Understanding Childrenôs Work Project Country Report Series, August 2008

Understanding Uganda

Report on child labour

August 2008

Understanding childrenôs work in Uganda

Country report

August 2008

PREFACE

The Government of Uganda is committed to efforts towards eliminating child labour, and especially its worst forms. Child labour manifests itself in different sectors of the economy presenting grave situations, potential hazards, exploitation, deprivation and abuse to the victims.

A series of surveys and studies carried out by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and other partners over the last decade provides some broad indications of child labour. Among others, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2000/01 formed the basis for the first ever Report on Child Labour in Uganda 2003. The findings of the report provided some broad information on the situation of working children and proved to be useful in stimulating debate on the issue of child labour, and in designing strategies to tackle the problem.

However, it was acknowledged that there is more that needs to be known about child labour, especially its worst forms. A deeper understanding is needed of the scale of the problem in terms of incidence, nature, magnitude dynamics, distribution, injuries, and hazards and variety of conditions in which the children work. With the national attention on the worst forms of child labour, this is particularly true because of their hidden and invisible nature.

Against this background, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with ILO-IPEC (Combating and preventing HIV/AIDS-induced child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: pilot actions in Uganda and Zambia) and the interagency Understanding Childrenôs Work research project funded by ILO, UNICEF and World Bank (www.ucw-project.org) carried out a deeper analysis based on the 2005/06 Uganda National Household survey in order to understand factors behind child labour in Uganda.

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Understanding childrenôs work in Uganda

Country report
August 2008

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As part of broader efforts towards durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Childrenôs Fund (UNICEF
Understanding Childrenôs Work (UCW) project in De
Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at www.ucw-project.org.

Understanding childrenôs work in Uganda

Country report
August 2008

ABSTRACT

The report provides an overview of the child labor phenomenon in Uganda, its extent and nature, its determinants, and its consequences on health and education.

Understanding childrenôs work in Uganda

Country report
August 2008

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current report was developed in collaboration with the interagency research project funded by ILO, UNICEF and World Bank (www.ucw-project.org) ILO-IPEC (Combating and preventing HIV/AIDS-induced child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: pilot actions in Uganda and Zambia) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics. It provides an overview of work done by children in the country ï its extent and nature, its determinants, and its consequences on health and education. The report also looks at national responses to child labour that negatively affects chil serves two important UCW project objectives in Uganda: first, it helps provide a common analytical understanding of childre can be developed addressing child labour that needs elimination; and second, the report contributes to a broader effort to build counterpart capacity in analysing and using childrenôs work. The report is the first detailed policy dev report on child labour in Uganda.

Childrenôs involvement in work and school

According to Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/06, an estimated 2.5 million children aged 7-14 years 38% of this age group are engaged in economic activity. This total includes some 1.4 million of children under the age of 12 years. [*] **.** Fifteen percent of children engage in economic activities by the age of seven years, and over half of all children are economically active by the age of 13 years. These very young child workers constitute a particular policy concern, as they are the most vulnerable to workplace abuses, and the most exposed at risk of work-related ill-health or injury. They are also the most affected by compromised education.

Slightly over 35 percent of all 7-14 year-olds work and attend school at the same time, while only 3 percent work in economic activity without also going to school. But evidence suggests that work involvement does present a barrier to proceeding in schooling beyond primary level. Working children spent lesser time in school than other children, compromising their prospects for more gainful employment later in their lifecycles..Almost 2.5 percent of 9-17 year-olds, over 165,000 in absolute terms, have never attended school. A further 422,000 out-of-school children from this age group did not complete the primary education level. The findings underscore the need for ñsecond chanceò learning opportunitie knowledge of relevance to the job market and community life

About 4.7% of the children in the 7-14 age group are neither involved in work nor attending school. This group requires further investigation, but it stands to reason that many from this group are in reality also performing functions that contribute in some way to household welfare. The children from this group ïwho are indeed idle ï can be even more disadvantaged than their working counterparts, benefiting neither from schooling nor from the learning-by-doing that some forms of work offer.

Geographical differences in involvement in economic activity are large. By residence,the results shows that only 15 percent of urban 7-14 year-olds are at work in economic activity compared to 42percent of rural children. Rates of economic activity among 7-14 year-olds by region shows that the participation of children in economic activities are highest in the eastern and central regions, followed by the western region. The geographic differenc… involvement in economic activity underscore the importance of geographical targeted interventions against child labour in Uganda.

About 78 percent of 7-14 year-olds were engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores in own parent or guardi… during the 2005-06 reference year.[À] Girls are much more likely to perform household chores than boys, and ignoring this form of work therefore biase… of boys.

Characteristics of childrenôs work

Overall 96 percent of total economically-active 7-14 year-olds worked in agriculture. Agricultural work accounts for almost… in rural areas (97%); working children in urban areas are also found in the services sector (27%) and in manufacturing (6%). Taken together, 97 percent of child in economic activity work within the family. Children living in urban areas are slightly more likely to be involved in waged work (10%), compared to their counterparts living in rural.

Overall 1.2 million children aged 7-11 years, 1.1 million children aged 12-14 years and 870,000 children aged 15-17 years log at least 30 hours of work per week. The results further shows that one-third of children are performing double work duty, i.e., both household chores and economic activity simultaneously and are working an average of 18 hours per week on household chores put in an additional average of almost 10 hours per week on economic activity.

Over 1.76 million 5-17 year-olds (17 %) of the of all children in Uganda aged are in child labour as defined by national legislation. Gender disaggregating shows that 19% of the male children (966,000 children) and 16% of the female children (798,451 children) respectively are in child labor.

Determinants of childrenôs work and schooling

Regression analysis using the UNHS 2005/06 dataset points to some of the factors influencing parents choices to make children work or idle. These include:

Gender: Holding constant household income, par… other relevant factors, female are less likely to attend school than their male counterparts. It is worth noting, however, that these results do not extend to involvement in household chores, a variable not included in the multivariate analysis. The descriptive evidence shows that gender considerations are an important factor in the assignment of

[À] UNHS 2005-06 only identify children involved in the following four activities: fetching water; collecting firewood; cooking for the household; taking care of children and the elderly responsibility for chores in the household.

Age**:** The analysis shows that the probability of a child working increases with age;

: Children of educated fathers are one percentage point less likely to work full-time and two percentage points more likely to attend school full-time, than children of illiterate fathers. Similar results are obtained when the education of the mother is taken in consideration. The effect on the probability that a child will attend school full time is stronger as the level of education of the mother increase compared to the level of education of the father

Household Income*:* The level of household income plays an important role in decisions concerning childrenôs work and s. As the level of income increase by 10 percent, it will reduces the probability of a child working full-time in economic activity by 1.6 percentage points and raises the likelihood of him or her of combining work and school by more than five percentage points.

Place of residence. Childrenôs living location has a s highlighting the importance of targeted, area-specific approaches to reducing child labour and raising school attendance. Holding other factors constant, children living in rural areas are 21 percentage points less likely to attend school full-time, and 21 percentage points more likely to combine work and school, compared to their counterparts living in cities and towns.

Orphan hood**.** Double orphans children are significantly more likely to be absent from both school and economic activity. As a consequence, double orphans are more at risk to be kept at home, away from school and the workplace, to perform household chores.

Exposure to shocks**.** Children belonging from family hit by natural disaster are less likely to attend school full-time and more likely to combine work and school. A natural disaster have the strongest impact, raising the probability of work and study involvement by five percentage points, and reducing the likelihood of full-time school attendance by almost 6.5 percentage points.

Internally displaced persons. Children living in the camps are about 20 percentage points more likely to attend school full time or to combine work and school compared to their counterparts living in the rest of the country

Policy Implications

The progressive elimination of child labour in Uganda as elsewhere requires a policy response targeting three broad groups: (1) children at risk of involvement in child ***labour; (2) children already harmed by exposure to child labour; (3) children in the worst forms of child labour*** requiring immediate, direct actions.

Prevention measures designed to stem the flow of children into work constitute the most important component of a policy response to child labour, and understanding the factors influencing household decisions relating to schooling and work is therefore critical.

ñSecond chanceò policies are critical to
adulthood in a disadvantaged position, permanently harmed by early work experience. They are needed to reach former working children and other out-of-school children, and they offer children who have never enrolled in school, or who have dropped out, a óbridgeô to successful
school class.

Direct action would play a crucial role in Uganda, given the large size of the child labour population and the countryôs limit
ensure the removal, recovery and reintegration of working children whose rights are most compromised, i.e., those facing the greatest degree of hazard and/or exploitation as for example the children in the unconditional worst of child labour and those in hazardous forms of work. Moreover, follow-up actions ensuring that rescued children are provided a full range of needed social services are also critical.

INTRODUCTION

1. Child labour constitutes a key obstacle to achieving universal primary education and other Millennium Development Goals in Uganda. It not only harms the welfare of individual children, but also slows broader national poverty reduction and development efforts. Children forced out of school and into labour to help their families make ends meet are denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment, thereby perpetuating the cycle of poverty. The worst off child labourers face immediate threats to their safety and well-being, and therefore constitute an urgent policy priority.

2. The current report was developed under the aegis of the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project, a research co-operation initiative of the International Labour Organisation, UNICEF and World Bank. It is the product of a collaborative effort involving the Bureau of Statistics, the UCW project secretariat and the ILO/IPEC Uganda country offices. The 2005-2006 Labour Force Survey Child Labour module is the primary dataset.

3. The report provides an initial overview of the child labour phenomenon in Uganda – its extent and nature, its determinant health and education. The analysis considers the economics as well as the social determinants of child labour and follows a cross-sectoral approach, especially in the identification of the household- and community-related factors underlying child labour in Uganda. Particular attention is given to the links between child labour and schooling, both to highlight this in the policy dialogue and to provide recommendations for protection of children who will still be working in the short to medium term.

4. Three related objectives are served by the report: (1) to improve the information base on child labour, in order to inform policy and programme design; (2) to promote policy dialogue on child labour and accelerated progress towards national child labour reduction targets; and (3) to build national capacity for regular child labour analysis.

5. The remainder of the report is organised as follows. Section 2 briefly reviews the national context, and specifically major socio-economic factors underlying the child labour phenomenon in the country. Section 3 presents descriptive data on the extent of child involvement in work and schooling, broken down by age, sex, residence and region. Section 4 looks at the involvement of children in child labour. Section 5 examines key characteristics of children's work, including the sectors where child workers are concentrated and the intensity with which work is performed. Section 6 analyses the consequences of children's wo looks at major determinants of child labour and schooling, making use of a simple economic model of household behaviour. Section 8 summarises some of the main policy implications emerging from the empirical findings.

1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

6. Since 1986, Uganda has transformed from a nearly failed state as a result of various brutal dictatorships, to a country that has achieved consistently high economic growth rates, significant reductions in poverty, and steady improvements in health and education status. Due to strong macroeconomic management (low inflation, stable exchange rate, large foreign reserves), savings, exports, and foreign direct investment are increasing.[3] Within the region, Uganda has been a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS, with prevalence dropping significantly during past decade. Ugandaôs development objectives are articu
Action Plan (PEAP)[4]. The PEAP was developed through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Box 1. AIDS epidemic in Uganda

After peaking at over 15 percent in the early 1990s, HIV prevalence in Uganda among women declined sharply from 20 perc
in 1994-1995 to 13 percent in 2003, and among men from 15 percent to 9 percent over the same period. The a
affected has shifted upward (ages 35-45 years for men and 30 years for women). The decline in prevalence rate is p
result of a nationwide effort to curb the epidemic, together with behavioral change.

Data on behavior suggest that the past declining prevalence trends may not continue in the future without a renewed f
prevention. There is also evidence of continued HIV-related stigma: roughly half of the men and women surveyed said
family member contracted HIV they would prefer that to keep secret (Ministry of Health Uganda, 2005).

In urban areas, HIV prevalence among women was twice that among men (13 percent compared with 7.3 pe
areas it was roughly similar (7.2 percent versus 5.6 percent). Varying considerably from region to region, infection levels we
found to be lowest in the West Nile (less than three percent) and highest (more than 9 percent) in Kampala, and a
North-Central regions.

Of particular concern are high HIV discordance rates among married or cohabiting partners. More than 85 percent of w
90 percent of men) with HIV are currently or wer
underlined by the fact that most men with multiple partners are married. For some girls, meanwhile, abstinence was not
14 percent of women said their first sexual experience had been coerced.

Uganda has made strong strides in expanding access to treatment. It is estimated that more than one third of people in need of
antiretroviral treatment were receiving it in mid-2005, the best coverage in sub-Saharan Africa, with the possible exception
Botswana. Despite the admirable achievements in prevention, treatment and care in the past decade, Uganda has not overcome
its epidemic. The recent research findings underline the need for renewed emphasis on comprehensive preve
can respond to the challenges posed by mature epidemics where antiretroviral treatment access is improving

Major barriers to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support include: limited public investment in prevention,
human resources; limited service coverage, lack of a policy framework and limited financial resources. A new
Strategic Plan is under development to address bottlenecks to universal access.

Source: UNAIDS/WHO, AIDS epidemic update: December 2005 Sub-Saharan Africa; and
http://www.unaids.org/en/Regions_Countries/Countries/Uganda.asp

7. Notwithstanding these advances, the country still faces many development challenges, each a contributing factor to child labour: poverty is widespread, and inequality appears to be increasing; even if national HIV prevalence has been stable since about 2000, HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death within the most productive age ranges of 15-49 years; 19 percent of the population is undernourished;

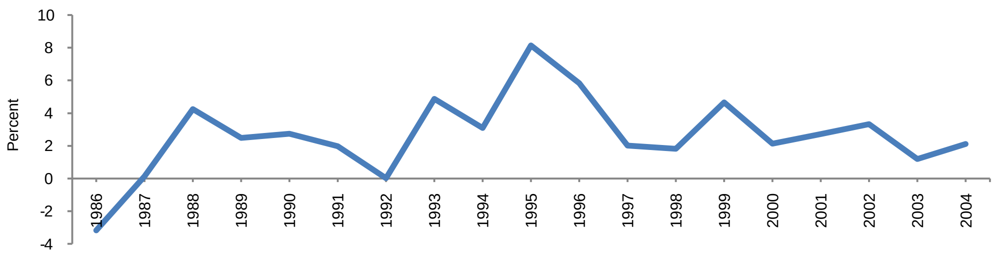
[3] Republic of Uganda Joint Assistance Strategy (2005-2009), African Development Bank, October 2005.

[4] The first PEAP was issued in 1997, the second in 2000 and the third in 2005.

14 percent of children die before their fifth birthday and almost 23 percent of children are underweight.5 Water supply improved significantly over the 1990s, but safe water coverage remains low in rural areas.6 Serious concern stems from Ugandaôs hi population growth rate, and its negative consequences on agricultural system, the environment, labour markets, the health system, and the educational system.7 Ugandaôs Human Development Index (HDI) sto out of 177 countries.8

8. Uganda has experienced strong economic growth over the past decade. Real GDP growth at market prices has averaged 6.5 percent per annum since 1990/1991 and it was 4.9 percent in 2005, far above the sub-Saharan Africa average of 2.4 percent.9 Recently concerns have been raised, since growth has slowed slightly over the past five years: the higher average growth between 1990/91 and 1997/1998 was driven by economic reforms implemented in the first half of the 1990s and the coffee price boom (that improved the terms of trade) (Figure 1). Other determinants of growth in Uganda during the 1990s have been identified as improved security, and growth of total factor productivity (Table 1).10

Figure 1. Annual growth in GDP per capita, 1986-2004



Source: World Development Indicators database (WDI), 2007

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[5] Millennium Indicators, UNSTATS.

[6] Safe water coverage had mildly improved from a rural coverage of 49.8% in 2000 to 54.9% in 2002 while urban coverage rose from 54% to an estimated 60%-65% in 2003. While this may not yet have led to improved health outcomes, it has reduced the time women and girls have to spend fetching water. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5-2007/8)

[7] WB, The World Bank in Uganda, Country Brief 2005-2006

[8] The HDI ï human development index ï is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living by GDP per capita (PPP US$). Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics.

[9] WB, The World Bank in Uganda, Country Brief 2005-2006

[10] Since taking office in 1986, the National Resistance Movement government has pursued policies promoting economic liberalization and private sector-based, export-led growth. It has successfully maintained macroeconomic stability, while steadily directing larger shares of public spending to investment, operations and maintenance, and public services targeting been below 5 percent for more than a decade. The banking sector has been reformed. Privatization of telecommunications has resulted in lower cost services and expansion in the number of households and business served. Source: *Joint Assistance strategy for the Republic of Uganda (2005-2009),* African Development Bank, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK Department for International Development, The World Bank

Table 1. Gross Domestic Product growth rates, fiscal years 2002/03-2006/07

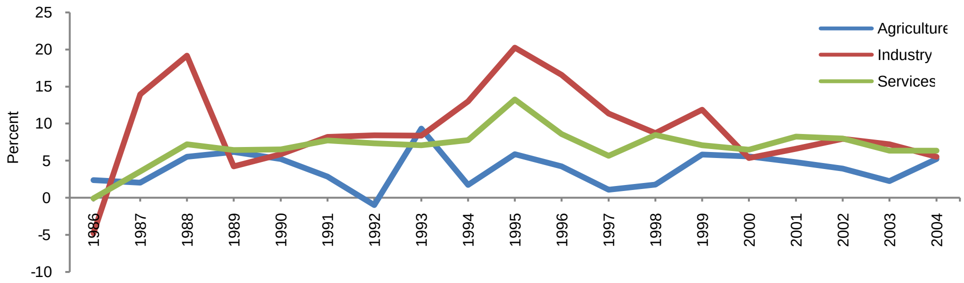
Sector	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	2.3	0.4	0.5	-0.6	1.9
Mining & quarrying	1.2	8.6	11.6	8.5	14.2
Manufacturing	4.2	4.6	11.9	-0.1	2.9
Electricity & water	3.4	6.7	3.2	-2.2	3.0
Construction	10.9	13.0	11.3	13.5	11.3
Wholesale & retail trade, hotels & restaurants	5.3	5.5	9.7	6.8	8.7
Transport & communications	16.8	21.3	21.5	19.8	22.3
Community services	2.1	7.6	6.5	8.1	3.7
Rent & owner-occupied dwellings	5.7	5.3	5.3	4.0	3.5
Total GDP at Basic prices (factor cost)	4.5	5.3	6.5	5.0	6.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

9. Shifts in the contribution to GDP by sector demonstrate that Ugandaôs economy has started to move away from subsistence agriculture to a mix of commercial agriculture, services and industry. Industrial production saw the highest rate of growth, averaging 10.4 percent per annum between 1990/1991 and 2002/2003 as a whole, although it slowed slightly to an average of 7.7 percent per annum in the last five years. Services grew by an average of 7.5 percent per annum in the same period, and by 6.9 percent over the past five years. Agriculture had the slowest growth rate amongst the major sectors, averaging 3.8 percent per annum between 1990/1991 and 2002/2003, although growth was slightly higher in the last five years, at 4.4 percent per annum. Agriculture accounted for 39 percent of GDP in 2002/2003, as compared to 51 percent in 1991/1992. Services increased as a share of GDP from 37 percent in 1990/1991 to 42 percent in 2002/2003, and industrial production rose from 12 percent to 20 percent over the same period.[11]

[11] International Monetary Fund (2005), Uganda: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Figure 2. Value added by sector, annual growth rate



Source: World Development Indicators (WDI) 2006 dataset

10. Given Ugandaôs natural competitive advant it is not expected that Uganda will move away from agricultural production altogether, but that it will orientate its agricultural output towards regional and international export. Consequently, Govern the production and processing of agricultural exports, both traditional exports such as coffee and cotton and non-traditional exports such as horticulture, vanilla and honey. Agriculture in Uganda remains very labour intensive: 69 percent of the labour force was employed in agriculture related activities in 2003, as compared to 23 percent in services and eight percent in industry.[12]

11. Aid flows increased from eight percent of GDP to over 12 percent of GDP during 1998/99 ï2001/02 (comprising about 50 percent of the government budget), financing large increases in public spending and in the fiscal deficit. Aid inflows have since stabilized, and the deficit before grants has fallen back from a peak of 12.2 percent of GDP (5.2 percent after grants) in 2001/02 to 9.9 percent of GDP (1.1 percent after grants) in 2004/05. Domestic revenue mobilization has improved modestly, but remains low at 12.7 percent of GDP. Mobilising more revenues domestically is important if the government is to generate sufficient resources to invest in infrastructure and deliver services to a growing population, while avoiding the potentially adverse macroeconomic affects of a large deficit financed by aid and continued aid dependency.[13]

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[12] Poverty Reduction Action Plan (2004/5-2007/8), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2004.

[13] Joint Assistance strategy for the Republic of Uganda (2005-2009), African Development Bank, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK Department for International Development, The World Bank

Table 2. GDP at constant (1997/98) prices: million shillings and percentage contribution, 2002-2006/07

Industry group	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Agriculture	3,603,098	3,619,161	3,635,715	3,614,522	3,683,245
	39.00%	37.30%	35.10%	33.30%	31.90%
Mining and quarrying	70,517	76,550	85,411	92,712	105,896
	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.90%	0.90%
Manufacturing	870,876	910,534	1,019,081	1,017,857	1,047,511
	9.40%	9.40%	9.80%	9.40%	9.10%
Electricity and water	130,536	139,311	143,722	140,507	144,678
	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.30%	1.30%
Construction	704,911	796,758	887,038	1,006,374	1,120,487
	7.60%	8.20%	8.60%	9.30%	9.70%
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	1,290,082	1,361,369	1,493,893	1,595,594	1,734,520
	14.00%	14.00%	14.40%	14.70%	15.00%
Transport and communication	554,162	672,147	816,680	978,587	1,196,988
	6.00%	6.90%	7.90%	9.00%	10.40%
Community services	1,302,855	1,401,525	1,492,569	1,612,986	1,672,003
	14.10%	14.40%	14.40%	14.80%	14.50%
Rents and owner-occupied dwelling	700,652	737,728	776,964	807,941	836,345
	7.60%	7.60%	7.50%	7.40%	7.20%
Total GDP at basic prices (factor cost)	9,227,688	9,715,082	10,351,072	10,867,080	11,541,673
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2008

12. Consumption poverty has fallen dramatically since the 1990s. The proportion of Ugandans with expenditures below the poverty line fell from 56 percent in 1992 to 44 percent in 1997/8 and even faster to 34 percent in 2000. Poverty fell further to 31 percent in 2005/06, after having risen somewhat in the first years of the current decade. These changes were driven mainly by increases in average income, rather than by redistribution. Uganda ranks 72nd among 108 developing countries on the Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) (2004).[14]

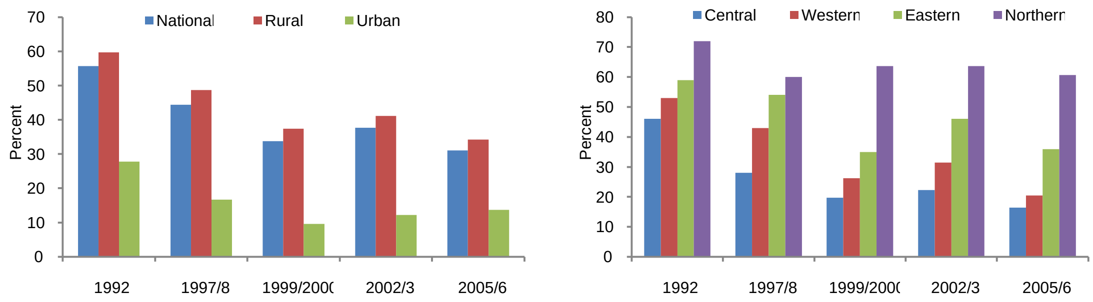
13. Poverty is mainly a rural phenomenon: in rural areas 34 percent of people was living below the poverty line in 2005/06, compared to 14 percent in urban areas. Human development indicators are also generally much better among urban households, but there are some particular problems faced by the urban poor, including the shortage of decent housing and sanitation. Urban poverty also often reflects migration from rural areas and therefore can be addressed partly by making conditions in rural areas better. One of the most serious forms of poverty in Uganda is the living conditions of people in camps. While rigorous data are scarce, some studies have shown alarmingly high rates of malnutrition among persons living in the camps.[15]

[14] The Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) for developing countries focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in the same dimensions of human development as the Human Development Index – living a long and healthy life, having access to education, and a decent standard of living. By looking beyond income deprivation, the HPI-1 represents a multi-dimensional alternative to the $1 a day (PPP US$ measure) poverty measure. http://hdr.undp.org/

[15] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5-

Figure 3. Proportion of people below the national poverty line (% of total population)

(a) Poverty by residence (b) Poverty by region



Source: PEAP data 2004/5-2007/8

14. Inequality has decreased in recent years, but remains higher than in the early- and mid-nineties. The Gini coefficient stood at 0.365 in 1992/93, rose to 0.428 in 2002/03 and then fell to 0.408 in 2005/05 (Table 3). Wide inequalities are observed between rural and urban areas and inter-regionally, with the Northern region lagging behind the rest of the country, followed by Eastern region. Inequality is also evident as regards access to basic services. Marked differentials exist in access by quintile; this is particularly striking for telephones, where only 11 percent of the poorest quintile have access within 2 km compared to 53 percent of the top quintile, for electricity, and for secondary schools.[16] Poor households also have less access to sanitation facilities, particularly in rural areas (Figure 4).

Table 3. Gini coefficient, by residence and region, 1992/93-2005/06

		1992/93	2002/03	2005/06
Residence	Urban	0.396	0.483	0.432
	Rural	0.328	0.363	0.363
Region	Central	0.395	0.460	0.417
	Eastern	0.327	0.365	0.354
	Northern	0.345	0.350	0.331
	Western	0.319	0.359	0.342
National		0.365	0.428	0.408

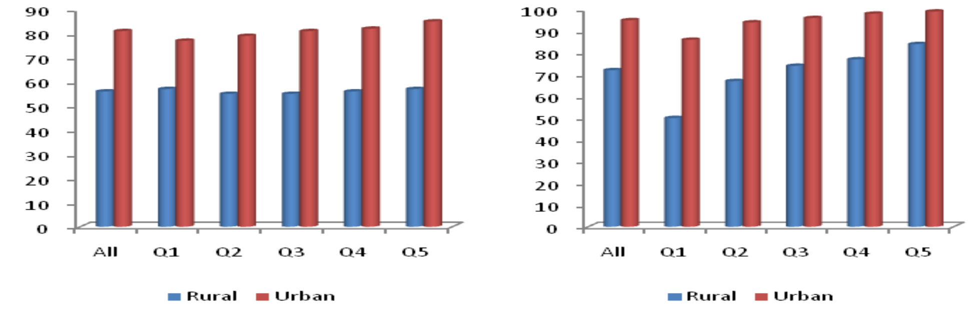
Source: UBOS calculations based on UNHS 1992/93 and UNHS 2005/06

Figure 4. Unequal access to basic services

2007/8)

[16] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5-2007/8)

(a) Access to an improved water source (% of population) (b) Access to sanitation facilities (% of population)



Source: World Bank HDR 2005

15. Social vulnerability in Uganda frequently stems from the disruption in household membership caused by illness or death of a member. This results in a permanent change in the household ability to raise income. Orphans are among the most vulnerable group: about 14 percent of children below 18 have lost at least one parent, and three percent lost both. For children aged 6-17, as many as 20 percent have lost at least one parent mostly as a result of HIV and conflict. In some cases, the elderly are relatively vulnerable. In particular, as noted above, female widows are more likely to be poor.[17]

[17] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5-2007/8)

Table 4. Summary of status with respect to Millennium Development Goals

	2015 MDG target	Status in 2005 (or latest available)	Comments and considerations
1. Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger			
Poverty headcount ratio	28	38	
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of under five)	12	23	
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (% of relevant group)	100 boys	87 boys	The achievement of this objective depends on addres reasons why children drop out of school. The objectiv achievable within existing projections of expenditure, the education sector remains focused on outcome indicators and on including the poorest
	100 girls	86 girls	
Primary completion rate (% of boys and girl	100	56	
3. Promote gender equality and empower women			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	100	99	
4. Reduce child mortality			
Under 5 mortality ration (per 1,000)	53	152	Reducing under five mortality by two thirds is highly ambitio However, improved health services may well have sta make an impact. The critical point is the delivery and the population of preventive measures, including better p understanding of how to prevent illness.
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32	88	
Immunization, DPT3 (% of children)	100	83	
5. Improve maternal health			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	126	505	Health sector has warned that it may not be achievab existing resource projections.
Deliveries in health centres (% of total)	n/t	24	
6. Combat (halt and reverse) HIV, malaria and other major disea			
Prevalence of HIV (% of adults)	<20	6.2	If the issue of illness prevention is given enough publ this might be achieved within existing resources. As regards malaria and other major diseases, some p have been made recently: Uganda should be able to interventions both on introducing bed nets and on prom cleaner environment that should bring this down.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability			
Forest area (% of total land area)	>24	24	
Access to safe water (% of total population)	90	65 urban	The water and sanitation targets are not likely to be ac within existing resource projections, especially as reg areas.
		55 rural	
Access to improved sanitation (% of total p	90	65 urban	
		56 rural	

Sources: Data are drawn from The World Bank in Uganda, Country Brief 2005-2006; the comments are drawn from Ministry of Finance, Planning a Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan 2004/5 (2004)

16. Notwithstanding the progresses towards achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (Table 4), several challenges remain daunting. Above all, the Health Sector will face the most acute difficulties since it has already highlighted the resources constraints to ñimprove ma by 2015, there may also be a need for more resources to achieve the full implementation of universal primary education by 2015. Uganda has succeeded in reducing gender imbalances and in increasing net enrolment rate, but health outcomes show a more mixed performance. Improvements in income, water supply and access to health services appear to have been counteracted by increasingly dangerous malaria, the knock-on effects of adult illness as a result of the AIDS epidemic on fut deterioration in sanitary practices.

17. Gender disparities in Uganda nonetheless persist in many dimensions.[18] Women are generally poorer than men, and there are some dimension of poverty in which women are generally at a disadvantage.[19] Women participate less in the labour market than men, and womenôs wages lower than menô Womenôs land rights are limited in Uganda traditional practice. This may be at least partly due to differences in average educational status, or it may reflect labour market institutions that discriminate against women. Women typically work longer hours than men when domestic tasks are considered, and the same pattern hold education, while there is increasing gender equity at the primary school level, large disparities persist at higher levels of schooling. The gender-related development index[20] was 0.498 in 2004.

18. Population growth represents another major challenge to poverty reduction. Between 1991 and 2002, the population grew at 3.2 percent per year, compared to rates between two and three percent in the 1970s and 1980s.[21] The population growth rate is expected to reach 3.7 percent in 2004-2015.[22] In 2004, 50.4 percent of total population was below the age of 15, meaning dependency rates are very high; children aged less than 15 years as a percentage of overall population is projected to continue to increase slightly in the medium term, reaching 50.8 percent in 2015. The total fertility rate (the total number of children born on average to a woman who lives through childbearing age) is very high, at 7.1 percent, and has changed little in recent years. At the same time, the life expectancy at birth increased from 46.5 in 1969 to 50.4 in 2002.[23]

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[18] This paragraph is drawn primarily from Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/5-2007/8)

[19] Households headed by female widows are consistently poorer than others, and household headed by married women (probably mostly married to polygamous or absent husband) are poorer than other households.

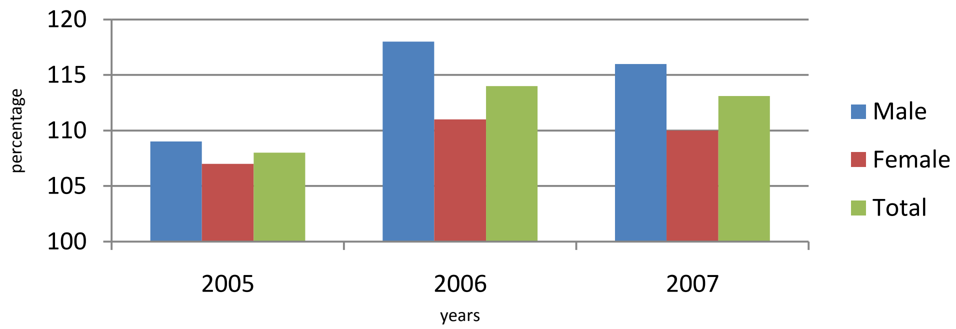
[20] The gender-related development index (GDI), introduced in Human Development Report 1995, measures achievements in the same dimensions using the same indicators as the HDI but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity n basic human development, the lower is a country's GDI relative to its HDI.

[21] WB, The World Bank in Uganda, Country Brief 2005-2006

[22] http://hdr.undp.org/

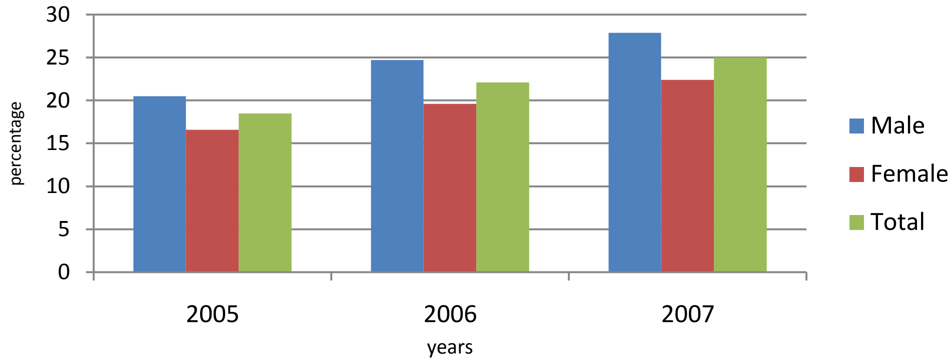
[23] Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Figure 5. Primary gross enrolment rate



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Figure 6. Secondary gross enrolment rate



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 5. Primary school completion 2000-**2006 ('000 pupils)**

Currently Attending	Attending P.1 in 2000			Attending P.7 in 2006			Completion rate		
Region	Male	Female	Uganda	Male	Female	Uganda	Male	Female	Uganda
Kampala	53	39	92	16	15	31	30	38	34
Central	251	226	477	80	85	165	32	38	35
Eastern	177	187	364	94	74	168	53	40	46
Northern	176	203	379	90	47	137	51	23	36
Western	251	244	496	98	86	184	39	35	37
Uganda	900	907	1,807	378	307	685	42	34	38

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

19. Significant investment in education in recent years has led to important progress in raising childrenôs school enrolment. Th 108 percent in 2005 to 113.1 percent in 2007, although it fell-off again slightly during the 2006-2007 period (Figure 5). The primary net enrolment rate rose from 53 percent in 1990 to 87 percent in 1995, but data from 1995 onwards are missing, and it is difficult to state that the gains in primary enrolment are the product of more

children entering school rather than children remaining in school longer once there. The primary completion rate dropped from 58 percent in 2000 to 56 percent in 2005, and the proportion of pupils reaching grade 5 dropped even more sharply over this period (from 57 percent in 2000 to 49 percent in 2005).[24] More recent data on primary education completion indicate that about two thirds of students leave the system prior to completing the seven grades of the primary cycle (Table 5).

[24] EdStats, World Bank (http://www.worldbank.org/education/edstats)

2. CHILDRENÔS INVOLVEMENT IN WORK AND SCHOOLING

20. This section looks at the time use patterns of children in Uganda, focusing in particular on the extent of childrenôs i analysis in this and the remaining sections is based on data from the 2005 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 2005-2006), a nationally representative household-based survey designed to study a variety of socio-economic characteristics. The survey contained a specific module on the work and other time uses of children aged 5-17 years, including childrenôs involvement household chores, working hours, workplace hazards and ill health.

2.1 Involvement in economic activity and schooling

21. Childrenôs involvement. An estimated 38.3 percent common of children aged 7-14 years, over 2.5 million children in absolute terms, were engaged in economic activity in the 2005-06 reference period (Table 6). Some 1.4 million of children under the age of 12 years[25] were engaged in economic activity, and 735,000 children aged less than 10 years were economically active. These very young child workers constitute a particular policy concern, as they are most vulnerable to workplace abuses, and most at risk of work-related ill-health or injury. They are also most affected by compromised education.

Table 6. Child activity status, by age group and sex, 2005/06 reference period

Age group	Sex		Involved in eco. activity only	Attending school only	Involved in eco. activity and attending school	Not involved in eco. activity and not in school	Total eco. active(i)	Total attending school(ii)
Children aged 7-14 years	Male	%	3.2	55.5	36.7	4.7	39.9	92.2
		No.	103,755	1,826,089	1,209,610	153,507	1,313,36	3,035,699
	Female	%	2.8	58.7	33.8	4.7	36.6	92.5
		No.	89,862	1,909,891	1,100,729	154,015	1,190,59	3,010,620
	Total	%	3.0	57.1	35.3	4.7	38.3	92.4
		No.	193,616	3,735,980	2,310,339	307,522	2,503,95	6,046,319
Children aged 15-17 years	Male	%	20.2	33.4	43.7	2.7	63.9	77.1
		No.	178,768	295,786	386,728	23,525.50	565496	682514
	Female	%	21.3	33.1	40.8	4.8	62.2	73.9
		No.	182,859	283,234	349,758	41,088.70	532617	632992
	Total	%	20.8	33.2	42.3	3.7	63	75.5
		No.	361,626	579,019	736,486	64,614	1,098,11	1,315,505

Notes: (i) Regardless of school attendance status; (ii) Regardless of economic activity status. A child is considered to be economically active if he or she spent at least one hour per-payment, profit, family gain or own final ñ paymen use of consumptionò or ñdid not work but had a job with a page 9 of 12, Q7.1 and Q7.2.
Source: UCW calculations based on UNHS 2005/06

[25] The absolute minimum working age specified by the country upon ratification of ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) in 1976

Table 7. Child activity status, by age group and residence, 2005/6 reference period

Age group	Sex		Involved in eco. activity only	Attending school only	Involved in eco. activity and attending school	Not involved in eco. activity and not in school	Total eco. active(i)	Total attending school(ii)
Children aged 7-14 years	Urban	%	1.8	80.2	13.4	4.6	15.3	93.6
		No.	15,804	701,080	117,503	39,865	133,307	818,583
	Rural	%	3.1	53.5	38.7	4.7	41.8	92.2
		No.	177,812	3,034,900	2,192,836	267,657	2,370,64	5,227,736
	Total	%	3.0	57.1	35.3	4.7	38.3	92.4
		No.	193,616	3,735,980	2,310,339	307,522	2,503,95	6,046,319
Children aged 15-17 years	Urban	%	18.9	54.3	17.3	9.5	36.2	71.6
		No.	51,814	148,533	47,389	26,041	99,204	195,922
	Rural	%	21.1	29.3	46.9	2.6	68.0	76.3
		No.	309,812	430,486	689,097	38,574	998,909	1,119,583
	Total	%	20.8	33.2	42.3	3.7	63.0	75.5
		No.	361,626	579,019	736,486	64,614	1,098,11	1,315,505

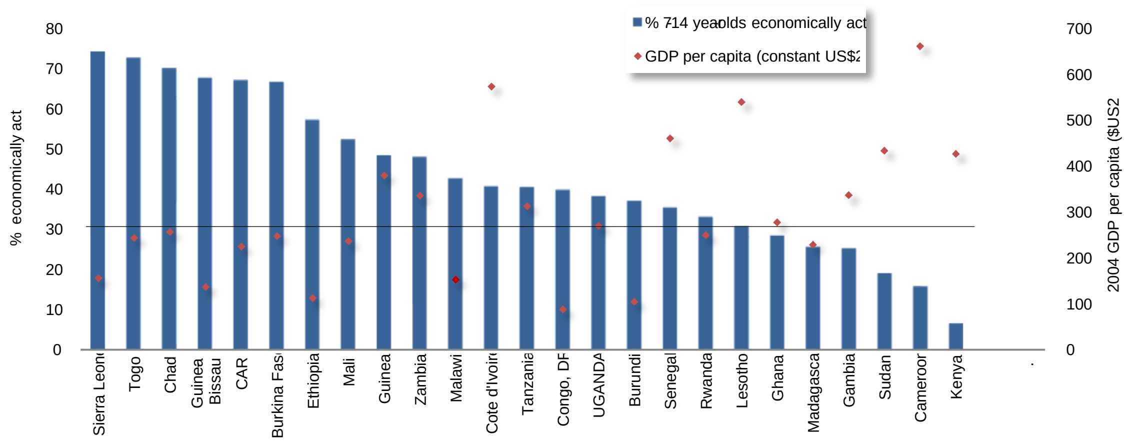
Notes: See Table 6.

Source: UCW calculations based on UNHS 2005/06

22. Ugandaôs level of child e-range of countries activity in the Sub-Saharan Africa region where data are available (Figure 7).[26] Four of the 10 countries achieving lower levels of childr similar or lower levels of per capita income. The existence of countries doing better with the same or fewer resources underscores the significant scope for policy intervention against child labour in the Ugandan context. Most of the countries with higher levels of child economic activity, on the other hand, have lower levels of per capita income.

[26] However, as survey methodologies and exact reference periods differ, such cross-country comparisons are indicative only.

Figure 7. Child involvement in economic activity and per capita income, Uganda and selected comparator countries

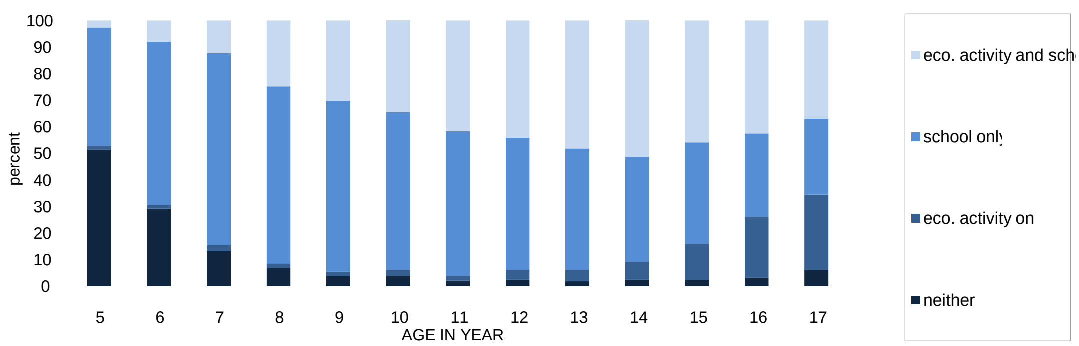


Notes: Estimates of child economic activity relate to different reference years and are derived from different survey instruments; cross-country comparisons are therefore indicative only.

Sources: (1) GDP per capita estimates: World Development Indicators. (2) Child involvement in economic activity: UCW calculations based on (a) National Household Survey 2005-2006 (Uganda); Labour Force Survey 2005 (Zambia); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000 (Sierra Leone, Togo, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Congo DR, Burundi, Senegal, Rwanda, Lesotho, Gambia, Sudan); (b) Enquête prioritaire 1998 (Burkina Faso); (c) Child Labour Survey 2001 (Ethiopia); (d) Child Labour Survey 2000 (Ghana); (e) Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages 2001 (Madagascar); (f) Demographic and Health Survey 2001 (Mali); (g) Enquête camerounaise auprès des ménages II 2001(Cameroon); (h) Demographic and Health Survey 2004 (Malawi); (i) Child Labour Survey 1999 (Kenya)

23. Most Ugandan working children are also students. Indeed, 92 percent of working children aged 7-14 years are also in school, roughly the same proportion as that of non-working children. But evidence presented later on in this report suggests that work involvement does present a barrier to proceeding in schooling beyond the primary level. Childrenôs levels of educational generally low, at least in part due to the exigencies of work. Almost 2.5 percent of 9-17 year-olds, over 165,000 in absolute terms, has never attended school. A further 422,000 out-of-school children from this age group did not complete the primary education level. These figures underscore opportunities designed to impart basic skills and knowledge of relevance to the job market and community life.

Figure 8. Child activity status by child age



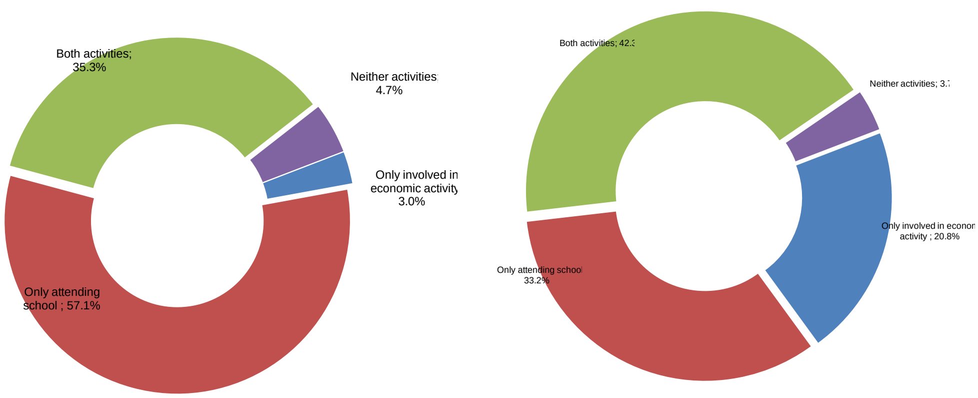
Notes: (1) ñEconomically activeò refers to ... (2) ñChildren in schoolò ... regardless of work status.
Source: UCW calculations based on UNHS 2005/06.

24. Many Ugandan children start working at a very early age and enter school late, both with adverse consequences for their development. Figure 8 illustrates chil ñtransitionsò from inactivity to -17school a years. At age six, the first year of primary schooling, only 69 percent of children are enrolled in school, primarily the product of late entry. School attendance rises (i.e., late entrants exceed early drop-outs) for subsequent age cohorts, peaking at 96 percent at age 11 years, one year prior to the formal end of the primary cycle. Thereafter, attendance slowly declines as children begin leaving school and taking on full-time work responsibilities. The proportion of children studying exclusively, unhindered by the exigencies of work, peaks at the age of nine, at 64 percent.

25. About 15 percent of children are already economically active at age seven years, and over half of all children are economically active by the age of 13 years. Involvement in economic activity reaches 57 percent at age 14 years, still well below the share of children in school at this age. Schooling also predominates over work among older, 15-17 year-old children; 75 percent of this age group is still in school while 63 percent is economically active (Figure 9). Once in school, then, most children appear to stay there well beyond the primary level. Levels of child ñinactivityò are -school-aged children but decline steadily pre across the 5-14 years age spectrum. At age 15, only two percent of children are neither in school nor engaged in economic activity. Beyond age 15, inactivity begins to slowly rise again, as more children assume full-time domestic responsibilities within their own households (Figure 8).

Figure 9. Distribution of children by activity category, 7-14 and 15-17 years age groups

(a) 7-14 year-olds (b) 15-17 year-olds



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

26. Another way of viewing childrenôs involv disaggregating the child population into four non-overlapping activity groups ï children only engaged in economic activity, children only attending school, children combining school and economic activity and children doing neither. This disaggregation shows that 35 percent of all 7-14 year-olds work and attend school at the same time, while only 3 percent work in economic activity without also going to

school. A further 57 percent of all children aged 7-14 only attend school, while the remaining 12 percent of 7-14 year-olds is ñinactiveò, i.e., n
activity or in schooling (Figure 9). Activity patterns differ somewhat for older, 15-17 year-old children: a greater share is in full-time economic activity and a smaller share is in full-time schooling compared to their younger counterparts (Figure 9).

2.4 Orphanhood and involvement in economic activity

31. Orphans represent one of the most vulnerable groups in Uganda and are recognized in both the Policy on Orphans and other Vulnerable Children and the National Strategic Plan on OVC.[27] A large proportion of Ugandan children must grow up in the absence of one or both biological parents. In all, nearly eight percent of children aged 7-14 years of age, 0.5 million in ab (i.e., one parent deceased) orphans and about five percent, 300,000 in absolute term, are "double" (i.e., both parents deceased) (Table 9). An additional 13 percent of children in this age group live separately from their parents. The child orphan phenomenon is closely linked to the HIV/AIDS crisis. Uganda was one of the very first countries in Sub Sahara Africa to have experienced the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS. Statistics from the Uganda National Household Survey 2002/03 indicate that HIV/AIDS was the cause of orphanhood in 28 percent of all cases, with important variation by region (Table 10).

Table 9. Orphanhood status, children aged 7-14 years, by residence and sex

Residence and sex		Non-orphans			Single orphans		Double orphan
		Living with parents(a)	Living with one parent	Living separately from both parents	Maternal orphan	Paternal orphan	
Residence	Urban	44.6	19.5	13.1	1.6	6.8	6.2
	Rural	54.2	13.7	13.2	1.9	6.4	4.6
Sex	Male	54.2	15.0	11.8	2.1	6.6	4.5
	Female	51.6	14.0	14.5	1.6	6.4	5.1
Total		52.9	14.5	13.2	1.8	6.5	4.8

Notes: (a) Both parents are alive and at least one parent lives in the household with child; (b) Both biological parents are alive but neither mother nor father live household with child
Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda NHS 2005/06

Table 10. Percentage distribution of orphaned children aged 5-17 by background characteristics and whether orphaned by HIV/AIDS

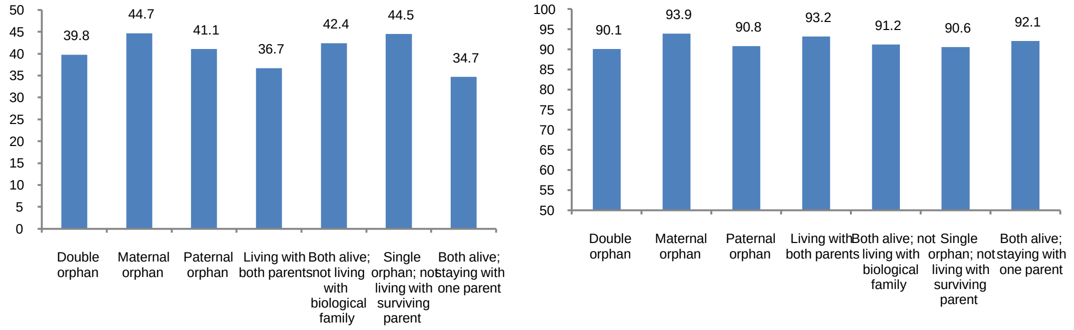
Background characteristic		Not orphaned by HIV/AIDS	Orphaned by HIV/AIDS	Total
Sex	Male	71.8	28.2	100
	Female	72.9	27.1	100
Residence	Rural	73.0	27.0	100
	Urban	69.4	30.6	100
Region	Central	59.8	40.2	100
	Eastern	78.6	21.4	100
	Northern	84.6	15.4	100
	Western	73.2	26.8	100
Age	5-9	76.9	23.1	100
	10-14	68.4	31.6	100
	15-17	71.0	29.0	100
Total		72.4	27.6	100

Source: UBOS calculations based on Uganda NHS 2002/03

[27] Uganda *National Household Survey 2005-2006-report on the Socio-Economic module. UBOS,* Kampala

Figure 12. **Children's activity by orphan**hoodstatus

(a) Children engaged in economic activity (b) Children in school



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda NHS 2005/06

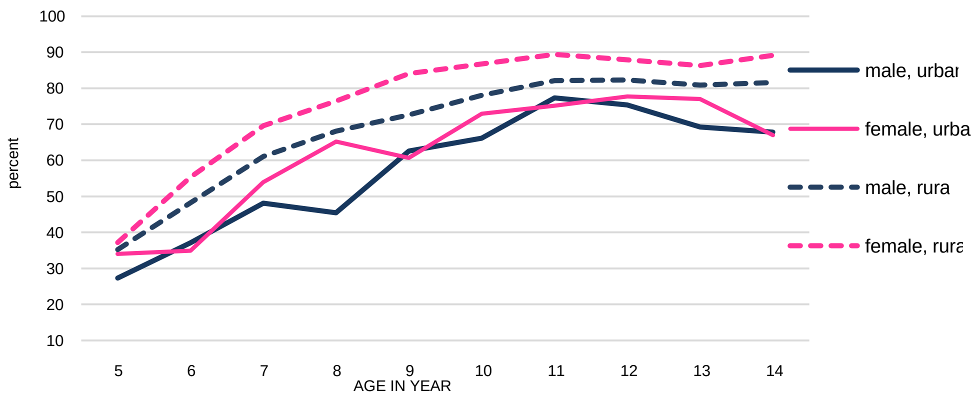
32. The large proportion of Ugandan children that have lost one or both of their parents raises the question of what impac Rates of child economic activity are higher among double, paternal and particularly maternal orphans compared to children living with both parents, but patterns relating to orphanhood and schooling are more difficult to discern (Figure 12). It is important to note that NHS 2005/06 did not collect information on street children or other unconditional worst forms of child labour, where worst-off orphans are found, meaning the link between orphanhood and economic activity emerging from the NHS 2005/06 descriptive data may be understated. Correlations between orphanhood and childrenôs activities may also be obscured household income. *Causal* links between orphanhood, child labour and schooling are taken up in Section 7 of this report.

2.5 Involvement in non-economic productive activity (Care Labour)

33. Economic activity is not the only form of work that children can perform. An even larger proportion of children are engaged in non-economic activities, and specifically household chores. This form of work falls outside the international System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary and is typically excluded from published estimates of child labour (the technical distinction between economic and non-economic activity is discussed further in Box 2 on terminology). An estimated 78 percent of 7-14 year-olds was engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores in own parentsô o -06 reference rdians h year.[28] Involvement in household chores tends to start at an earlier age than economic activity and is very time-intensive, as discussed below. Girls are much more likely to perform household chores than boys, and ignoring this form of work therefore biases estimates of childre Figure 13). Performing household avourò o chores is also more common among rural children than among children living in cities and towns.

[28] UNHS 2005-06 only identify children involved in the following four activities: fetching water; collecting firewood; cooking for the household; taking care of children and the elderly

Figure 13. **Children's involvement in household chores, by age, sex and place of residence**

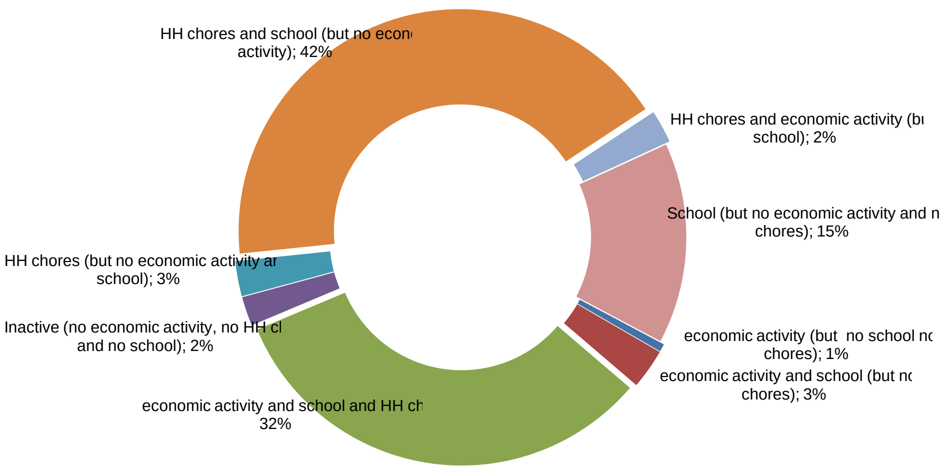


Source: UCW calculations based on UNHS 2005/06.

2.6 Childrenôs involvement in work

34. Considering household chores adds another layer of complexity to the discussion of childrenôs time use, as children may pe economic activity or with both. This more complex ï but also more complete ï picture of childrenôs Figure 14. The most striking finding is depic when childrenôs activi the high percentage of children ked at i performing economic activity and household chores *and* attending school. Almost one-third of all 7-14 years combine these three activities, with obvious consequences on their time for study, rest and leisure. An additional 2.4 percent of children perform double work duty (i.e., economic activity and household chores) without attending school. Only 15 percent of children are able to attend school unencumbered by any form of work responsibilities, while a large percentage (42 percent) combine school and household chores. About two percent of Ugandan children are apparently completely inactive, i.e., not attending school or performing any form of work.

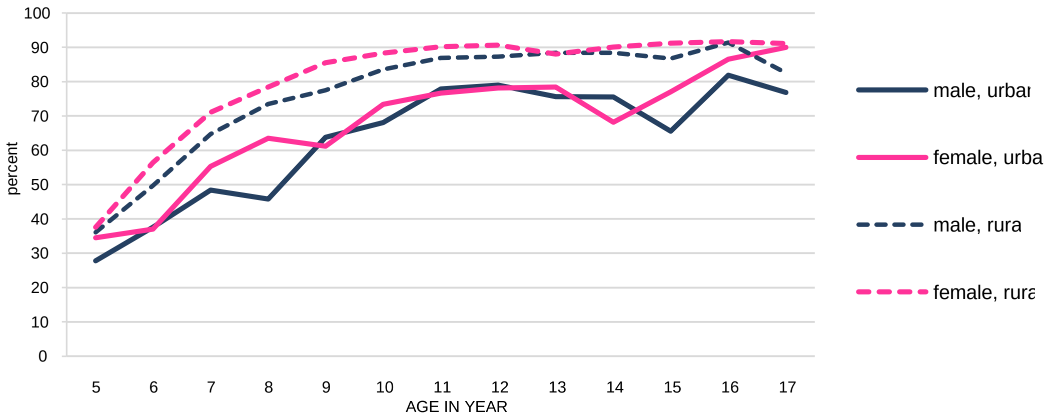
Figure 14. Distribution of 7-14 year-olds by activity category, including involvement in household chores



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

35. Childrenôs involvem-economic activities needs to be ic and n combined for a measure of childrsuchaôs total combined measure, however, is not straightforward, as it requires decisions concerning how a unit of time in non-economic activity should be weighted vis-à-vis a unit of time in economic activity. This remains an area of some debate, as underlying it is the question of whether housework has similar implications on child welfare as work in economic activity.[29]

Figure 15. **Children's total work involvement, by age, sex and place of residence**(1)



Note(1)Total work=children in economic activity, children in household chores (including water and firewood collection), and children combining economic activity and household chores

Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda NHS 2005/06.

36. Figure 15 provides estimates of childrenôs tot combining involvement in economic activity and household chores as defined in the UNHS 2005-06 survey questionnaire, i.e., children performing some form of economic activity during the week prior to the survey and/or some time on household chores in the week prior to the survey. Eighty-three percent of Ugandan 7-14 year-olds, 5.4 million in absolute terms, was involved in some form of work using this measure in the 2005-06 reference period. Girlsô wor combined measure exceeds that of boys at almost every age and in both rural and urban areas. This again underscores that using economic activity alone as the measure of work understates girlsô work involvemen

[29] In line with the international definition of employment, one hour spent on economic activity during the reference week is widely used as the threshold for classifying a child as economically active. But, a similar statistical standard for housework unfortunately does not yet exist. As housework is very common for both boys and girls, and some housework is considered a normal and even beneficial part of childhood in most cultures, the one hour per week threshold would seem too low for measuring housework involvement. But further research is needed on how time on housework affects health and education outcomes in order to determine what the appropriate time threshold should be.

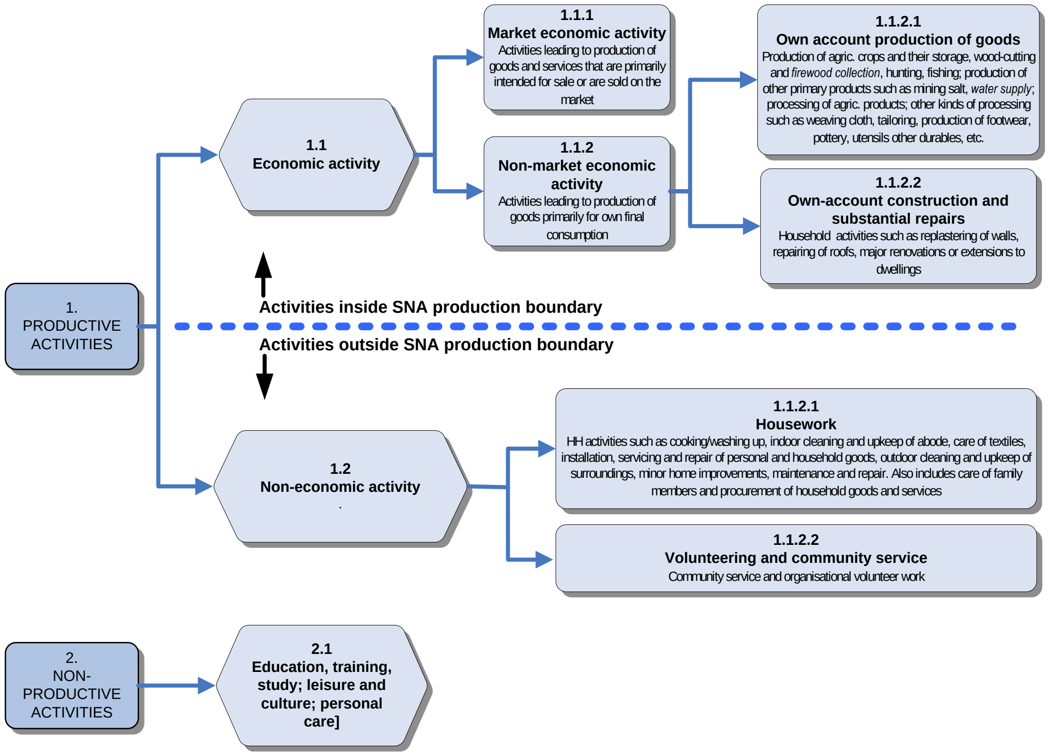
3. CHILD LABOUR

37. This section looks at the extent to whi labour", i.e., work that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children,[30] information critical for policy design and targeting purposes. Estimates of child labour are presented based to the extent possible on national child labour legislation.

Box 2. Children's work and child labour: a note on terminology

Terminology and concepts used for categorising chi inconsistent in published statistics and research reports, frequently creating confusion and complicating cross-country and longitudinal comparisons. In this study, "children's work" is productive activities, in turn, are defined as all activities falling within the general production boundary, i.e., all activities whose performance delegated to another person with the same desired results. This includes production of all goods and the provision of services within or outside the individual's household.

The study distinguishes between two broad categories of children's work: economic activity and non-economic activity. The definition of "economic activity" used in the study derives from the System of National Accounts (SNA) (rev. 1993 framework that sets the international statistical standards for the measurement of the market economy. It covers all and certain types of non-market production, including production of goods for own use. "Non-economic activity" is defined as any productive activity falling outside the SNA production boundary. It consists mainly of work activities performed by members in service to the household and its members.



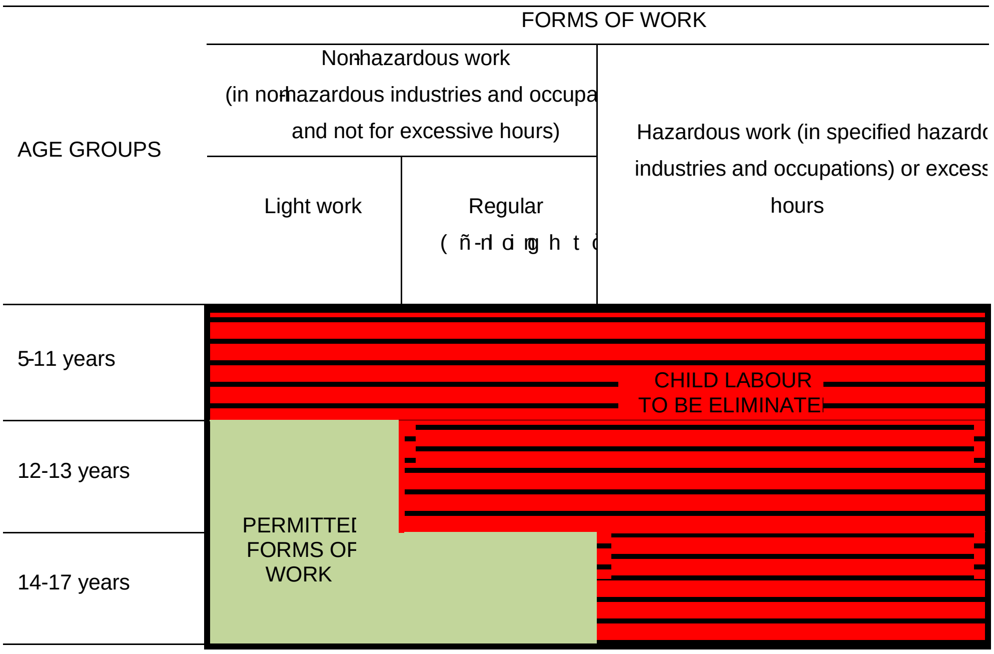
The term "child labour" is a subset of children's work that is work that should be targeted for elimination. It can be either economic or non-economic in nature, though most published estimates only to the former. Three main international legal standards – the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Con 182 (Worst Forms) and ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) – provide the legal definition of child labour and a framework efforts against it. There is no agreed international statistical definition of child labour; child labour is defined by national legislation within the framework of the international legal standards

[30] Implicit in this distinction is the recognition that work by children *per se* is not necessarily injurious to children or a violation of their rights can be beneficial, not harmful, contributing to family survival and enabling children to acquire learning and life skills.

38. Child labour legislation falls directly under the administration of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development. The major labour laws are the Employment Act 2006, No. 6 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006. Section 32

39. (4) of the Employment Act (2006) prohibits the employment of children in any work that is injurious to the childôs health, o
unsuitable. Section 32 (1) of the Act stat
shall not be employed in any business, un
Section 32 states that ñ... a child under the age o
any business, undertaking or workplace, except for light work carried out under the
supervision of an adult aged over 18 year
educa The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006, provides for the inspection of work places, identification of hazards at the work place and other connected matters.

Figure 16. Distinction between child labour and other forms of child work



Source: ILO/IPEC

40. Therefore, for an estimate of child labour in accordance with national legislation, it is necessary to look at all at-work 5-11 year-olds, all at-work 12-13 year-olds except those in light work, and all 14-17 year olds in hazardous work or working excessive hours (Figure 16).[31] Child labour based on these criteria is common in

[31] A draft list of hazardous forms of labour was compiled following the adoption of the National Labour Policy in 2006. However, owing to data difficulties, the operational definition of hazardous work adopted by ILO/IPEC in its global estimates on child labour is utilised in the calculation of hazardous work presented in Table 11 above (Every *child counts, new global estimate on child labour*, ILO, Geneva, April 2002.)

Uganda. Over 1.4 million children below the absolute minimum working age of 12 years are engaged in economic activity. An additional 238,000 (12-13 year-old) children in non-light economic activity are below the minimum age for this type of work.[32] Almost five percent of children aged 14-17 years are working in some hazardous forms of work or are working excessive hours. Putting these groups together yields an estimate of over 1.76 million 5-17 year-olds in child labour, 17 percent of this age group (Table 11). It should be stressed that this is a lower bound estimate, as it does not include involvement in the "unconditional (Details annex II) of child labour such as child trafficking (0). This child labour estimate also does not include children in non-economic activity, as there remains disagreement about whether non-economic activity should be considered in child labour estimates, and, if so, beyond what time threshold (Box 4).

Table 11. Lower-bound estimate of child labour involvement

Sex	(a) children aged 5-11 years in economic activity		(b) children aged 12-13 years in economic activity *excluding* those in light economic activity(i)		(a)&(b) Total in child labour 5-13 years		(c) Children aged 14-17 years in hazardous work or working excessive hours(ii)		(a)&(b)&(c) Total in child labour 5-17 years(iii)	
	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.	% of total age group	No.
Male	24.3	744,377	17.8	147,818	22.9	892,195	6.0	73,805	18.9	966,000
Female	21.8	665,985	11.1	90,371	19.5	756,356	3.5	42,095	15.7	798,451
Total	23	1,410,36[illegible]	14.5	238,189	21.2	1,648,55[illegible]	4.8	115,900	17.3	1,764,451

Notes: (i) National child labour legislation allows light work for 12-13 year-olds. The definition of non-light work [illegible] estimates (i.e., work equal to or exceeding 14 hours per week) in addition to work less than this time threshold in haz[illegible] therefore used in the calculation included in column B. (ii) Includes 14-17 year-olds in hazardous industries and occupations, [illegible] working 43 or more hours per week. Hazardous work is identified following the procedure used in the ILO/IPEC [illegible] Hazardous industries in ILO/IPEC draft list are: mining, quarrying and construction. Exclusive of children in hazardous industries [illegible] Hazardous occupations in ILO/IPEC draft list are: optical and elect equip operators; health associated professionals; [illegible] protective services; forestry and related workers; fishery, hunters and trappers; miners, shot fires, stone cutters; building frame and related workers; building finishers; metal moulders, welders, and related workers; blacksmiths, tool makers [illegible] machinery mechanics and fitters; electrical and electronic equip mechanics and fitters; precision workers; potters, glass ma[illegible] and related workers; mining and mineral processing plant operators; metal processing plant op.; glass, ceramic [illegible] wood processing & papermaking plant op.; chemical processing plant op.; power production and related plant operators; metal and [illegible] machine operators; chemical machine operators; rubber mach. op; wood products mach. op.; textile, fur, leather [illegible] op.; assemblers; other mach. op.; motor vehicle driver; agric and other mobile plant op.; ships' deck crew and related worke[illegible] vendors and related workers; shoe cleaning other street services; messengers, porters, doorkeepers, and [illegible] collectors and related workers; agric. fishery and related workers; mining and construction labourers; and transport and freig[illegible] Exclusive of children in hazardous industries and/or in hazardous occupations, excessive hours is defined as ≥43 hours per week (iii) [illegible] not include children in unconditional worst forms.

Source: UCW calculation based on Uganda NHS 2005/06

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[32] National child labour legislation allows light work for 12-13 year-olds. The definition of "non-light" work used in ILO/IPEC global estimates, i.e., work equal to or exceeding 14 hours per week, in addition to work less than this time threshold but in the nationally-identified hazardous sectors, is therefore used in the calculation included in this study. The 14-hours cut-off point is supported by ILO Convention No. 33, as well as research looking at the link between economic activity and schooling .

Box 3. Child trafficking in Uganda

According to the rapid assessment conducted by ILO/IPEC 2006, child trafficking was identified as human crimes, taking many forms in Uganda The study identified that traffickers targets mainly children wh their parents and those living single in the city. The study showed that Traffickers were mostly relati established individuals. Children are forcibly abducted in war zone areas, others are tricked and a few on their own. In some instances innocent children who move on their own fall into traps of traffickers other towns. The trafficked children are subjected to intolerable and degrading slavery activities in killing, smuggling drugs, drug conduit, sexual exploitation, without due regard to age and the cir children are in. Currently, there is little information on child trafficking in Uganda to date and the magnitude of problem.

The study also showed that cross border trafficking appeared to be increasing basing on several k were interviewed, facilitated by the porous border point characterised with in and out flows of peo drivers ferrying merchandise in and across borders, the uncontrolled lake Victoria fishing and ign community taking this to be a normal migration of people. Cross border trafficking was mainly driven new employment opportunity, marriage proposals and the search for a better life. Uganda has a mixture of transit and destination in terms of cross border. Children who have been withdrawn usually suffer and social consequences including depression and trauma. Others are killed and will never see the relative

Source: ILO/IPEC 2006

Box 4. Non-economic activity and the estimation of child labour

Non-economic activity also can could therefore technically fall within definitions of child labour set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conver question arises, however, of the appropriate time threshold for classifying non-economic activity as child labour. This, i turn, requires information on the relative impact of economic and non-economic activity on their health, safety, and ability to attend and benefit from schooling). Data on work-related illness and injury in the Uganda NHS 2005/06 were, however, insufficient to draw concrete conclusions concerning these issues.

Table B1. Child labour among 5-13 year-olds, considering children in both economic and non-economic activity				
	Sex	(A) % children aged 5-13 years in economic activity *excluding* those in light economic activity[(1)]	(B) % children aged 5-13 years performing non-economic activi for >28 hours/week	(A+B) % children aged 5-13 years in child labour[(2)]
%	M	22.9	2.9	24.6
	F	19.5	8.3	25.8
	T	21.2	5.6	25.2
No.	M	892,195	116,964	960,128
	F	756,356	335,685	1,002,552
	T	1,648,551	452,649	1,962,680

Notes: (1) Excluding 12-13 years in light economic activity in addition to work less than this time thresh sectors. (2)The indicators presented in Table B1 do not explicitly deal with the group of children that comb and economic activity. A lower combined hours threshold for this group is needed, but further resea what this threshold should be.

Source: UCW calculation based on Uganda NHS 2005/06

Table B1 includes estimates of child labour incorporating non-economic activity performed beyond a weekl threshold of 28 hours. It indicates that incorporating non-economic activity beyond this threshold would have only a fou percent upwards effect on child labour. This reflects the fact that (1) non-economic activity, is typically perform female at high intensity levels and that (2) most children performing household chores intensively economic activity.

4. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDRENÔS WORK

41. This section examines available data con work, and how these may differ by sex, age and residence. It looks in particular at two indicators - work sector and work modality ïin an attempt to assess the degree to which there is specialisation among sub-groups in the occupations and jobs performed by children. This section also examines differences by sex in hours worked in economic activity and household chores. Hours worked are important indicators of work intensity, and provide insight into the possible health and educational consequences of work.

4.1 Types of work performed by children

42. Childrenôs work is concentrated overwhe Indeed, almost 96 percent of total economically-active 7-14 year-olds work in agriculture, against three percent in services and just 1.3 percent in manufacturing. Within the agriculture sector, most working children are involved in the growing of cereals or other crops (89 percent) or in mixed farming (i.e., growing of crops and animal husbandry) (five percent). There is surprisingly little variation by age or sex in the economic activities performed by children. There are larger differences in the nature of childrenôs e enoe.nWhile agricultural worv ity by accounts for almost all of childrenôs ec children in cities and towns are also found in the services sector and in manufacturing (Table 12).

Table 12. Sector and modality of child economic activity, by child age, sex and place of residence

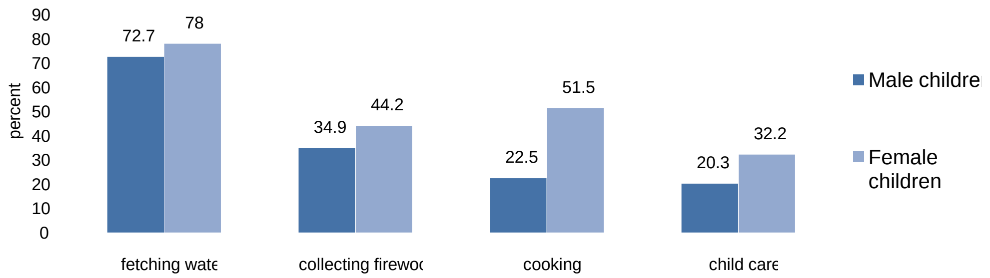
Background characteristic		Sector					Modality			
		Agriculture	Manufact.	Services	Other	Total	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker	Paid employee	Total
Total	7-14	95.5	1.3	3.0	0.2	100.0	1.5	97.0	1.5	100.0
Age	7 years	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	100,0	0.8	98.6	0.6	100,0
	8 years	94.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	100,0	2.0	97.6	0.4	100,0
	9 years	98.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	100,0	0.7	99.1	0.2	100,0
	10 years	97.2	0.6	1.9	0.3	100,0	1.1	97.3	1.6	100,0
	11 years	98.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	100,0	1.4	98.4	0.3	100,0
	12 years	94.4	0.9	4.7	0.0	100,0	1.7	96.9	1.4	100,0
	13 years	94.4	1.7	3.6	0.3	100,0	1.4	96.0	2.6	100,0
	14 years	92.0	2.5	5.2	0.3	100.0	2.1	94.7	3.3	100.0
Sex	Male	96.1	1.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	1.6	97.1	1.4	100.0
	Female	94.9	1.7	3.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	97.0	1.7	100.0
Residence	Urban	65.4	6.3	27.2	1.1	100.0	1.5	88.6	10.0	100.0
	Rural	97.1	1.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	1.5	97.5	1.1	100.0

Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda NHS 2005/06

43. Almost all economically-active children work for their families as unpaid labour,

with little variation by age, place of residence or sex (Table 12). In all, 97 percent of child in economic activity work within the family. Most of the remaining economically active children are self-employed or are working as paid employees in formal entities (1.5 percent). Again, there is very little variation by age and sex, but some differences in work modality by rural or urban residence. Children living in urban areas are slightly less likely to work for their families, and slightly more likely to be involved in waged work and self employment, compared to their counterparts living in the countryside.

Figure 17. **Main types of "non-economic" activities performed by children, by sex**



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda NHS 2005/06.

44. UNHS 2005-06 asked households about involvement in four types of household chores during the week preceding the survey. Responses, shown in Figure 17, indicate that water fetching is the most important type of household chore carried out by children.[33] However, collecting firewood, meal preparation and caring for younger siblings, are also commonly-performed forms of household chores. Gender considerations appear to play a role in the allocation of housework tasks; girls are more likely to be assigned responsibility in all four categories. Girls are also more likely to have to perform several chores simultaneously.

4.1 Work intensity

45. Economic activity is typically very time intensive for Ugandan children. This is of particular concern because working hours are an important indicator of the likely harm caused by work involvement. Economically active children aged 7-11 years perform an average of almost 10 hours of economic activity each week. The sub-group that combines economic activity and schooling must log a similar number of hours (9.1), underscoring the additional constraint that work places on childrenô for study. Work intensity increases with age, to 12.5 hours for the 12-14 years age range, and to 17 hours for the 15-17 years age range. Agricultural work is more time intensive than work in manufacturing but less time intensive than work in services, though the limited observations in the latter two sectors means that this comparison must be interpreted with caution (Table 13).

[33] It is worth noting that the technical classification of water fetching as an economic or non-economic activity remains an area of debate. A strict interpretation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) (rev. 1993) would place water fetching in the category of economic activity, and specifically own-account production (see Box 1 on terminology). However, in most published statistics on child economic activity and child labour, including ILO/IPEC global estimates, water fetching is not included as an economic activity.

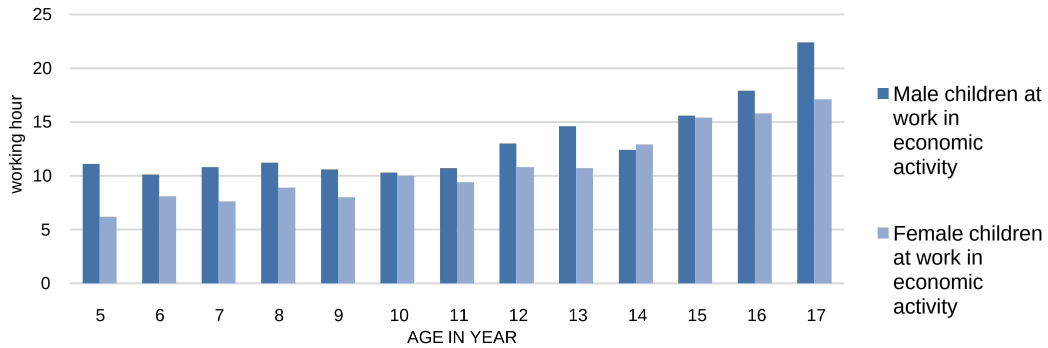
Table 13. Average weekly working hours by working status, age group, industry and modality

		7-11 years		12-14 years		15-17 years	
		Work only	Work and stu	Work only	Work and stu	Work only	Work and stu
Total		21.1	9.1	24.7	11.2	27.6	12.4
Sector	Agriculture	21.4	9.0	21.6	11.0	22.5	11.7
	Manufacturing	14.5	11.6	8.1	19.6	46.4	23.9
	Services	18.6	14.8	46.2	12.3	55.0	36.3
Modality	Self-employed	21.1	9.1	24.7	11.2	27.6	12.5
	Unpaid family worker	17.5	10.5	19.5	19.0	32.8	17.5
	Paid employee	20.0	9.1	22.0	11.0	20.5	11.9

Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

46. Paid employment and self-employment appear more time intensive than family work, but again data limitations mean that this comparison should be seen as only suggestive. Boysô work -intensive than that of girls activi across all ages (Figure 18).

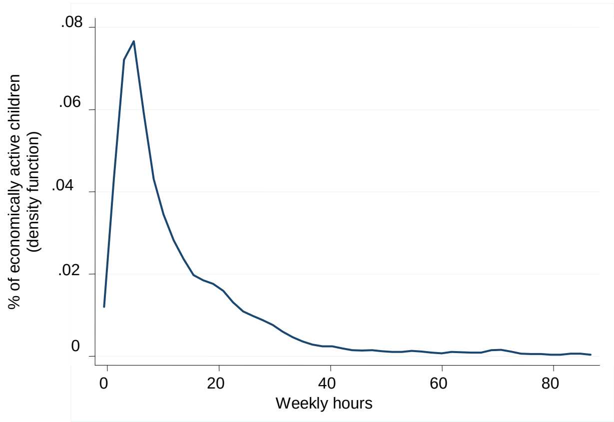
Figure 18. Average weekly working hours, by age and sex



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

47. The distribution of working children by weekly working hours indicates that while most working children are concentrated in the range of 10-15 hours per week, there is also a significant proportion of performing exceptionally long working hours, i.e., 30 or more hours per week (Figure 19). In absolute terms, 1.2 million children aged 7-11 years, 1.1 million children aged 12-14 years and 870,000 children aged 15-17 years log at least 30 hours of work per week. These are among the worst off working children, as their work responsibilities completely preclude their rights to schooling, study, leisure and adequate rest. Their prolonged exposure to workplace risks also undoubtedly increases their susceptibility to work-related sickness and injury, although data shortcomings make this difficult to demonstrate empirically. It is also worth recalling that these figures do not include time spent in household chores. If the non-economic activities that many children must perform were also considered, the numbers of children working beyond the 40 hours per week threshold would undoubtedly be much higher.

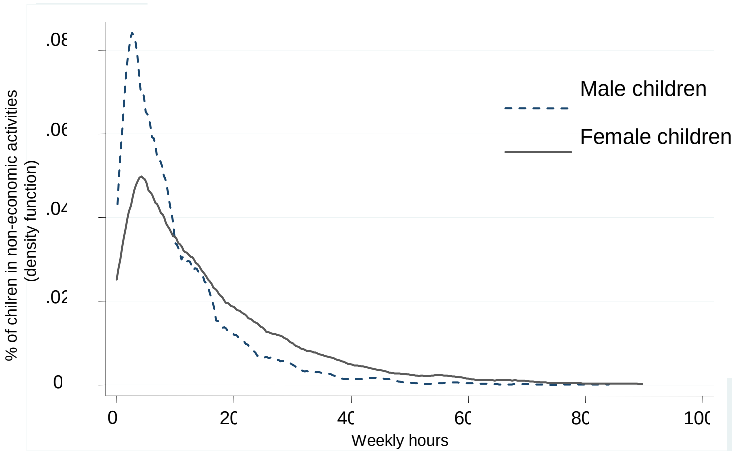
Figure 19. Distribution of economically active children aged 5-17 years by working hours range



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

48. Non-economic activity also appears very time intensive, especially for female children.[34] Over 12 percent of female children aged 5-17 years performing non-economic activity do so for at least 28 hours per week, and about eight percent do so for at least 35 hours per week.

Figure 20. Distribution of 5-17 year-olds performing non-economic activities, by weekly hours range and sex



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

49. As discussed above, children perform both economic activity and household chores in different combinations and therefore it is necessary to consider hours in economic activity and household chores together for a more complete picture of the

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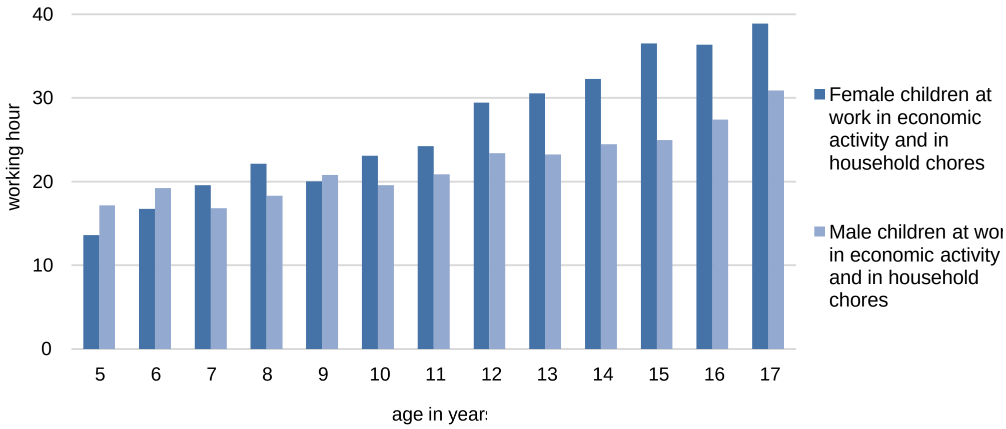
[34] However, UNHS 2005-06 recorded working hours only for four non-economic activities, meaning that estimates of hours spent in non-economic activity should be interpreted with caution.

time intensiveness of work (Figure 21). Particularly important in this context is the almost one-third of children performing double work duty, i.e., both household chores and economic activity simultaneously. Children aged 7-14 years from this group working an average of 18 hours per week on household chores put in an additional average of almost 10 hours per week on economic activity.

Figure 21. Average weekly hours of children performing economic activity and household chores, by and sex



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

5. IMPACT OF WORK ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND EDUCATION

5.1 Childrenôs work and health

50. Evidence relating to the health impact of work is limited in the Uganda context. UNHS 2005-06 contained general questions on the illness, but not on specific work-*related* illness and injury. These data on general illness suggest that children working in economic activity are actually healthier than children not involved in economic activity ï even if the difference across activities is very small (Table 14).

Table 14. Children aged 7-14 with health problems, by activity status and sex

Activity status	Male	Female	Total
Involved in economic activity	24.1	36.2	29.8
Only attending school	31.5	30.4	31.0
Involved in economic activity and attending school	29.9	31.3	30.6
Not involved in economic activity and not attending school	34.4	31.4	32.9
Total	31.0	30.9	30.9

Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

51. But these are findings that come up frequ
work and are likely at least in part the product of measurement problems encountered when attempting to look at the work-health relationship. The health consequences of work, for example, may be obscured by the selection of the healthiest children for work, or by the fact that these health consequences may not become apparent until a later stage in a childôs li-06 did not capture must als
unconditional worst forms of child labour, whose health consequences for children are undoubtedly most severe. More in-depth data are therefore needed before any concrete conclusions concerning the links
drawn.

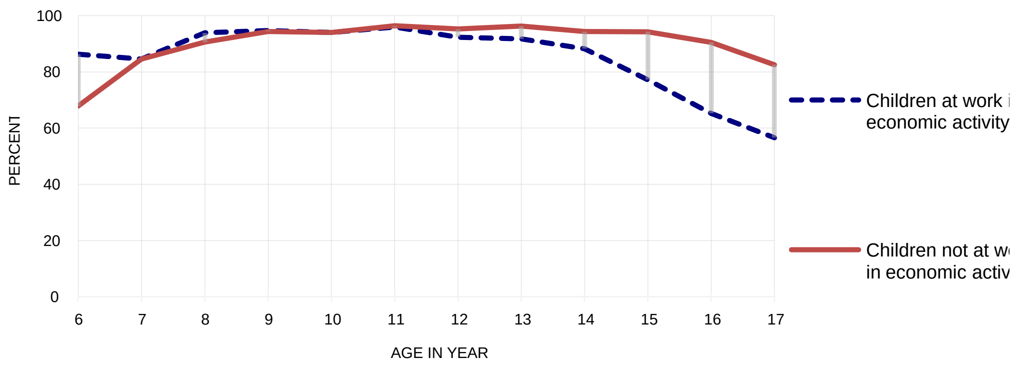
5.2 Childrenôs work and education

52. Childrenôs levels of educational attainm
Uganda, at least in part due to the exigencies of work. Almost 2.5 percent of 9-17 year-olds, over 165,000 in absolute terms, have never attended school. A further 422,000 out-of-school children from this age group did not complete the primary education level. These figures underscore the importance of expanding and accelerating on-going efforts in the area of remedial education. Children with little or no schooling will be in a weak position in the labour market and at much greater risk of joining the ranks of the unemployed and the poor. If left alone, these children and youth are likely to be in need of other (more costly) remediation policies at a later stage of their life cycle.

53. Involvement in work appears to interfere
underscoring the importance of child labour as a barrier to achieving Education For All. As shown in Figure 22, the attendance of working children lags behind that of

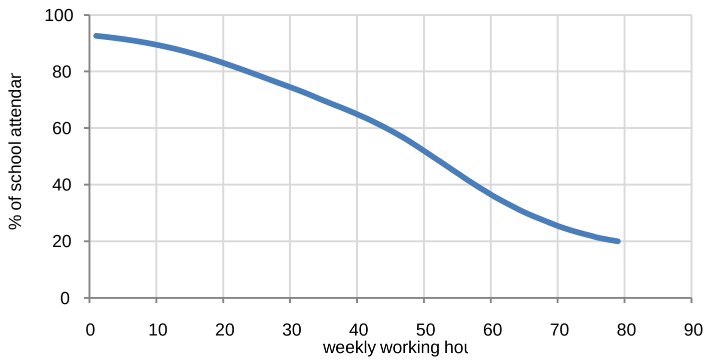
their non-working counterparts beyond the age of 11 years. The ability of working children to attend school appears to be conditioned somewhat by the sector in which they are found. Seventy-one percent of children in manufacturing attend school, against 47 percent in services and 86 percent in agriculture (not shown). Not surprisingly, it also depends on the time they must spend performing work. A simple Kernel regression illustrates that the likelihood of a working child attending school falls off sharply as the number of hours he or she must work each week increases (Figure 23). Working students do not, however, appear to lag behind their non-working counterparts in terms of grade progression (Figure 24).

Figure 22. **School attendance rate, by children's work status and age**



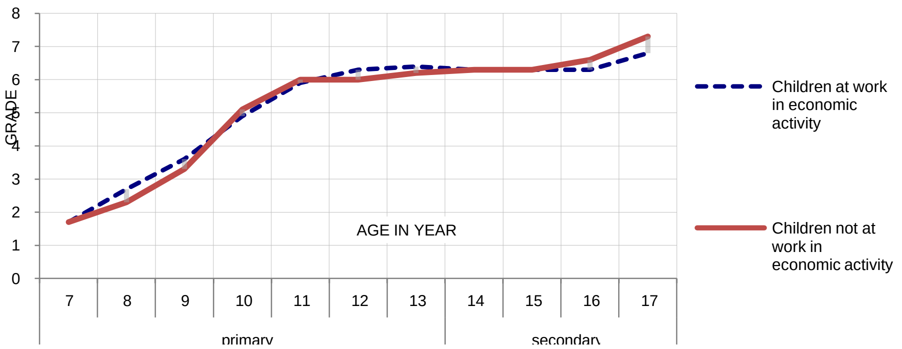
Source: UCW calculation based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

Figure 23. Work intensity and the probability of school attendance, Kernel regression results



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey, 2005-2006

Figure 24. Average grade completed of children currently attending school, by age and involvement economic activity



Source: UCW calculations based on Uganda National Household Survey 2006, 2005

54. School life expectancy provides another and persist in school.[35] Working students can expect to remain in education for fewer years at every age than non-working students; among children in their first year of the primary cycle, i.e., seven year-olds, the difference in school life expectancy is almost 2 years (Table 15). This again underscores the cost of child labour in terms of human capital development. Working children benefit from lesser time in school than other children, compromising their prospects for more gainful employment later in their lifecycles.

Table 15. School life expectancy, **by children's involvement in economic activity and age**

Age	Children in Economic activity			Children not in economic activity			All children
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
6	10.9	10.6	10.8	12.6	11.8	12.2	11.1
7	10.0	9.8	9.9	11.9	11.1	11.5	10.4
8	9.2	8.9	9.0	11.1	10.3	10.7	9.6
9	8.3	7.9	8.1	10.2	9.3	9.8	8.7
10	7.4	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.4	8.8	7.7
11	6.4	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.5	7.9	6.8
12	5.5	5.1	5.3	7.3	6.5	6.9	5.8
13	4.5	4.2	4.3	6.4	5.5	6.0	4.9
14	3.6	3.3	3.4	5.4	4.6	5.0	3.9
15	2.7	2.4	2.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.0
16	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.2

Source: UCW calculation based on Uganda National Household Survey 2006, 2005
Note: the theoretical upper age limit of schooling is fixed at 19 years, the end of the upper secondary school

35 *School life expectancy* (SLE) provides a measure of the total number of years of education that a child can expect to achieve in the future. Relatively higher school life expectancy indicates greater probability of spending more years in education, but expected number of years does not necessarily coincide with the expected number of grades of education completed, because of grade repetition. The formula of the SLE at an age *a* in year *t* is the following:

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where: is the school attendance rate of the population of age *i* *(i=a, a+1,...,n)* in school year *t*; *n denote the* theoretical upper age limit of schooling; is the population of age *i* in school year *t*.