

**THE CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOUR AND ITS PROTECTION**

**BY CHILD LABOUR LAWS; A CASE STUDY**

**OF KAMPALA DISTRICT**

**UGANDA**

**BY**

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**DECLARATION**

I, **TUNA STELLA**, declare that this dissertation is my original work and it has never been submitted to any institution for award of a degree in any other institution.

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**APPROVAL**

I hereby certify that this work has been done under my supervision and approved for submission to the university

Supervisor : **Dr. MAGNUS N CHIIMA**

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Date .....

## DEDICATION

This piece of work is heartily dedicated to my beloved mother Flora Ikoli Matia, James Ndungu, my sister Abalo Grace and my grandmother Angelina Iromo Hudula Ohiti.

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ANPPCAN</b>	African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CEDOVIP</b>	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
<b>CFPU</b>	Child and Family Protection Unit
<b>CHIN</b>	Children in Need
<b>COPE</b>	Complementary Primary Education
<b>CSEC</b>	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GoU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immune Virus
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILO-IPEC</b>	International Labour Organization-International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>KII's</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>LC</b>	Local Councils
<b>M.D.Gs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MoES</b>	Ministry of Education and Sports

<b>MoFPED</b>	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
<b>MoGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
<b>NCC</b>	National Council of Children
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>PMA</b>	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
<b>SIMPOC</b>	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease
<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>ULFS</b>	Uganda Labour Force Survey
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education
<b>UPF</b>	Uganda Police Force
<b>UPPC</b>	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USE</b>	Universal Secondary Education
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation

## ABSTRACT

Employment of children in the urban informal sector is an enormous problem in many parts of the world. It is estimated that Sub-Saharan Africa follows Asia-Pacific in having the largest number of child workers with 48 million. This study therefore explored from an ethical point of view the relationship between child labour and the urban informal sector, as well as its effects on health, safety and education of the children involved. The study also sought to critically assess the effectiveness of the existing strategies in tackling the causes of child labour and to analyse the ethical challenges of implementing such schemes, and recommend measures to remedy the situation of child labour. The research was conducted in Kampala district and in particular Central and Kawempe divisions were chosen to be representative of other small towns as these were cited to have a number of child workers. They were areas of high urban informal activities and thus child labour concentration. Both qualitative and quantitative data techniques of research were used during the study and these included; interviews, questionnaires, photography and observation methods. Interviews were held with selected staff from the Uganda Police Force, MoGLSD, ILO, UNICEF, Save the Children, Invisible Children, Raising Voices (CEDOVIP) and ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter. The information collected was organized according to six chapters in order to make meaningful presentations and discussions, conclusions and recommendations. The research findings collected revealed that child labour is still rampant in the urban informal sector as compared to the rural areas with a magnitude estimated at over 2 million. More girls than boys engaged in work. Significantly, poverty was seen as the main factor accounting for child labour in Uganda while other factors observed included; weak national laws and domestic violence. It is upon this background that the researcher called on the Government of Uganda, associated NGO's, international organizations and the populace who remain incompatible in goals, to foster a sustainable child labour strategy in the fight against child labour. The government should mainly develop a body of ethical principles against child labour, be politically committed as well as foster the implementation of labour laws and policies.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Background to the study

Child labor is a significant social problem growing in the world today. It is a human rights problem and increasingly recognized the world over. Both historically and today, child labor is linked with poverty. Accurate statistics on child labor are elusive. The International Labor Organization (ILO) reported that in some developing countries, nearly a third of the agricultural workforces is made up of children<sup>1</sup>. ILO surveys suggest that there are at least 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are at work full-time, and more than twice as many (or about 250 million) if those for who work are a secondary activity are included<sup>2</sup>.

According to the Random House Webster's Dictionary (1991), child labour is the gainful employment of children below an age determined by law or custom.<sup>3</sup> Child labour is an old scenario in the Ugandan society but only a few people and institutions have bothered to understand its causes, effects and ramifications. The problem of child labour in Uganda has been majorly attributed to increased household poverty. The increasing number of poor households in recent decades has forced millions of children out of school and into work. Weak national laws and domestic violence are among other factors that were also identified.<sup>4</sup>

The phenomenon of child labour has evolved over the years and significantly, what occurred in Europe and North America before and during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Industrial Revolution when children were employed in large numbers, in industries, commercial undertakings including; street trades and agriculture to an extent, may explain what is happening in developing countries at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

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<sup>1</sup> Alec Fyfe. 1997. *Bitter Harvest, Child labour in Agriculture*. Geneva: Developing national and international trade union strategies to combat child labour. Page 6.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Random House Webster's Dictionary, 1991. Random House, Inc

<sup>4</sup> Field findings. 2009

According to the research carried out in Kawempe and Central divisions where most urban informal activities have been carried out, urban centres were meeting points by children all over the country in search for better livelihoods and opportunities and therefore areas of high child labour concentration. Children in the urban informal sector engaged in street trading activities, prostitution (child prostitution), mechanics, washing and watching cars, and restaurant activities. The children dedicated in various activities were exposed to health risks, most were reported to have dropped out of school and others have been involved in the worst forms of child labour, including; child commercial sex that highly exposed them to risks of catching HIV/AIDS and early pregnancies.

In Uganda, a similar situation has been noted in Tororo district where children engage in cross border trade. Children offer cheap labour and they basically engage in smuggling merchandise and head loading. These activities have had a number of implications not only on the child but also on the society as a whole. Child labour is damaging to the educational, physiological, and psychological development of the child. It has health implications to the child as it increases the child's exposure to health hazards that threaten to subject the child to illness or injury. Commercial sex by children and its harmful effects is one of the pronounced consequences of child labour in cross border trade. Other hazards include exposure of the child to sexual harassment (defilement), torture, harassment and exploitive relations with employers, employees, and clients. Child labour has also potentially harmful implications at both micro and macro levels.

The aforementioned situations come contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) which provides in Article 34 (4) the prohibition of any work that is harmful to children and work that will prohibit their education. The Children's Act Cap 59 prohibits the employment of children in work that may be harmful to their health, education, mental and moral development (Section 8). The Government of Uganda also ratified the Organization of African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). Article 15 (1) of the Charter prohibits child labour – every child has to be protected from any form of exploitation and performing any work that is hazardous to them.

Although Uganda ratified the International Labour Organization Convention 182 on the Worst forms of Child Labour that urges members that have ratified it to take immediate and effective

measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency (Article 1), the enacted policies, legislation and programmes in a bid to end child labour have registered few successes. While some strategies may have been more operational than the others, the increasing number of children in labour today suggests a more full blown research that looks not only at the underlying causes of child labour based on the political, social and economic dimensions, but also one that addresses its ethical aspects.

Institutionally, the main body responsible for labour and in particular child labour in Uganda is the Department of Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. This Ministry has worked together with the Ministry of Education and Sports as well as the Ministries of Health, Internal Affairs and Local Government and the Uganda Police Force (CFPU). The Government of Uganda has also worked cooperatively with numerous NGO's, international organizations and CBO's like the ILO, UNICEF, Invisible Children, Save the Children, ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter and Raising Voices (CEDOVIP) in rehabilitating children and providing alternative means of livelihood through vocational training and counselling.

For instance, Uganda has together with the ILO come up with a program for the elimination of child labour, that is, the ILO-IPEC. The Universal Primary and Secondary Education programmes launched in 1997 and 2007 respectively where the Government of Uganda waived school fees for four children per family (UPE). The universal education programmes increased the number of school going children in the form of increased enrolment of pupils in school. This was purposely intended to reduce the number of children into labour. However, despite the legal, policy and programmatic framework against child labour and the establishment of various institutions in this regard, the problem of child labour has persisted in Kampala district.

Although the Government of Uganda has taken steps to ensure that the labour legislation, and in particular those provisions relating to child labour have been revised to bring them in line with the current socio-economic conditions of the country and the relevant United Nations and ILO Conventions on child labour, and at the same time formulated and adopted a number of policy initiatives and interventions that impact on child labour including; the National Child Labour policy (2006). The National Employment Policy, and the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, the problem of child labour has persisted and therefore far from over.

Several attempts by the Government of Uganda to live up to its mandate of protecting the rights of the children as enshrined in the legal, policy and programmatic frameworks, is far from reality. This ineffectiveness and inefficiency on the part of the state has created mistrust and the loss of confidence by the public as a whole; whose cooperation is vital and therefore urgent in reducing child labour, especially that, that is 'invisible'. While the problem of child labour is far from over and cannot be left unchecked, it is against this backdrop that the research was carried out to analyze from an ethical point of view, the relationship between child labour and Kampala district, and in order to find a substantive solution by recommendations to the problem of child labour in the country.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

It is evident that Uganda has several policies and strategies to eliminate the problem of child labour through its existing legal and institutional framework at the national, regional and international level. However, with all these legal instruments and institutions in place, the rate of child labour is on an increase in Kampala, including its worst forms. According to a survey carried out by ILO, it is estimated that 3.8 million (approximately 32 percent of all children) Ugandan girls and boys are working. 1.7 million (16 percent) of these children are child labourers, majority of whom are aged between 10 and 14 years.<sup>5</sup> Owing to the urban informal sector's absorptive capacity, it is no surprise that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) study on child labour in 2001 indicated that 75% of working children reside in urban areas. Recent studies by the UBOS, that is, the ULFS (2009) results indicate that the majority of the workforce in the greater Kampala area is in informal employment. These figures showed a persistent increase in child labour cases in Uganda, particularly in the urban informal sector in Kampala. It was against this backdrop that the research was carried out to investigate the root causes and make recommendations accordingly.

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<sup>5</sup> Uganda Decent Work Programme. 2007 Final Text. ILO Office for the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda 2007-2010



### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The general purpose of this study was to investigate the nature and extent of child labor perpetrated on children in Kampala District in Uganda.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. What is the nature and extent of child labor perpetrated on children in Kampala District in Uganda?
- ii. What are the causes of child labor in the Kampala District?
- iii. How can the legal framework be used to effectively combat child labor practices?
- iv. What measures should be put in place to prevent child labor?

### **1.5 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the study are:

- i. To identify and investigate the nature and extent of child labor in Kampala District in Uganda;
- ii. To identify the causes of child labor in Kampala District;
- iii. To raise public awareness about child labor and how communities can help eliminate child labor;
- iv. To identify existing gaps in policies and provide policy makers with recommendations; and
- v. To contribute to the realization of human rights, especially the rights of the child.

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **Time scope**

The research was conducted within a period of for months that is from January to April 2013.

### **Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Kampala

### **Content scope**

The study aimed at investigating the nature and extent of child labor perpetrated on children in Kampala District in Uganda.

## **1.7 Significance of the study**

This research was vital as previous research works that had been carried out basically looked at the economic, social, and cultural aspects of child labour. This study purposely looked at the ethical dimension of the relationship between child labour and the urban informal sector, by finding the missing knowledge gaps in previous studies. The study further focused on finding out problems faced by the underage labourers in Kampala as well as conducting a critical ethical assessment of the effectiveness of the existing strategies on child labour.

This was intended to make on obvious addition to information on child labour and encourage further research within this area as a way of addressing and finding solutions to the prevailing situation in the country.

The study therefore contributed to the existing knowledge on child rights especially with regard to the causes and effects of child labour and the measures of combating the vice. This work will thus be useful to policy makers and analysts, researchers and students.

### 1.8 Limitation to the study

The major limitation of the study is that a lot of research has been done on Financial Performance, but the Researcher wanted to deviate from the obvious.

There is a general perception that the study has been around for some time.

The curiosity of the Researcher was to answer the question; do the systems really work as expected.

### 1.9 Definition of Key Terms

**Children:** These are persons under the age of 18 years.<sup>6</sup> This study looked at children aged between 4 and 18 years, as the principal target group. For purposes of comparability of analyzed data, children were divided in three age categories; under 6 years, 7-11 and Over 12 years.

**Child Labour:** It is a form of child exploitation. According to the ILO, child labour is any work, which by its nature or employment conditions is detrimental to a child's physical, mental, moral, social or emotional development.<sup>7</sup>

**Child Rights:** These are rights to which every child is entitled, regardless of where born or to whom, and regardless of sex, religion, or social origin.<sup>8</sup>

**Informal Sector:** The diversity and heterogeneous nature of the informal sector has made it difficult to come up with a single definition. Its definitional variance from scholar to scholar and authority to authority makes it defined by its characteristics and composition. The informal sector therefore includes all economic activities that are outside the formal institutional framework. For instance in Uganda, trade covers 72 percent of the informal sector and therefore the largest, employment and manufacturing 23 percent and services 5 percent.<sup>9</sup>

**Prostitution of Children:** This refers to the use of children as prostitutes. According to Article 2 (b) of the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, prostitution of children or child prostitution is the

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<sup>6</sup> Children's Act 1996 (c. 59) (s.2)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.eridroc.net/glossary\\_c.php](http://www.eridroc.net/glossary_c.php) accessed on Sunday, June 19, 2011

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> [http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/211247/Uganda\\_Urban%20Informal%20Sector.pdf](http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/211247/Uganda_Urban%20Informal%20Sector.pdf), accessed on Sunday, June 19, 2011

practice whereby a child is used by others for sexual activities in return for remuneration or any other form of consideration. This remuneration/consideration may be provided to the child or any other person. Child prostitution forms part of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), trafficking of children for sexual purposes and child sex tourism.<sup>10</sup>

**Hazardous Work:** This is work, which because of the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. The harm involved could arise from a range of hazards including; physical, chemical, biological, or environmental.

**Sexual Slavery :**Sexual slavery refers to the organized coercion of unwilling people into different sexual practices. According to the Rome Statute, Article 7(2) (c), Sexual enslavement means the exercise of any or all of the powers attached to the “right of ownership” over a person.

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<sup>10</sup> [http://psychology.wikia.com/wiki/prostitution\\_of\\_children](http://psychology.wikia.com/wiki/prostitution_of_children). Accessed on Sunday, June 19, 2011

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

The phenomenon of child labour has for a long time attracted the attention of academicians, literary people, researchers, the international community and policy makers. Over the years, literature concerning this subject has accumulated. While many studies have been conducted, a few have had concern with Sub-Saharan Africa. This chapter therefore presents an in-depth review of different works by researchers in relation to child labour and the urban informal sector. Although great emphasis was placed on the challenges faced by children working in the urban informal sector, it must be stressed that the information that has been generated is of great importance with regard to the general characteristics, scope and magnitude of the child labour problem worldwide.

#### 2.1 Causes of Child Labour

The factors that predispose children into child labour are many and work to combination. Most theorists have advanced economic theories to explain child labour. They say children work because of economic reasons mainly attributed to the poor family backgrounds they come from. However, Bequele V (1991) is of a different view, he argues that economic reasons are not enough on their own to cause or reduce child labour.<sup>11</sup> This argument is supported by the evidence that economic growth of some countries has not been associated with a reduction in child labour but rather a dependence on existing policies and how the economy is run.

Morris Class points out on the other hand that early practitioners in the field of child welfare proceeded on the assumption that physical abuse was associated almost exclusively with poverty, slums, ignorance, industrial exploitation and immigration. Physical mistreatment was quite open in these sectors, and it was not difficult to introduce admissible evidence to the courts in the prosecution of abusive parents.<sup>12</sup> The Ugandan situation out rightly proves Class' assumption. The research findings clearly indicated that poverty, domestic violence and ignorance of the law

<sup>11</sup> Bequele A., 1991 Combating Child Labour: Contrasting Views and Strategies for Very Poor Countries. Conditions of Work Digest, 10 (1) pp 7-15

<sup>12</sup> Morris C., 1980 Child at Risk: A Report by the Standing Senate Committee on Health, Welfare and Science, Canada.

were strong contributing factors to child labour. Slums represented a breeding ground for child prostitution and the rapid growth of the urban informal sector facilitated the demand for cheap labour and thus child labour.

Child labour is therefore a multifaceted phenomenon associated not only with ignorance of the victims, but also the indifference of the society we live in, moral degeneration, political and socioeconomic factors. The major causes of child labour are further elaborated below.

### 2.1.1 Personal Variables

Physical and mental attributes of children influence their abuse. Physical disabilities have long been associated with child abuse and neglect as these children are often victims of discrimination, sexual exploitation and social exclusion. More often than seldom, the abused or the victims of abuse do not report such cases to the authority for fear of reprisal by the abuser who may be a parent and due to ignorance. A study by Plan Uganda confirms these reports as one child was quoted to say that; *'My parents neglected me because I was disabled and I was not allowed to go to school. However, thanks to Plan, I now go to school and this makes me so proud and happy to be like other children.'* Scovia, 14 years old, Plan (2010).

These findings are contrary to Section 5 (2) of the Children's Act Cap 59, on custodianship to protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect, Article 11 of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child on the right to education for every child and Section 4 (1) of the Education Act, 2008 on the sole duty of parents to educate their children despite disabilities.

### 2.1.2 Socioeconomic Aspects

Modern socio-economic developments have diminished the traditional role and power of women. This change in status has brought about strains in family life and decreased the value of children, resulting into more frequent occurrences of child abuse and neglect. Today, more than ever before, the socio-economic problems are impinging on the parents and are making them lose child rearing self-confidence as they can hardly sustain the family. The role of bread winners has shifted from men to wives and children hence a call for working to survive.

### 2.1.3 Social-cultural Aspects

These have played a vital role in contributing to the increasing rate of child labour in Uganda today. Traditionally, children have been viewed as personal property and were generally expected to work. There was maximum division of labour where the girls were expected to do all the house chores and the boys went hunting. These roles were meant to prepare the children for future adulthood especially the girls who were often subjected to early marriages when they clocked the age of puberty, while their male counterparts went to school.

Today, the traditional trend still carries on, children work because of a perceived belief that their participation in domestic activities is part of the learning process and preparedness for adulthood. It is however important to note that some of the household work is too excessive and exploitive and can be categorized under child labour. This work becomes heavy and dangerous especially if the age and physical ability is not put to consideration.

Gender and education of children is another old cultural practice that has been carried on to date. Traditionally, education of females was not considered important. While their male counterparts were left to go to school, the females stayed home doing house chores. Educating boys was seen as old age insurance and one that had higher future investment returns. Educating a girl on the other hand was seen as a waste of income since many would get married off and therefore have no economic contribution to the bonafide family. At puberty, girls were prepared for marital roles and eventually an early marriage where the family acquired bridal wealth.

The situation in Uganda today is not different, children have dropped out of school into marriage and those who have defied against such marriages have resorted to employment for survival. Children have now and again been considered as property. As cited by a one Eunice; *As girls, we always suffer the most, because our parents see us as property or wealth at home, and some of us have to 'drop-out' of school to get married, so that our in-laws can give our families cows, goats, money, or clothes, Plan (2010).*

Gender biases and stereotypes deprive the discriminated sex their rights as children. All individuals according to Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are entitled to all rights set forth in the declaration. Rights are not only limited to education, but also freedom from discrimination, slavery, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. The Constitution

of Uganda and the Education Act also provide for compulsory education, therefore children should not be denied an education on grounds of sex. Household activities that include digging, cooking and cleaning can still be learnt from school. For example home economics and agriculture practices if handled seriously in all schools, they can be of benefit to many children in the learning process.

#### **2.1.4 Age**

The number of children involved in child labour increases with age and peaks off at 14 to 16 years before decreasing. It was observed during the study that children who were at least below 6 years of age did not engage so much in work, whereas their counterparts who were older worked to earn a living and to acquire their independence. Children who were six years and under represented 20 percent, 34.3 percent of the children were aged between 7 and 11 years and children who were 12 years and over represented 45.7 percent. It was also noted that as children grew older, they tended to diminish from certain activities of street life. However, this varied from society to society taking into consideration several socioeconomic factors. For instance, a person who claims to be preparing the child for adulthood through overworking her/him might not have any specific age limit and the child may work till adulthood.

On the other hand, the rapid economic and social transformation worldwide has contributed highly to child labour. Many children are migrating from rural areas into the city centre to find employment and better opportunities. Most of these children have ended up in the urban informal sector because of its ease of entry and most of the activities therein require minimal or no skills. The earnings are used to supplement family incomes back home and to meet daily basic needs.

#### **2.1.5 Family Characteristics**

Family characteristics have played a crucial role in the employment of children based on the type of family (polygamous and monogamous), family size and the employment of parents. The study observed that children who came from poor households and their parents were unemployed engaged more in labour activities to supplement meagre family incomes. Household poverty is one of the underlying causes of child labour that affects school enrolment as many cannot afford school fees and scholastic materials. Child labour becomes a majority option for most families for survival which eventually affects the academic performance of some children who labour for



fees and it also endangers them physically and psychologically. While it might seem obvious that the children had to fend for their families, parental consent to work comes in the way as a major issue of maximum consideration in child employment. Parents allow their children to work and thus played a big role in influencing child labour.

The size of the family is also a contributing factor to child labour given the fact that the larger the family, the less the affordability of school fees and maintenance. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per woman in Uganda is estimated at 6.69,<sup>13</sup> the statistics of which are not different from those of the study. Forty (40) percent of the respondents came from families that had more than five members, 38.6 percent represented families that had between 3 and 5 members and 21.4 percent represented families that had 2 or less members. The larger the family was, the less the affordability of its maintenance.

The type of family especially the polygamous families that are typical of the African setting are yet another consideration in child employment. It was reported and observed that polygamy has an effect on child labour in terms of violence and failure to meet the daily needs. Children under polygamous families faced hard conditions under the peril of their step parents which forced them to abandon their homes and try a better life somewhere else. Domestic violence represented 36.4 percent (highest) as a significant cause of children's participation in the urban informal sector.<sup>14</sup>

Traditionally, children have been viewed as property of their parents, and as such, neglect and abuse of children was seldom questioned. Society today has been hampered by this traditional adage. Children have been a constant subjection to exploitive domestic service, an activity that has not only affected their education, but also their physical and mental growth. Parents should be responsible not only for the provision of basic necessities, but also to secure and nurture an emotional environment that would stop children from getting involved in hazardous child labour. Child abuse and neglect should be viewed as acts of commission and omission which interfere with the chances of children to develop their potential as human beings. Such interference must be judged by in terms of the conditions which permit and encourage the unhealthy development of potentiality in each child.

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<sup>13</sup> The Central Intelligence Agency Fact Book, 2011

<sup>14</sup> Field findings, 2009

### 2.1.6 Single Parenthood

The study indicates that children who reported their parents as no longer staying together or those who had lost one of their parents and in most cases drained in poverty engaged in work.<sup>15</sup> The increasing number of orphans and children raised by single parents undoubtedly necessitated the employment of children. Increase in OVC cases in Uganda has long been attributed to the AIDS scourge. Uganda in the 1980's was one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that experienced the economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS.<sup>16</sup> The scourge left millions of children orphaned (orphans constitute 14 percent of all children in Uganda), led to an increase in child headed households and child employment.

### 2.1.7 Community Variables

At community level, societal transformation and challenges therein act as a stressor on families and diminishes the capability of families to look after their children properly. The rampant slum developments, which are a manifestation of poor socio-economic conditions and overcrowding, represent a bigger challenge to the life of a child than the society itself. Households in informal settlements lack the basics of life like good nutrition, health care and utmost education. Slums have been indicated as sprouting places for juvenile delinquents especially the boys and represent a high breeding place of children in the worst forms of child labour to include; child prostitution and pornography, drug trafficking and child crime.

The community on the other hand also provided employment opportunities to children. Children are often preferred for their age and the cheap labour they provide. As per the study, the community's perception on child labour was seen more as a positive investment than negative. This embracement has only increased child labour cases.

### 2.1.8 Political Factors

Political factors refer to conditions that cause civil and national strife and unrest including wars inter alia as considered. Khartoum, Sudan has the largest number of street children in Africa mainly due to wars between government and SPLA Soldiers. In Uganda, especially towns in the

<sup>15</sup> Single parenthood includes the raising of children single handedly without the help of the other partner. Many children in Uganda especially in Masaka and Rakai and the parts of the North of Uganda that are in civil strife with the Lords Resistance Army have lost one or both their parents to AIDS and war respectively. The orphaned children only resort to labour for survival.

<sup>16</sup> Uganda Decent Work Programme, 2007. Final Text. ILO Office for the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda 2007-2010

north and east like Kampala, Lira, Soroti and Mbale, street children have increased due to civil wars. Children migrate to bigger cities in search for help. These children sometimes go accompanied by their parents and some unaccompanied especially orphans. War zones serve as catchment areas for vulnerable children who end up on the streets and involve themselves in child labour for survival. It is reported that many children and women in Darfur in the Sudan are dying daily mainly from the effects of war.<sup>17</sup>

All this has been attributed to the weak government policy. Besides failure to keep peace and order and thus keeping the nation at rest, government policies or the lack thereof also contributes to the increase in child labour cases. In many developing countries, lack of surveillance, enforcement and intervention on the part of the government, allows child labour to thrive. In many countries, government policies simply ignore the plight of children. For example, mandatory education laws exist but are often disregarded in rural areas. Let alone, the lack of government policy to maintain peace and avoid wars has led to continuing wars that cause Internally Displaced Persons and refugees.

### **2.1.9 Gender**

In case of child labour, it was observed that female children tend to dominate in domestic life and work in their homes. Because of many traditional poor families, girls' labour is not only a cultural demand, but it is also absolutely imperative for family survival. For instance, when the mother is sick, or out to earn an income, the girl's presence at home becomes essential. They miss school as a pre-requisite to care for young siblings and manage the household when the mother is away. The male species on the other hand dominate street life and other informal activities demanding hard labour.

Boys dominate apprenticeships and production and have more avenues especially paid employment and get higher incomes, except child prostitution which is the most lucrative business monopolized by females. Another reason explaining the gender difference is that boys are more rebellious than girls and are likely to leave home for street life through active choice or active rejection.

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<sup>17</sup> As reported on CNN and Aljazeera World Reports, 2009

It should however be noted that the relatively greater premium placed on unpaid domestic labour of girls and the inflexibility of curriculum results is; deferred entry of girls in to the school system, frequent absenteeism from school and chronic fatigue. The Government of Uganda has also observed that the education system in Uganda is characterized by high and constant enrolment, but low completion rates. Children in rural areas particularly girls benefit less from the education system than boys. This is also compared to the education system in the urban areas where parents can afford to pay higher school fees. This has led to deferred entry, leading to early maturity, early marriages and pregnancies and child labour, all which have negative implications on the life of the girl child. The implications of child labour are both negative and positive, these are elaborated below.

## 2.2 Effects of Child Labour

Child labour has both negative and positive implications on the child and these include;

### 2.2.1 Negative Effects

The number and proportion of children affected is not the only indicator of the prevalence of child labour, but also the type of work children do, the conditions under which they work and abuses the children face are significant factors of input. The study significantly noted that the challenges faced by children in this country are uniform, and thus the data collected represented the general situation regarding child labour in this country. Some of the challenges that were spot-on included: exploitation, meagre payments, sexual harassment, psychological and physical ineptness, dropout from school and health risks. Such challenges were tailored to specific activities in the informal sector that were highly detrimental to the children's health. Children who for instance worked as young mechanics were exposed to accidents and dangerous chemical substances,<sup>18</sup> while those who engaged in child domestic service were often sexually harassed, beaten and sometimes not paid.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The boy child engaged more in this type of work and wandegeya a suburb of Kampala was the centre of mechanical. Along nkiinzi road, where most of the garages were situated, many children could be seen serving at these centers and mainly engaged in washing cars, paint scrubbing, painting, polishing car tires, lifting mechanical tools and made short errands to mechanical shops. These activities put the young children in danger as most of them did not even go for lunch. Some children who went hungry had a sniff of the fuel to deter hunger.

<sup>19</sup> Children who worked as domestic servants according to the research findings earned 25,000 to 35,000 which was given at the end of the month. These children did all the house chores ranging from babysitting, dish washing, mopping, cooking and other extra duties as assigned from time to time by their bosses. The girls reported abuse from their male employees as they always demanded sex in the absence of their spouses. These children being at a tender age, they were put to risk of early pregnancies and catching HIV/AIDS and associated disease from these elderly

Contrary to Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the UN CRC and Section 8 of the Children's Act, which provides that no child shall be employed in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education, or mental, physical, or moral development, these children were exposed to most, if not all risks that hindered them from having a harmless childhood life.

### 2.2.1.1 Health and Safety Hazards

This is basically related to the nature of work that the children engage in and the conditions under which they work.<sup>20</sup> Children who engage in work are exposed to chemical, physical, biological and psychological hazards, which are often found in combination in the work place. Often too, their adverse effects are not only cumulative but magnified through their synergic interaction. According to WHO, occupational health and safety hazards cause not only immediate health implications – injuries and skin reactions – but they too have long-term effects that will mostly become evident in adulthood.<sup>21</sup> Long-term implications of child labour include; cases of cancer, IQ reduction, infertility and chronic back pain.<sup>22</sup>

The researcher observed that the children who worked in garages, salons as well as those who engaged in rubbish collecting were given no protective gear like gloves, boots, and eye wear to reduce the risk of these dangerous substances. The children were therefore highly exposed to these hazards which were detrimental to their health.

Similar studies by UNICEF and ILO indicate that children are more vulnerable to harm in many work places since they have not developed so well, as quoted; *A growing body of research indicates that, because of anatomical, physiological and psychological differences between children and adults, child workers are considerably more vulnerable to work place health hazards. Age seems to be an important factor in the effect of toxic chemicals, and children who are exposed to them early tend to become ill or disabled much more quickly than the adults do with similar exposure. Children are more susceptible to thermal stress and environmental*

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<sup>20</sup> ILO, 1996. Child Labour: Targeting the Intolerable. Geneva: International Labour Office. Pp. 9

<sup>21</sup> Accessed from [http://www.who.int/occupational\\_health/topics/childlabour/en/](http://www.who.int/occupational_health/topics/childlabour/en/) on October 26, 2011

<sup>22</sup> *ibid*

*temperature changes, and are more sensitive to ionizing radiation. They are also more vulnerable to carcinogens, and if exposed to them, the probability of them developing cancer is greater than that of adults having equal exposure. Further more, children who work are more likely than adults to suffer occupational injuries owing to inattention, fatigue, poor judgment, insufficient knowledge of work processes and the fact that equipment, machinery and tools used are designed for adults.*<sup>23</sup>

When finding solutions to fight for the rights of children, it is very important to go beyond the relatively limited concept of “work hazard” as applied to adults and expand it to include the development aspects of childhood. Growing children have special needs and characteristics that must be taken into consideration when defining work plan risks to them. This means that in the care of children, the concept of ‘work hazard’ needs to be centred focusing not only on the immediate factors, but also those that menace child development that can be imperilled over the long term by the child. For instance the main long-term effect of child labour is the emergence of a workforce which has no interest in skilled rewarding work and no respect for a vocational skill only resourcefulness in finding a paying job and increasing income.

A child basically develops through four stages including; Physical development which is the very first stage for child development. Cognitive development being the second, this is followed by emotional development and finally social and moral development. These developments are categorized into physical and psychological development. Any threat of these developments of the child will hinder or be critical to the future of the child.

### **2.2.1.2 Physical Work Hazards**

This is typical to children who undertake heavy workloads and their spines and the pelvis are usually affected leading to skeletal damage and impaired growth. A child who engages in heavy work hinders his/her physical and mental development. The study observed that children who carried heavy merchandise in Kikuubo and Wandegaya (Kampala suburbs) had problems ranging from backaches to permanent disabilities or deformities and retarded growth.<sup>24</sup> Working in mines, quarries and construction sites also put children directly at physical risks. Physical

<sup>23</sup> A Bequele and W.F. Myers., 1995. First Things First in Child Labour: Eliminating Work Detrimental to Children. Geneva: UNICEF and ILO) at pg 9. See also Child Labour Targeting the Intolerable

<sup>24</sup> Field Findings, 2009

work hazards affect the overall health of a child, their coordination, strength and vision and in the long run stunt their physical stature by 30 percent of their biological potential.<sup>25</sup>

### 2.2.1.3 School Dropouts

There is also a strong relationship between child labour and school attendance. Children who engaged in child labour activities had few hours of study which subsequently led to poor performance and eventually dropping out of school. Above a certain threshold, which varies according to age and type of activity, work has a detrimental effect on children's ability to learn. According to a research in the United States, school performance of persons between the ages of 12 and 17 can be negatively affected after long hours of work between 15 and 20 hours per week. Children worked long hours in order to meet their fees, scholastic materials and lunch upkeep basically attributed to the lack of them, the urge to work and refusal by parents to educate their children.

Children who engaged in several work activities made significant contribution to the household economy since they had to supplement meagre family incomes. Education of the girl child was not a priority. Educating a girl was seen as wastage of resources since she would get married and therefore not contribute to the bonafide family.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that every child has a right to education, which shall be a free education at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Similarly, the Constitution of Uganda, the Children's Act and the Education Act provide for compulsory basic education. Ms. Rudo Kwaranda the National Director of World Vision further asserts that for Uganda to be able to fight child labour, the ratifications made should be supported by government policy.<sup>26</sup> The elimination of child labour is a long-term objective but the lack of education today is especially damaging because both the individual and societal wellbeing increasingly depend on literacy, numeracy and<sup>27</sup> intellectual competence. Child labour not only

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<sup>25</sup> Accessed from <http://www.hum-coolie.com/on-child-labour.htm> on October 26, 2011

<sup>26</sup> On the Spot interview on Nation Television, 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2009, 10:00 pm

<sup>27</sup> A. Myers W. Bequele., 1995 *First things first in Child Labour: Eliminating Work Detrimental to Children*. Geneva: International Labour Office. pp.13

affects the future wellbeing of the child, but also has an extreme damage to the society as a whole. Parents therefore have a cardinal role to play in bringing up the children.<sup>28</sup>

#### **2.2.1.4 Psychological Work Hazards**

The work that children engage has not only physical harm but also psychological harm in form of stunted intellectual development (intellectual ineptness). The work separates them from educational opportunities and thereby fritters away their chance to develop the essential skills they need to improve their prospects as adults. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century modern societies, most opportunities to escape from the most grinding poverty depend on the acquisition of at least basic literacy, numeracy, and social skills through basic education. Functional illiteracy the usual result of missing school or other educational opportunities, may be catastrophic to the later life prospects of a working child. Lack of schooling therefore is properly defined as a work hazard when the lack is work-induced.

When the work becomes burdensome or abusive, or is divorced from the links to the family, it can have serious negative effects in the psychological development of children. If work occupies so much time that the children involved do not have an opportunity to play or socialize with other children, their social and psychological development can be intensely stunted. The most salient characteristics of much exploitive child work is its repetitive dullness and sameness, in a nutshell, it lacks stimulating variety and creativity. It has been for instance noted that in different cultural settings, children confined to some sort of work, or who are isolated from free and spontaneous contact with others, especially children, show unmistakable symptoms of stunted psychological development.

Observers have also noted that in many working children, there is an underlying sense of worthlessness and generalized apathy and coldness that do not bode well for their future as adults. Children for instance who have not been loved and therefore not learnt to love do not make good parents. Their children end up being like their own parents as they were also treated violently and as such, unloving adults.

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<sup>28</sup> On the Spot interview titled 'Children's Rights' by Maurice Mugisha on Nattion Television at 10.00pm with the Assistant Commissioner, Youth and Children's Affairs, MoGI.SD, Mr. Mondo Francis, 19<sup>th</sup> November 2009



The workplace was also noted as a place that puts children into situations that are not conducive for psychological development. Children are in a far weaker position than adults which leaves them particularly vulnerable. Their lack of authority and physical power combined with lack of protection offered to them by the law, means that they have the lowest status as workers. In worse conditions, they may be subject to rigid discipline intimidation, and physical abuse against which they cannot defend themselves, as well as having little recourse for obtaining compensation in the event of injury or injustice. These conditions are not propitious for the development of self esteem, confidence, and feelings of personal efficacy that are necessary bedrock for other aspects of normal psychological development.

A study of psychological characteristics of child rag pickers was described as follows; *Barred from entering into large social life and deprived of a congenial environment, the rag pickers develop a strong sense of insecurity which makes their personality weak, incapable and withdrawing. This sense of insecurity creates in them a sense of persecution, which manifests itself in rebellious, aggressive, violent outbursts against individuals and institutions. The world around them exhibits active hostility and rag pickers seldom receive love and affection. Hence, their response to love is totally unnatural and mechanical. They do not believe in love or being loved. The cold, callous and unsympathetic attitude, the lack of parental communication, and the absence of any provision for school life, creates a deep sense of psychological and social insecurity, which in turn hampers the natural growth of their personality.*<sup>29</sup>

A study by the WHO on social and psychological problems of children at work reported that children employed as domestic servants suffer serious symptoms of withdrawal; regressive behaviour, premature ageing, depression, inferior status identity and resistance.<sup>30</sup> Children in domestic service are not necessarily engaged in hard work but the activity jeopardises a child's psychological and social growth more than physical growth.<sup>31</sup>

The study noted that children in domestic service worked long hours and were subject to physical, sexual and psychological abuse. Internationally, studies that have been conducted in

<sup>29</sup> Rosario, A. 1988 "Rag picking and rag pickers' education and development scheme in Bangalore City" in prevention and protection of working children. Country Reports and case studies, Second Asia Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, pp 8.13, February, Bangkok, Thailand

<sup>30</sup> WHO, 1987 Children at work special health risks. Geneva: WHO

<sup>31</sup> Ibid 43

India show that on average children in domestic service work for twenty hours a day with minimal intervals.<sup>32</sup> Similar studies by UNICEF indicate that approximately 90 percent of the employers preferred children aged between 12 and 15 years because they can be easily dominated and therefore obliged to work long hours with minimal payments.<sup>33</sup>

#### 2.2.1.5 Moral Hazards

These are generally dangers arising from the illegal activities in which children engage. These activities are morally repulsive in themselves and affect the sense of uprightness of the children. Such activities include; drug trafficking, commercial sex (child prostitution) and production of pornographic materials. The study indicated that children who engaged in commercial sexual activities and those who were sexually abused in domestic service were highly exposed to the risks of catching HIV/AIDS, STD's and early pregnancies. For the children who engaged in drug trafficking, they were highly exposed to crime (child crime) and were no exception to drug use.

#### 2.2.2 Positive Effects of Child Labour

The family being the first stage of development of the child, participation of children in economically productive activities within the context of the family, is traditionally one of the most common and useful ways in which children are socialized into particular social and cultural milieu. When for instance parents apportion and oversee the children's work with affection and sensitivity to the needs of their children, this builds a sense of efficacy and high self esteem in the child who performs it. Children feel that they are needed, useful and contributing to the family in a way. This is supported by the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which provides inter alia; *The child subject to his age and ability and such limitations as may be contained in the charter shall have the duty: To work for the cohesion of the family to respect his parents and elders at all times and to assist them in case of need.*<sup>34</sup>

Children also contribute to family income especially in poor families. Many children worked to supplement the small family earnings to meet the basics of life like; food, clothing and shelter. The combined effort of the family members was a contribution to at least a better living lifestyle

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<sup>32</sup> *ibid*

<sup>33</sup> *ibid*

<sup>34</sup> African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (A.31)

and hence not living in abject poverty. Part of the earnings by the children was used to buy scholastic materials for those who went to school.

Child labour as a whole was seen as a positive implication to society as the children's involvement in work did reduce petty crimes and improved on the children's discipline. When children worked to earn a living and in a way kept busy, they were able to meet their basic necessities through hard work and not petty crimes. The children also benefited as they learnt many aspects of life that would enable them to survive in society. A child who has always struggled to survive will always stand on his/her own even when they lose their parents, or guardians.

Although child labour was considered positive to the development of the child and society as a whole, it's to a large extent that it was disadvantageous to the child's proper growth and development both physiologically and psychologically as per the negative effects. The proper development of a child in all dimensions – physical, morally, psychologically and physically – is therefore only possible when s(he) is handled correctly and in observation of their rights. Children each day around the world are exposed to dangers that hamper their growth and development. They suffer immensely as casualties of war and violence, as victims of racial segregation, apartheid, aggression, foreign occupation and annexation, as refugees and displaced children, forced to abandon their homes and their roots, as disabled or as victims of neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

It is important however to note that in the future to come, the effects of child labour will become more noticeable. By the year 2020, 730 million new workers will have joined the adult workforce, 90% from developing countries, where child labour is most common. Some of these new workers who will then be the new builders of the world's society will have been child labourers growing up. This will render them crippled, unhealthy, and most importantly uneducated.

It has further been noted that many child labourers will have died before reaching the age of 18, and not even have made an impact on the world's future. Therefore while child labourers may not have an effect now on the world's economy, they will play a role in shaping the world when

they grow up. This is a key reason why we should try to solve child labour now. Entrusting the world to uneducated and crippled people has never been desirable. In order to have educated, healthy, contributing members to the world's economy later, it is necessary to eliminate child labour now, before the economic effects start to show up.

## **2.3 Existing Mechanisms, Policy and Legal Framework on Child Labour**

### **2.3.1 Policy and Legal Instruments on Child Labour**

Children are an important part of our society today as future leaders of tomorrow, but largely a marginalised group whose rights have been abused by the very society that would have sought to protect them. This is definitely not morally upright if a question is to be asked, but rather a question as to whether there is a policy, legal and institutional framework in place to address the plight of children at all. Child protection has therefore been an issue of pressing concern at the national, regional and international levels to guarantee its fulfilment.

On the whole, children are invariably deprived of a good livelihood because of their tender age and thus a threat to their very survival. Within the dynamic society we live and the rapid global economic transformation in recent centuries, children face and are bound to be faced with numerous threats, challenges and widespread violations. These take forms of child trafficking, child prostitution, exploitation and child labour, which is a combination of the aforementioned. It's against this backdrop that the issue of child labour has captured the attention of policy makers at all levels of governance. Institutional, policy and legal frameworks against child labour have been established and developed under umbrella organizations including the UN, AU and particular provisions embedded in national constitutions.

The duty to protect the rights and welfare of the child through the legal framework is not a new development but one that began at the end of the World War era. Following rampant abuse of human rights in the pre and post-war period, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 as a foundation for promotion and protection of human rights. The Declaration recognises the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour,

sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (Article 2).

Article 4 of the Declaration provides that *no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms*. Article 5 further states that *no one is to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*. The two provisions are against any forms of abuse to all humans, including the child.

Article 26 (1) of the Declaration provides that everyone has the right to education, and that it shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. All school age going children are expected to be in school and not in work or any other form of activity that deters them from having an education, and the parents according to Article 26 (3) have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Embedded in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), is Article 34 (4) that provides for child labour law and enforcement. Therein it's stated that children should not be employed in work that is likely to be hazardous or work that would otherwise endanger their health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development or work that would interfere with their education. The same Constitution under Article 34 (5) states that children shall be persons under the age of sixteen years.

In line with the 1995 Constitution of Uganda is the Children's Act Cap 59 (Section 8) which prohibits the employment of children in work that may be harmful to their health, education, mental, or moral development. Contrary to the Constitution, the Children's Act defines a child as a person below the age of eighteen years (Section 2). Coupled with these instruments is the National Child Labour Policy (2006) whose main thrust is to guide and promote sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms.

The Government of Uganda in reference to various sections and articles embedded within several international instruments including; the AU Charter on the Rights of the Child, UDHR and the UNCRC has established legal and administrative institutions to ensure full implementation of Articles which cover the formal and informal sectors of employment and having regard to the relevant provisions of the ILO's instruments relating to children. Article 15 (1) of the Organization of African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

provides inter alia that; *every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.* To ensure full implementation of this provision, Article 15 (2) further asserts that states parties should *Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of this article (that is, Article 15 (1))*

For instance, Uganda in Section 131 of the Penal Code (Amendment) Act, Cap 120 prohibits individuals from procuring girls under the age of 21 for sex in Uganda or elsewhere; violation of this code is punishable by up to 7 years imprisonment. Section 129 of the same Act provides for defilement of persons under the age of eighteen years. Section 129 (1) states that *any person who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years, commits a felony known as defilement and is on conviction liable to life imprisonment.* Further, a person who attempts to defile a person below that age is liable to imprisonment not exceeding eighteen years (Section 129 (2)).

A person who performs a sexual act with another person who is under the age of eighteen years in such circumstances where the offender is infected with HIV, is a parent or guardian or person in authority (over the person against whom the offence is committed), is a serial offender, or where the victim is under fourteen years of age and or disabled commits a felony<sup>35</sup> called aggravated defilement and is, on conviction by the High Court, liable to suffer death (Section 129 (3)).

The Penal Code (Amendment) Act establishes a code of criminal law in Uganda and also spells out other offences that impact on children. These include desertion of children (Section 156), kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 240) and kidnapping or abducting a child less than fourteen years (Section 247). The procedures and measures for dealing with child offenders are further elaborated under the Children's Act, Cap 59. To achieve the goal of reducing child labour in the urban informal sector, these laws have to be enforced and punishment administered accordingly so as to deter future commission of the crime.

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<sup>35</sup> A felony means an offence which is declared by law to be a felony or, if not declared to be a misdemeanour, is punishable, without proof of previous conviction, with death or with imprisonment for three years or more.

Uganda is signatory to a number of regional and international child rights instruments and thus obliged to incorporate them into its national legal and policy framework. Most of these instruments have been ratified as a move to address the child labour problem in the country. Incumbent upon the background that Uganda is part of the international legal order and above all, signatory to majority of the international and regional human rights instruments, it has domesticated most of them and legislation on the rights and welfare of the child is no exception to this.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1999); this is an International Convention setting out the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of children. Uganda ratified this Convention and is therefore bound to it by International Law. Article 1 of the Convention defines a child as any human being below the age of 18, unless an earlier age of majority is recognized by a country's law. The Convention deals with the child's specific needs and rights and it further requires that states act in the best interest of the child. This approach is different from the common law approach in most countries that had previously treated children and wives as possessions.

**Article 32(1) of the Convention provides that;**

*States parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual or moral and social development.* States overall have the duty to protect, promote and preserve the rights of the child following the provisions in such legal instruments.

Article 4 further calls for the implementation of the rights in the Convention by undertaking all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures. This is manifested in Uganda's legal documents like the Constitution of Uganda (1995), the Employment Act (2006), the Education Act, 2008, and the Children's Act Cap 59. These legal instruments have been coupled with the policy and programme frameworks like the Universal Primary and Secondary Education programmes and the Uganda National Policy on Child Labour (2006).

Article 36 of the Convention provides that; *States parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.* This includes all forms of

exploitation whether documented or not including; subjection to long hours of work without corresponding pay, sexual exploitation, work without protective gear (high risk jobs) and work that will generally deter children from having an education.

Under Article 28(1) of the Convention, states parties are urged to recognize the right of the child to education and with the view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall in particular; *Make primary education compulsory and available free for all. Encourage development of different forms of secondary education including general and vocational education....* Uganda in this respect initiated the Universal Primary Education programme in 1997. This included paying school fees for four children per family and the USE initiated in 2007.

Like the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Organization of African Union Charter on the Rights of the Child is an African legal document ratified by the Government of Uganda to create an enabling environment for the fight of the vice of child labour. Article 2 of the African Charter defines the child as every human being below the age of eighteen.

Alongside other articles against economic exploitation and any other work that is likely to be hazardous to the child, the charter provides for children's education. Article 11 of the charter provides that every child shall have the right to an education. The education of the child according to paragraph 2(b) shall be directed to; *Fostering respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms with particular reference to those set out in the provisions of various African instruments on human and people's rights and international human rights declaration and convention.* Education should include a curriculum on children's rights. This will create an informed citizenry that can report such cases and thus a reduction in child labour.

Uganda ratified the ILO Convention No.138, the Minimum Age Convention of 1973. Article 1 of the Convention provides that each member state pursues a national policy designed to ensure effective abolition of child labour and rise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons. To this effect, Uganda under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development established the National Child Labour Policy, 2006. The ILO in close collaboration with Uganda established a programme for the elimination of child labour – International



Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC). However, the fact that these policies have been in existence since, we still see an increase in child labour cases every day.

### Article 2(3)

*The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.*

### Article 3(1)

*The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.* However, the existence of the Minimum Age Convention has not deterred children below the age of eighteen from working. The research findings clearly indicated that the number of children in labour was on an increase, and yet the majority are already in labour. Children six years and under represented 20 percent which is an exorbitant figure for a child of such tender age, children 7-11 years represented 34.3 percent and children that were twelve years and over represented 45.7 percent. These statistics are a clear manifestation that the majority of the labour force in the urban informal sector is represented by children.

Uganda ratified also the International Labour Organization Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999. Article 1 of this Convention calls upon member states to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency; for purposes of the very convention, the term ‘child’ applies to all persons under the age of eighteen (Article 2). The convention further lists the worst forms of child labour to include, but not limited to; all forms of slavery and or practices similar to slavery to include child trafficking, debt bondage, forced labour, child prostitution and pornography, drug trafficking and any other work, which by its nature and or circumstances it’s carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children (Article 3).<sup>36</sup>

The United Nations 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery provides in Article 1 that; *the parties*

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<sup>36</sup> ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, accessed at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc87/com-chie.htm> on October 21st, 2011.

*commit to abolish and abandon debt bondage, serfdom, servile marriage and child servitude.* Further in Article 6, the convention provides for its criminalization to include; *criminalization of enslavement and giving others into slavery.*

Aside the legal instruments, Uganda in close collaboration with the International Labour Organization, UNICEF and other international organizations has come up with policies and programs for the elimination of child labour. The policies and programmes that have been developed not only address the problem of child labour, but also its root causes. To this effect, universal education and poverty reduction strategies have been introduced based on the root causes of the phenomenon.

The Universal Primary and Secondary Education Programmes were launched in 1997 and 2007 respectively where the government of Uganda waived school fees in order to increase the number of school going children. Poverty being one of the causes of child drop outs and therefore child labour, the government introduced the poverty eradication programmes like the Poverty Eradication Action Programme I and II. These policies have contributed directly and indirectly to the elimination of child labour and the basic education policy which directly correlates to the child labour problem has further been explained below.

### **2.3.2 Basic Education**

In its policy on the provision of education and training, the Education Act, 2008 states that 'Basic Education' means the minimum education package of learning made available to each individual or citizen through phases of formal primary education and non formal education system to enable him/her be a good and useful person in society; *Section 2, Education Act (2008).*

According to Section 4(1) of the Education Act, *provision of education and training to the child shall be a joint responsibility of the state, the parent or guardian and other stakeholders.* Section 4(2) provides inter alia that; *basic education shall be provided and enjoyed as a right by all persons.*

Although the law clearly stipulates that basic education is a right, and its provision a joint responsibility of the state and the parents/guardians, the study indicated that 45.7 percent of the

children did not attend school. As explained in the proceeding paragraphs, the weaknesses of the universal education programmes – UPE and USE initiated in 1997 and 2007 respectively, have registered little success explaining the increased number of children in child labour, particularly in the urban informal sector.

### **2.3.2.1 Universal Primary Education Programme (1997)**

At the onset of the decentralization reform in Uganda in 1992, one of the focuses of the National Resistance Movement government was to increase the number of primary school going children.<sup>37</sup> This saw the introduction of the Universal Primary Education programme in 1997. Section 2 of the Education Act (2008) defines UPE as the state funded Universal Primary Education Programme where tuition fees are paid by government where the principle of equitable access to conducive, quality, relevant and affordable education is emphasized for all children of all sexes, categories and in special circumstances. The government of Uganda therefore waived school fees for four children per family purposely intended to reduce the number of children into child labour. Although a recent study by DFID indicates an increase in primary school enrolment – Net primary school enrolment reached 93.2% in 2008/09, up from 84% in 2005/06 – the rate of completion has been low at a staggering 52% rendering Uganda off track to achieving 100% primary school enrolment by 2015 DFID (2010).

It's a fact that the programme leaves a lot of questions as it has been referred to as short-sighted. Much as the primary school enrolment has been a success, the concern now is with regard to the internal efficiency of primary school education, that is, the ability to retain the pupils until they graduate from primary school. The incidence of pupils dropping out was palpable in primary six and five which is 34.9% and 22.1% respectively.

The Comprehensive Evaluation of Basic Education in Uganda Report (2005) asserted that Universal Primary Education dropout escalated from 4.7% in 2002 to 6.1% in 2005. It further noted that the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for boys and girls was 93.01%, however, 55% of boys and 54.6% of girls reached primary four, while 31.2% of boys and 27.7% of girls reached primary seven. These statistics do not greatly defer from the research findings in Kawempe and

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<sup>37</sup> Decentralization is a process of dispersing decision-making governance closer to the people or citizens. For instance political, administrative, fiscal and economic decentralization

Central divisions. Out of the 70 children interviewed, 36.4% of the males and 45.5% of the females engaged in work. More females than males dropped out of school to engage in work and thus explaining the high child labour magnitude which is currently estimated at over 2 millions.

The above statistics reflect the inefficiency of the school system in terms of either school quality or quantity. School dropouts are usually associated with chronically high unemployment levels, low earning and poor health outcomes as well as persistent poverty amongst some segments of society. Given the glaring dropout rate of pupils and effects of primary school dropout, there was a dire need to establish the socio-economic factors that influenced the probability of pupils dropping out of school.

A study by Holmes (2003) found out that overall; females received less education than the males and they tended to drop out or were withdrawn earlier as a result of economic and socio-cultural reasons.<sup>38</sup> The study further argued that the cost of sending female children to school in rural areas where girls were married quite early was high because benefits of their schooling would not accrue to their parental household. Holmes' view on female education and dropout rates, does not in its entirety defer from the research findings. The study in the two divisions clearly indicated that more girls than boys engaged in child labour activities. Could this explain the traditional trend of not educating the girl child? Or is it other aspects including poverty and domestic violence to be held accountable?

A similar study by Odaga and Heneveld (1995) further noted that parents worried about wasting money on education of the girls because they were most likely to get pregnant or married before completing their schooling and that once they are married, girls became part of another family and the parental investment in them is lost. This therefore perpetuated parents discouraging the girl child from continuing with school.<sup>39</sup> However, some families defied this old tradition to see their children, especially girls in school. Yekosabesi Kitayimbwa, one of Africa's first female teachers narrates her ordeal that her father defied the old tradition to see her in school.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Holmes, J., 2003. Measuring the Determinants of School Completion in Pakistan: Analysis of Censuring and Selection Bias. *Economics of Education Review*, 22 (3)

<sup>39</sup> Odaga O and Heneveld W., 1995. *Girls and Schools in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Analysis to Action*. The International Bank for Reconstruction/ World Bank, Washington D C

<sup>40</sup> 'Father defied culture to send me to school' *The New Vision*, Wednesday, June 29, 2011

Earlier studies by Bickel and Pagaiannis (1988) also demonstrated that communities can influence dropout rates by providing employment opportunities during school.<sup>41</sup> While some researchers have found out that work can contribute to a student dropping out, others have showed student employment begins to correlate with dropping out when the student regularly works over 14 hours per week Mann (1989), with the likelihood of dropping out increasing with the number of hours worked. The earlier studies do not defer from the research findings, children in the informal sector engaged in such activities like; hawking, street trading, trading assistance, working in bars and restaurants and in garages as mechanics, activities which highly made them miss school. The study and the statistical test of associations proved that the location of work, the employer, person whom child labourer stays with and sources of income for household head all positively influence child labour.

#### **2.3.2.2 Universal Secondary Education (2007)**

According to Section 2 of the Education Act (2008), 'USE' means the state funded universal secondary education programme providing obstacle free post primary education. While in 1997 Uganda begun implementing universal education for children of primary school age, in 2005 the Ugandan government announced that it would embark on free Universal Secondary Education (USE) for Ugandans. The much anticipated Universal Secondary Education kicked off in Uganda in February 2007. In implementing USE, Uganda aims to raise the number of students attending from a fifth of school age children to universal attendance.

However, this cannot be achieved if the rate of completion at the primary level is low. The problems or loopholes in the Universal Primary Education programme that are hindering pupils from completing must be addressed so as to achieve the goal of universal attendance of all school age children.

With the presence of both policy and legal instruments regarding child labour, the number of working children was seen to be on an increase every day. This study therefore was intended to show that although laws and institutions are necessary mechanisms in addressing socioeconomic problems to include child labour, they were not sufficient enough in the fight against the phenomenon. This is because it's to the large extent that child labour is more of a moral issue

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<sup>41</sup> Bickel, R and Pagaiannis, G, 1988 Post- High School Prospects and District- Level dropout rates. Youth and Society. Pp. 20, 123-142

than a legal and institutional issue. The social fabric has to be made aware of the bad in the practice of this vice (child labour). Yet still, the awareness of laws in Uganda is still very poor. There is need for planning, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of compliance of the law and policies.

### **2.3.3 Mechanisms to Address Child Labour in Uganda**

The Government of Uganda has and is still committed to the efforts to eliminate child labour especially its worst forms. This has been done through the enactment and ratification of local/national, regional and international legal instruments and the establishment of a policy framework. Some of the instruments include; the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Minimum Age Convention No 138, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. National legislations include; the Uganda Constitution (1995), the Children's Act, and the Employment Act (2006). Existing policies and programmes include the National Child Labour Policy (2006), the Universal Primary and Secondary Education programme, and the Employment Policy.

In addition to the legal and policy framework, the government of Uganda and associated stakeholders initiated a number of institutional interventions to address child labour. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development which is the country's premier agency for handling all labour issues and the ILO-IPEC country office, championed the development of the National Policy on Child Labour and drafting of the National Action Plan 2001-2005. To further address the problem of child labour the Ministry increased the budget for the Child Labour Unit for the Financial Year 2007 following the official launch of the National Child Labour Policy. These two institutions have undertaken to oversee the implementation of a number of pilot interventions for the elimination of child labour in selected activities which are largely funded by the ILO and partner organizations.

Aside government interventions, some NGO's and CSO's have been involved in fighting for children's rights and the elimination of child labour under the umbrella of the Non-Governmental Organization Advocacy for Policy Formulation. These institutions have participated at different levels of policy formulation, dissemination, implementation and advocacy of child labour policy. The Government of Uganda and the donor community have

gone ahead to give support to children in need through implementing advocacy and withdrawal programmes under these institutions especially CSO's. Some of the institutions that have had such interventions based on their mission statements and goals include; Save the Children, ILO, ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter, Plan Uganda, UNICEF, Invisible Children, and CEDOVIP. These organizations have worked with many school dropouts to improve their survival skills. However, the effectiveness of the legal and institutional framework interventions is highly questionable, given the persistent increase of child labour cases in the urban informal sector in Kampala district.

The Universal Primary Education program is one of the practical steps towards addressing the problem of child labour. Initiated by the government of Uganda in 1997, the policy was aimed at increasing the number of primary school going children. It may be posited therefore that attempts to offer free primary education to children especially the poor vulnerable ones could go along in curtailing child labour. On the contrary, this policy has been a failure since the completion rates are low and the number of school dropouts has been persistent. The study further confirms the failure of the policy since the reason why children engaged in several urban informal activities was the need to raise school fees and scholastic materials. These children represented a high percentage hovering at 39.9.<sup>42</sup>

In order to address the challenges of the Universal Primary Education program, the government introduced the Universal Secondary Education program in 2007 (Ten years after). USE is a state funded universal secondary education program aimed at providing obstacle free post primary education.<sup>43</sup> However, the irony behind its own definition is that the newly introduced policy has also been dubbed 'short-sighted'. It has failed to cater for the large numbers of primary seven graduates who have finally ended up in various urban informal economic activities including; hawking and street trading. The program is also challenged by the children's lack of scholastic materials and dropout rates.

To succinctly address the problem of child labour and to achieve the goal of universal education, the government of Uganda needs to first of all address the several challenges hindering the success of the UPE program. Introduction of the USE program may not have been necessary per

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<sup>42</sup> Field Findings, 2009

<sup>43</sup> Education Act 2008, s.2.

se, but one that can only address the problem in the short-term. It was therefore against this backdrop that the study was carried out to provide timely long-term recommendations.

With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Education and Sports has also developed a “Basic Education Policy and Costed Framework for Educationally Disadvantaged Children” to increase access among children not served by the current education system and children engaged in hazardous labour.<sup>44</sup> This policy expands and coordinates current non-formal education efforts targeting undeserved populations. Other education programs include; the Complacent Opportunities for Primary Education Program,<sup>45</sup> Basic Education for Urban Poor Areas, and Empowering Life-Long Skills Education program.<sup>46</sup> The government of Uganda has also begun several programs to improve girls’ education.<sup>47</sup> The girl child has also been given a 1.5 additional entry mark to public universities which has however been a case of continuous debate to be scrapped.

Poverty, especially household poverty is highly attributed to the increase in child labour cases in Uganda. Poverty prevents the enjoyment of basic human rights to include education, security and wellbeing of members of a family. Uganda’s current population is estimated at 33 million, which when coupled with the low resource base puts significant pressure on the delivery of basic social services, particularly to children. Studies by the Eliezah Foundation indicate that more than 70% of the population in Uganda earns less than 2000 Uganda shillings a day. Poverty remains high in Sub-Saharan Africa and its prevalence varies by region, urban/rural divide and population group.

In the effort to address poverty, the government of Uganda initiated a national framework for poverty reduction to include; the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). Its purpose was to generate economic growth and improve the conditions of living of the poor people and promote

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<sup>44</sup> The Republic of Uganda, 2002. Basic Education Policy and Costed Framework for Educationally Disadvantaged Children. 1<sup>st</sup> Draft, Kampala: Ministry of Education and Sports.

<sup>45</sup> COPE provides basic education to out of school children aged 10-16 who are unable to attend formal schools. See the Republic of Uganda, Complementary Opportunities for Primary Education (COPE), Annual Report, Ministry of Education and Sports, Kampala, 2001.

<sup>46</sup> The Republic of Uganda, Basic Education Policy, 1. In 2003, it was estimated that there were 70,000 children enrolled in non-formal education programs in the country.

<sup>47</sup> These programs include, the Girl Education Movement, which seeks to improve girls’ leadership and technical skills; the Girl Child Education Strategy, which seeks to increase girl student enrollment; and in conjunction with UNICEF, a “Non-Formal Alternatives” program aimed to teach basic skills to girls aged 10 and 16 years who have never attended school.



access to opportunities, which would enable the poor to raise their income level.<sup>48</sup> Uganda implemented phase II of the PEAP in 2005 and therein is a strong child labour element. Although the program was revised, the PEAP seems to have a bias towards the rural sector. Though much of the poor people live in rural areas, the incidence of urban poverty cannot be underestimated. Transforming the livelihoods of the poor in urban and rural areas would also contribute significantly to eliminating child labour.

Other practical interventions include; the Uganda National Programme of Action for Children (UNPAC), which was born out of the World Summit for Children in 1990, the decentralization policy as spelt out by the Local Government Act (1997) and the Children's Act which provide for the Secretariat for Children's Affairs to champion the interests of children at various local council levels.

However, despite the existence of these various policies and interventions to address child labour, there are existing gaps as some of these policy instruments do not specifically target the informal sector, lack grass root consultation and tend to have a bias towards the rural sector. In an effort to address child labour, there is the necessity of development of a body of ethical principles against the vice and the need to address its root causes based on adequate stakeholder consultation.

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<sup>48</sup> Since 1997, Uganda has been implementing the PEAP. The PEAP is Uganda's national development framework and medium-term planning tool. It provides an overarching framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty. It's based on four principle goals including; creating a framework for economic growth and transformation, ensuring good governance and security, actions that directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes and actions that directly increase the quality of life of the poor.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This Chapter focuses on the methods that was used to collect data and analyze it. It greatly concerns the research design, the population that was studied, the sample selection procedures and sampling techniques used, data collection, methods of verifying reliability and validity of data and methods, matters regarding ethics and the limitations of the methodology used as well as the conclusions drawn from the methodologies used.

#### **3.1. Research design**

##### **3.1.1 Case Study Design**

The study used a case of two administrative divisions of Kawempa and Bwaise, Kampala district. These represented other small towns in the country since these two divisions were identified as areas of high child labour concentration. The time under focus was 2006-2010, a period when the Employment Act, Education Act and the National Child Labour Policy were promulgated. The case study was chosen to enable an analysis of child labour issues in Uganda in broad terms and find solutions to the vice. According to Feagin et al., 1991, a case study is an ideal methodology when a holistic, in-depth investigation is needed. Also as posited by Stake., 1995, who, while using a case study noted that other methods of research do hide some details. A case study therefore was found far more exhaustive and thus appropriate for the study.

##### **3.1.2 Descriptive Design**

Under this design, the researcher carried out a descriptive survey. This involved collecting primary information by interviewing a sample of 70 working children and 11 key informants. Each respondent was able to give his or her personal points of view, data of which will highly be reliable and substantive for the study. This enabled flexibility in the study while we achieved a deeper understanding of the respondents' world. These facts further enabled the researcher to find appropriate recommendations as listed in the proceeding chapters.

### 3.1.3 Prescriptive Design

This research design defined the study type by explaining, correlating, reviewing, and use meta-analytic process. It was based on the research question, independent and dependent variables, and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan.

### 3.4 Sample Size

A total of 81 respondents were interviewed and these included; 70 child labourers who are the victims of circumstance, and 11 key informants representing the institution of the state, civil society and NGO's. The children who were interviewed was identified from centres of high child labour concentration like the streets, markets and any other area that was observable. Their selection however was based on convenience sampling owing to the fact that the children were highly mobile and the snow-balling technique.<sup>49</sup> Key informants on this issue of child labour were purposively chosen and these included; officials from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda Police Force (CFPU) and representatives from lead international organizations, NGO's and CSO's including; ILO, UNICEF, Save the Children, Invisible Children, ANPPCAN and Raising Voices (CEDOVIP). These representative institutions will be deemed appropriate and provided substantial information that will be used in the study.

### 3.5 Data source & methods of data collection

The researcher collected primary and secondary data from various categories of respondents and documentation respectively. For secondary data; the researcher made reference from dissertations, print media (News Papers and Magazines), reports and books with relevant literature, policy statements, legislation and the internet. Other methods of data collection used included; questionnaires which were used for key sample categories like; child labourers, interview guides for key informants like representatives of various NGO's, CSO's and government officials, photography, particularly in respect to activities that children were involved and observation.

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<sup>49</sup> Snow-balling technique is a technique of sampling that first identifies a few children involved in trading activities and there after uses the identified children to recruit their colleagues for interview.

### **3.5.1 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires were the main instrument used in the study and were particularly distributed to the working children. The questions were prepared in a logical sequence in order to address the research objectives and will be open ended which will allow the respondents give a wider view about their understanding of the study problem. The method will be used because it targeted a wider group of respondents, it eliminated bias, and most importantly, the researcher will be able to get that information that was not readily given face to face, especially that information that dealt with community perceptions and attitudes. To avoid misinterpretations of the questionnaire, the researcher translated some questions for the respondents to avoid inaccuracy.

### **3.5.2 Interviews**

The interview method was used and this involved an oral communication with representatives of government, civil society and NGO's (key informants). The information given was very crucial for the study and included qualitative and quantitative data.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

Ranjit., 2008 defines observation as a purposeful, systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or event as it takes place. Due to the nature of the study, the researcher deemed it important to use the observation method to ease the work of data collection. Some information that was not revealed by the respondents was got through observation. Particular attention was paid to the time and kinds of activities the children engaged. The researcher came to notice of the kinds of activities the children engaged and the time the activities were conducted. For instance, the children who engaged in street trading worked all day through, those who offloaded and loaded merchandise operated in the morning hours and late in the evenings. Overall it was observed that children who worked in the urban informal sector worked all day.

### **3.5.4 Photography**

In order to ensure efficiency in data collection, analysis and presentation, the researcher took different photographs to give a visual representation of the existing situation in the two divisions. Given the old adage that 'seeing is believing', the researcher took and downloaded some pictures

of particularly children who engaged in child labour. This method of data collection clearly brought out the true and clear understanding of the study and the phenomenon of child labour.

### 3.6 Data analysis

In order to make meaningful presentation of the data collected and to match it with the study objectives and research questions, the data will be subjected to various steps including; editing in order to identify missing gaps, spelling mistakes, incomplete answers and to eliminate unwanted data; coding,<sup>50</sup> classification of data with common characteristics. In the statistical method, analysis of child labour data focused on children engaged in the urban informal activities and this was done at three levels;

- the researcher will describe the study population by background characteristics purposely intended to put child labour and related activities in the socio-economic context;
- the establishment of child labour participation status in general and in informal activities in particular to assess the nature, causes and effects of labour activities and;
- cross tabulations will finally be carried out between child labour activity status especially involvement in child labour in general and the urban informal sector in particular with some individual and community variables to identify the causes of child labour.

The data will finally be put in table form (tabulation) to ensure effective presentation and to provide a basis of statistical computations using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

### 3.7 Reliability and Validity

The reliability will be ensured by testing the instruments for the reliability of values (Alpha values) as recommended by Cronbatch, (1946). Cronbatch recommends analysis for Alpha values for each variable under study. According to Sekaran 2001 Alpha values for each variable under study should not be less than 0.6 for the statements in the Instruments to be deemed reliable.

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<sup>50</sup> According to Amin., 2005, coding is the assignment of numerical values to answers derived from questionnaires so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes for easy analysis.

Consequently, all the statements under each variable were subjected to this test and were proven to be above 0.6. The validity of the data collection instruments was done with the help of an Expert (the Researcher's Supervisor) to edit the questionnaire and the Interview guide. The Researcher forwarded the structured Questionnaire to Supervisor who is an expert in the area covered by the research for editing and reviewing.

### **3.8 Ethical consideration**

For the study to be carried out efficiently and effectively, the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the Department of Philosophy which was presented to the respondents prior to starting any interview or filling in a questionnaire. This enabled the researcher to carry out the study without fear and substantive information was therefore obtained. The researcher also further sought permission to conduct interviews from specific organizations as a matter of procedure in government institutions and relevant institutions that were consulted. The researcher for instance wrote a letter introducing her and made a photocopy of her identification card to be presented at the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Uganda Police Force.

For the child respondents, their names were withheld to ensure anonymity and confidentiality in terms of any future prospects. The children readily gave data which fully facilitated the research. On the other hand, the key informants readily gave their names and their contributions to the study were highly valued.

### **3.9 Limitations**

The researcher encountered a few limitations during the study especially when it came to interviewing the child labourers. Some were not willing to give information unless you paid them and at some instances, the researcher had to wait till late in the evening when the children were through with their work so as to interview them. For the key informants, given their busy schedules, some interviews were rescheduled to fit their timetables which also sometimes failed. The research took slightly long to conduct particular interviews which delayed the study and the to and fro movements were costly.

In the collection of secondary data, the researcher wasn't able to get readily available data on child labour that is gender disaggregated.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings which the researcher compiled regarding child labour in the urban informal sector. The presentation of these findings is divided into the following sub-sections based on the research objectives: the relationship between child labour and the urban informal sector, an assessment of the effectiveness of the existing strategies on child labour and suggested and recommended measures to the situation of child labour.

#### 4.1 The Relationship between Child Labour and the Urban Informal Sector

This section presents the findings of different variables in reference to the urban informal sector. These include; gender, age, place of birth, family characteristics, community variables and the activities the children engaged. These factors are further explained below;

##### 4.1.1 Gender of Respondents (Working Children)

The total number of children that were interviewed in the two divisions was seventy (70). The research results show that out of the 70, 51.4% of the children were girls while 48.6% represented the boys.

**Table 1: Respondents (Working Children) by Gender**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Female	36	51.4	51.4	51.4
Male	34	48.6	48.6	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	



### 4.1.2 Age of the Respondents

Out of the seventy respondents, 20% were working children aged six years and under. The results indicated that the number of working children tends to increase with the advance in age. Accordingly, the percentage of respondents between the ages of 7 and 11 years was 34.3%, while that of children from 12 years onwards was 45.7% as indicated in Table 5 below. While it is logical to say that as the children advance in age they are getting towards the legal working age, the fact that they are engaging in several activities in the urban informal sector does not rule out the fact that they are still underage.

**Table 2: Age of Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
6 years and under	14	20.0	20.0	20.0
7- 11 years	24	34.3	34.3	54.3
12 years and over	32	45.7	45.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	70	100.0	100.0	

### 4.1.3 Size of the Family of the Respondents

The research findings brought to light the falsity of the general thinking that the number of siblings of the children in labour is the only key factor that drives them to work at a tender age. As the table below shows, the percentage of respondents (children in child labour) was, 28.6% for children with two or less siblings, and the same percentage for children with five or more siblings. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents having between three and five siblings stood at 42.9%. This state of affairs encouraged the researcher to search for additional causes of child labour, causes that could be added to “the size of the family of any given child in child labour”.

*Table 3: Size of the Family of the Respondents*

Number of people	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2 and less	20	28.6	28.6	28.6
3-5	30	42.9	42.9	71.4
More than 5	20	28.6	28.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	70	100.0	100.0	

#### 4.1.4 Commercial Activities of the Respondents

The activities the children engaged in included; cooking, washing and watching cars, scavenging (collecting scrap), carrying luggage, selling merchandise and other small items, fetching and selling water, begging, cleaning, prostitution, salon services and weighting. According to the findings, most children engaged in selling different merchandise, totalling to 37.1%. This was followed by children who engaged in cooking with 12.9%, collecting scrap at 10%, washing cars 7.1% and cleaning and begging with 5.7%. It was noted that children who engaged in no activity represented 14.3%. These children stayed with their parents who provided for them and others simply did not have any activity to do, but were searching.

**Table 4: Activities in which Children Engaged**

Activities done by children	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Selling merchandise	26	37.1	37.1	37.1
Cooking	9	12.9	12.9	50.0
Collecting scrap	7	10.0	10.0	60.0
Washing cars	5	7.1	7.1	67.1
Cleaning	4	5.7	5.7	72.8
Begging	4	5.7	5.7	78.5
Others	3	4.3	4.3	82.8
Carrying luggage	2	2.9	2.9	85.7
No activity	10	14.3	14.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### 4.1.5 School Attendance by the Respondents

The level of school attendance also determined the rate at which children engaged in work. The research clearly indicates that only 20% of the respondents (working children) attended school on a daily basis, the same percentage that applied to children who attended at least once or twice a week. Children who attended thrice a week comprised 14.3% overall, with 45.7% not attending school at all. This percentage clearly indicates that children who did not attend school engaged in various activities to earn a living. Such activities include those listed in Table 10.

**Table 5: Level of School Attendance by the Respondents (Working Children)**

Responses	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Every day	14	20.0	20.0	20.0
Once or twice	14	20.0	20.0	40.0
Three times	10	14.3	14.3	54.3
None	32	45.7	45.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### 4.1.6 Daily Earnings through Child Labour

The children who participated in various informal activities earned not more than 15,000 UGX. Those who earned between 4000 and 6000 were 32.9% comprising the biggest percentage. This was followed by those who earned between 1000 and 3500 with 31.4%, 10,000 to 13,500 took a percentage of 12.9%, those who did not work and therefore cannot earn and those who got above 13,500 occupied the same percentage at 8.6% and those who earned between 7000 and 9500 occupied the least percentage with 5.7%. The children who engaged in commercial sex and domestic service earned a lot more. For child prostitutes, it depended on the number of clients, and those that worked in domestic service were paid between 25,000 and 50,000 shillings.

*Table 6: Amount Earned by the Working Children*

Amount earned	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
UGX 1000-3500	22	31.4	31.4	31.4
UGX 4000-6500	23	32.9	32.9	64.3
UGX 7000- 9500	4	5.7	5.7	70.0
UGX 10,000- 13500	9	12.9	12.9	82.9
Above UGX13500	6	8.6	8.6	91.4
Does not work/ earn	6	8.6	8.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	70	100.0	100.0	

#### 4.1.7 Respondents' knowledge of Children's Homes

Given the fact that there are rehabilitation homes for children in need, many did not know that they were provided. For instance, according to Table 17 below, only 2.9% knew that there was a place provided for them, against 65.7% who hardly knew of any place provided for their safety. 31.4% of the children stayed at home.

Table 7: Respondents' Knowledge of Children's Homes

Responses	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2	2.9	2.9	2.9
No	46	65.7	65.7	68.6
Not sure/don't know	22	31.4	31.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

#### 4.1.8 Correlations

The following Table highlights the relationship between child labour and the urban informal sector using what is termed as the "Pearson Correlation" Method.

Table 8: Relationship between Child Labour and the Urban Informal Sector

		Child labour	Urban informal sector
Child labour	Pearson Correlation	1	.182
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.131
	N	70	70
Urban informal sector	Pearson Correlation	.182	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.131	.
	N	70	70

## 4.2 The Existing Strategies on Child Labour

This subsection presents strategies and initiatives that have been adopted by the institution of the state, NGO's, CSO's and international organizations in addressing the problem of child labour.

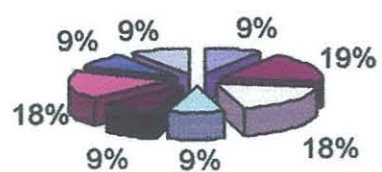
### 4.2.1 Institutions Addressing Child Labour

A total of eleven key informants were interviewed. Institutions that represented the state were; the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Uganda Police Force (CFPU), international organizations included; UNICEF, ILO, Save the Children and Invisible Children, lead local CSO's including; Raising Voices (CEDOVIP) and NGO's like ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter. The researcher managed to get views from these different institutions, data of which was largely significant to the study.

**Table 9: Number of key Informants**

Institution	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
UNICEF	1	9.09	9.09	9.09
ANPPCAN - Uganda Chapter	2	18.18	18.18	27.27
Raising Voices	2	18.18	18.18	45.45
Invisible Children	1	9.09	9.09	54.54
Save the Children	1	9.09	9.09	63.63
Uganda Police Force (CFPU)	2	18.18	18.18	81.81
International Labour Organization	1	9.09	9.09	90.9
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	1	9.09	9.09	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Key Institutions Addressing  
Child Labour**



- UNICEF
- ANPPCAN -Uganda Chapter
- Raising Voices
- Invisible Children
- Save the Children
- Uganda Police Force
- ILO
- MoGLSD

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of conclusions and recommendations of the study. It is hoped that the recommendations presented here will contribute to future making of policies geared towards combating child labour in general, and in particular, child labour in the urban informal sector. These recommendations have been drafted to contribute to the challenge of halting social trends that result into the growth of child labour.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

An investigation into the relationship between child labour and the urban informal sector revealed that child labour was on an increase every day, and was estimated at a magnitude of over 2 million. Although more girls than boys participated in various activities of the urban informal sector, it was observed that all the children worked in order to supplement meagre family incomes. The lack of family income, and or its inadequacy explained the major reason why children were not in school – the lack of school fees. The children that engaged in different informal activities were exposed to health and safety risks and their right to education was highly compromised since the level of school attendance was affected by the time spent at work.

The research findings also indicated that despite the existence of national, regional and international laws on child labour, there was a general lack of enforcement and implementation of the legislation. This further facilitated a breeding ground for the phenomenon of child labour.

Further, from the findings, there was a general wave of indifference among members of the community and the state. The fact that a legal framework was in place, little had been done to enforce it. On the other hand, the fact that the community looked at child labour as a positive investment and thus overlooking its negative implications, little was done to report such cases and to deter from providing employment opportunities to the children. On the side of the child, ignorance of their rights further facilitated child labour and given the fact that children in domestic service were highly 'invisible', addressing the problem of child labour was far from over. The factors that have facilitated the persistent increase of children to participate in urban



informal activities that have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, are further classified and elaborated below;

#### **5.1.1 Deficiency of a Body of Ethical Principles**

The research results indicated that the Department of Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development lacks a body of ethical principles against child labour. Notwithstanding the presence of labour laws in Uganda, such ethical principles are deficient in that important organ of the state of Uganda.

#### **5.1.2 The Lack of Political Will**

According to the research findings, it was noted that there was generally an increase in the number of children in child labour with the magnitude in the urban informal sector alone estimated at over 2 million. Child labour and its worst forms in Uganda depicts children's rights violation and an immoral/unethical society we live in, a society which lets its children be subjected to the evil of labouring for survival. The prevalence of child labour points to utter disrespect of national and international laws, treaties and conventions and the lack of political will to implement them.

#### **5.1.3 Ineffective Education Programmes**

Despite the introduction of the Universal Primary and Secondary Education Programmes in 1997 and 2007 respectively, it has been noted in the research findings that there are many children not enrolled in schools. The main reasons for this disorder are; the lack of school fees and the lack of scholastic materials, on the side of the parents and the employment of children. Though we can acknowledge that Universal Education increased the Net Enrolment Ratio to approximately 50% (DFID, 2010), the challenge that accrued out of this entailed limited facilities in terms of classrooms and the lack of teachers which later on led to child school dropouts. This spells out a deficiency in our education system, since even the newly introduced USE has not helped much in attracting more students from child labour to school.

#### **5.1.4 Poor Implementation of Labour Laws and Policies in the Country**

Uganda has enacted and ratified many policies and laws at the national and international level, but many of them have not been implemented to address the problem of child labour in the country. The limited implementation of these policies and laws including; the National Child Labour Policy (2006), the Children's Act, the Employment Act (2006), Education Act (2008), ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the UNCRC, spells out the increased magnitude of child labour cases in the country. Most of these laws are therefore redundant since they have not been implemented to address the problem of child labour.

#### **5.1.5 Household Poverty as a Major Cause of Child Labour**

According to the research findings, it was noted that household poverty was the major cause of children's participation in the labour force. It was noted that children worked to supplement meagre family incomes and most of them did not attend school since they could not afford school fees and scholastic materials. Poverty as the major underlying cause of child labour exists in almost all traditional settings in Uganda. It is true that the poorest most disadvantaged sectors of the society constitute the vast majority of child labourers, since such children seek salvation from poverty through employment. Child labour can therefore not be eliminated unless poverty has been earnestly addressed, and harmonising the existing mechanisms with ethical principles.

The persistent increase in the problem of child labour therefore explains something more than just a policy and legal framework. The government being the supreme body that is obliged to protect and promote the fundamental rights of every citizen, the government through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should shoulder the mantle to uphold the rights of the child through the initiation of effective policies with ethical principles therein as well as their implementation.

#### **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study in regard to protection and promotion of the welfare of the child, the respondents gave a way forward and accordingly, the recommendations that were developed from the study included;

### **5.2.1 A Body of Ethical Principles against Child Labour**

Earlier on in the background of the study (Section 1.2), we noted that the main organ of the state responsible for matters regarding labour in Uganda is the Department of Labour Employment and Industrial Relations in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. This organ should compose, subscribe to and educate the population about a body of ethical principles against child labour.

#### **a) Composing the Ethical Principles**

The Department of Labour Employment and Industrial Relations should compose a set of ethical principles which are in accordance with internationally, regionally, nationally and socially recognized or accepted children's rights. Such ethical principles ought to be derived primarily for the benefit and protection of children and families where the possibility of engaging persons below 18 years of age exists.

#### **b) Subscribing to the Body of Ethical Principles**

It is suggested that all employers in the formal and informal sectors should be legally led towards recognising that they are ethically responsible to children and families who are potential victims or donors of child labourers. Such employers ought to subscribe to the above mentioned Body of Ethical Principles once it is put in operation.

#### **c) Educating the Ugandan Population about the Role of Ethical Principles against Child Labour**

The above given Department of Labour Employment and Industrial Relations should be charged with the duty of educating the population about the benefits and protection of children and families that the Body of Ethical Principles against child labour offers.

### **5.2.2 The Political Will to Enforce Laws**

Acknowledgement of the child labour problem by the government of Uganda should be a significant move and considered paramount in addressing the problem of child labour in Uganda. Child labour should be criminalised and massive awareness about the law by those in authority through print and electronic media should be done in all sections of society and included in development plans.

#### **a) Supportive National Political, Legal and Institutional Framework**

There is need for political commitment to ensure that child labour is mainstreamed into broader development plans and programmes. For instance, integrating child labour as an explicit concern in the Millennium Development Goals and Education for all plans, poverty reduction strategies and labour legislation consistent with international child labour standards, is necessary both as a statement of national intent, and as a legal and regulatory framework for efforts against child labour. As child labour is an issue that cuts across different sectors and areas of ministerial responsibility, progress against it requires that institutional roles are clearly delineated and that effective coordination and information sharing structures are put in place.

#### **b) Mass Awareness Programmes about Child Labour Laws and Policies**

Mass awareness and advocacy campaigning programmes should target employers, community leaders, policy makers and civil society. Children working for instance in the urban informal sector as domestic servants are not readily 'visible' but 'invisible'. An effective effort to protect children from such workplace hazards or abuses must begin by making the 'invisible', 'visible'. The government of Uganda should develop an effective means of investigation in order to criminalise child labour and promote supervision by labour inspectors in order to detect and prosecute cases of exploitation of children.

There must be government support to journalists and other media professionals who may contribute to social mobilization by providing information of the highest quality, reliable and ethical standards concerning all aspects of child labour. The print media is also an effective asset for ensuring public awareness. For instance the New Vision which is a national paper and Uganda's leading daily. Employers of children in activities legal for admission for a particular age of a child should be compelled to provide protective gear.

#### **5.2.3 Increase Budgetary Allocation to Government Institutions**

It was observed that the major government institutions – Uganda Police Force (CFPU) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development had limited financial resources to foster their activities on child labour. Government should increase this funding so that these institutions execute their duties as mandated by the law. Public accountability of the allocated funds should

be done as a matter of fact, and monitoring and evaluation of programmes done by an independent institution from the state. On the side of the institutions, budgetary allocation should give priority to address child labour in the urban informal sector.

#### **5.2.4 Stakeholder collaboration**

Different institutions have worked hand in hand with the state to address the problem of child labour. These include; international organizations, CSO's and NGO's. In order to fully address the challenge of child labour and therefore to promote the welfare of the child and protect child rights, multi-stakeholder collaboration is vital. Legislators, civil society, academicians, researchers, the international community, educationists and the community should jointly develop and implement effective and efficient preventive measures if the welfare of the child is to be guaranteed and their rights upheld.

#### **5.2.5 Revise Universal Education Programme**

Education is a constitutional guarantee under Article 34 (2) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda; thereby it is stated that: *A child is entitled to basic education which shall be the responsibility of the state and the parents of the child.* Ironically, many children especially in the rural areas and urban outskirts have not been able to go to school because of household poverty. This constitutional establishment by the government of Uganda is not enough to argue that every child has a right to education, when they do not have sufficient means for its implementation. Revision of education programmes to suit today's challenges is vital if child labour is to be addressed. This can be done through;

##### **a) Enforcement of Compulsory UPE**

The researcher is of the view that primary education should be completely free, universal and compulsory to every child in the family and should not only be restricted to poor children. UPE should encompass comprehensive policies indicating the current percentage of GDP allotted to basic education and a target percentage for future allocations and plans for improvement of education in coverage, quality and relevance. UPE should be made more attractive to the learners so as to minimise child dropouts (increase retention) and facilities should be provided as well. While we can applaud the government for introduction of the USE, it is sad to point that those that have dropped out

before completion of the primary level cannot proceed to the secondary level. It is therefore important to address the several challenges at the primary level to fully attain the goal of universal education.

#### **b) Establishment of Community Polytechnics**

These will enable access to vocational training and education for primary school dropouts. These polytechnics need to be made more accessible, well equipped and attractive to children and parents. These children should also be provided with tailor made skills especially those in the urban informal sector. These will enable the children gain experience and therefore earn a decent income for survival.

Other recommendations that are not necessarily in line with the objectives have been listed and these include;

#### **5.2.6 Implementation of Labour Laws and Policies in the Country**

To be able to create a country free of child labour and its exploitive nature, the aforementioned laws (6.1.4) have to be implemented as a mandate for the welfare of the child. With proper guidelines, these laws have to be translated into various vernaculars for easy interpretation by the citizens of Uganda. Institutional organizations and the Government of Uganda with support from the international community should then sensitize the general public right from the grassroots level about the laws and policies on child labour. Childhood training should also be encouraged right from the home and still, these laws should be included in the schools' curricular so that the children are aware of their rights. This will put them in position to report cases of child labour to those in authority.

#### **5.2.7 Poverty Reduction**

The Government of Uganda should create and implement an explicit policy on poverty alleviation, which may include the enforcement of socioeconomic policies to promote economic growth. Uganda has for the fact poverty alleviation programmes like the PEAP and PMA, but these have specifically targeted the rural setting and ignored the urban setting. The urban sector should be put to consideration in these programmes to target its poor communities especially those in the informal sector.

The recently introduced Social Protection Programme by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2010) should target such poor households to augment income generation, strengthening of the unity of the family and promotion of health for household members. The programme should particularly target female headed households and those with orphans. The fee that is currently at 22, 000 Uganda Shillings (approximately US\$ 5) should be doubled. This will enable large poor families to survive and reduce the involvement of children in child labour.

### **5.3 Further Reading**

Although the study has been exhaustive, the researcher recommends further studies on the phenomenon of child labour given the very dynamic society we live in. Studies should be conducted to ascertain why, despite concerted efforts in terms of policy and legal interventions, child labour was on an increase. The studies will not only widen the knowledge base, but also provide a viable way forward.

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**APPENDIX A:****QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WORKING CHILDREN**

1. Gender

- Male
- Female

2. Place of birth.....

3. How old are you?

- 6 years and under
- 7-11
- 12 years and over

4. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

- 2 and less
- 3-5
- More than 5

5. Do you live with your parents or a guardian?

- Parent
- Guardian
- Place of safety

6. Do your parents work?

- Yes
- No

7. How many persons live in your house?

- 2 and less
- 3-5
- More than 5

8. Why are you not in school today?.....

9. How often do you attend school?

- Everyday
- Once or twice
- Three times
- Not at all

10. What would you like to become?

.....

.....

11. Do you think you can still achieve this if you do not attend school?

.....

.....

12. What do you do when you are on the streets during the day?

.....

.....

13. How much do you earn every day?

.....

.....

14. Where do you sleep at night?

- At home
- In a home
- On the streets

15. Do you know that there is a place provided for you?

.....

## APPENDIX B:

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. Name of institution.....
2. What are the principal goals/functions of your institution?  
.....  
.....
3. What is your perception of children's participation in the labour force especially in the urban informal sector?  
.....  
.....
4. What in your view is the community's perception of child labour?  
.....  
.....
5. What are the main child labour activities that children engage in the urban informal sector?  
.....  
.....
6. What is the magnitude of child labour in the urban informal sector?  
.....  
.....
7. To what extent are children involved in child labour according to their sex in the urban informal sector?  
.....  
.....

8. In your view, what are the main causes of children's participation in the urban informal sector activities?

.....

.....

9. What are the positive effects of children's participation in child labour in general basing on the child and the community?

.....

.....

10. What are the positive effects of children's participation in child labour as regards the urban informal sector?

.....

.....

11. What are the negative effects of children's participation in child labour in general basing on the child and the community?

.....

.....

12. What are the negative effects of children's participation in child labour as regards the urban informal sector?

.....

.....

13. What initiatives have been taken by your institution to address the issue of child labour in general and the urban informal sector activities in particular?

.....

.....

14. In your view, how effective have these initiatives been, in reducing the child's involvement in the labour force and urban informal activities?

.....  
.....

15. What in your view is the way forward for reducing children's involvement in the labour force in general and in particular, the urban informal sector?

.....  
.....