Estimated number of victims of modern slavery, human trafficking & forced labour:

304,000

Gender of victims:

67% Female
33% Male

Biggest challenges in Uganda:

- Children from Karamojong are particularly vulnerable to forced begging and child sex trafficking
- US TIP report estimates that between 7,000 and 12,000 children are involved in prostitution in Uganda
- Young women are vulnerable to trafficking for domestic work in the Middle East, Asia & Europe

Case study: Domestic servitude

Nakitende was one of 20 girls trafficked from Uganda to Jordan. The girls travelled via river in order to avoid border checks. Upon arrival in Jordan, her passport was confiscated, and she was assigned to work as a maid. In a month’s work, she only made 370,000 Ugandan shillings.

Nakitende was forced to work from 6am through to Midnight without food. After a week, Nakitende’s hands and feet were swollen. She was denied medical care and forced to continue working. Her condition deteriorated to the point where she was unable to hold anything. She asked her bosses for medical care. Instead, they took her to someone they referred to as a ‘specialist’, who gave her capsules that numbed her fingers and dried her skin.

Nakitende was only allowed to return to Uganda after her boss’s sister intervened. Although Nakitende secured medical attention in Uganda, it was too late to save her left hand. The procedure cost 3m Ugandan Shillings.

Key organisations

- Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies, www.uaera.org
- Rahab Uganda, www.rahabuganda.org
- Kyampisi, www.kyampisi.org
- Dwelling Places, www.dwellingplaces.org
- WETAASE, wetaase.com
- The Human Trafficking Institute, www.traffickinginstitute.org/uganda
- Friends of Orphans, www.frouganda.org

Key initiative

- The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development held a labour export symposium in 2018 that encouraged Ugandans to avoid unregistered labour recruitment agencies.

Estimated number of victims of modern slavery, human trafficking & forced labour:

304,000

Gender of victims:

67% Female
33% Male

Biggest challenges in Uganda:

- Children from Karamojong are particularly vulnerable to forced begging and child sex trafficking
- US TIP report estimates that between 7,000 and 12,000 children are involved in prostitution in Uganda
- Young women are vulnerable to trafficking for domestic work in the Middle East, Asia & Europe

Case study: Domestic servitude

Nakitende was one of 20 girls trafficked from Uganda to Jordan. The girls travelled via river in order to avoid border checks. Upon arrival in Jordan, her passport was confiscated, and she was assigned to work as a maid. In a month’s work, she only made 370,000 Ugandan shillings.

Nakitende was forced to work from 6am through to Midnight without food. After a week, Nakitende’s hands and feet were swollen. She was denied medical care and forced to continue working. Her condition deteriorated to the point where she was unable to hold anything. She asked her bosses for medical care. Instead, they took her to someone they referred to as a ‘specialist’, who gave her capsules that numbed her fingers and dried her skin.

Nakitende was only allowed to return to Uganda after her boss’s sister intervened. Although Nakitende secured medical attention in Uganda, it was too late to save her left hand. The procedure cost 3m Ugandan Shillings.

Key organisations

- Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies, www.uaera.org
- Rahab Uganda, www.rahabuganda.org
- Kyampisi, www.kyampisi.org
- Dwelling Places, www.dwellingplaces.org
- WETAASE, wetaase.com
- The Human Trafficking Institute, www.traffickinginstitute.org/uganda
- Friends of Orphans, www.frouganda.org

Key initiative

- The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development held a labour export symposium in 2018 that encouraged Ugandans to avoid unregistered labour recruitment agencies.