muslim families in Namungarwe sub-county.
He had duped their parents that he was going to support them with education. Parents gave in children as young as two years. The real intention was that he was going to train them to become terrorists! He was indoctrinating them to become Al Shabab. He had turned one of the girls into his wife (security official).

A taxi driver in Iganga drove to the police and enabled the arrest of the trafficker that was aboard the taxi.

In Iganga FIDA officials reported that they “got an anonymous call from a stranger who told us that about 11 children were working in a sugar cane plantation in Mayuge. We intervened and found the children harvesting sugar canes and maize but the perpetrator had taken off” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). Also in Kampala, it is the community that has largely been doing the policing and operations.

5.8 **Enhance capacity of law enforcement agents on implementing the PTIP 2009 Act.**

In a bid to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to implement the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, FIDA organised two training workshops targeting 40 government officials including the police and officials at the entry and exit points e.g. airport and borders. Another workshop targeting 30 magistrates was also organised. The challenge however is that some Magistrates don’t want to come for such trainings e.g. 18 (60%) of the targeted 30 showed up. The other challenge is that officials trained are usually transferred to other places. The project did not have provisions for replacement.

5.9 **Increased number of child trafficking cases successfully instituted and followed up**

FIDA aimed at increasing the number of child trafficking cases successfully instituted and followed up by Justice Law and Order System (JLOS). The target was to have them increased by 100% from baseline. It is important to note from the outset that low progress was made on this indicator due to technical reasons. In Uganda, by procedure, it is the Directorate of Public Prosecutions that is legally mandated to lodge cases of human trafficking to law courts. However, as reflected in limited number of convictions, the government has many challenges in prosecuting trafficking cases. For example, the 2015 Human Trafficking report for Uganda showed that whereas the government made 293 investigations and 23 prosecutions, only four successful convictions were realised in 2014. To bridge the gap between prosecutions and convictions FIDA made follow-ups on cases and “watched brief”. By the time of the evaluation, no case of successful conviction had been registered through these efforts.

5.10 **Work with government to finalize the regulations for the 2009 PTIP Act.**

FIDA planned to work with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) and that of Internal Affairs (MoIA) to finalize the regulations and fully implement the protection and prevention provisions of the 2009 PTIP Act. FIDA facilitated the formation of a working group that drafted the regulations which are currently in the final stages of approval. It is planned that upon operationalization, they will be translated into the main local languages.

5.11 **Systematic referral pathways for victims of TIC established**

It was impossible to establish a nationally agreed upon referral pathway. The project felt that it would be unrealistic to have one national referral pathway because districts have different institutions. Therefore each of the three targeted districts was advised to develop one which would
be subjected to validation. To this end two (Iganga and Moroto) of the three targeted districts developed their own referral pathway to meet the local circumstances. However, this activity was implemented late in the project. One KI informed the evaluation team that "it is only of recent that we have been told to mobilise stakeholders to form a referral pathway" (KI FIDA 23/10/2015). Indeed key informants such as local council members expressed complete ignorance about the pathway: "there is no clear strategy on handling child trafficking; we handle case by case as they arise, some of the cases are never forwarded beyond here" (LC 1 Kikoni zone, Kampala).

5.12 Conduct Regional advocacy campaigns

FIDA committed to advance regional advocacy campaigns targeting East African Police Chief’s Cooperation Organization (EAPPCO) and East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) throughout the program life. To this end three regional advocacy campaigns targeting the East African Legislative Assembly were conducted by FIDA in Arusha, Tanzania. FIDA held meetings with EALA, EAPPCO, and a peace and security branch of the East African Community in Arusha. There were several emerging issues identified like the need for a regional coordinating body, a regional policing entity as well as regional policies on trafficking against persons across the regions. This need is however, a complex one that needs concerted government efforts in terms of budgeting and cooperation. Due to resource constraints, the current evaluation did not interact with officials who were targeted to establish the impact of the advocacy efforts.

5.13 Advocacy for the ratification of the Palermo protocol by Uganda

Two advocacy meetings held towards the ratification of the Palermo Protocol. The meetings discussed the responsibility of the Minister of internal affairs in the ratification process. Although government has not ratified the Protocol, important steps have been set up to this effect. For example a Working Group to draft Cabinet Paper for the ratification of the protocol was set up with FIDA as its head. A draft cabinet paper was ready for presentation but the Minister died before he could receive it. At the time of this evaluation, FIDA was initiating contact with the new Minister to bring her up to speed on this work.

5.14 Establish National Anti-Trafficking Secretariats (ATS) and Anti-Trafficking task forces.

To streamline the coordination of anti-trafficking activities at the national level, FIDA proposed to work with government to set up a multi-stakeholder National Anti-trafficking Secretariat and National Anti-trafficking task forces. However, FIDA did not do anything here as the task force was already in place by the time of commissioning the IRACT project in 2014. The consortium suggested that resources for this activity be reallocated to establishing children desks within the police. The evaluation team found this a brilliant idea for streamlining handling of child trafficking cases with the local police. However, by the time of this evaluation, the children desks had not been created.
CHAPTER SIX:

STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF ACTORS TO PROVIDE HOLISTIC SERVICES TO AFFECTED CHILDREN

6.1 Introduction

IRACT Project objective number three was “to strengthen the capacity of key actors at various levels through an integrated approach to prevent and reduce vulnerability to child trafficking and to provide a holistic service to affected children that improves their welfare and guarantees the protection of their rights by December 2015”. This objective was a responsibility of Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL). Findings on this objective also follow the key indicators as per the project document.

6.2 Standard Operating Procedures on Victim Identification, rehabilitation and reintegration

UYDEL, through a highly consultative approach produced Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on victim identification, rehabilitation and reintegration. According to the IRACT annual report (2015) 1000 copies of SOPs were printed and disseminated at various forums to different stakeholders including police officers, national task force, other NGOs, and community leaders.

6.3 Victims of child trafficking are withdrawn and appropriate interim care provided

UYDEL also aimed to withdraw and provide appropriate interim care to 300 victims of child trafficking from the three targeted districts by end of 2015. This activity aimed at ensuring that rescued victims are effectively supported to regain their dignity and self-worth. UYDEL identified 302 children of which 107 were male and 195 were female. At UYDEL rehabilitation centres, children are given psychosocial support, life skills training, behavioural change communication, and vocational skills training. As far as vocational training is concerned, 63 children (29 male and 34 female) had graduated by end of 2015 and another 125 graduated in May 2016 (40 male and 85 female).

6.4 The families of reintegrated children are successfully implementing productive IGAs.

IRACT sought to ensure that at least 75% of the families of the 300 reintegrated children are successfully implementing productive IGAs by end of 2015. The goal of this indicator was to ensure that rescued child victims of trafficking benefit from safer alternative sustainable livelihoods and become socio-economically empowered to prevent future re-occurrence of trafficking. These IGAs serve as an example to those rescued from trafficking that when they stay home, they can survive rather than thinking that survival can only be sought through trafficking. Our interactions with key informants showed that some of the children supported by UYDEL have settled successfully. According to the IRACT annual report (2015) 140 families
of the 302 reintegrated children had received IGAs by end of 2015. This implies that 46 per cent of the families got IGAs. The under achievement is explained in part by the fact that some households had more than one child being resettled. The evaluation team observed that the survivors of child trafficking and households supported with enterprises were not uniformly prepared by the project implementers before IGA money was handed to them. No training was done to equip them with the skills needed to manage the enterprises. To this effect the study team did not find evidence to suggest that successful IGAs would be established by the supported households. Moreover, guardians felt that the money given to them (usually 1,500,000/=; USD 440) was not enough to start a meaningful business. However the team observed that those children supported with via the vocational skills route might have better chances of leading an independent life than those supported to establish IGAs without prior business skills training. The study team noted that the grant given was insufficient, thus households’ capacity to sustain their enterprises was likely to be a challenge if they had no alternative income generating activity.

In Moroto, UYDEL made a late entry in October 2015 while nothing was done in Iganga. According to one KI “We have been complaining about their (UYDEL) absence so when they came, we gave them 20 clients that they supported with IGAs. The IGAs were not uniform. We first interviewed the clients to determine what they could sustainably do. Some were child headed households (CHH) including orphans. The IGAs received included seeds, petty trading, and animals. But the problem is we gave then enterprises before ever giving them skill to run/manage those enterprises” (KI FIDA, Moroto). According to UYDEL officials, the money provided for this activity was only for IGAs and the organisation had no extra funds to allow proper training of beneficiaries.

**Case study 1: Child headed family in Moroto**

*This case was reported by a FIDA official in Moroto.*

The head of the household was trafficked to Katakwi. He is the eldest aged about 14 years and breadwinning for a household of three siblings. One of them is HIV positive. This 14 year old was trafficked from Katakwi and he left the young ones behind. This household neighbours our driver in Katanga (Nadunget S/C). So it was our driver that reported to us and then to police. We traced the boy and brought him back. He was in Katakwi. He was so psychologically tortured. He was hard to talk to. He was asking us now what will the siblings eat? He broke down saying he & the siblings had suffered enough. We talked to him and resettled him. We told him your young sister needs ARVs so who will be giving her? We talked to him and kept following him up. When UYDEL came, we linked him. The good thing the parents left them with a two roomed semi-permanent house. One room had been rented out but the tenant was not paying. We stood with the family and compelled the tenant to start paying. And when UYDEL came, the boy with his siblings was helped to set up a petty trading business. UYDEL stocked some food stuffs in the shop and they started selling. At the moment they need more counselling but we do not have counsellors. The referral pathway may not address this because it is not psychosocial support. The referral pathway rather fastens reporting of cases.

**6.5 Families of the reintegrated children are followed up.**

UYDEL had a task of following-up families of the 300 reintegrated children and provide them with support services as required. The research team inquired if there was post resettlement support rendered to the children. Of the 25 children that the evaluation team followed up, only 5 (20 per cent) reported ever getting a visit from IRACT project partners. All of those who were visited reported that they had been visited once. The challenge of follow-up was more apparent in Moroto where UYDEL had no permanent office hence no close monitoring of the IGAs provided was done. As one KI reported “when UYDEL came in, we introduced them to the clients but the problem is that they (UYDEL) are not here to monitor what they supplied” (KI FIDA, Moroto).
CHAPTER SEVEN:
DEVELOP AN EVIDENCE BASE ON CHILD TRAFFICKING

7.1 Introduction

The fourth and last objective of IRACT was “to develop an evidence base on child trafficking within the targeted districts, facilitate knowledge transfer and disseminate best practices by December 2015”. This objective was a responsibility of Makerere University’s Department of Social Work and Social Administration (Mak-SWSA). Like the case has been for the previous chapters, the analysis of this objective follows the indicators enumerated in the project document.

7.2 Indicator 1: Knowledge on the scope and dynamics of child trafficking is improved

MAK-SWSA sought to improve knowledge on the scope and dynamics of child trafficking through conducting research on child trafficking. To this end, two major studies were undertaken in the course of the project implementation (that is, the baseline and endline surveys). The information from the baseline survey was shared for purposes of influencing policy and child trafficking programming. For example, baseline findings were shared with stakeholders including officials from the line Ministries — Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and Ministry of Internal Affairs on 28th April 2015. The dissemination was officially opened by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Youth Affairs who also serves as the Public Relations Officer of MGLSD and the National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Coordinator. As noted in chapter two, prior to the IRACT project, there was no systematic evidence on the trends and magnitude of child trafficking in Uganda. For details of the Baseline survey see (Walakira, Bukunya and Nyanzi Ddumba, 2014). In the sections below, we provide summaries of new information that emerged out of the current study.

7.2.1. Prevalence of child trafficking in Kampala

Findings indicate that 57 (16 per cent) of the 356 children who participated in the current study in Kampala were trafficked. This suggests a 60 per cent reduction in child trafficking compared to two years ago when the vice was reported to be 39 per cent at baseline. Findings further indicate that thirty six (36) of the 57 children were trafficked during the last 24 months. In other words, around 63% of the trafficking reported during this study occurred during the IRACT project period.

Figure 7.2: Prevalance of trafficking across study zones at baseline
As depicted in Figure 7.2, child trafficking varied across the study sites. It ranged from as low as nine per cent in Mulago to 27 per cent in Kyebando. It is important to note that the differences between the study zones were not statistically significant (Pearson chi2 (5) = 6.2446; Pr = 0.283). Further analysis suggests that all the study zones witnessed marked reductions in the rates of child trafficking between the two study periods with the highlight being Mulago which reduced child trafficking from 56 percent at baseline to 9 per cent.

7.2.2. Prevalence of Child trafficking among households of Iganga and Moroto district

To establish the incidence of child trafficking in households, respondents were asked “has any child member of your household been trafficked in the last one year?” Their responses are summarised in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Has any child member of your household been trafficked in the last one year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td>198</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
<td>601</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to answer</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
<td>801</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall prevalence of child trafficking in the two districts reduced from 34 per cent at baseline to 24.7 percent at endline. This implies that child trafficking among the surveyed households reduced by nearly 10 percentage from baseline. However, the reduction over all, of 27.3 per cent is short of the 50 per cent targeted reduction that the IRACT project promised to achieve. Further analysis revealed great variations in the levels of trafficking between Iganga and Moroto district. Child trafficking sharply reduced among Iganga households from 27 per cent at baseline to 10.1 per cent at endline compared to Moroto district where the households registered an insignificant decline from 41 per cent at baseline to 36.3 per cent at endline. In other words, whereas child trafficking reduced by 62.5 per cent in Iganga district, it only declined by 11.5 per cent in Moroto district.

7.2.3. Trafficking and gender

Although absolute numbers (in Kampala) show that majority of those trafficked are still boys (34 in total) the study did not find statistically significant differences between boys and girls (Pearson chi2(1) = 0.1327; Pr = 0.716). This finding suggests a reversal from the baseline which had indicated that girls were more prone to trafficking compared to boys (Pearson chi2(1) = 3.8719 Pr = 0.049). This finding could suggest that sensitization done by IRACT partners and others has reduced the vulnerability of girls.
7.2.4. Child trafficking and marital status of parents

Similar to findings at baseline, the marital status of parents had a statistically significant relationship with child trafficking (Pearson chi2(1) = 5.8371  Pr = 0.016). According to Figure 7.3, trafficking was more concentrated among children whose parents were married followed by those with separated or divorced parents and lowest among single parents.

However, the perception that girls are more vulnerable to child trafficking was still prevalent in Moroto. In Moroto almost 8 in 10 households (78.4 per cent) with trafficked children indicated that girls were more vulnerable, 18.1 per cent felt that both sexes were equally vulnerable while 4.5 per cent felt it was boys.

7.2.5 Influence of education on child trafficking

The survey did not find significant correlations between the education of the child and trafficking (Pearson chi2(6) = 8.0594  Pr = 0.234). However, the education level of parents was related to child trafficking in interesting ways. Focusing on the education level of mothers, findings showed that majority (40 per cent) of the children in the sample had mothers who had acquired primary education; 35.4 per cent had mothers educated up to secondary level; 22.2 per cent with mothers who had acquired primary education (23.02 per cent) and was least among those whose mothers had no formal schooling at all (10 per cent). The differences between trafficked and non-trafficked children vis-à-vis their mothers’ education level were statistically significant (Pearson chi2(3) = 12.2235  Pr = 0.007).
Similarly, the education level of fathers was significantly correlated to child trafficking (Pearson chi2(3) = 7.5666, Pr = 0.056) although not as pronounced as the case with mothers’ education levels. Similar to mothers, trafficking was more prevalent among children with fathers educated up to primary level (48.2 per cent) and was lowest among children with fathers who had no formal schooling at all (12.4 per cent).

### 7.2.6. Trafficking and working hours of children

Similar to the baseline, trafficked children at the endline complained more about working for longer hours compared to their non-trafficked counterparts (Pearson chi2(5) = 59.5816, Pr = 0.000). Odds Ratios showed that trafficked children were twice more likely to complain about long working hours compared to their non-trafficked counterparts (OR=2.359, CI=1.536–3.623). When asked to respond to the question: **On average how many hours do you work per day**, the survey confirmed that trafficked children significantly worked for long hours per day. For example, whereas 37.9 per cent of the trafficked children significantly worked for over 12 hours a day, only 7 per cent of their non-trafficked counterparts worked for the same duration.

**Figure 7.4: Child trafficking and working hours**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Not-trafficked</th>
<th>Trafficked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 12 hrs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 hrs</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8 hrs</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 hrs</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.2.7. Remunerations/wages

The surveyed children were asked to indicate whether their wages were commensurate to those promised to them at the time of recruitment. Trafficked children tended to report worse payments vis-à-vis those promised compared to their non-trafficked counterparts (Pearson chi2(1) = 15.8318, Pr = 0.000). Odds Ratios showed that trafficked children were almost four times more likely to report worse payments compared to non-trafficked children (OR=3.837, CI=1.856–8.066).

### 7.2.8. The seasonal character of child trafficking

Caretakers at the endline were more convinced that child trafficking is a seasonal phenomenon. At baseline, 46.7 per cent of the caretakers suggested that child trafficking was a seasonal phenomenon compared to 56 per cent who expressed the same opinion at endline. Similar to the baseline, majority of those who agreed that trafficking is seasonal were from Moroto (72.1 percent) compared to Iganga (27.9 per cent). The corresponding percentages at baseline were 65.4 per cent and 34.6 per cent for Moroto and Iganga respectively (see Table 7.2).
In addition, there were significant variations between the two districts on the specific seasons in which children are trafficked (Pearson chi²(6) = 244.0839  Pr = 0.000). In Iganga, majority of the respondents (39.1 per cent) pointed to the festive season particularly the Christmas period as the most risky period for children. The harvesting period was mentioned by 19.2 per cent of the caretakers as being risky for children. On the other hand, respondents in Moroto mainly suggested that clearing, weeding and festive seasons (32 per cent, 19 per cent and 14.2 percent respectively) are the most risky for children. The clearing season was also linked to the prolonged dry season and famine that force children and adults to migrate in search for food.

Table 7.2: Which seasons of the year are children mostly trafficked from their homes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Iganga Baseline</th>
<th>Iganga Endline</th>
<th>Moroto Baseline</th>
<th>Moroto Endline</th>
<th>Total Baseline</th>
<th>Total Endline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clearing season</td>
<td>5 (3.8)</td>
<td>6 (4)</td>
<td>138 (54.1)</td>
<td>149 (44.6)</td>
<td>143 (37)</td>
<td>155 (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting season</td>
<td>11 (8.4)</td>
<td>5 (3.3)</td>
<td>69 (27.1)</td>
<td>27 (8.1)</td>
<td>80 (20.7)</td>
<td>32 (6.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding season</td>
<td>3 (2.3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21 (8.2)</td>
<td>92 (27.5)</td>
<td>24 (6.2)</td>
<td>92 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting season</td>
<td>15 (11.5)</td>
<td>29 (19.2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>03 (0.9)</td>
<td>15 (3.9)</td>
<td>32 (6.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festive season</td>
<td>72 (55)</td>
<td>59 (39.1)</td>
<td>3 (1.2)</td>
<td>10 (3)</td>
<td>75 (19.4)</td>
<td>69 (14.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25 (19.1)</td>
<td>52 (34.4)</td>
<td>24 (9.4)</td>
<td>53 (15.9)</td>
<td>48 (12.4)</td>
<td>105 (21.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households in Moroto that witnessed trafficking seemed to suggest that it is mostly the weeding and clearing seasons that are more risky for children.

7.2.9. The reoccurrence of child trafficking

This study supports the hypothesis that child trafficking has a high likelihood of reoccurrence i.e. happening in households where someone has ever been trafficked. In both Iganga and Moroto, there were statistically significant differences between trafficking and non-trafficking households with regards to whether the respondent had experienced trafficking (Pearson chi²(2) = 7.9138  Pr = 0.019 in Iganga and Pearson chi²(2) = 28.0801  Pr = 0.000 in Moroto). In Moroto for example, almost 6 in 10 households (57.3 per cent) that report trafficking had a respondent who had been trafficked before.

In both Iganga and Moroto households where child trafficking was recorded claimed to be aware of similar incidents of child trafficking among friends and acquaintances compared to those who did not report child trafficking (Pearson chi²(2) = 40.2647  Pr = 0.000 for Iganga; and Pearson chi²(2) = 58.9846  Pr = 0.000 for Moroto).

In Moroto district households where child trafficking was reported overwhelmingly (94.6 per cent) reported that no action had been taken by the community to address the problem of child trafficking. Only 61.3 per cent of the other households felt this way.

7.2.10. The purpose of trafficking

The purpose of child trafficking is discernible when one looks at the types of work/activities that children engage in. Available literature shows that many trafficked children are involved in
hazardous forms of labour including commercial sex, domestic labour, commercial agriculture, fishing, armed conflict, drug trafficking, and urban informal sector activities (UBOS 2013). Similar to the baseline, the evaluation survey showed that, in Kampala, majority of the trafficked children worked as domestic workers, bar/restaurant attending, market vending, and engaged in sex work. There was no positive correlation between the work that trafficked and non-trafficked children engaged in.

The survey posed a similar question of the caretakers of children in Iganga and Moroto. We wanted to know what they thought trafficked children actually do when they reach their destination. As seen in Table 7.3, the responses of caretakers resonated with responses of children, suggesting that guardians have a good understanding of what trafficked children do. They further pointed out that other forms of trafficking which were not mentioned during the baseline including trafficking for ritual sacrifice; forced Marriage; trafficked for recruitment into armed forces and trafficking for adoption.

Table 7.3: For what purpose are children trafficked?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Domestic workers</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hotels and bars</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trade and vendoing</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Organised begging</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Commercial sex activities</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trafficking and ritual sacrifice</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Forced marriage</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Labourers in plantations</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trafficking for adoption</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Trafficking into the fighting forces</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings above could suggest that awareness campaigns of IRACT partners reached their intended audience. Indeed when guardians were asked how they accessed information on child trafficking majority pointed to radio and awareness campaigns in their communities (see table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Source of information on trafficking issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness campaigns</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNPCAN</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the IRACT annual report (2015), ANNPCAN sponsored two interactive radio talk shows in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto districts. Additionally jingles on Anti child trafficking aired 84 times in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto. The Talk shows and radio spots were aired
on CBS FM in Kampala, Nenah FM in Moroto and R-FM in Iganga. The messages were educative in nature and highlighted the current trends of child trafficking, as well as identification, reporting and support for child trafficking victims. ANPPCAN Staff who attended the talk shows encouraged community members to report cases of child trafficking.

7.2.11. Poverty is still the key driver of child trafficking

When we asked caretakers what prompts children to be trafficked, majority highlighted poverty as the leading factor that pushes children into trafficking (see Table 7.5). The LC 1 of Kisalosalo aptly captured this, "everything rotates around the economy. As long as income at family level and macro-economic level is not addressed, children will remain victims". Some of the rescued children highlighted the plight in their homes.

FIDA KI told a story of the boy who was trafficked by a teacher in Nadunget P/S. The boy was from Nadunget sub-county. When the case was reported, FIDA opened a file and police did the same. The teacher took the boy to Amuria to look after his cattle. We looked for the man (teacher) but he denied ever trafficking the child. He admitted that the boy was there in Amuria but was not the one that took him. So we gathered information on where the boy was. We went and got the boy from Amuria back to Moroto. The boy said he voluntarily went to Amuria so as to get food for the family. We asked him do you want to go back to your family, he said he can’t because what will he eat? We counselled him, told him of the risks, etc. so he accepted to get back into the family. This case did not go to court after we realized that it was the boy that asked the teacher to help him find work.

<p>| Table 7.5: What leads children to be trafficked (N=799) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor living condition</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistreatment of children</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence / Autonomy</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closeness of the border</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The evaluation asked respondents in Iganga and Moroto to indicate their views on what parents/relatives who encourage children to be trafficked expected to benefit from such arrangements. Eight in 10 respondents in Moroto (81.6 per cent) reported that parents expected income support from such children as opposed to 3 in 10 respondents in Iganga district (34.3 per cent). Relatedly thirty seven per cent reported that they expect cash from the traffickers. Unsurprisingly, 73.3 per cent of the respondents who had this opinion were from Moroto.

<p>| Table 7.6: Perceived benefits of child trafficking |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Iganga</th>
<th>Moroto</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash income from traffickers</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment of their children</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income support from their children</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better living conditions for their children</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.12. Detecting and reporting cases of child trafficking

Key informant especially local council officials in destination centres reported the difficulties they encounter in identifying trafficking victims. They reported that traffickers bring their vic
Case study 2: Relatives and child trafficking

Name: Dorcas
Sex: Female
Age: 15 years
Location: Makerere Kikoni
Current job: Housemaid
Place and date of interview: 13th/10/2015
Country of origin: Congo

My father died when I was still young. I did not get the opportunity to see him. I grew up with my mother but the situation was not easy at home. My mother was not in position to provide the basic needs to us.

My step sister, who was staying in Kampala, came home and convinced my mother that I should go with her to Uganda so that I can be able to resume studies since I had dropped out of school. However, my mother didn’t buy that idea. I don’t know why but my mother never wanted me to come with my sister. She convinced me to run away and she managed to get me out of Congo without my mother’s consent.

On our way, my sister promised to take me back to school and that she was going to pay my school fees but ever since I came here she didn’t do any of that. Instead she turned me into her housemaid. I am doing all the domestic work and babysitting her baby when she goes at her work. She is mistreating me both physically and emotionally through beating me and using abusive language towards me. When I tell her to take me out of Congo without my mother’s consent.

Although there are still many children in trafficking conditions, reporting of the vice is still low. Some Key Informants attributed this to the fact relatives agree with the traffickers to take the children so that they get some money in return. Key informants opined that it is only when the trafficker defaults on their obligations that relatives start reporting the cases (CDO Karamoja). A related narrative was reported in Kampala where LC officials indicated that reporting occurs when traffickers and children get disagreements: “when they report we get to know the circumstances surrounding their work. We take some of them back to where they came from however others refuse and instead go to someone else” (LC committee Katanga, Kampala October 2015).

Disagreements occur especially when the employment terms agreed with the child are broken. This could be in relation to payments or to the nature of work as narrated by LC officials in Kampala: There is a woman who brought a girl to babysit in August 2015. On reaching Kampala she changed and brought men for the girl to do sex work. The girl protested and came to us LC… the police handled this case and took the child back to Fort Portal (LC committee Katanga, Kampala October 2015).

Another KI reported that others bring girls to work as housemaids, “they promise them good salaries but when they get here, they are not paid or are paid less” (Woman councillor Makerere II-Kikoni).

Generally, key informants reported that community members are still ignorant of child trafficking issues and what to do once they have encountered a case. Some respondents suggested
that there is normalisation of child trafficking in urban communities: “people do not care, it is now normal, everybody just looks on as people are using children to do for them work. Most girls are working as maids, Karaoke dancers while boys are potters on construction sites” (LCI committee-Kirokole zone). They suggested “we still need organisations to come and teach people about the laws and children rights” (LC committee Katanga, Kampala October 2015). This point was emphasised by another key informant who indicated that sensitisation is especially useful in Kampala because of the high rate of mobility of residents: “even us as local leaders, it is hard to know the people we lead. People come and go, new ones come” (vice chairperson LC I, Makerere II-Kikoni). Another KI also indicated “most of the residents are tenants where old ones go and new ones come. Therefore continuous sensitization is needed” (Woman councillor Makerere II-Kikoni).

Others reported that sometimes LCs chose not to intervene for political reasons. A key informant in Kampala confessed that “the challenge is that as politicians, we are afraid of losing votes. We did nothing to those who mistreated her. We only secretly mobilized money, gave to the girl and encouraged her to return to their home” (Woman councillor Makerere II-Kikoni).

Local councils and community structures have challenges while reporting cases to the relevant authorities. Currently, the police do not have a particular desk designated for trafficking in persons. This is challenging for field officers because: “Whenever you go to police, the officers you have to talk to are different. So this affects our systematic operations. We need someone like the case is with OC-CFPU. This one is consistent and makes it easy to follow cases with her. Trafficking was left under CID. The anti-trafficking task force in Kampala does not have decentralized units. TDH could facilitate creation of such district level units (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015).

Moreover there are complaints that some police officers connive with perpetrators to sabotage trafficking cases. One village volunteer reported as follows: A woman came and reported to me a case of disappearance of her daughter. This girl was taken away by her friend and her mother’s friend who convinced her that she was being taken to work. The mother of the missing girl said she got information that these people (her daughter’s friend and her mother) were responsible. So when we [community volunteers] toughened, we were directed to Mayuge, where we got the girl but found she had been married off. She was pregnant. But the case was distorted by police and the relatives of the perpetrators.

7.3 Information and best practices on the project is shared

The findings from the research activities of Mak-SWSA were disseminated to the relevant stakeholders. For example, Mak-SWSA shared with the Child Protection Working Group and other stakeholders in the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) on 28th April 2015 findings of the baseline study. Copies of report of IRACT activities were shared during the USAID and Government of Uganda conference on the Situation of the Ugandan Child and on the project website as explained further below. In addition, 200 copies of the baseline report and 1000 copies of policy briefs were produced and distributed to stakeholders. Mak-SWSA indicated that the end of project evaluation report will also be shared.

7.4 Comprehensive database for tracking victims and survivors of child trafficking

This was supposed to be established within the first year of IRACT project. However, due to ethical reasons Mak-SWSA did not develop the online system for tracking victims and survivors of child trafficking. Consultations with stakeholders revealed that such an online system would make children more vulnerable since it would require revealing their identities. Instead a website for sharing information was set up and by the time of the evaluation it was up and running. It was indicated that the website is constantly updated with information on the subject of child
trafficking. It is available at: www.childtrafficking.mak.ac.ug. It is important to note that the website represents one of the activities of IRACT that continue to operate even after funding from TdH has expired.

7.5 M&E system for tracking project progress established by July 2014

Two databases were established to track the progress of the project: a web-based system and an Excel version of it. The former database was not well utilised mainly because being a web-based system it required access to computers and reliable internet connection on the part of project partners. Given this challenge, focus was put on the localised Excel based M&E system which was based at UYDEL. The system helped to capture information recorded by Social Workers on all children and recorded their status right from the point of registration up to resettlement. UYDEL officials indicated that they will continue to use this database even after IRACT to track children at their rehabilitation centre.

7.6 Develop a training module on child trafficking

Makerere also had a role to develop and mainstream a module on child trafficking into the child protection curriculum. The module was developed and successfully mainstreamed in the curriculum of the professional course on child protection. Whereas the initial plan was to train 45 participants, in the end Makerere was able to train 56 people due to overwhelming demand for the course. The participants were drawn from IRACT consortium members as well as partner organisations from central government, local governments and civil society organisations. It is anticipated that the module will be integrated into the curriculum for training undergraduate Social Work students.

7.7 Two research papers on the project published by December 2015

Research papers were not published. This is because the authors waited for the end of project evaluation report in order to be able to write papers based on rigorous comparative data. The IRACT project team is planning to write papers in the year 2016.
CHAPTER EIGHT:
IRACT DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY
AND SUSTAINABILITY

8.1 Introduction

Before drawing final conclusions, this chapter evaluates the IRACT project design especially the consortium arrangement, funding, project timelines and the sustainability of the project.

8.2 IRACT Consortium Project design

One of the major innovations in the IRACT project came through its administrative set-up. As indicated in chapter one, the project brought four agencies with unique expertise to work together. Whereas this arrangement has much strength, it also comes with limitations as partners are at different capacity levels which may limit the effectiveness of the partners involved. The consortium arrangement assumed that partners would operate in a ‘chain link’ system where one’s activities would feed into those of another partner. This was not the case in practice as partners mostly worked in silo. In part, this arose due to coordination challenges within the consortium. It was for instance discovered that FIDA’s role as the leader of the consortium was restricted to its headquarters in Kampala.

The evaluation team established that in the districts of Moroto and Iganga, partners performed their own duties with little communication between them. According to one FIDA station manager, “issues of coordination and meetings I thought were only for the secretariat. As a field office, we were told that we just had to do legal aid. FIDA HQ didn’t tell us to coordinate at the district level. Actually the only meetings we attended were those called by ANPPCAN” (KI FIDA, 23/10/2015). Another KI indicated that “there was no structured mechanism to talk to others especially ANNPCAN” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). Because of these gaps, partners had varied expectations from each other. One KI complained that “sometimes ANPPCAN brings us cases that are not really trafficking cases but if we were with them in the community, we would identify the right cases and start follow up immediately” (KI FIDA, 23/10/2015). However, ANNPCAN officials indicated that “these were children in a very vulnerable household at risk of being trafficked” (KIs ANNPCAN, 23/10/2015).

It was observed that some partners like UYDEL had no offices in some districts of IRACT operation yet the project assignments for the different partners were cast in stone “the procedure is that ANPPCAN does awareness creation, FIDA does prosecution[and] UYDEL rehabilitation”. Partners were less willing to do activities which the project document prescribed to others since there was no funds pegged to them and also technical expertise required. Some officials explained this was because the budget of the project was too fixed to be reallocated to other activities:

“Our budget has been limited to awareness creation and advocacy. No single coin was set aside for follow up; we cannot even facilitate police to follow up identified cases. We needed UYDEL to have an office in Iganga. We have received children/suspected cases but because we have no facilitation, we just hand them to police who ask us for money for feeding (KIs ANNPCAN, 23/10/2015).

In Iganga, a FIDA staff indicated that communities “have always known us as an organization that protects rights of women” and less for trafficking (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). There was need to have resources to sensitize the community about FIDA’s broad mandate. This was not provided for in the...
budget and the limited interaction with ANNPCAN’s community awareness team helped to maintain the status quo. As another KI reported, “we wait for cases to be brought to us because we lack facilitation to go down in communities to prevent & respond to trafficking” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015).

A related weakness was that FIDA and ANNPCAN did not receive funds for following up children rescued from trafficking situations. In upcountry districts, where UYDEL didn’t have offices, the officers were just resettling children with no further follow-up done. This exposed children to the risk of being re-trafficked (FIDA KI Moroto) as successful integration needs at least a full year of periodic follow-up of the family (Walakira et al., 2014).

### 8.3 Funding

Funding for the consortium was capped by TdH. Although the amount of funding given to each organisation was influenced by the activities in their respective objectives, all organisations felt that the resources allocated to them were inadequate vis-à-vis the activities they were expected to do. For example UYDEL indicated that it was given resources to giving IGAs to families of child trafficking victims but not for conducting home visits and following up those households.

Another funding issue was about the delays in the release of funds. This arose because TdH was channelling funding for the project through the consortium lead who would then distribute to other partners. The lead had own procedures that at times needed several weeks before releasing funds to the partners.

### 8.4 Project duration

Members of the consortium also felt that the 18 months allocated for implementing this project was too short. There was no time for partners to scrutinise and streamline operational modalities and other project deliverables. Time was also needed to first undertake a baseline for the project, to provide a benchmark upon which progress would be measured. In the same spirit time was needed to undertake the end of project evaluation after all consortium partners had finalised with implementing their activities. However both project baseline and endline evaluation were conducted as partners were busy implementing their activities.

### 8.5 Other design issues

As noted earlier, there was an oversight in project design about the nature of trafficking offences. For example FIDA had planned to pursue related cases in court through its own lawyers and a lot of resources were assigned to this activity. However, it was later discovered that trafficking is a criminal offence that is prosecutable by the state. FIDA could only watch brief, or would have to wait for the criminal case to be concluded to lodge a civil case. Due to the fact that criminal cases take long to be concluded, the project under performed in this area. As one KI indicated “we have had one prosecution lodged in Iganga. But I do not even know how far it has gone. As for the civil case, we have none so far” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). In Karamoja, the problem was aggravated by the fact that, due to cultural reasons, victims are afraid of testifying in courts: “We have a challenge of witnesses. They do not come up. Then children always testify that they willingly went because of hunger” (FIDA KI, Moroto). Therefore, money for filing civil cases was exaggerated. It required less money yet activities that required more were allocated less.
8.6 Sustainability of the IRACT project

There are some aspects of the project that exhibited signs of continuity beyond the lifetime of the current project. Some of the community structures that ANNPCAN helped to form were moving in this direction. For example, according to the IRACT annual report (2015), in Kampala, the trained Bar and Disco Owners and Transporters registered as an association. The Association, “Kawempe Transporters, Bar and Dicso Owners Anti-Trafficking Association,” aim at educating people on child trafficking, reporting cases to relevant authorities and giving support to victims. Already, the group has 45 registered members, has developed a constitution, memorandum and articles of association. Bar and Disco Owners and Transporters, 237 in total, have signed the code of conduct. In Iganga, bar owners are using the codes of conduct to prevent child trafficking. Bar and disco owners and transporters are working well with Police to identify and report cases of child trafficking.

To a large extent, however, the project failed to work with already existing community structures that partner organisations had established prior to IRACT. For example, FIDA had three structures working at community level namely: Child Care Advocates (CCAs) operating at parish level, child care committees and peer leaders in schools. The evaluation established that CCAs were known among villagers as interlocutors of children rights in the community. ANNPCAN, at least in Iganga district, also had community Case Workers who operated in a similar fashion like FIDA’s CCAs. Therefore there was no need for coming up with a completely new and moreover distant structure of Anti-trafficking committees at the sub-county level. Yet neither FIDA nor ANNPCAN made effort to bring their existing structures on board in any systematic manner because “funds could not allow”. According to a FIDA KI, “we just gave them a hint about child trafficking during one of the refresher training funded by a different project” (KI FIDA, 22/10/2015). In Moroto the government had established community structures in form of child protection committees (CPCs) and para-social workers. There was little harmonisation between IRACT and these structures. Participation of community legal and social volunteers, which are existing grassroots structures that FIDA-Uganda, UYDEL and ANPPCAN already had, would have strengthened continuity and continued presence of child-rights advocates within the communities beyond the project.
CHAPTER NINE:
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Introduction

This chapter brings together the discussion in the previous chapters with the view of drawing overall conclusions on the IRACT project. It ends by making policy recommendations and suggestions for future programming.

9.2 Extent to which the project goal was achieved

The goal of the IRACT project was to advance sustainable child trafficking prevention measures, reduction of vulnerability of at-risk communities and provision of holistic services to affected children through an integrated approach. At the time of this evaluation, the feeling was that this goal was only minimally achieved. As discussed throughout the report, some activities should have been more carefully designed and implemented—particularly those relating to re-integration of children. In some cases the project created parallel structures (e.g. anti-trafficking committees) as opposed to strengthening the pre-existing ones (e.g. child protection committees or para-social workers). Some activities were “one-off” in nature (IGA support, follow on resettled children, meetings with community actors, and NGOs and media agencies etc.) yet sustainability requires continuous follow-up, engagement with the community and a phased graduation. Generally, the view of most stakeholders was that the project needed to have been considered as a pilot with a goal of rolling out a second phase after carefully considering the lessons.

9.3 Recommendations

i. There is need to significantly increase funding to be able to increase the availability of victim support services in form of psychosocial support, life skills and entrepreneurial training, support for economic empowerment, and continuous support for successful reintegration. This will go a long way in eliminating the phenomenon of re-trafficking that is creeping in.

ii. There is urgent need for the government to designate an official focal point person for example at every police station to oversee provision of trafficking victim protection services.

iii. Expedite the process of establishing policies and procedures for all front-line officials to identify and interview potential trafficking victims and transfer them to entities providing formal victim assistance.

iv. There is also urgent need to finalize regulations to fully implement the protection and prevention provisions of the 2009 Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (PTIP) Act.

v. There is need for further support efforts to work with government to increase efforts to prosecute, convict, and punish trafficking offenders.
vi. There is need to institutionalize anti-trafficking training, including victim identification techniques, for all front-line officials especially in local governments and key government units like immigration.

vii. There is need to establish a unified system of documenting and collecting data on human trafficking cases for use by law enforcement, labour, and social welfare officials.

viii. There is a need to further expand the coverage of anti-trafficking activities. While IRACT project focused on three districts, KIs observed that whereas trafficking was a widely spread phenomenon. In Karamoja region, Napak district was for instance noted to be the epicentre of trafficking. It is therefore suggested that the project should be scaled up to involve Napak.

ix. There is a need to make primary education more attractive, effective and affordable to all. This could help the children not to become victims of trafficking in the name of being promised education by traffickers or dropping out and easily falling victims.

x. It is recommended that all districts of operation should have a shelter where rescued children are kept while partners work on tracing their families. It was also recommended that a partner in charge of rehabilitating rescued victims has presence in all the districts of operation.

xi. For purposes of promoting sustainability of anti-trafficking efforts, it is recommended that there is adequate and systematic involvement of government institutions, Local Governments and project beneficiaries from the outset. Preferably, partners should endeavour to work with already existing structures as opposed to creating new ones with overlapping mandates.

xii. Donors need to build the capacity of CSOs if consortiums are to work better. Donors need to allocate resources and ample time to allow partners understand their roles and set up mechanisms to run the consortium.

xiii. Lastly, the consortium approach requires a specialised institution to manage partners in the consortium objectively. This neutral manager could be in charge of activities which affect the consortium as a whole including arranging joint meetings; reallocation of unutilised resources and mobilising partner agencies to submit reports on time.