

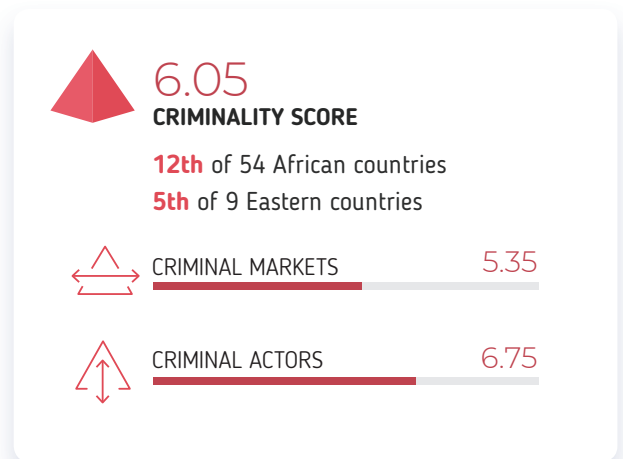
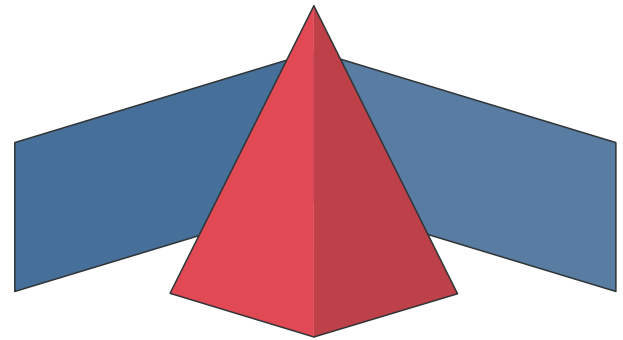
 **UGANDA**

Uganda ranks 12th in the Index for **criminality**, with a broad range of **criminal markets** and influential **criminal actors**.

All **criminal markets** score between 3 and 7, indicating that while none of them are unimportant, neither do they have a severe influence on society. Similarly, none of the categories of **criminal actors** are viewed as having a severe influence, though all are well established, and at times, act together in certain illicit markets.

Uganda scores moderately for **resilience** across most categories, ranking 29th overall. Although the government has publicly backed measures to combat organised crime, it has not matched its rhetoric with action on the ground. Major gaps in implementing policies are reported.

Experts deem that corruption, lack of press freedom and government involvement in certain illicit flows are of concern. However, they judge the role played by civil society and other non-state actors to be positive, resulting in moderate **resilience** scores.



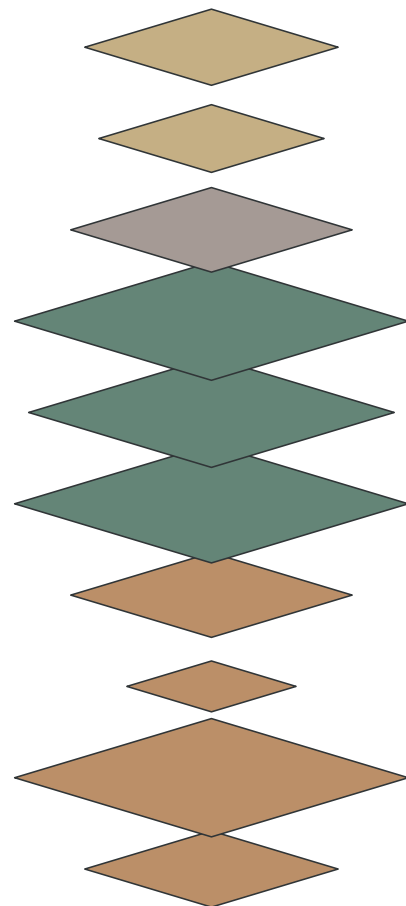
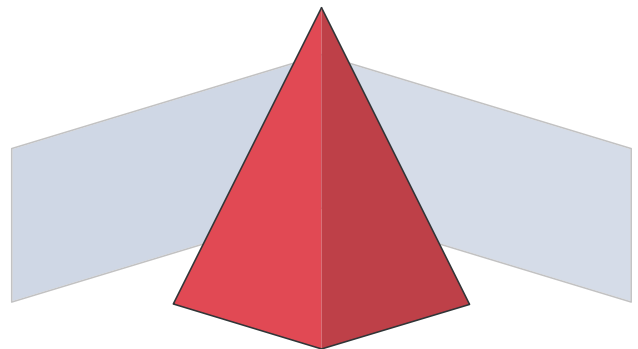
CRIMINALITY SCORE



CRIMINAL ACTORS	6.75
MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	5.5
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	6.5
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	7.5
FOREIGN ACTORS	7.5



CRIMINAL MARKETS	5.35
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	4.5
HUMAN SMUGGLING	4.0
ARMS TRAFFICKING	5.0
FLORA CRIMES	7.0
FAUNA CRIMES	6.5
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	7.0
HEROIN TRADE	5.0
COCAINE TRADE	3.0
CANNABIS TRADE	7.0
SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	4.5



Criminal Markets

Uganda's **criminal markets** are diverse, with almost all exerting at least moderate influence. Environmental markets are the most significant. **Fauna, flora** and **non-renewable resources** all score above 6. Uganda occupies a strategic position as a transit hub for wildlife and products such as ivory, pangolins and rhino horns. Experts deem the illicit fauna market to have a significant negative impact.

Illegal logging is highlighted as a major concern, constituting around 30% to 40% of total timber production in Uganda. The smuggling of timber is often combined

with illicit trade in other commodities, such as gold and ivory. The export of illegal gold is reported as a key issue and has grown significantly since around 2016.

Drugs markets in Uganda are particularly prevalent, with cannabis the most widespread drug. High levels of **cannabis** production make it easy to access, resulting in high levels of domestic consumption. Uganda is also a transit country for cannabis destined for southern and western African markets, resulting in a high score of 7.



Local **cocaine** and **heroin** use is reported to be growing, though domestic consumption of both is on a smaller scale than cannabis. Ugandan ports reportedly to serve as transit points for cocaine and heroin; as well as for **synthetic drugs**, though experts judge local consumption of these as negligible.

Human trafficking is deemed to be of concern, as Uganda serves as an origin, transit and destination country for victims subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. Similarly, **human smuggling** is rife and many criminal networks are based in Uganda.

Experts express concern over **arms trafficking**, with arms produced in and smuggled out of Uganda. Substantial levels of illegal gun ownership have led to high rates of gun violence. Nevertheless, although these three markets are viewed as established, none of them score above a 5, suggesting only a moderate influence on society.

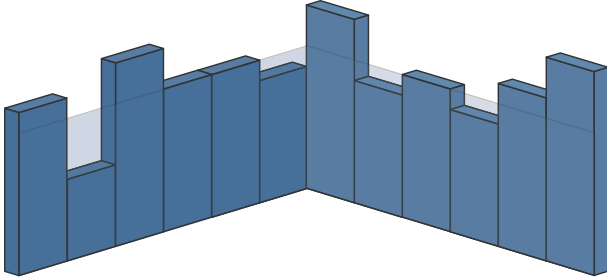
Criminal Actors

Analysis of Uganda's **criminal actors** suggests that **criminal networks**, **foreign actors** and **state-embedded actors** all play active roles in illicit trade flows. They are involved in multiple facets of organised crime, from arms smuggling to drug trafficking and other illicit contraband.

Widespread state corruption at all levels enables organised crime, attracting foreign criminal groups and facilitating the activities of criminal networks. Although **mafia-style groups** have less influence than other actors, terrorist groups engaging in organised criminal activity, such as militant group al-Shabaab and rebel group ADF-NALU, are reportedly active in Uganda, contributing to a moderate score of 5.



RESILIENCE SCORE



<u>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE</u>	4.0
<u>GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</u>	2.0
<u>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u>	4.5
<u>NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS</u>	3.5
<u>JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION</u>	3.5
<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	3.0
<u>TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY</u>	4.5
<u>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING</u>	3.0
<u>ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT</u>	3.5
<u>VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT</u>	3.0
<u>PREVENTION</u>	4.0
<u>NON-STATE ACTORS</u>	5.0

Uganda ranks 29th in Africa for **resilience**, performing just below the continental average. Uganda's **resilience** scores are low, ranging from 2 to 5 – at best moderately effective and at worst extremely ineffective.

The main reason for these low scores is the failure to implement policies and measures to combat organised crime. Although the government has been vocal in its opposition organised crime, corruption at all levels and lack of implementation of effective policies and laws lead experts to score state resilience as poor overall.

Uganda does, however, achieve moderate scores in some categories, such as **prevention** and **international cooperation**, having signed a number of relevant treaties on organised crime. But, once again, the country is reported to be falling short in implementing protocols and agreements.

Uganda's highest-scoring indicator is for **non-state actors**. Mechanisms and programmes such as needle and syringe exchange programmes are deemed to be somewhat effective.

