



Rwanda: Trafficking



Copyright information

This publication is covered by the Creative Commons License BY-NC 4.0 allowing for limited use provided the work is properly credited to Asylos, and that it is for non-commercial use.



Asylos does not hold the copyright to the content of third-party material included in this report. Reproduction or any use of the images/maps/infographics included in this report is prohibited and permission must be sought directly from the copyright holder(s).

Feedback and comments

Please help us to improve and to measure the impact of our publications. We would be extremely grateful for any comments and feedback as to how the reports have been used in the refugee status and statelessness determination process, or beyond. If you would like to provide feedback, please contact: info@asylos.eu

Who we are

Asylos is a global network of volunteers providing free-of-charge Country of Origin Information (COI) research for lawyers helping people seeking international protection with their claim. Asylos works to ensure that people seeking international protection and their legal counsel have access to crucial sources and data to substantiate their claim. Asylos volunteers and staff use their research and language skills to access detailed information. More information can be found on [Asylos' website](#).

Contents

Background	4
SECTION 1 – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION	5
1. State enforcement of legislation and policies to counter-trafficking	5
2. Access and availability of services for victims of trafficking	7
3. State identification and/or treatment of victims of trafficking	9
4. International and bilateral agreements and operations to counter-trafficking	11
5. Women	13
6. Children	14
7. Refugees and asylum seekers	15
8. Forced labour, sex trafficking, smuggling of foreign people and/or migrants	16
9. Country of Origin information: further investigation required	18
9.1 Access to support workers or victims of trafficking specific services	18
9.2 Information on victims of trafficking compensation, including equivalent compensation to that available in the UK (CICA claim).....	18
9.3 Information on victims of trafficking financial support was found	18
9.4 Information on victims of trafficking specific residency, including equivalent residency to that available in the UK, was found.....	18
9.5 Information on specific protection from re-trafficking	18
SECTION 2 – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION SOURCES	19

Background

Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Act 2024 is a law in the UK which came into force on 25 April 2024. The law states that decision makers must conclusively treat Rwanda as a safe country. The law does not allow for a decision to be challenged on the basis that Rwanda is unsafe generally. However, the law allows for a decision to be challenged based on compelling evidence relating specifically to a person's individual circumstance. Country of Origin Information (COI) is therefore relevant in evidencing Rwanda as a safe or unsafe country for the person in question.

Asylos's previous Rwanda Country of Origin Information research

A Commentary on the UK Home Office Country Policy and Information Note: Rwanda, asylum system, and the related Country Policy and Information Note: Rwanda, assessment', 2022

A Country of Origin Information report '**Rwanda: COI Compilation Asylum system'** covering information on Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Rwanda, Rwandese nationals who claim asylum in other countries, conditions for individuals who claim asylum in Rwanda, and refoulement of individuals under a bilateral agreement between Rwanda and Israel, 2022

Purpose of Asylos's Rwanda Country of Origin Information on trafficking

Asylos produced this compilation of Country of Origin Information in response to high demand for information evidencing identification, protection and prevention of trafficking in Rwanda. In order to ensure timely publication, the research terms of reference focuses on select issues relating to trafficking. This COI report may be subject to future updates, depending on demand.

Disclaimer

This COI report is intended as background reference material for legal representatives and those assisting asylum seekers. The COI report should be used as a tool to help identify relevant COI. Legal representatives are welcome to submit relevant excerpts cited in this document to decision makers (including judges) to assist an asylum seeker's case. We are COI research experts and adhere to strict research principles of providing relevant, objective, transparent, timely and reliable source material. We therefore strive to include discoverable relevant information, whether or not supportive of any individual case. It is imperative that legal representatives and those assisting asylum seekers read the whole COI report and consider whether, having done so, the report is on balance likely to support the specific case in which it is proposed to rely upon it. Please also note that it may be appropriate for legal representatives to seek additional individualised information.

The information cited in this document is illustrative, but not exhaustive of the information available in the public domain. It is not determinative of any individual human rights or asylum claim. Submissions should always be complemented by case-specific COI research. While we strive to be as comprehensive as possible, no amount of research can ever provide an exhaustive picture of the situation. It is therefore important to note that the absence of information should not be taken as evidence that an issue, incident or violation does not exist.

Timeframe

This research reviewed information from sources published between June 2022 and June 2024. Older sources are included in instances where the information is relevant. All sources were consulted in May and June 2024.

Research

Where information was not found in relation to a term of reference, and requires further investigation into sources based in Rwanda or interviews with experts on Rwanda, the heading is highlighted in yellow.

sources consulted often did not distinguish between the situation of recognised refugees and asylum seekers. Please note that where sources refer to "refugees", this may encompass both recognised refugees and asylum seekers.

Feedback

If you would like to suggest additional research areas or sources to include that would assist in supporting your clients, please do share them with us. If you would like to share any feedback, please contact: info@asylos.eu

SECTION 1 – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION

1. State enforcement of legislation and policies to counter-trafficking

In 2024, Freedom House reported:

“Regulations governing wage levels and conditions of work in the formal sector are poorly enforced, particularly among private employers. Children are trafficked internally for domestic service under abusive conditions or for commercial sex work. Few internal traffickers are held to account. Many children work informally in the agricultural sector. Young Congolese and Burundian refugees are vulnerable to sexual exploitation and coerced recruitment into armed groups linked to Rwandan security forces. Rwanda has meanwhile increased prosecutions for transnational trafficking, but the number of convictions remains low.”

(Source: Freedom House: [Rwanda: Annual report on political rights and civil liberties in 2023](#), 2024, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

As part of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Eighty-eighth session Geneva, 13–31 May 2024, The Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), stated the following on trafficking:

“Rwanda’s comprehensive Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy, led by the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), serves as a national reference for countering human trafficking. Enforcement of existing legislation and policies on trafficking in persons and labor recruitment companies is robust, with sustainable solutions addressing the root causes of trafficking.”

(Source: The Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF): [Rwanda Opening Statement Presented to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)-2024](#), 24 May 2024, page 4, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

The Rwanda National Police (RNP) in the Northern Province says there has been a significant decline in Kanyanga trafficking. Acting Mayor Parfaite Uwera of Gicumbi district outlined several strategies being employed to tackle border-related crimes, and budgetary constraints as a challenge in sustaining support for former smugglers, which is reportedly essential to achieving zero border cases:

“Rwanda National Police (RNP) in the Northern Province says there has been a significant decline in Kanyanga trafficking and abuse, referring to illicit alcohol smuggled from Uganda. Police figures from the Northern region indicate a remarkable decrease of up to 80% in consumption and trafficking, attributed to various measures implemented at the Rwanda-Uganda border and effective community mobilization efforts that have positively influenced public perceptions.”

“Comparing the current statistics to those of 2023, the trend of declining cases persists. Notably, Burera and Gicumbi districts exhibit the highest rates of border-related crimes within the Northern Province. In 2023, these districts reported 1387 border cases, whereas in 2024, this number decreased to 108 within the first two months. Presently, there are 75 cases of illegal border crossing and 870 cases of drug dealing and smuggling, with 604 incidents reported in Burera district alone. Kanyanga abuse has been highlighted by President Paul Kagame as a hindrance to the development of districts bordering Uganda, citing its detrimental effects on the populace and their productivity. Jean Bosco Mwiseneza, the Police Spokesperson for Northern Province, emphasized the concerted efforts in combating border-related crimes, particularly through community mobilization and the deployment of vigilant border guards. “Approximately, Kanyanga trafficking and abuse has decreased by 80%. However, we continue to engage in community mobilization to encourage people to refrain from engaging in such activities,” Mwiseneza said.”

“Acting Mayor Parfaite Uwera of Gicumbi district outlined several strategies being employed to tackle border-related crimes, including community mobilization, enhanced border security, and initiatives aimed at creating employment opportunities for residents living in border areas. However, Uwera highlighted budgetary constraints as a challenge in sustaining job creation and skill development programs for former smugglers, which is essential to achieving zero border cases. Emmanuel Rwanzekumva, a 25-year-old resident of Burera district, attested to the positive changes, noting that “drugs are no longer trafficked as before because local authorities are now more vigilant.”

(Source: The New Times: [Northern Province: Kanyanga trafficking, abuse decrease by 80% — Police](#), 10 March 2024, last accessed 2 June 2024)

“The Minister of Interior, Alfred Gasana, who presided over the pass-out, conferred on the new officers the rank of Police Constable. [...] Despite the good security in the country, the Minister observed, there are still crimes such as theft, assault often caused by excessive abuse of alcohol, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs, road accidents.”

(Source: The New Times: [Rwandans expect a lot from you, Minister tells over 2,000 Police course graduates](#), 22 December 2023, last accessed: 4 June 2024)

“The Government of Rwanda does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, if any, on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Rwanda remained on Tier 2.”

“[...] PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: [...] Conduct additional training and capacity building for law enforcement agencies on recognizing and combating internal forms of trafficking. [...] Develop and implement a centralized data system to track the government’s efforts to combat trafficking crimes, with data disaggregated by type of trafficking, and train law enforcement and immigration officials in relevant ministries on its use.”

“The government maintained anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts. The 2018 anti-trafficking law criminalized sex trafficking and labor trafficking. The law prescribed penalties of 10 to 15 years’ imprisonment and a fine of 10 million to 15 million Rwandan francs (\$9,430 to \$14,150), which increased to 20 to 25 years’ imprisonment and a fine of 20 million to 25 million Rwandan francs (\$18,870 to \$23,580) if the crime was transnational in nature. The law prescribed penalties of five to ten years’ imprisonment and a fine of 5 million to 10 million Rwandan francs (\$4,720 to \$9,430) for labor trafficking crimes. These penalties were sufficiently stringent, and with regard to sex trafficking, commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. However, the law defined trafficking broadly to include illegal adoption without the purpose of exploitation, sexual intercourse for the purpose of exploitation, as well as the sale of organs and other body parts.”

“The government initiated 74 trafficking investigations involving 115 defendants (19 sex trafficking cases, 35 labor trafficking cases, and 20 unspecified forms of trafficking) and continued two investigations from previous reporting periods. This compared with 142 investigations in the previous reporting period. The government prosecuted nine defendants in six cases compared with prosecution of 12 defendants in 12 cases in 2021. The government convicted six traffickers (five defendants under the 2018 anti-trafficking law and one defendant under organic law No 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code), compared with zero convictions in the previous reporting period. The government did not report sentences issued for these convictions.”

“The government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of government employees complicit in human trafficking crimes. The government provided material support to and coordinated with M23, a non-state armed group that forcibly recruited and used children. Scarce resources, lack of training, limited capacity, and conflation of human trafficking with other crimes hindered law enforcement efforts. Observers reported a need for Rwanda’s law enforcement agencies to conduct additional training and capacity building on recognizing and combating internal forms of trafficking. [...]”

“The government trained 66 judges on combating human trafficking and money laundering, and trained investigators on combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling. The government, in partnership with an NGO, trained and certified 38 police officers on the prevention and protection of children in armed conflict. The government provided routine trainings and professional development for police, investigators, prosecutors, or social workers assigned to counter GBV, which incorporated components on anti-trafficking laws and procedures. NGOs reported a need for gender-specific identification protocols as well as guidance for law enforcement officials on how to collect evidence for use in prosecuting cases. The government did not have a central repository of trafficking data from all law enforcement agencies, which hindered coordination on trafficking cases.”

“The government maintained efforts to prevent trafficking. The inter-agency anti-trafficking technical committee continued to lead national anti-trafficking efforts and convened at least once. The government maintained its 2021 NAP. The government conducted awareness-raising campaigns and continued to use media and radio programs to increase community awareness of trafficking, particularly among youth, vulnerable communities, and in border areas. The Ministry of Justice reported conducting awareness raising campaigns in 111 schools and RIB conducted awareness activities using mobile stations and Isange One Stop Center vans. The RIB, Rwanda National Police, and other government agencies continued to operate national hotlines for reporting crimes and received 34 calls related to trafficking. These hotlines accommodated speakers in English, French, Kinyarwanda, and Kiswahili; were advertised in public awareness campaigns on TV, radio, and social media; and were available 24 hours a day. The government made some efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts, including by raising awareness of human trafficking among potential buyers.”

(Source U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

2. Access and availability of services for victims of trafficking

In a report published in April 2024, The Lutheran Church of Rwanda reported:

“Rwanda has also established a comprehensive institutional framework dedicated to promoting gender accountability, exemplified by the implementation of periodic “Gender Accountability Days” initiated in 2017. These events facilitate community dialogues and engagement at the grassroots level, striving to enhance gender equality and service delivery to victims of GBV, human trafficking, and teenage pregnancy. However, challenges remain, particularly in assessing the impact of these initiatives and ensuring inclusivity in remote areas.”

(Source: The Lutheran Church of Rwanda, in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation, [Rwanda Shadow Report to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\) Committee](#), April 2024, page 4, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

A campaign coordinated by the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST) targeted border communities living in the districts of Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rubavu, Gisagara and Nyaruguru with the aim of preventing Trafficking among vulnerable populations and supporting referrals to medical, legal and protection services.

“Kigali – On 30 January, the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and coordination with Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST) has successfully reached over 50,000 people over a two-month long nationwide campaign to counter trafficking in persons (TiP), thanks to support from the Government of Japan. The campaign targeted border communities living in the districts of Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rubavu, Gisagara and Nyaruguru with the aim of preventing TiP among vulnerable populations and supporting referrals to medical, legal and protection services.”

“This awareness raising campaign was organized to prevent this crime, but also due to our belief as Rwandans that every person is valuable,” stated Dr. Ugirashebuja Emmanuel, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Rwanda. “In this context, the Government of Rwanda, together with partners such as the Government of Japan, and IOM have joined in this program to fight against the trafficking of Rwandans and other persons who are taken from neighboring countries.”

“Japan has led human-centered cooperation for decades based on the concept of Human Security which focuses on the “Protection” and “Empowerment” of individuals and “Solidarity”,” explained H.E. Ambassador of Japan to Rwanda, Isao Fukushima. “Japan reiterates its strong commitment to working together with all relevant actors to counter all forms of transnational organized crime such as trafficking in persons. It is the hope of the Government and people of Japan that this project will contribute to tackling the challenges at the border and improving the lives of the Rwandan people as a whole.”

“[...] a final awareness raising session at Pele Nyamirambo Stadium which saw over 3,000 people in attendance. The key messages focused on educating individuals on the risks of TiP and on identifying, referring and seeking assistance for potential victims or witnesses.”

“The culminating event marks the end of six months of concerted efforts by prominent Rwandan stakeholders and IOM to expedite actions to combat human trafficking. As part of these endeavors, a Training of Trainers was conducted for the benefit of district officers from the Directorate General for Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) and RIB from 11 border districts.

[...] IOM supported the development of a unified Training Manual, an Awareness-Raising Toolkit on Counter Trafficking in Persons, and the development of Rwanda’s first National Counter-Trafficking In-Persons Policy to enhance the coordination of counter-trafficking initiatives across Rwanda.

“Improving the coordination of counter-trafficking efforts by consolidating existing training manual and awareness tools into a single reference document, is a critical step when it comes to the protection of victims of trafficking and prevention of TiP,” highlights IOM Rwanda Senior Programme Manager, Erika De Bona.”

“Supporting national and local counter-trafficking initiatives by law enforcement officers, community leaders, civil society organizations and Isange One-Stop Centers teams is vital for expanding outreach and enhancing specialized protection services for those who are vulnerable to trafficking, and is at the core of IOM’s goal to save lives and protect people on the move.”

(Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Rwanda): [Awareness Raising Campaign on Counter Trafficking Reaches Over 50,000](#), 31 January 2024, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

“Rwanda’s Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) has devised a raft of new measures aimed at enhancing [sic] the country’s capacity to prevent, combat, and criminalise money laundering and terror financing, The New Times has learned. The measures, particularly targeting thresholds of cash transactions or wire transfers, come at a time when lawbreakers make large amounts of money through illegal activities, such as drug trafficking or terrorist funding with the money appearing to have come from a legitimate source.”

(Source: The New Times: [Rwanda rolls out new anti-terrorist financing measures](#), 2 August 2023, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

The U.S. Department of State 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report stated its prioritised recommendation to Rwanda including:

“[...] PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: [...] Expand victim and shelter services, including for male victims.”

“While the government did not report referring or assisting any victims, it dedicated 306 million Rwandan francs (\$288,680) for services for victims of crime, including trafficking, compared to 181.3 million Rwandan francs (\$171,040) in 2021. The government continued to operate its network of 44 Isange one-stop centers, located in district capitals and hospitals, to assist GBV and trafficking victims. The centers offered short-term shelter and psycho-social, medical, and legal services; the government did not report how many trafficking victims it assisted at these centers. The government reported victims would generally stay at the centers for three days, after which victims could choose between longer-term shelter or independent living options. The government continued its collaboration with an international organization to train protection actors and counselors at the centers on the identification of trafficking victims and their referral to services. NGOs reported the centers would primarily focus on the needs of female victims, negatively affecting readiness to assist male victims.”

“Observers reported four shelters affiliated with NGOs and 17 government-affiliated safe houses could also offer services to trafficking victims. The long-term government shelters provided up to six months of services for trafficking and GBV victims. The extent and quality of services varied between locations and social workers did not always screen to identify trafficking victims among GBV victims. The government and NGOs reported adult victims who resided at shelters would have freedom of movement. Temporary shelter services were available to foreign national victims, and foreign victims had the same access to services as Rwandans. The government reported providing counseling services, medical care, education, and vocational training for former child soldiers and children who experienced homelessness; the government did not report how many children received services.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

3. State identification and/or treatment of victims of trafficking

The U.S. Department of State reported on events occurring in Rwanda during 2023:

“Human rights advocates reported police regularly rounded up homeless and other needy individuals and subjected them to abusive treatment and unsanitary detention conditions in transit centers before major international events or conferences in the country. Although there was no legal requirement for individuals to carry an identification document (ID), police and the District Administration Security Support Organ regularly detained street children, vendors, suspected petty criminals, and beggars without IDs and sometimes charged them with illegal street vending or vagrancy. Authorities released adults who could produce an ID and transported street children to their home districts, to shelters, or for processing into vocational and educational programs. As in previous years, authorities held detainees without charge at transit centers for weeks or months at a time before either transferring them to a National Rehabilitation Service rehabilitation center without judicial review or forcibly returning them to their home areas. Detainees held at transit or rehabilitation centers could contest their detentions before the centers’ authorities but did not have the right to appear before a judge. Advocates raised concerns that detainees at transit centers were not adequately screened for human trafficking indicators.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Rwanda](#), 23 April 2024, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“Several agencies, however, have recently reported its use, including: the U.S. State Department, which in its 2022 trafficking report noted the widespread detention of “potential” trafficking victims in the country’s network of “transit” centres, notorious for their failure to screen for vulnerable groups and frequent failure to provide basic services; and UNHCR, which as recently as 2023 reported in an operational update that it was conducting visits in the southern district of Huye “to support refugees in detention.” The UN Committee on Migrant Workers reported in its 2017 periodic report on Rwanda, which was only released in 2020, that the country had detained 208 migrants during the 2017/2018 fiscal year, though it is unclear if those numbers include ad hoc detentions of trafficking victims or refugees.”

(Source: Global Detention Project, [Rwanda’s Asylum Practices Under Spotlight as UK Supreme Court, UN, and US State Department Highlight Dangers](#), 30 November 2023, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

The U.S. Department of State 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda stated:

“[...] efforts included identifying more trafficking victims, repatriating trafficking victims from overseas, and convicting more traffickers. For the first time in recent years, the government awarded restitution in one trafficking case. However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several key areas. The government continued to lack specialized SOPs to adequately screen for trafficking among vulnerable populations and did not refer any victims to services.”

“[...] PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: [...] Systematically and proactively screen and identify trafficking victims, especially among vulnerable populations, including among GBV victims, persons in commercial sex, LGBTQI+ individuals, children experiencing homelessness, and migrants residing at government transit centers. Increase and institutionalize training for front-line officials on victim identification and referral SOPs and develop specialized SOPs to screen for trafficking among vulnerable populations. [...] Expand trafficking victim identification and protection measures for Rwanda’s refugee population. [...] Ensure victims are not inappropriately penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked. Ensure underserved communities are provided with adequate victim identification and protection measures.”

“The government made mixed protection efforts. The government identified 263 trafficking victims (39 for sex trafficking, 177 for labor trafficking, and 47 for unspecified forms of trafficking), compared with 110 victims identified in the previous reporting period. The government did not report referring any victims to services compared with one victim referred in the previous reporting period. The government provided repatriation assistance (including consular, legal, and transportation assistance and providing travel documents when necessary) to facilitate the return of 19 labor trafficking victims from overseas. The government intercepted 27 potential victims of trafficking planning to travel to the Middle East for domestic work. The government had formal SOPs for victim identification and referral to care. Nonetheless, NGOs reported a lack of specialized SOPs to identify and refer potential trafficking victims from underserved communities hindered victim identification efforts.”

“[...] NGOs offered general assistance and support in refugee camps, but a lack of capacity and resources inhibited the implementation of effective procedures, screening, and assistance to trafficking victims in refugee camps.”

“The anti-trafficking law stated trafficking victims should not be penalized for their involvement in any unlawful activity that was a direct consequence of being trafficked. However, due to inconsistent use of identification procedures, authorities may have arrested or detained some unidentified trafficking victims, especially among underserved communities such as individuals in commercial sex, adults and children experiencing homelessness, and children in forced begging. The government continued operating transit centers that advocacy groups and NGOs reported detained vulnerable persons and potential trafficking victims – including individuals in commercial sex, adults and children experiencing homelessness, members of the LGBTQI+ community, foreign nationals, and children in street vending and forced begging – and did not adequately screen for trafficking indicators among them. The government held many potential victims of trafficking in these centers, which functioned as de facto detention facilities, for up to six months. Observers further noted authorities often released detainees back on the streets abruptly and without notice, thereby exposing them to possible revictimization. While some centers provided detainees and identified victims with psychological counseling, education, vocational training, and reintegration services, not all transit centers offered the same services. Observers reported officials did not follow victim referral procedures with respect to the LGBTQI+ community and individuals in commercial sex due to widespread cultural prejudice. Officials were less likely to refer LGBTQI+ trafficking victims for services, if at all.”

“The anti-trafficking law required the government to provide support to identified Rwandan trafficking victims abroad by providing consular, legal assistance, and covering the cost of repatriation, including transportation. The government reported having a dedicated budget to repatriate Rwandans overseas, and diplomats and immigration officials worked to facilitate 19 repatriations. However, observers noted Rwanda’s relatively limited diplomatic presence often made it difficult for Rwandan officials abroad to provide assistance to trafficking victims. Media and NGOs reported victims could receive support packages of 250,000 Rwandan francs (\$236) upon reintegration into their home communities; however, the government did not report providing this assistance to any victims. The government reported 48 victims participated in investigations and prosecutions. The government could provide victim-witness assistance to support participation in the criminal justice process and the anti-trafficking law called for the government to provide legal assistance and information to victims in a language they understood; however, the government did not report if any victims received this assistance. The law also protected the identity of victims by allowing court proceedings to be conducted by camera and permitting the use of a video link.

“The government, in coordination with an international organization, continued operation of a child-friendly space, which could provide assistance to trafficking victims participating in court proceedings. Observers reported the government planned to establish several more of these spaces, funding permitting. Foreign national victims were eligible to obtain employment and remain in Rwanda during trial proceedings. The government did not report whether it granted this immigration relief to any victims during the reporting period. The law allowed victims to obtain restitution in criminal prosecutions, file civil suits against traffickers for civil damages, and stated victims were exempt from paying any associated filing fees. The government reported the Rusizi Intermediate Court awarded criminal restitution and civil damages to one trafficking victim during the reporting period.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

4. International and bilateral agreements and operations to counter-trafficking

“The Minister of Interior, Alfred Gasana, accompanied by the Inspector General of Police (IGP), Felix Namuhoranye, travelled to Qatar on Tuesday, January 16, for a three-day official visit aimed at strengthening cooperation in security and law enforcement between the two countries. On Wednesday, January 17, Gasana and Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Minister of Interior and Commander of Lekhwiya Force of Qatar, oversaw the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Namuhoranye and the Director-General of Public Security of Qatar, Maj Gen Abdullah bin Mohammed Al Suwaidi, to formalize partnership on security between institutions under their portfolio. [...] The cooperation pact outlines partnership in security and crime control, including fighting terrorism, transnational organized crime, human and drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms and explosives, money laundering, cybercrime and corruption, among others.”

(Source: The New Times: [Rwanda, Qatar beef up security ties](#), 18 January 2024, last accessed: 4 June 2024)

“The Inspector General of Police (IGP) Felix Namuhoranye, at the Rwanda National Police (RNP) on Monday, October 9, received, on a courtesy call, the Director General for Central African Republican Gendarmerie, Landry Urlich Depot, who has been in the country for a week-long visit. Discussions between IGP Namuhoranye and Gen. Landry focused on strengthening the existing cooperation in various law enforcement disciplines, according to the Rwanda National Police. Gen. Landry thanked the Government of Rwanda for the continued support in building the capacity of law enforcement and security agencies in CAR. [...] Rwanda National Police and CAR Police formalised bilateral relations with a memorandum of understanding signed in February, last year, to exchange training and other best programmes, and to enhance professional competence. The cooperation agreement also provides an arrangement for the two law enforcement institutions to jointly fight transnational organised crime and terrorism, human and drug trafficking, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, information sharing, joint operations, among others. Rwanda maintains over 700 Police peacekeepers under the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA), including four contingents, and 70 Police Advisors. The MINUSCA Police component is also headed by a Rwandan, Commissioner of Police CP Christophe Bizimungu.”

(Source: The New Times: [Rwanda, CAR police chiefs mull deeper cooperation](#), 10 October 2023, last accessed: 4 June 2024)

“A cyber security centre that will coordinate investigations in eastern Africa against cybercrimes and cyber-enabled crimes such as terrorism, trafficking and money laundering has been launched in Rwanda, hosted in Kigali. Officially called the Regional Cybercrime Investigation Centre for Excellence, the facility will be used for a number of activities including monitoring cybercrimes, gathering evidence for prosecuting cybercrimes, as well as training officials in cyber security. [...] Its establishment has been mainly funded by the Government of Japan. It will bring together partners including security agencies from regional countries, Interpol and so on.”

(Source: The New Times: [Regional cyber security centre launched in Rwanda](#), 6 October 2023, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

“Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Singapore Police Force (SPF) held a bilateral meeting at the Police General Headquarters in Kacyiru, on Monday, July 17, to further strengthen the existing policing cooperation. It was held in the framework of the existing cooperation signed in August 2022 in Singapore, formalizing partnership in capacity development as well as fighting and preventing transnational organized crimes. [...] Their MoU highlights building institutions’ capacity and capabilities in fighting all forms of transnational organized crime, cyber-crime, trafficking in persons, online child sexual exploitation, money laundering, public security and public order; fighting and preventing smuggling and trade in arms, ammunition and explosives, among others.”

(Source: The New Times: [Rwanda, Singapore Police forces explore ways to jointly tackle trans-boundary security challenges](#), 18 July 2023, last accessed: 4 June 2024)

“The government disproportionally focused on transnational trafficking cases, which were more easily identified at border crossings, while it faced challenges investigating internal trafficking crimes. The government collaborated with foreign governments on potential trafficking cases; however, cooperation remained limited in jurisdictions where Rwanda lacked a diplomatic presence or law enforcement mutual assistance agreements. The Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) collaborated with INTERPOL on a child sex trafficking case. Media reported authorities in Uganda intercepted 14 potential Rwandan labor trafficking victims; the government did not report whether it collaborated with Ugandan officials to investigate the suspects or repatriate the potential victims.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“According to a police source, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Inspector General of Police (IGP) Dan Munyuza and the Acting Commissioner for Botswana Police Service, Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) Phemelo Ramakorwane. This was part of the bilateral meeting between the two friendly police institutions held at the RNP General Headquarters at Kacyiru. DCP Ramakorwane and his delegation are in Rwanda for a week-long visit aimed at strengthening cooperation in various policing disciplines. The agreement, partly, binds the two police institutions to fight transnational organized crimes, including terrorism and related activities, human trafficking, hi-tech, and cybercrimes as well as exchange of information related to the activities of the criminal elements and modern methods and techniques.”

(Source: Agence De Presse Africa, Rwanda: [Botswana police chiefs sign MoU on security cooperation](#), 23 January 2023, last accessed: 2 June 2024. Source included despite the publication date falling outside of the research timeframe due to relevance.)

5. Women

In May 2024, experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked the State of Rwanda about efforts to protect victims of trafficking:

“The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women today concluded its consideration of the tenth periodic report of Rwanda, [...] A Committee Expert asked how the State party was working to protect refugees and asylum seekers from traffickers. There were issues with identifying trafficking in internal areas. How would the State party strengthen measures for identifying victims internally? The State party was required to cover the costs of repatriation of Rwandans overseas but lacked sufficient officials abroad to support trafficking victims. How would it increase support for Rwandan trafficking victims abroad? [...] The [Government of Rwanda] delegation said there were clear laws and policies regarding the fight against human trafficking. Rwanda was committed to combatting trafficking by engaging with other countries. The partnership with the United Kingdom was a solution for persons at risk of becoming victims of trafficking on their journey to Europe. Rwanda was always ready to provide a safe environment to women and girls at risk. Asylum seekers benefitted from programmes supporting access to State services [...]

Rwanda’s counter-trafficking policy implemented robust measures to address the root causes of trafficking. [...]”

“Another Committee Expert said many efforts had been made to fight trafficking since 2018, including a national action plan on trafficking in persons. When would the new national action plan be implemented? There was a trilateral agreement with neighbouring States that reportedly facilitated trafficking by making it easier to move across borders. How was the State party working to address this issue? Refugees and asylum seekers were an easy target for traffickers. How was the State party working to protect refugees and asylum seekers from traffickers?

The State party lacked effective protocols for screening of trafficking. As a result, it may have detained victims of trafficking, such as women working in the sex industry. When would it develop such protocols? There were efforts to identify trafficking victims at borders, but issues with identifying trafficking in internal areas. How would the State party strengthen measures for identifying victims internally? The State party was required to cover the costs of repatriation of Rwandans overseas but lacked sufficient officials abroad to support trafficking victims. How would it increase support for Rwandan trafficking victims abroad? How would the State party revise legal provisions to protect sex workers?”

“Responses by the Delegation

There were clear laws and policies regarding the fight against human trafficking. Rwanda was committed to combatting trafficking, engaging with other countries. The partnership with the United Kingdom was a solution for persons at risk of becoming victims of trafficking on their journey to Europe. Rwanda was always ready to provide a safe environment to women and girls at risk. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs oversaw repatriation. Asylum seekers benefitted from programmes supporting access to State services.”

(Source: United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner: [Experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Commend Rwanda’s Majority Female Parliament, Ask about Efforts to Support Trafficking Victims and Promote Girls’ Right to Education](#), 24 May 2024, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

6. Children

“Child Soldiers: The Secretary of State determined Rwanda provided support to the M23, an armed group that recruited or used child soldiers during the reporting period of April 2022 to March 2023.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Rwanda](#), 23 April 2024, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: Cease support to and coordination with armed groups recruiting or using child soldiers.”

[...] Traffickers target vulnerable populations such as youth experiencing homelessness, orphaned children, children with disabilities, young women and girls, unemployed adults, and internally displaced persons. International organizations reported traffickers entice young girls into domestic servitude and in some cases force them into sex trafficking. [...] Observers report some parents receive compensation for allowing traffickers to exploit their children in forced begging. Observers previously reported children with disabilities were especially vulnerable to trafficking. In previous years, international organizations reported concerns that children in refugee camps were vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and noted Rwandan children were among those demobilized from armed groups in the DRC. Traffickers in neighboring countries continue to pose as labor recruitment agents to recruit and transport small numbers of victims through the country. Traffickers deceive parents with false promises of better opportunities but then exploit children in domestic servitude or child sex trafficking. Traffickers increasingly recruit victims through internet and social media platforms.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“There are serious risks that the international law principle of non-refoulement will be breached by forcibly transferring asylum seekers to Rwanda,” especially women and children, Siobhan Mullally, UN special rapporteur on trafficking in persons, said.”

(Source: United Nations, [UN expert urges UK to halt transfer of asylum seekers to Rwanda](#), 17 June 2022, last accessed 13 June 2024)

7. Refugees and asylum seekers

“A Committee Expert asked how the State party was working to protect refugees and asylum seekers from traffickers. There were issues with identifying trafficking in internal areas. How would the State party strengthen measures for identifying victims internally? The State party was required to cover the costs of repatriation of Rwandans overseas but lacked sufficient officials abroad to support trafficking victims. How would it increase support for Rwandan trafficking victims abroad? [...] The [Rwanda] delegation said there were clear laws and policies regarding the fight against human trafficking. Rwanda was committed to combatting trafficking by engaging with other countries. The partnership with the United Kingdom was a solution for persons at risk of becoming victims of trafficking on their journey to Europe. Rwanda was always ready to provide a safe environment to women and girls at risk. Asylum seekers benefitted from programmes supporting access to State services. [...] Rwanda’s counter-trafficking policy implemented robust measures to address the root causes of trafficking. [...]”

“Another Committee Expert said many efforts had been made to fight trafficking since 2018, including a national action plan on trafficking in persons. When would the new national action plan be implemented? There was a trilateral agreement with neighbouring States that reportedly facilitated trafficking by making it easier to move across borders. How was the State party working to address this issue? Refugees and asylum seekers were an easy target for traffickers. How was the State party working to protect refugees and asylum seekers from traffickers? The State party lacked effective protocols for screening of trafficking. As a result, it may have detained victims of trafficking, such as women working in the sex industry. When would it develop such protocols? There were efforts to identify trafficking victims at borders, but issues with identifying trafficking in internal areas. How would the State party strengthen measures for identifying victims internally? The State party was required to cover the costs of repatriation of Rwandans overseas but lacked sufficient officials abroad to support trafficking victims. How would it increase support for Rwandan trafficking victims abroad? How would the State party revise legal provisions to protect sex workers? [...] There were clear laws and policies regarding the fight against human trafficking. Rwanda was committed to combatting trafficking, engaging with other countries. The partnership with the United Kingdom was a solution for persons at risk of becoming victims of trafficking on their journey to Europe. Rwanda was always ready to provide a safe environment to women and girls at risk. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs oversaw repatriation. Asylum seekers benefitted from programmes supporting access to State services.”

(Source: United Nations: [Experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Commend Rwanda’s Majority Female Parliament, Ask about Efforts to Support Trafficking Victims and Promote Girls’ Right to Education](#), 24 May 2024, last accessed 13 June 2024)

The U.S. Department of State 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report stated its prioritised recommendation to Rwanda including:

“[...] PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: [...] Expand trafficking victim identification and protection measures for Rwanda’s refugee population.”

“Traffickers take advantage of a trilateral immigration agreement to transport trafficking victims across Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda. As of January 31, 2023, Rwanda hosted 126,242 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC and Burundi. Refugees fleeing conflict and political violence in Burundi and the DRC remain highly vulnerable to trafficking in Rwanda due to difficulties finding employment, and some are exploited by traffickers in other countries after transiting Rwanda. Observers reported that refugee children, particularly girls, orphans, and young people were at greater risk of trafficking. Researchers have reported some parents in refugee camps receive money in exchange for their children’s work in domestic service or in the commercial sex industry. The Rwandan government provided material support to and coordinated with M23, a non-state armed group operating in the DRC, which forcibly recruited and used children, including children who took a direct part in hostilities.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“The UN special rapporteur welcomed the ECHR’s urgent interim measures, saying that transferring asylum seekers to third countries does nothing to prevent or combat human trafficking. “In fact, it is likely to push desperate people into riskier and more dangerous situations.” Mullally voiced her concern that the arrangement fails to safeguard the rights of asylum seekers, who are victims of trafficking and seeking protection in the UK. Following public announcements about the plan in April this year, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) also expressed strong opposition and urged the UK to refrain from transferring asylum seekers and refugees to Rwanda for asylum processing.”

(Source: United Nations: [UN expert urges UK to halt transfer of asylum seekers to Rwanda](#), 12 June 2022, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

8. Forced labour, sex trafficking, smuggling of foreign people and/or migrants

In July 2023, the International Organization for Migration reported:

“IOM Rwanda works to maximize the positive impacts of migration for migrants, their families and the broader community in countries of origin and destination. Part of this includes working closely with the Government of Rwanda to promote and facilitate diaspora engagement to help bring the skills and knowledge of Rwandans living abroad back to their country of origin. [...] 35 Labour inspectors [were] trained on ethical recruitment, trafficking in persons and smuggling.”

(Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Rwanda): [IOM Rwanda 2022 Year in Review](#), 11 July 2023, page 6, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

The U.S. Department of State 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report stated its prioritised recommendation to Rwanda including:

“[...] PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: [...] Implement and consistently enforce strong regulations and oversight of the labor sector, including training labor inspectors to identify and report trafficking crimes and holding employers or labor recruiters criminally accountable for crimes committed. [...] Expand trafficking victim identification and protection measures for Rwanda’s refugee population.”

“[...] The government had policies to regulate labor recruitment companies. These policies required their registration with the Rwanda Development Board, licensing from the Ministry of Labor, submission of monthly reports to the government, writing labor contracts in one of the official languages and in a language that both the employee and employer understand, and including salary, date of payment, and dispute settlement procedures in employment contracts. The government did not report efforts to enforce such policies or provide oversight to labor recruitment companies. The government did not permit international labor brokers to operate in Rwanda. The Ministry of Labor conducted labor inspections; however, the government did not report identifying any cases of potential trafficking. The government reported labor inspectors and local authorities were trained to identify forced labor; however, NGOs reported the limited number of inspectors and insufficient funds hindered the government’s efforts.”

“As reported over the past five years, human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Rwanda, and traffickers exploit victims from Rwanda abroad. Traffickers subject Rwandan men, women, and children to sex trafficking and forced labor in domestic work, and in the agricultural, mining, industrial, and service sectors in Rwanda. Traffickers exploit Rwandan women and girls in forced labor, specifically in domestic service, bars, and restaurants, and exploit men and boys in forced labor in mines and on plantations. Child labor, including potential trafficking, in Rwanda is most prevalent in agriculture, illegal mining, and construction. Traffickers sometimes exploit Rwandan young adults in sex trafficking in hotels, at times with the cooperation of hotel owners. Traffickers subject Rwandan adults and children to sex trafficking and forced labor in domestic work, agricultural, industrial, and service sectors abroad, including in East Africa, Southern Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Observers reported Rwandans are exploited in sex trafficking in karaoke bars and nightclubs in Kenya. NGOs reported cultural norms minimized laborers’ rights and consequently made identifying forced labor difficult. The free movement of citizens of the East African Community made it easier for traffickers to move victims across borders within the region. Traffickers transited victims through Uganda and Tanzania before reaching final destinations that included African, East Asian, and Middle Eastern countries.”

(Source: U.S. Department of State: [2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Rwanda](#), June 2023, last accessed 13 June 2024)

“[...] Labour Ministers representing governments from 11 countries in East and Horn of Africa have today (20/3) committed to strengthen regional and national collaboration, coordination and advisory structures on labour mobility, gender-sensitive migration governance, and regional integration for development and economic growth.”

“At the 4th Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration (RMFM) focused on labour mobility, migration governance and regional integration in East and Horn of Africa, Ministers from Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda agreed to, to unite as a block to address migration issues in the region and establish a more robust negotiating position in their engagement with migrants’ countries of destination, in particular Gulf countries and the European Union.”

“In a signed joint progress statement, the Ministers further agreed to strengthen high-level ministerial meetings and Regional and National Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) and existing RMFM Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working on bilateral labour agreements, ethical recruitment, migrant workers’ rights, skills development and job creation. They also committed to adopting the recommendations of the TWGs on youth employment, return and reintegration of migrant workers, gender and diaspora, private sector engagement, and consular services.”

“The governments further committed to establish new structures to give gender, private sector engagement, and migrant workers’ health, mechanisms for the enforcement of ethical recruitment standards, and promised to continue training private recruitment agencies.

Enhancing the protection of human rights of the 3.6 million migrant workers – in a region that hosts two of largest migration corridors in Africa, and managing migration for development and economic growth, through human mobility, gender-sensitive migration governance, and regional integration shaped the focus of the discussion.”

“Under the coordination of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the RMFM brought together the ministers alongside stakeholders including, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African Community, the African Union Commission, other UN agencies, Technical Working Groups, and donors. [...] Ministers were also invited to join IOM’s Global Policy Network (GPN), a government-led vehicle for policy dialogue and collaboration, and asked to work more closely with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African Community and the African Union, as guardians of the Free Movement Protocol (FMP), Common Market Protocol (CMP) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), respectively, which all seek to enhance labour mobility, migration governance and regional integration. [...] The RMFM’s work is guided by the relevant regional and global initiatives addressing migration, such as the Africa 2063 Agenda, AU Free Movement Protocol, the Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs 8.8 and 10.7), the Global Compact for Migration (Objectives 6 and 23) as well as the IOM’s Migration Governance Framework.”

(Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Rwanda): [IOM and East and Horn of Africa Governments Renew Commitment on Labour Migration Governance](#), 20 March 2023, last accessed: 2 June 2024)

9. Country of Origin information: further investigation required

9.1 Access to support workers or victims of trafficking specific services

9.2 Information on victims of trafficking compensation, including equivalent compensation to that available in the UK (CICA claim)

9.3 Information on victims of trafficking financial support was found

9.4 Information on victims of trafficking specific residency, including equivalent residency to that available in the UK, was found

9.5 Information on specific protection from re-trafficking

SECTION 2 – COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION SOURCES

This section is a list of sources checked for the production of this report.

International organisations

[International Labour Organization \(ILO\) \(Rwanda\)](#)
[International Organization for Migration \(IOM\) \(Rwanda\)](#)
[United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#)
[United Nations High Commissioner for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#)
[United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund \(UNICEF\)](#)
[United Nations Development Programme Rwanda](#)
[UNHCR Global Compact \(Rwanda\)](#)
[United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights \(UN OHCHR\)](#)
[United Nations Population Fund \(UNFPA\) \(Rwanda\)](#)
[United Nations Reports of the UN Secretary General](#)
[United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\) Refugee Statistics](#)
[United Nations Rwanda](#)
[United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Rwanda](#)
[United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights](#)
[United Nations World Food Programme](#)
[United Nations World Health Organisation](#)
[The World Bank in Rwanda](#)

(Inter)governmental sources

Intergovernmental

[European Commission \(annual asylum statistics\)](#)
[European Union Agency for Asylum](#)

Governmental

[Belgian COMMISSARIAT GÉNÉRAL AUX RÉFUGIÉS ET AUX APATRIDES](#)
[Danish Immigration Service](#)
[Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(Ambtsbericht\)](#)
[Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service](#)
[French Ministry of Foreign Affairs - dossiers pays](#)
[Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada \(IRBC\)](#)
[IRBC - Responses to Information Requests](#)
[IRBC - National Documentation Packages](#)
[National Institute of Statistics Rwanda](#)
[Norwegian Country of Origin Information Centre - Landinfo](#)
[Rwandan Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management \(MINEMA\)](#)
[Rwandan Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion \(MIGEPROF\)](#)
[Rwandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation \(MINAFFET\)](#)
[UK Asylum Statistics](#)
[UK Foreign & Commonwealth Development Office](#)
[UK Home Office](#)
[U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices \(Rwanda 2023\)](#)

(I)NGOS and think tanks

[AEGIS Trust \(Preventing Crimes Against Humanity\)](#)
[Amnesty International](#)
[Danish Refugee Council \(DRC\) \[Denmark\]](#)
[Dutch Council for Refugees \(DCR\) \[The Netherlands\]](#)
[European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#)
[Freedom House](#)
[Global Detention Project \(Rwanda\)](#)
[Human Rights Watch](#)
[International Refugee Rights Initiative](#)
[International Rescue Committee](#)
[Kiva](#)
[Legal Aid Forum Rwanda](#)
[Never Again Rwanda](#)
[Prison Fellowship Rwanda](#)
[Refugees International](#)
[Samuel Hall](#)

Media

[African News Agency](#)
[Agence France Presse](#)
[The New Times](#)
[The Rwandan](#)

Academic sources

*Only open sources were reviewed as part of this research.

[BMC Public Health](#)
[Health Policy and Planning](#)
[PLOS Global Public Health](#)
[Frontiers in Psychology](#)

Other

[The Lutheran Church of Rwanda](#)

The Lutheran Church preaches gospels of Jesus Christ to Rwandan people. Established in 1994. Location: Kigali.

[The Presbyterian Church in Rwanda \(EPR\)](#)

The Presbyterian Church in Rwanda (EPR) bases its actions on the plans of God. Established date is unknown. Location: Kigali.

Interviews

Please note that these experts have not been vetted by us and each database/source will have its own vetting process.

EIN Experts Directory – The Electronic Immigration Network Directory of Experts gives access to detailed information from a wide variety of experts in a fully searchable database.

Rights in Exile Programme’s “**Country of Origin Information Experts database**”

The Centre for Gender and Refugee Studies’ **Expert Witness database** [requires registration]

Country experts cited in relevant UK **country guidance determinations**

Interlocutors cited in **EUAA COI products**

Interlocutors cited in fact-finding mission (FFM) reports. These are published by a range of country of asylum/receiving country’s governments. You can find them through a Google search or on **ecoi.net**

Academics and/or (I)NGOs who may be cited in this COI compilation

Ask an expert who you have worked with in the past to suggest other relevant individuals who may be in a position to comment

Global Experts – **Global Experts** is a UN database of academics, analysts, former officials, faith leaders, civil society activists, private sector/business and media experts around the world. You can search for experts by area of expertise as well as by geographical

Expertise Finder – **Expertise Finder** is a directory of experts in a variety of subjects. Search by keywords, for instance country, to find experts and their contact details

SheSource – Same concept as the two sources above, except that this website only lists female experts

Google Scholar / Microsoft Academic – Google Scholar and Microsoft Academic are search engines for academic publications, although you will find media articles on there as well. On Google Scholar, clicking on an author’s name will typically take you to his / her profile page. Contact details are not provided, but affiliation is; you can then search on his / her institution’s website

**We stand for asylum
decisions based on
evidence.**



www.asylos.eu