

The following countries are covered in this section: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

Any missing information concerning the region was either unavailable or not accessed by UNODC.

Burundi

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not exist in the legislation of Burundi. However, an amendment to the existing 1981 Penal Code aimed at including human trafficking as an offence was under consideration by the competent authorities in 2008.

Criminal justice response

A specific Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and a Child Protection Unit within the Criminal Investigation Department were established in 2005.

Because of the absence of a specific provision on human trafficking, no prosecutions or convictions were recorded for trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

Services provided to victims

NGOs provide legal protection and housing and shelter for persons in need, including trafficking victims. Two residential facilities were available for victims in 2007.

Additional information

Suspected cases of trafficking-related crimes, particularly child trafficking and forced marriage, were detected during the reporting period. These cases mainly involved nationals trafficked internally.



Djibouti

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Djibouti in 2007.

Criminal justice response

Because the legislation was adopted only in 2007, there are no statistics on trafficking in persons available before 2008.

Three men were investigated and arrested for trafficking in persons between January and June 2008.

Services provided to victims

NGOs provide medical services and housing and shelter for persons in need, including trafficking victims.



Eritrea

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Eritrea in 1957. It is framed in the penal code as “offences against morals and the family”. The 1957 legislation does not criminalize acts that facilitate the acquisition of human trafficking victims and their conveyance through transit locations to their destinations.

Criminal justice response

No cases were investigated or prosecuted in Eritrea for trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection, medical services, and housing and shelter for trafficking victims. There is no record of any trafficking victims sheltered by these service providers during the reporting period.

Additional information

In Eritrea, shelter services for persons in need, including victims of trafficking, are all run by State authorities. These services include 22 group homes and other institutions run by the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare that provide shelter for 450 orphans annually; a Canteen Centre in Senafe catering to 1,710 children living in camps; and a Juvenile Remand Home in Asmara serving children in conflict. The Juvenile Remand Home has the capacity to shelter 28 boys and 10 girls at any one time; it assisted 32 girls and 171 boys in 2007.



Ethiopia

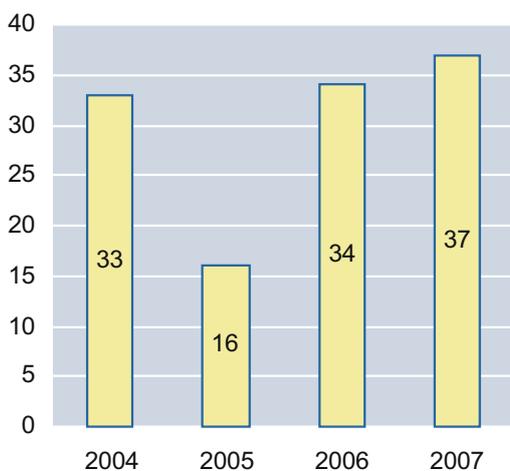
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Ethiopia in 2004. A national action plan against trafficking in persons was also adopted.

Criminal justice response

Eighteen offenders were prosecuted and convicted for trafficking in persons in 2007. Eight of them, all Ethiopian citizens, were sentenced to more than 10 years in prison, and the rest – all Somali citizens – were deported to Somalia. All of these were cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of slavery.

Fig. 52: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Ethiopia (2004-2007)



Source: National Police of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection to victims. NGOs offer medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter.

Additional information

Four Ethiopian victims were identified by State authorities between 2003 and 2006. Three of these victims were trafficked for servitude and slavery and one for organ removal, and all were repatriated from the Middle East.

At the end of 2007, about 1,300 persons were sheltered for various reasons in Ethiopia, including as a result of trafficking. The exact number of trafficking victims receiving services is unknown.



Kenya

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not exist in the legislation of Kenya, but draft legislation was under consideration in the Assembly in May 2008. The offence of “child stealing” has been used to prosecute some forms of child trafficking. A draft trafficking in persons national plan of action was presented for approval to the competent authorities in 2007.

Criminal justice response

An Anti-Human Trafficking Unit was created within the national police to combat trafficking in persons.

Because of the absence of a specific provision on human trafficking, no prosecutions or convictions were recorded for trafficking in persons during the reporting period. In 2007, three convictions were recorded for child stealing.

Services provided to victims

State authorities and international organizations provide legal protection, medical and psychosocial support, and housing and shelter to victims.

Between January 2007 and April 2008, 32 victims of child stealing were recorded by Kenyan authorities, and one victim of sexual exploitation was identified in 2007. All victims were Kenyan, and all five were repatriated from Europe.

Additional information

The Children’s Department has a screening and referral system that brings child victims into contact with institutions such as safe houses and government-run children’s homes.



Mauritius

Institutional framework

The specific offence of child trafficking was established in Mauritius in 2004, but the law does not cover trafficking in persons for those above 18 years of age. More comprehensive legislation was drafted and was under consideration by competent authorities in May 2008.

Criminal justice response

The Police Family Protection Unit (PFPU) and Brigade pour la Protection des Mineurs (BPM) work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare and the Ombudsperson for Children's Office in protecting victims of sexual abuse, prostitution and all other forms of exploitation involving child victims.

In 2007, three persons were arrested for child trafficking, and two persons were convicted of child labour.

Episodes of trafficking could be investigated and prosecuted under the following offences: "soliciting for immoral purposes", "brothel keeping", "prostitution" and "debauchery". About 100 cases have been investigated under these offences since 2003.

Services provided to victims

State authorities and NGOs provide medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter to victims. There is no information on the number of trafficking victims.

Additional information

Thirty-three residential facilities are available for persons in need, including victims of trafficking. By the end of 2006, about 450 persons were sheltered in Mauritius for several reasons, including trafficking, but the exact number of trafficking victims taken care of is unknown.



Rwanda

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Rwanda in 2003.

Criminal justice response

The Criminal Investigations Department (CID) of the Rwanda Police has a Transnational Organized Crime Unit that handles cases of human trafficking. This unit is composed of four officers and works in close cooperation with the INTERPOL National Central Bureau for Rwanda.

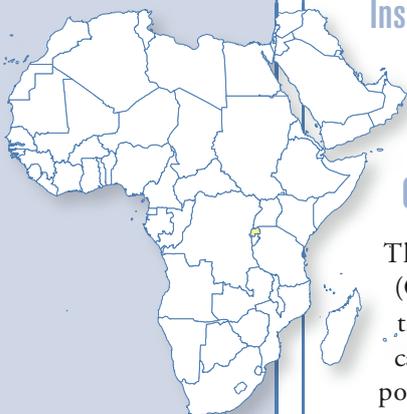
Two men were investigated and prosecuted for trafficking in persons in 2006, but prior to that year, no cases were detected. No convictions for trafficking in persons were recorded during the reporting period up through March 2007.

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection to victims of trafficking. NGOs provide medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter. There is no information on the number of trafficking victims.

Additional information

Two Rwandan men were charged in 2006 with trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced marriage. These men were accused of taking girls under the age of 18 across the border to neighbouring Uganda.



Uganda

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not exist in the legislation of Uganda. Draft legislation prepared in 2007 was awaiting presentation to parliament in 2008. During the reporting period, the offences of “child stealing”, “child abduction” and “child kidnapping” were used to prosecute some forms of trafficking in children.

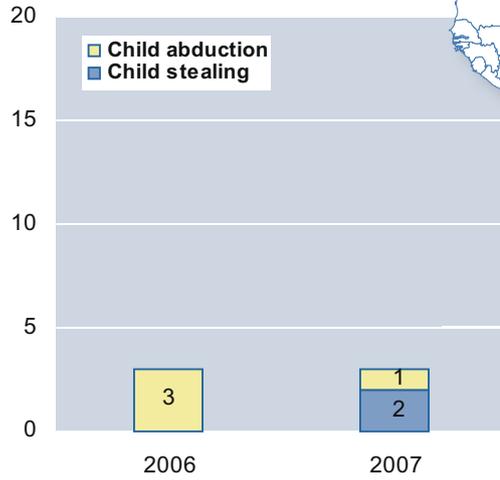
Criminal justice response

The draft Trafficking in Persons Act contains clauses in Section 23 providing for the creation of a specialized law enforcement agency for the prohibition of trafficking in persons.

Because of the absence of a specific provision on human trafficking, no prosecutions or convictions were recorded for trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

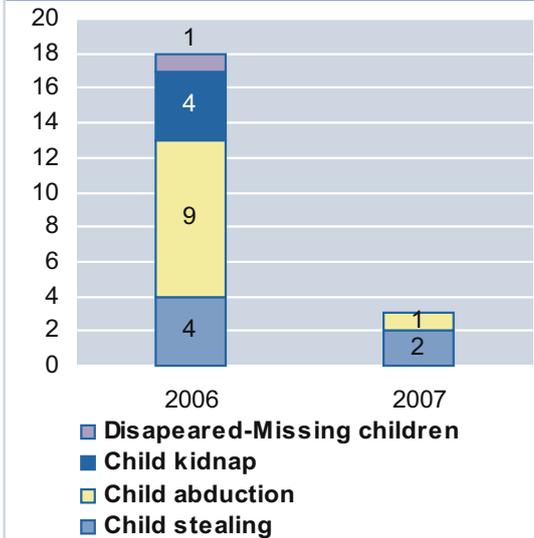


Fig. 54: Persons convicted of “child stealing” and other related offences in Uganda (2006-2007)



Source: Ugandan Police Annual Crime Report

Fig. 53: Cases prosecuted for “child stealing” and other related offences in Uganda (2006-2007)

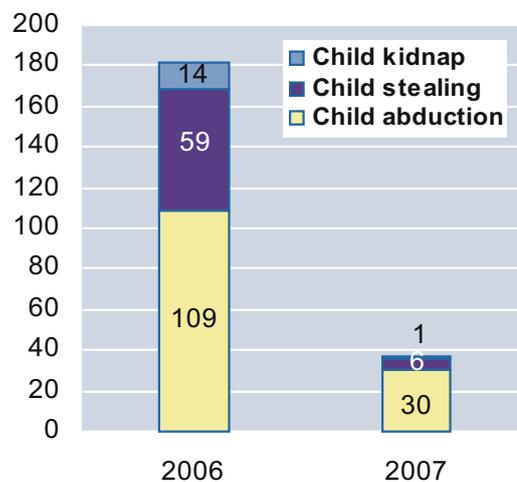


Source: Ugandan Police Annual Crime Report

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection to persons in need, including victims of human trafficking. NGOs provide housing and shelter. Victims of child stealing and related offences were identified by the criminal justice system.

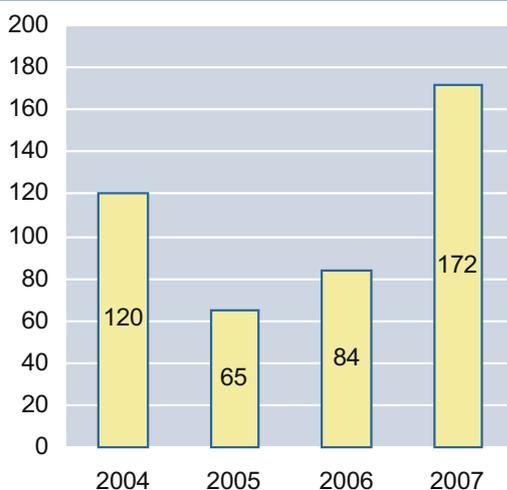
Fig. 55: Identified victims of “child stealing” and other related offences in Uganda (2006-2007)



Source: Ugandan Police Annual Crime Report

The following chart shows victims sheltered by the Women and Youth Services (WAYS), the Slum Aid Project (SAP) and persons assisted by IOM. They include only victims located in the city of Kampala and its urban environs.

Fig. 56: Victims of trafficking in persons and related offences in Kampala (2004-2007)



Sources: Women and Youth Services (WAYS) and the Slum Aid Project (SAP)

Additional information

The majority of the victims sheltered by both the Women and Youth Services (WAYS) and the Slum Aid Project (SAP) were subject to commercial (and child) sexual exploitation. In addition, victims sheltered by WAYS also were victims of child domestic labour, and some were found to have run away from or were rescued from slave-like working conditions.

During 2006-2007, IOM-Uganda provided voluntary return and reintegration assistance to 115 Congolese victims of trafficking to the Democratic Republic Congo from Northern Uganda where they were stranded. Seventy-nine additional Congolese women and children awaited repatriation before the end of 2007. Four other trafficking victims were assisted by IOM in returning to Uganda from Europe.

The United Republic of Tanzania

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Tanzania in July 2008.

Criminal justice response

Because of the absence of a specific provision on human trafficking, no prosecutions or convictions were recorded for trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

Services provided to victims

State authorities, NGOs and international organizations provide legal protection, medical and psychosocial support, and housing and shelter to persons in need, including victims of trafficking.

Additional information

By the end of 2007, about 250 persons were sheltered in Tanzania for several reasons, including trafficking. The exact number of trafficking victims taken care of is unknown.

