Report of the Thematic Study on

Child Labour and Armed Conflict in Uganda

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PREFACE

For the last three and a half years the Government of Uganda has been committed to efforts to eliminate child labour 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 period documented 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 child labour and have been useful in stimulating debate on the issue of child labour, and designing of demonstrable 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 and to obtain a deeper understanding of the scale of the problem in terms of incidence, nature, magnitude dynamics, distribution, injuries, hazards and variety of conditions in which the victims 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 Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development with the technical support of the ILOs Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour carried out three sectoral studies on the worst forms of child labour in the urban informal sector, cross border trade and related activities and children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation. With additional focus on two thematic areas the link between child labour and HIV/AIDS and child labour and armed conflict was investigated.

This report is part of the five selected research studies on the worst forms of child labour and thematic areas in Uganda. The studies were a collective effort between the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and private researchers. Each partner made valuable contribution to the realization of the findings of the survey.

I wish to extend sincere appreciation to the ILO –IPEC Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour for the financial support and technical assistance in the form of a Child Labour Statistician for Anglophone Africa, Mr. Tite Habiyakare from the ILO Office in Dar es Salaam.

Special thanks also go to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and in particular Ms. Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Principal Statistician and Mr. Vincent Ssennono, Statistician for providing supervision and national guidance to the studies.

I should also like to acknowledge the private research firms, Uganda Youth Development Link, Department of Social Work Social Administration, Information Discovery and Solutions, Ltd, Africa Centre for Research and Legal Studies and Social Development Consultants Ltd, for their partnership in this rather very difficult area of research.

I expect that the research findings will contribute to enriched awareness and understanding of the worst forms of child labour and their effects, the designing of action-oriented interventions in the relevant sectors and thematic areas as well as stimulating further policy analysis and research.

I should, however, like to note that for the first time in Uganda methodologies to investigate the worst forms of child labour were explored. There were many challenges and lessons learnt. It is my hope that our experience will serve as a foundation for improved methodologies in research on the worst forms of child labour elsewhere.

Ralph W. Ochan
PERMANENT SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The design and execution of the study and preparation of this report involved several individuals and institutions we would like to acknowledge. Foremost among these are the survey respondents who gave generously of their time to grant interviews. We are particularly grateful to the Gulu respondents who did so under such difficult circumstances- in camps, rehabilitation centres and a general situation of insecurity. In the same vein the interviewers are duly acknowledged.

Information Discovery And Solutions Ltd (IDEAS) wishes to acknowledge the support of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and through them the ILO's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) throughout the various stages of the survey. Ms. Harriet Luyima, Assistant Commissioner for Labour and Mr. Tite Habiyakare, Child Labour Statistician at the ILO Area Office, Dar- Es Salaam went beyond their call of duty in supporting this endeavour. They availed the research team the necessary documentation and read earlier versions of this report on which they made cogent comments for its improvement.

The contents of this report were presented to a Round Table Meeting involving research teams on the other thematic areas and their suggestions for improvement have been incorporated in this version. In addition, a dissemination workshop was held in Gulu and the findings of this study were shared with twenty seven (27) leaders (LCs) of the area. Their comments have also been included in this final report.

We would like to commend the research team- Prof. Jossy Bibangambah, Mr Johnson Kagugube Lubega and Dr. Emmanuel K. Sekatawa, Team Leader for accomplishing the task in such a tight schedule.

Special thanks also go to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and in particular Ms. Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Principal Statistician and Mr. Vincent Ssennono, Statistician for providing supervision and national guidance to the studies.

James Abola
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study on the theme of child labour and armed conflict in Uganda is part of a larger undertaking that deals with two thematic areas and three sectoral studies closely related to the determinants and consequences of child labour. Besides armed conflict, which is the object of this report, the other themes being dealt with are:

- Child labour and HIV/AIDS
- Children engaged in cross-border trade and related activities
- Urban Informal Sector

The principal purpose of this study was to 'throw a spotlight' on the child labour situation in Uganda in the context of armed conflict. The rationale for this approach was the recognition that such exposure would challenge the perpetrators to face up to their actions and remind the defenders of children's rights of the magnitude of the problem. Thus the first part of this report presents basic data on child labour and, to adduce evidence on its nexus with armed conflict, the study districts were purposely selected to include 'war torn' areas where actual combat had taken place and receiving districts where those fleeing armed conflict had taken refuge.

The second part of the study was devoted to the documentation of existing interventions designed to address the problem of child labour, identifying gaps and make recommendations for filling these gaps.

Methodology

The methodology of the study entailed the following:

- Literature review of the international conventions related to child labour and their ratification by Uganda; the national legislative and policy measures that have been adopted to combat child labour including on going efforts in this direction.

- Field survey of four (4) districts – two of which were areas of armed conflict (Gulu and Bundibugyo) and two were receiving districts for those fleeing from armed conflict (Kumi and Masindi). The survey collected both quantitative and qualitative data through a variety of instruments including a household questionnaire, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, rehabilitation institutions questionnaire and testimonies from former abductees.

Observations

The main observations of this study include the following:

- Child labour is a common occurrence in Uganda and a survey conducted in 2000/2001 estimated that there were 2.7 million children classified in this category. Out of a total of 16,345 households reached during the listing exercise for this survey 20 percent had children who were

working for pay, 34 percent had children working without pay, while 21 percent had children working as a result of armed conflict. It should be recognized that these are probably lower bound estimates since individual and community perceptions would lead to its concealment.

- Armed conflict has the obvious effect of increasing the incidence of orphanhood, especially paternal orphanhood. Living with non-biological parents as 'non relatives' or 'other relatives' is the commonest mechanism for coping with the increased incidence of orphanhood.
- These data did not show an advantage of receiving districts over war torn districts regarding school attendance status. This is perhaps due to historical reasons where war torn districts may have a superior education infrastructure.
- The terms of employment for working children show a very tenuous relationship with their employers (piece rates are the commonest terms of pay) and in-kind payments (food, clothing) are common. These modes of payment are likely to lead to economic exploitation of children.
- A major consequence of armed conflict is to push a higher proportion of children into worst forms of child labour (WFCL) where more of them are exposed to verbal abuse, beatings, carrying heavy loads and sexual exploitation.
- Abductions is a common form of recruitment into the rebel ranks, this leads to forced labour which is part of the definition of the worst form of child labour (WFCL)
- Psychological trauma arising out of various forms of abuse, including rape, is a major dimension of the problems faced by abductees. Although physical problems are addressed during rehabilitation it is not clear that these psychological scars are adequately addressed.
- There is a serious gap between the perception of individuals and communities regarding child labour and government policies and programmes as demonstrated by the ratification of the international conventions and national legislation. Moreover, child labour is largely informal taking place in the context of domestic work; it is not viewed negatively and is largely out of reach of the authorities.

Recommendations

- Without effective enforcement, government policies and programmes on paper cannot achieve much. A plan fails not necessarily because of its formulation but in most cases, because of deficiencies in its implementation. An effective push for abolition of child labour requires not only commitment, especially from political and civic society perspectives, but also resources. There is, therefore, need to significantly step up advocacy for resources for this cause at international, national and sub-national levels. This essentially requires that the lobbying and advocacy for the children's cause be brought to the political and corporate agenda of the controllers of resource allocation—political leaders, legislators, other policy-makers or advisors at all levels. Inadequacy of resources undermines initiatives and implementation efforts and processes. Adequate allocation needs to be made in national and local government budgets for child protection and development programmes.

- Since persistent poverty is a major cause of harmful child labour—including slavery, prostitution, forced labour, bonded labour, hazardous work and even participation in armed forces and armed conflict, poverty reduction should continue to be a top-order priority at all levels of promotion of development and resources allocation. Measures that can address income poverty through removal of capital and product market constraints would help the children's cause both in the short, medium and long terms.
- As the influence of negative perceptions, cultural attitudes and cultural practices is tremendous, raising public awareness should be intensified to address the perception-attitude-cultural practices. This should include the sensitisation of civic leaders, leaders in armed forces, agencies of law and order, private sector entrepreneurs, communities and the general populace.
- Just as there is an "Education Standards Agency" in the Ministry of Education, the department of Labour in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development needs a Labour Standards Agency to monitor violations.
- A commonly suggested solution to curbing child labour is keeping children in school longer. The policy of Universal Primary Education which started in 1997 has moved towards attainment of that objective. However many families lack the means to purchase scholastic materials resulting in an ironical situation where children work precisely to support their education. And because most of child labour takes place in domestic and other informal settings, it remains largely concealed from government and is intractable.
- With regard to armed conflict specifically, rehabilitation should aim at addressing both the physical and psychological effects of war. Reintegration into one's family does not seem adequate for addressing the psychological scars of having been forced to kill or having been a sex slave. Families are not adequately prepared to deal with such forms of trauma.

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ACRONYM

ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADPs	Area Development Projects
ANPPCAN	African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
CRC	Child Rights Convention
EA	Enumeration Area
ILC	International Labour Conference
ILO	International Labour Organisation
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda)
LC	Local Council
NCC	National Council for Children
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NRM	National Resistance Movement
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UN	United Nations
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION, BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1 Introduction

Child labour is a persistent problem found throughout much of the developing world, and to a lesser extent in developed countries. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that around the world, 250 million children between the ages of five and fourteen years work and about 120 million of them full-time. Of the estimated 250 million working children, 152 million (61%) are in Asia, 80 million (32%) are in Africa and 18 million (7%) in Latin America[1]. Some of these children work in factories and other work places in the formal economy, but the vast majority work in informal enterprises, agriculture, and in homes.

In an article titled, "**The Political Economy of Child Labour and Its Impacts on International Business**", S.L Bachman reports child labour to have been a concern of the formal industrial economy since the beginning of the Industrial Age[2]. It was one of the central concerns of ILO from its inception, given that two child labour instruments were among the six adopted at the first session of the International Labour Conference[3] (ILC) held in 1919.

However, the real awakening of developing countries to the distinction between child labour and child work with child labour as a problem and a matter of public concern came in the 1980s and 1990s with the advent of the Child Rights movement and the Child Rights Convention (1989).

Whereas the likelihood of physical harm and injury and therefore, the physical and mental safety and health of children were the considerations that inspired the earlier concern in industrialised countries, the post-1990 concern was driven by the concept of "Rights".

The fact that more than 80 years of ILO's work and numerous Conventions have not succeeded in abolishing child labour points to, not only its complexity and resilience but also to the failure of interested parties to achieve consensus owing to serious differences in perceptions, cultures and needs.

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[1] *ILO, Child Labour: Targeting the Intolerable*, *Geneva, 1996*

[2] S.L. Bachman, "The Political economy of Child Labour and its impact on International Business", http: //www.findarticles.com (2000)

[3] ILO, **A Future without Child Labour,** Global Report under the Follow up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 2002

1.1.1 Definition of Child Labour

In general, child labour refers to children less than 18 years old who work in both the formal and informal sectors, in conditions that are harmful or potentially harmful to the child. Underpayment of children for their work and other forms of exploitation are also included. However, this general definition does not satisfy everyone especially with respect to the issue of age and types of work. ILO Convention 138 (of 1973) declares that children should be allowed to work in most jobs if they are fifteen and older, in developed countries, or fourteen and older in developing countries. Article 3.1 recommends barring children 18 and under from work that is likely to damage their "health, safety or morals". However, Convention 138 has not been ratified by many Asian countries, where children's ages are hard to determine or where a large number of children begin work at an earlier age and the government cannot or more often, has not taken action to keep them in school longer. In an attempt to come up with a more universally acceptable standard, in 1999, the ILO adopted a new convention defining and calling for an end to the "worst forms" of child labour. Convention 182 defines the worst forms of child labour to include several forms of illegal work (prostitution, forced labour, bonded labour and slavery) as well as jobs that are harmful to a child's mental, physical or moral well-being. This narrower standard was adopted unanimously by the ILO's membership comprising representatives from governments, business and labour unions. This was the first unanimous Convention adoption on child labour in ILO's history. However, a year after this unanimous adoption only fifteen countries had ratified the Convention.

In May 2002 the UN adopted the Optional Protocol of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, which set 18 as the minimum age for a person to participate in armed conflict, for compulsory or forced recruitment by non-governmental armed groups.

In Uganda's Draft National Child Labour Policy, a child refers to a person aged below 18 years and "**Child labour refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and interferes with their ability to attend school**". The document adds that normally admission to such work should be barred to children that have not yet attained the minimum age for admission to employment, which is set at fourteen by the National Labour Legislation. The draft policy also defines what constitutes the worst forms of child labour in more or less the same wording as in the 1999 ILO Convention 182 except that the Ugandan definition specifically adds the **use of children in armed conflict**.

It needs to be noted that after many years of an international quest for consensus on the distinction between legitimate work by children, on the one hand and child labour, on the other, the child labour slated for abolition has been defined to be of three categories, namely

- Labour that is performed by a child who is **under the minimum age** specified for that kind of work (as defined by national legislation, in accordance with accepted international standards), and that is thus likely to impede the child's education and full development.

- Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of conditions in which it is carried out, known as **hazardous** work.
- The **unconditional worst forms of child labour,** which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

1.1.2 Extent and severity of child labour in Uganda

In Uganda, as in any other African country, child labour is widespread especially in homes (i.e. domestic service), agriculture (both traditional and commercial), fishing, commercial sex, informal enterprises (i.e. the urban informal sector and street activities), armed forces and armed conflict; and other activities or sectors such as construction, mining and quarrying. There is hardly any statistical information as to the magnitude of child labour in terms of how many children are involved in the activities that have been identified above, but an estimate derived from the UDHS Child Labour Module 2000/2001 reported 2.7 million working children.

The most worrying form of child labour in Uganda is **child participation in armed conflict**, which is the subject of this study. It belongs to what have been categorised as the worst or "most intolerable" forms of child labour, including those forms considered "most exploitative", "most abusive" and "hazardous"[4]. As one commentator has put it, "its inherently dangerous or hazardous nature and its impact on the health, safety and morals of the children, brings it within the areas to which the minimum age of 18 years should apply"[5].

The widest extent of child participation in armed conflict in Uganda is the one experienced in the last two decades. The peak of its severity is well captured in an international report—**Child Soldier Use 2003**—released on 16th January 2004, in the run up to the UN Security Council's fourth open debate on children and armed conflict. The report which shows that the child soldier use has continued unabated, names 2003 as the **worst year for children in Uganda** and eight other countries in Africa—Angola, Burundi, DRC, Cote d'voire, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Sudan. In August 2003 the **Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers** estimated that more than 120,000 children are currently participating in armed conflicts across Africa and that some of them are barely more than 8 years old. (The UN estimates that some 300,000 children worldwide are being used as soldiers). The latest report by the **Coalition**, details evidence of governments and armed groups recruiting and using child soldiers in numerous conflicts world-wide[6]. In some cases up to 60 percent of the armed fighters are under 18 years. It is believed that children are more willing to commit atrocities

[4] William E. Myers, "Considering Child Labour: Changing Terms, Issues and Actors at International Level, Childhood, Vol. 6, N0. 1, 1999

[5] Rachel Brett, **Child Soldiers—A form of Child labour**, Quaker UN Office, Geneva, 1997

[6] *Coalition to stop the use of Child Soldiers,* ***Child Soldier Use 2003:*** *WWW. Child_soldiers.org (2004);Nick Wardhams,* ***"U.N. Seeks to End Use of Child Soldiers"*** *Associated Press, 20h January 2004.*

than adults because they are less developed mentally and emotionally. They are often plied with drugs and alcohol to take away the fear of fighting.

UNICEF estimates that 8,400 children were abducted between June 2002 and May 2003. These abductions are for use of children as combatants, sexual slaves, porters, cooks and domestic workers. In mid-2003 LRA abductions spread from the original area of conflict in the north into the east. It is reported that in June 2003 LRA soldiers abducted 30 schoolgirls aged between 12 and 18 from a secondary school in Kaberamaido district in north-eastern Uganda and that on 17th August 2003, the LRA attacked a village in Lira district and abducted 40 children.

According to the Human Rights Watch report there was a rise in "**night commuters**", children who move into towns and villages at night, coming back in the morning to reduce the risks of abduction. The number of night commuters in Gulu is reported to have tripled between February and May 2003 to over 13,000. In July 2003, The Monitor newspaper reported that 20,000 children were estimated to seek safety each night in Gulu, Pader and Kitgum towns. Other estimates suggested 20,000 to 30,000 young "night commuters" in Gulu town alone[7].

1.1.3 Recognition and Enforcement of Treaties on Child Labour

At the international level, the concern for children—their survival, their growth and development, their rights and their welfare is best expressed in a legal framework comprising the following:

- UN 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- ILO 1973 Convention 138 concerning the minimum age for admission to every employment
- ILO 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 which calls for prohibition and elimination of: child slavery; debt bondage; forced recruitment for armed conflict; child prostitution; the use of children for illicit activities (such as drug trafficking); any work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.
- UN 2000 Optional Protocol of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, which sets 18 as the minimum age for a person to participate in armed forces or armed conflict.

For the African region, an instrument that shows the same concern as the CRC is the 1990 OAU Charter (now African Charter) on the Rights and Welfare of the Child whose article 15 provides for child protection from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work likely to be hazardous; and calls on state parties to take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to ensure full implementation of the article[8].

[7] *Quoted in* ***Child Soldier Use 2003*** *op.cit*

[8] *OAU,* ***African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child****, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/24.9/49 (1990)*

On country level, the Government of Uganda, with other partners in areas of legislation, policy and practical action, has taken a number of initiatives.

(a) **Legislative measures**

Government has acceded to several international and regional treaties including the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Protocol to combat use of children in Armed Conflict, the Optional Protocol on selling and exploitation of children and the African Charter on the Rights of the Child.

The 1995 National Constitution Article 34(4) provides for the protection of children from performing work that is likely to be hazardous or injure their development; and Article 25 provides in (1) "No person shall be held in slavery or servitude" and in (2) "No person shall be required to perform force labour". The same principle is expressed in the Children Act[9] (1996 Children Statute) part 2, paragraph 8.

The labour legislation and, in particular, the child labour provisions have been revised to bring them in line with the current socio-economic conditions of the country and the key ILO Conventions on Child labour.

Additionally, a number of policies that impact on child labour through their effects on supply and demand relationships have been formulated, including, the Universal Primary Education (UPE) so as to increase access to education and the decentralisation policy meant to provide opportunities to address child labour at the local level. Through the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, government aims at eradicating poverty—the principal disposing factor of child labour—particularly among the rural population.

(b) Other measures

Other measures being implemented by the government in collaboration with other partners include: the establishment of a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee on Child Labour; the creation of a child labour unit in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; awareness raising activities and provision of direct support services to the child labourers by the social partners and NGOs.

Beyond the measures already in place or being implemented, government has identified remaining gaps and challenges and it is to these that the Draft National Child Labour Policy is intended to respond.

[9] ***Laws of the Republic of Uganda vol. iii*** *of Revised Edition 2000*

1.2 Background Information on Child Labour and Armed Conflict in Uganda.

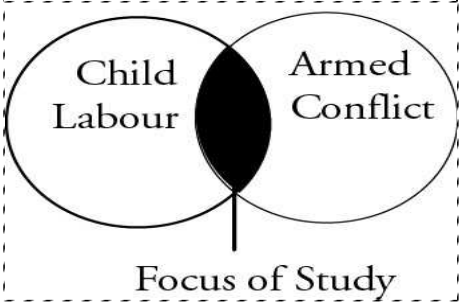
This thematic study on child labour and armed conflict in Uganda is part of a larger study that deals with two thematic studies, three sectoral, and two other studies, all closely related to the determinants and consequences of child labour.

Besides armed conflict which is the object of this report, the other themes being dealt with are:

- Child Labour and HIV/AIDS in the districts of Kampala, Mbale, Jinja and Nebbi
- Children engaged in cross-border trade and related activities in the districts of Kabale, Tororo and Arua
- Urban informal sector—children working in the markets, motor garages, metal works, streets and the social sector in the districts of Bushenyi, Kampala, Kasese and Tororo
- Children who are victims of sexual exploitation.
- Child domestic workers.
- Child labour in commercial agriculture (i.e. Estate/Plantation Agriculture and Smallholder Agriculture in Uganda).

The research focus and analytical framework being used in the armed conflict and child labour study are based on the understanding that the task assigned to us is the study of the push and pull forces responsible for the intersection between child labour and armed conflict that can be depicted diagrammatically as in the following chart.

Figure 1: Relationship between Child Labour and Armed Conflict



1.2.1 The history of armed conflict in Uganda

Uganda has undergone many political upheavals since attainment of independence in 1962. The upheavals have mainly resulted from internal ethnic, religious and political intolerance and manipulations by opportunistic elements from within and outside Uganda. These have on many occasions culminated into open clashes and hostilities. Many of these conflicts were rooted in the divisive policies inherited from colonial administration and the manipulative tendencies of the post-independence political leaders who capitalised on religious and ethnic

sentiments of the population to advance their opportunistic interests at the expense of achieving genuine national unity, sustainable peace and stability.

There have been seven changes of government in Uganda since independence in1962, four of which were achieved by force of arms with adverse effects on the civilian population, the majority of whom were women and children.

The longest of all the armed conflicts that Uganda has experienced is the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebellion in the northern region of the country. This rebellion and the short-lived concurrent one (the Allied Democratic Forces rebellion) in the west (i.e. Kasese and Bundibugyo districts which border with the Democratic Republic of Congo) have their origins in the struggle for power between the National Resistance Movement of Yoweri Museveni (current President of Uganda) and groups which believed that they did not get anything or a fair share from the gains or rewards expected from the over-throw of the Obote II regime of 1981-1985.

As a study by Gifty Quarcoo of World Vision Uganda reveals:

> *"After the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government came into power in January 1986, there has been a steady proliferation of anti-NRM groups. These rebel groups have tried to topple the NRM and replace it with an alternative system of their own. Since the late 1986, there have been over 25 such groups including the Holy Spirit Mobile Force I group led by the priestess,* ***Alice Lakwena****."*[10]

This means that the current LRA rebellion led by Joseph Kony is a continuation of the one began by Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Mobile Force I group. Lakwena's group was defeated in Iganga in1987 while attempting to take over Kampala and install a leader "chosen by God and who was to come from under water". The defeat of Alice Lakwena saw the emergence of Joseph Kony, leader of the "**Holy Spirit Mobile Force II**" started in 1987 as a breakaway faction of Lakwena's group when the latter left Gulu and headed for Eastern Uganda in mid 1987.

1.2.2 Causes of Armed Conflict

According to an article titled "**The Political Economy of Conflict**" that featured in Development and Co-operation, vol.30, No.12, December 2003, some conflicts are a product of **greed** while others are a product of **grievances.** According to the "**greed theory**",

[10] "***The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children: The Case of Uganda****" This was a presentation by Ugandan delegation to the Regional Consultation organized by the Graca Machel Study in corporation with UN Economic Commission for Africa, April 1995. The Ugandan delegation consisted of a Vice President, a Minister of State, a Woman Member of Parliament, Chairman Uganda National Council for Children, and a Member from Save the Children (UK).*

economic resources are pursued by rebels "not simply to sustain war but rather that war is pursued to obtain resources". The so-called "resource wars" in Angola, Sierra Leone and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which were fuelled by diamonds and other valuable resources are often cited as examples. However, authors of the "Political Economy of Conflict" article point out that while the self-enrichment motives may not be the primary cause, let alone the sole cause of contemporary conflicts, they significantly complicate and prolong hostilities and in some cases create serious impediments to peaceful settlements. They also interact with long- standing **socio-economic** and **political grievances**, inter-ethnic disputes and security dilemmas brought about by weak and unaccountable governments[11].

The Uganda delegation to the 1995 Machel Consultations submitted that Africa's armed conflicts (including coup d'etats, rebel insurgencies, ethnic and religious clashes, cattle raids and general thuggery) have their origins in colonial history or what is often called "**continued external interference in policy-decision making of African countries[12]**". With specific reference to Uganda, the causes of armed conflict were identified as follows:

- State inspired violence and victimisation on the basis of ethnicity, religious and political differences
- Military adventurism by disgruntled and opportunistic power seekers
- Cattle raids and localised thuggery pursued for personal gains
- Cross-border insurrections pursued by Ugandan exiles with the support of governments of neighbouring countries

It was also submitted that besides the above primary causes (or conflict generating variables) there are interacting factors, some of which include:

- Lack of appropriate institutions and mechanisms for peaceful resolution and regulation of conflicts at national and lower levels
- Lack of democratically elected leaders, with a vision and commitment to transform coercive instruments of the state into responsible and institutions allowing for meaningful participation of the population in decision-making
- Manipulation of the population by opportunistic power-seekers
- High illiteracy rates and widespread poverty which render the population vulnerable to manipulation by opportunistic leadership
- Lack of a democratic culture of tolerance and reconciliation in pursuit of unity in diversity
- The continued interference by outsiders in policy-decision-making in African countries
- Lack of trust and genuine commitment by some African leaders in intra-African co-operation in the search for local solutions to Africa's problems.

[11] *Karen Ballentine and Heiko Nitzschke, "The Political Economy of Civil Wars", D+C vol.30 no.12, 2003*

[12] *Ugandan Delegation op.cit*

The synthesised view of the 1995 African regional consultation on the impact of armed conflict on children was that armed conflicts in Africa are a product of a crisis of national identity, persistent social injustice and a lack of sustained democratic processes. Social injustice, which was considered to be partly a product of **bad governance,** was blamed for the ethnic tensions which political leaders who lose authority exploit in order to maintain power, thus leading to more conflict[13].

In summary, we can say that the African regional consultation saw Africa's armed conflict as primarily a product of justice seeking.

The Machel study, which was an initiative of the United Nations General Assembly, in 1993, endorsed the preponderance of socio-economic factors and justice seeking, rather than greed, as the principal determinant of contemporary armed conflicts. It states in sections 22 and 23 of the Report transmitted to the UN General Assembly on 26th August 1996:

> "*Vestiges of colonialism and persistent economic, social and political crises have greatly contributed to the disintegration of public order. Undermined by dissent, countries caught in conflict today are also under severe stress from a global world economy that pushes them ever further towards the margins. Rigorous programmes of structural adjustment promise long-term market based economic growth, but demands for immediate cuts in budget deficits and public expenditure only weaken already fragile states, leaving them dependant on forces and relations over which they have little control. While many developing countries have made considerable economic progress in recent decades, the benefits have often been spread unevenly leaving millions of people struggling for survival. The collapse of functional governments in many countries torn by internal fighting and the erosion of essential service structures have fomented inequalities, grievances and strife. The personalization of power and leadership and the manipulation of ethnicity and religion to serve personal or narrow group interests have had similarly debilitating effects on countries in conflict.*
> *All of these elements have contributed to conflicts, between governments and rebels, between different opposition groups vying for supremacy and among populations at large, in struggles that take the form of widespread civil unrest. Many drag on for long periods with no clear beginning or end, subjecting successive generations to endless struggles for survival*"[14].

1.2.3 **The impact of armed conflict on children in Uganda**

The Statement of the 1995 African Regional Consultation on the impact of armed conflict on children endorses a commonly held view that when armed conflicts occur, children and

[13] *U.N Economic Commission for Africa: Machel Study on the impact of Armed Conflict on Children, African Reginal consutation, April 1995*

[14] *United Nations, Impact of Armed Conflict on Children Report of the expert of the Secretary General, Ms Graca Machel August 1996*

women are the principal victims[15]. Children are killed, maimed, orphaned or separated from their families and boys are forced to bear arms and commit violent acts themselves. It was recognised that it is children and women who suffer the most from consequences of armed conflict. Those who survive the conflict may be traumatised as the World Vision Study of "Children of War" in the Gulu district of Northern Uganda has pointed out.

The 1995 Machel Report indicates that millions of children are caught in conflicts in which they are not merely bystanders, but targets. Some fall victim to a general onslaught against civilians; others die as part of a calculated genocide. Other children suffer the effects of sexual violence or the multiple deprivations of armed conflicts that expose them to hunger or disease. Worse still, thousands of young people are cynically exploited as combatants.

In 1995, the very year in which the Machel report on the impact of armed conflict on children came out, 30 major-armed conflicts raged in different locations around the world. At that time it was estimated that in the decade prior to 1996, 2,000,000 children had been killed in armed conflict and three times as many had been seriously injured or permanently disabled, many of them maimed by landmines.

In the case of Uganda, the most painful experience is that of abducted children. An assessment by Quacoo (op. cit) points out that of the four different effects of abduction—physical, psychological, emotional, economic—it is from the emotional and psychological trauma that recovery is extremely difficult. This is because the general sense of fear and insecurity among former abductees pose the biggest threat to recovery and have created a sense of hopelessness and despair and loss of self-esteem especially for the girls.

1.3 The Relationship Between Armed Conflict and Child Labour

Although the impact of armed conflict on children is a subject that has been widely studied since the 1990s, a direct study of the relationship between child labour and armed conflict is something relatively new. Of the 46 references contained in the Machel Report, none has a title that directly points to the relationship between child labour and armed conflict. The same is true of the 53 references in the Bachman's article titled, "**The Political Economy of Child Labour and its Impacts on International Business**"[16] published in July 2000. In Uganda's Position Paper to the **OAU/ILO African Regional Tripartite Conference on Child Labour,**

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15 *The Uganda delegation to the Consultation was of the view that the impact of armed conflict in Africa was clearly evident but pointed out that it was important to identify categories of children that have emerged as a result of conflicts. In the case of Uganda, the delegation identified eight categories: the orphaned completely without any surviving parents or relatives; orphaned with one surviving parent or relatives; maimed and disabled; displaced or* abandoned; abused and traumatized; infected with AIDS/HIV; forced to work and leave on the streets; drawn into the military as child soldiers.

16 *S.L Bachman op.cit*

1998 "Involvement in military operations, especially in areas under armed conflict" was stated as one of the forms of child labour abuse just in one line[17].

Further evidence about the relative neglect of the relationship between child labour and armed conflict is provided by Brett (1997)[18] who tells us that traditionally or up to 1997, the question of military recruitment had not been considered as a labour issue and that the question of minimum age for recruitment and the involvement of children had not been considered. It is the relationship between child labour and poverty that has traditionally received the greatest attention. Quoting the World Development Report 1995 and the International Labour Conference 1996, the World Bank has claimed that its emphasis on poverty reduction was being echoed by what was expressed at the ILO Conference that "poverty is the greatest single force which creates the flow of children into the work place…" [19].

In Uganda, even the most recent report—the ILO/IPEC/MGLSD/UBOS Report titled Child Labour in Uganda: A Report based on the 2000/2001 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey—seems to have distanced itself from armed conflict[20].

The pioneers of inquiry into the link between child labour and armed conflict are the Quaker UN office who, in 1997, pointed out that the relative neglect of the relationship between child labour and armed conflict was an illogicality since their own research on child soldiers had demonstrated that, "the children most likely to be child workers in peace time are also the children most likely to be child soldiers in time of armed conflict"[21], thus pointing to what we have called an **intersection between child labour and armed conflict.**

1.4 Justification

The main justification for this study lies in what the Machel report on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children identified as the usefulness of "**throwing a spotlight**" on abuses or violations of children's rights. According to the report, "Exposure challenges perpetrators to face up to their actions and reminds defenders of children's rights of the enormity of the task ahead[22]. This reminding of defenders of children's rights and calling for determined action were precisely the purpose of the report, **Child Soldier use 2003**, by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers released in January 2004 as a briefing for the 4th UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict, which debate was to start on 19th January 2004.

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[17] *Republic of Uganda, Uganda's Report and position on Child Labour prepared for the OAU/ILO African Regional Tripartite Conference on Child Labour January 1998*

[18] *Rachel Brett: Child Soldiers a form of child labor, an opinion published in a newsletter titled* ***Children of War*** *no.3, October 1987*

[19] *Peter Fallon and Zafiris Tzannatos,* ***Child Labor: Issues and directions for the World Bank****, 1998*

[20] *ILO/IPEC/MGLSD/UBOS,* ***Child Labour in Uganda****: A Report based on the 2000/2001 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey.*

[21] Rachael Brett op.cit

[22] *U.N Report: Machel Study op.cit*

The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers believes that determined action is needed by the Security Council to ensure that all parties to armed conflict involved in recruiting and using children are held accountable for their actions[23]. The Coalition hopes that the report will serve to assist the Security Council and other UN member states in formulating a concerted strategy and the implementation of firm measures to stop the use of children in wars, which threaten their life, survival, and development in many countries across the world.

What the Coalition has done has the same purpose as what the ILO, the International Lead Agency on Child Labour, had already embarked on by sponsoring this study on child labour and armed conflict. The Coalition indicates that some of the information contained in the report (on 16 countries—8 from Africa, 6 from Asia, one from Middle East, one from Latin America) was drawn from research carried out by members of its international steering committee i.e. organisations involved in research, advocacy and child protection programs internally, but that much of the detailed research was carried out by national coalition members, individuals and organisations working in the countries involved. Former child soldiers also provided information.

In the specific case of Uganda, the justification for the study also lies in the need to reduce paucity of data and information on child labour in Uganda, given that child soldiering **is recognised as a form of child labour.** Section 74 of the 1999 report of the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights indicated that although the phenomenon of child labour or working children was widespread in Uganda, their numbers, ages or conditions of work especially in the informal sector were not known[24]. Yet availability of accurate and adequate information is essential for policy advocacy and designing well-targeted programs. In the words of FIDA Uganda "inadequate information has always been a cause for lack of action" on the child labour that exist in the domestic service[25]. The Executive Director of Uganda Bureau of Statistics has stated that "The lack of comprehensive data and information on child labour constitutes a serious gap in the effective implementation of the national programme on the elimination of child labour"[26]

Specifically, this thematic study seeks to establish the link between child labour and armed conflict. In particular, it has the following objectives:

- Establishing the relationship between child labour and armed conflict in Uganda using information generated by a survey of four selected districts
- Establishing the socio-economic characteristics and number of children affected

[23] Coalition to stop the use of Child Soldiers, op.cit

[24] Katarina Tomasevski: Right to education. Report of Mission to Uganda, UN Economic and Social Council E/CN.4/2000/6Add.1

[25] *FIDA Uganda,* ***Children in the Domestic Service, A Survey of Kampala district,*** 2000

[26] ILO/IPEC/MGLSD/UBOS, Child Labour in Uganda, 2000/01(op.cit)

- Examining and documenting the activities/ occupations, working conditions and the nature of hazards to which the working children are exposed
- Identifying existing intervention measures related to supporting children and elimination of child labour in the research study areas
- Exploring cross-cutting issues within the selected thematic areas

- Developing strategies that can be used to mitigate the effects of armed conflict as preventive measures to child labour

CHAPTER TWO

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives of the Survey

The broad aim of the Child Labour and Armed Conflict Study was to provide basic information on the phenomenon of child labour under conditions of armed conflict. In order to adduce some association between the extent and nature of child labour and the presence or absence of war, it was necessary to include both the districts where armed conflict was taking place and those where such a situation did not prevail. Specifically the objectives of the study included;

- To compile information from existing sources that would be useful for providing background knowledge about the theme.
- To determine the nature, magnitude, pattern, distribution dynamics and causes of child labour in the particular sector or theme and target districts.
- To establish the socio-economic characteristics of working children and their families.
- To investigate the effects of child labour on the health, safety and education, and other hazards faced by children engaged in the various activities.
- To review existing policies, regulation and other protective measures addressing child labour in that particular sector or theme, and explore existing initiatives by various organisations aimed at combating child labour.
- To identify the gender differentials of child labour in the particular sector or theme and target districts.
- To investigate the relationship between child labour and armed conflict in war-torn districts, and the districts receiving internally displaced persons.
- To identify existing intervention measures related to supporting children and elimination of child labour in the study area.
- To explore cross-cutting issues within the selected thematic areas.
- To develop strategies that mitigate the effects of armed conflict as preventive to child labour.
- To make recommendations (intervention policies and programmes) regarding the resolutions of problems associated with child labour in the context of armed conflict.

2.2. Scope and Coverage

The survey covered four districts, which were classified into two categories as war-torn and receiving districts. Gulu and Bundibugyo represented the war-torn districts following the insurgencies as result of the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) and the Allied Defence Forces (ADF) respectively, while Masindi and Kumi were the receiving districts where the internally displaced persons take refuge.

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of households by districts and working status of children aged 5 to 17 years according to the listing exercise, which was done prior to the household interview. A total of 16,345 households were listed in the 4 districts. Out of the total, 20 percent of the households had children who were working for pay, 34% had children working without pay, while 21% of the households had children who were working as a result of armed conflict.

Table 2.1: Households in Sampled Enumeration Areas by District and Working Status of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years

District	Total Households from the 2002 Population and Housing Census	Total Household Listed	Of the Households Listed, Total number with:		
			Children Working for Pay	Children working without pay	Children working as a result of armed conflict
1. Bundibugyo	1,252	1,189	110	267	166
2. Gulu	14,027	8,122	1,831	2,147	1,926
3. Kumi	1,831	1,952	631	1,385	265
4. Masindi	5,513	5,082	753	1,718	1,032
Total	22,623	16,345	3,325	5,517	3,389

Previous research conducted in Gulu had indicated that 22 percent of the households had been exposed to abductions as a way of recruiting into the rebel ranks. The army (Uganda Peoples Defence Forces) takes the former rebel soldiers to the recognised rehabilitation centres before uniting the children with their families. The study had planned to cover a total of 250 formerly abducted children in 10 rehabilitation institutions/ centres, however only 4 institutions were found with formerly abducted children. All the children found in these institutions were interviewed using the institutional questionnaire. Overall, a total of 194 children were interviewed.

For the qualitative study the interviewers were guided by the respective Labour and Probation Officers in the 4 districts to select respondents for the following focus group discussions (FGD) and the key informant (KI) interviews. The Labour and Probation Officers were contacted because of their knowledge of the area and where the children of interest could be found. The groups considered for the FGD and KI are shown below;

FGDs (10-15 children per group):

1. Children working in the markets,
2. Children in carpentry workshops,
3. Children baking and selling pancakes, groundnuts, *mandazi* etc.,

4. Children sleeping on streets with no families,
5. Children making bricks.

Key informants:
1. Officers in charge of security organisations (Army and Police),
2. Probation and Social Welfare Officer,
3. Labour Officer,
4. Two child soldiers,
5. Community Development Officer

One community in every district was identified for an FGD of men, women and children as a way of triangulating the information collected at the household level.

2.3. Mapping of the Study Area

Gulu and Bundibugyo represented the war-torn districts while Masindi and Kumi were the receiving districts. In the three districts (with the exception of Gulu), the study was done in areas where the internally displaced persons were concentrated. On the other hand, for Gulu the study was done in the accessible areas. The sampling design took into account the security concerns by considering only the safe areas as the universe from which a sample was drawn.

2.4. Sampling Design

The quantitative study aimed at determining the nature, magnitude, pattern, distribution, dynamics and cause of child labour in relation to armed conflicts in Bundibugyo, Gulu, Kumi and Masindi districts. The quantitative study was conducted at two levels, i.e. household and institution.

At the household level, a multi-stage stratified sampling design was used. The stratification was between rural and urban areas. Providing for non-response and the fact that some households may have shifted, a total of 830 households were sampled for interview in all the 4 districts[27]. The findings are valid at the breakdown of war-torn and receiving districts.

Fifty percent of the sample (400 households) was surveyed in Gulu district, while the remaining districts shared in proportion to the population size. At the first stage, sub-counties

[27] *The sample for the Study on Child Labour and Armed Conflict in the districts of Bundibugyo, Gulu, Kumi and Masindi was estimated using the following formula:* $n=\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$

Where p=0.35; q=(1-p)=0.65; d=+/-5% and z=1.96. This sample was intended to estimate the proportion of working as a result of the armed conflict (p) to which a 5% margin of error (d) with 95% confidence limits (z). A design effect of 2.3 was taken into consideration, giving a resulting sample size of 804 households overall.

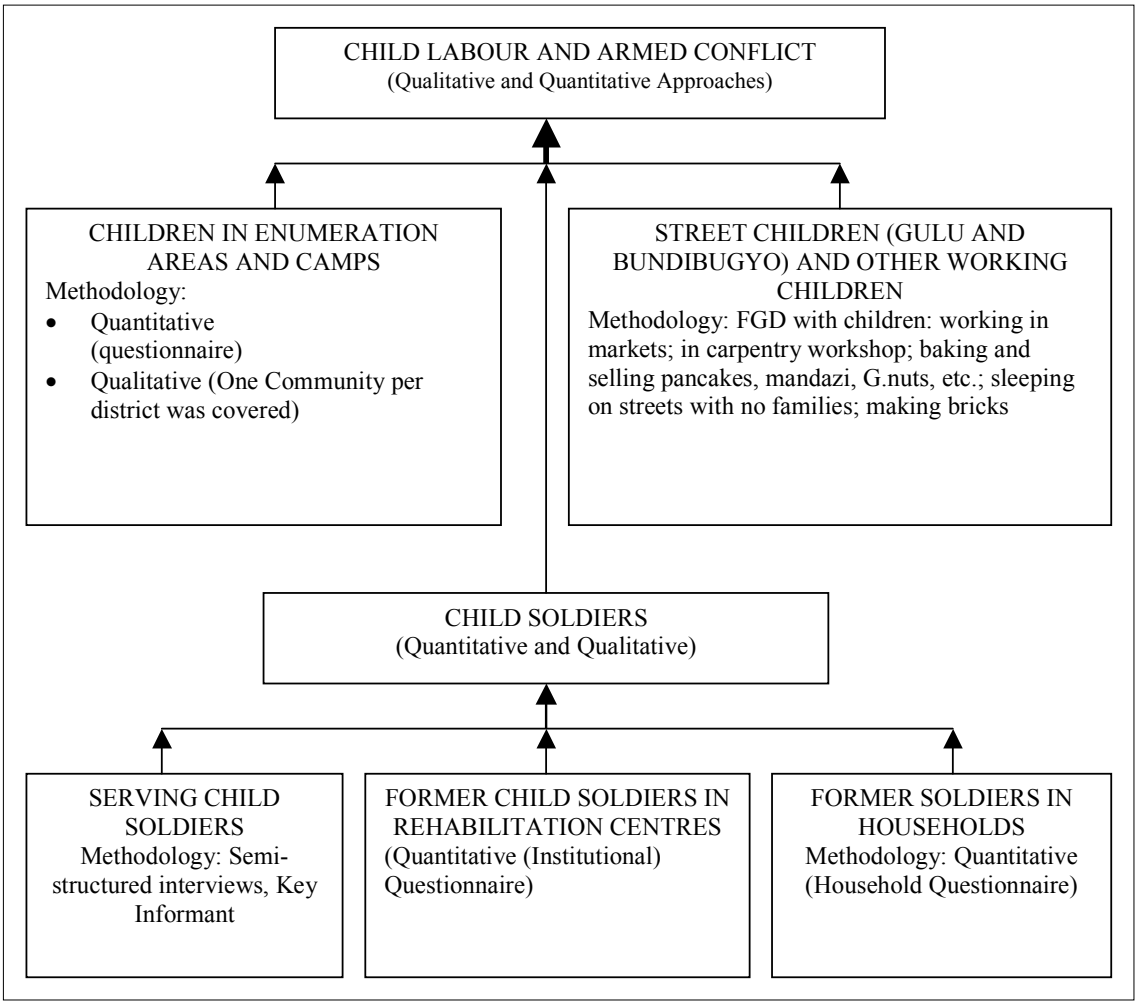
with children involved in child labour as a result of armed conflict were selected. The Labour Officers in the respective districts guided the selection of sub-counties. The second stage involved selecting all enumeration areas in each of the selected sub-counties based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census sampling frame. In each of the enumeration areas (EAs) a complete household list was done. The complete household list facilitated a systematic selection of 10 households in each of the EA.

2.5 Questionnaire and Target Respondents

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection to elicit information from the respondents. Two of the districts (Gulu and Bundibugyo) were areas where armed conflict had actually taken place while Kumi and Masindi were recipients of persons fleeing from armed conflict. The methodology applied was to identify the possible causes and consequences of child labour and determine the magnitude and nature of the problem, and help support the campaign against child labour at the national and international levels.

Children under conditions of armed conflict can be classified into several categories depending on how the conflict has affected them. The first group are those who have experienced active fighting as combatants. The second category consists of those who have fled the war and are either in their homes or are being kept in camps for their protection. The other group consists of the displaced and those on the streets as a result of armed conflict. Figure 2.1 presents the framework followed in the collection of information.

Figure 2.1: Framework followed in the collection of information on Child Labour and Armed Conflict



Two types of questionnaires (household and institutional) were used to collect information from the respondents (See Annex 1). A household questionnaire was used to elicit information from households in the four districts, while the institutional questionnaire was administered to institutions rehabilitating the former child soldiers in Gulu district. For the qualitative study information was obtained through focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KI).

2.6 Data Collection

Pre-visit to the Districts

The pre-visit was conducted in August 2003 in the four districts with the aim of introducing the study to the district officials and obtain information about the prevalence of child labour in the study areas. The pre-visit guided the selection of sites for the study. The pre-visit also assisted the study organisers to make the necessary logistical arrangements.

Pre-test

The questionnaires were pre-tested in September 2003 before finalising them. The purpose of the pre-test was to test the flow and relevance of questions. The pre-test also informed the survey organisers on the time it takes to administer the survey instruments to allow for proper organisation of logistics. It was conducted in Lira district in the two enumeration areas of Akitenino in Adyel Division and Ololango A in Barr Sub County. A total of 10 households were visited for the quantitative survey, and key informant interviews were conducted with the formerly abducted children and the street children. The pre-test results were analysed to form a basis for the final revision of the questionnaires

Training of Fieldworkers

The survey organisers recruited the district supervisors and research assistants. All district supervisors were holders of at least a university degree, while the research assistants were Diploma holders. In addition to the minimum level of Uganda Higher Certificate of Education qualifications, knowledge of the local language and ability to walk long distance was used to select the research assistants.

The Training of field workers was done centrally for all the interviewers deployed in the survey. The training covered objectives of the study, the sample, data collection instruments and conducting interviews. Fieldwork commenced in the four districts at the same time after the training.

Fieldwork

A total of 25 persons constituted into five field team collected the data. All the districts had one team each except Gulu where two teams were constituted, one for qualitative and the other for household survey. Table 2.2 shows the number of fieldworkers, coverage and duration of the fieldwork for the four districts.

Table 2.2: Number of Households, Fieldworkers and Duration of Fieldwork by District

District	Number of Fieldworkers	Fieldwork Duration (Days)	Households covered	FGDs/ Children Under Rehabilitation	KIs
Gulu	13	10	403	8 and 198 children	4
Masindi	5	12	188	7	4
Kumi	3	14	121	7	4
Bundibugyo	4	7	103	7	4

Owing to the large sample size in Gulu, a total of 13 persons were deployed, while 3, 4 and 5 persons covered Kumi, Bundibugyo and Masindi districts respectively.

2.7. Data Processing and Analysis

The data entry screens for the questionnaires were developed using EPIINFO computer package. Three data entrants were employed to enter the data in 6 days. The data was cleaned for errors using both EPIINFO and SPSS computer packages before analysing it. SPSS computer package was used for analysis.

2.8. Response Rates and Weighting

The study had targeted 830 households, however, 815 were covered giving a response rate of 98 percent.

2.9. Limitations and Lessons Learnt

The limitations and lessons learnt during fieldwork included:

- Some Households withheld information about child labour at the time of listing. However, with serious probing information was captured from those children. Future child labour surveys should include many probing questions to reveal the working status of the children
- The researchers were unable to raise the required focus group discussions, especially with the war-displaced children currently on the streets of Kumi, Masindi and Bundibugyo due to absence or difficulty of locating the children.
- Some of the villages surveyed could not be matched with the 2002 Population and Housing Census sampling frame. This could be a result of the displaced people forming new villages while in the camps to facilitate access of resources. The weights used to estimate the population parameters are therefore based solely on the listed households.
- The researchers were not able to identify children who are currently serving in the forces, although attempts were made to investigate that issue with the security forces and local populace.
- Fieldwork coincided with the National Immunisation Days. In some of the camps in Gulu the researchers were requested to move with the NIDs team in order to use the same convoy.

Given the high response rate of 98 percent, it is believed that the limitations enumerated above did not significantly affect the quality of the information.

CHAPTER THREE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a description of the background characteristics of the survey population and its purpose is to place the rest of the report in context. This chapter is divided into six sections. The description includes the distribution of the survey population according to district, sex and age, and marital status. Other characteristics that are considered are the orphanhood status, whether or not they have employment skills and whether or not they are heads of households and their educational attainment. The conclusions are based on 5568 cases.

3.2 Distribution by district, sex and age, and marital status

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of the survey population according to urban and rural residence, sex and age.

Table 3.1: Distribution of the Population by Urban and Rural Residence, Sex and Age

Age Group	Rural-Urban Residence					
	Urban			Rural		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	%	Female	Male	%
	%	%		%	%	
0 to 4	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.5	13.5	13.5
5 to 9	16.8	18.4	17.6	18.2	19.4	18.8
10 to 14	20.7	21.7	21.2	20.6	22.2	21.4
15 to 19	15.5	18.4	16.9	11.7	17.0	14.3
20 to 24	6.7	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.3
25 to 29	5.1	4.4	4.8	6.5	3.7	5.1
30 to 34	5.8	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.5
35 to 39	5.3	2.9	4.1	5.4	4.1	4.7
40 to 44	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.6
45 to 49	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7
50 to 54	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0
55 to 59	1.4	.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
60 to 64	.9	.9	.9	1.6	1.2	1.4
65+	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1095	1005	2100	1732	1738	3470

As expected, the majority of the survey population were rural residents; there were 3,468 rural residents included in the sample (62.9 per cent) and 2100 urban residents (37.1 per cent). Overall, there were slightly more females included in the sample (2827) compared to (2741) males and the sex ratio was 96.6 males per 100 males, which is similar to the national average. In urban areas the usual pattern where there exists a slight excess of females over males is observed. This reflects the dominance of service jobs such as domestic work, available in Ugandan towns. There are about 91 males for every 100 females in urban areas and the number is virtually equal in rural areas.

Further analysis of the socio-demographic data by looking at the estimate of the population in the Study area revealed a total population of 53,479. Of the total estimated population, 50.1 percent are females, while 49.9 percent are males.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of the survey population according to relationship with the household head.

Table 3.2: Relationship to Household Head by District

Relationship to Household Head	District Category			
	War-torn Districts		Receiving Districts*	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Head	495	15.5	295	13.9
Spouse	311	9.8	205	9.7
Son/ daughter	1,739	54.6	1,055	49.7
Other Relative	615	19.3	535	25.2
Non Relative	24	.8	31	1.5
Total	3,184	100.0	2,121	100.0

** A total of 263 people in receiving districts did not state the relationship to household head.*

The data in Table 3.2 exhibit the usual pattern where the majority of the household members are either sons or daughters of the head. However, the categories 'other relations' and 'non-relatives' constitute significant proportions of household members in all the sample districts, ranging from 20 percent in Bundibugyo to 29 per cent in Masindi. This preponderance of non biological relatives to the household head perhaps reflects one of the strategies being adopted to accommodate orphaned children. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the survey population according to marital status.

Table 3.3: Current Marital Status by District Category

Current Marital Status	District Category			
	War-torn Districts		Receiving Districts	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Single	2,383	74.8	1,641	75.1
Married	621	19.5	447	20.4
Separated/ Divorced	53	1.7	29	1.3
Widowed	127	4.0	69	3.2
Total	3,184	100.0	2,186	100.0

** A total of 199 people in receiving districts did not state their marital status.*

The marital status category 'single' is the most dominant since the proportion of children below marriageable age is high. However, there are significant differences in the proportions married, ranging from a low of 26 per cent in Bundibugyo to a high of 38 percent in Kumi. It is noteworthy that the districts where armed conflict took place (Gulu and Bundibugyo) also have the lowest proportions in the married category.

3.3. Orphanhood

An increase in the number of orphans is a direct consequence of armed conflict since the combatants whose death rates increase significantly are mainly in the 20-45 year age range. Table 3.4 shows the proportions of orphaned children according to whether they have lost a father or mother and locality divided between war torn districts and receiving districts.

Owing to the more direct involvement of men in armed conflict children are more likely to lose their fathers than mothers. This is in addition to the usual advantage in mortality that women have over men. Table 3.4 shows that 14.3 per cent and 10.1 per cent had loss their mothers in the war-torn districts and the receiving districts, respectively. This contrast is sharper for fathers: 28.8 per cent in the war-torn districts compared with 21.8 per cent in the receiving districts.

Table 3.4. Distribution of Children (5-17 Years) by Orphanhood Status, Sex, Age and Locality

		Survival Status of Mother			Survival Status of Father		
		Alive	Dead	Don't Know	Alive	Dead	Don't Know
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Female	74.0	12.6	13.4	59.7	26.5	13.8
	Male	73.6	12.8	13.6	60.4	26.0	13.7
	Total	73.8	12.7	13.5	60.0	26.2	13.7
Age0 to17 years	0 to 4	85.1	2.6	12.3	78.9	8.2	12.9
	5 to 9	78.1	9.6	12.3	64.3	23.3	12.4
	10 to 13	71.2	11.9	16.9	56.8	26.6	16.7
	14 to 17	65.3	17.5	17.2	48.7	33.8	17.5
	Total	74.5	10.8	14.7	61.4	23.7	14.9
District Category	War-torn Districts	70.6	14.3	15.0	56.2	28.8	15.0
	Receiving Districts	78.7	10.1	11.2	66.1	22.1	11.8
	Total	73.8	12.7	13.5	60.0	26.2	13.7
Rural-Urban Residence	Urban	72.6	13.3	14.1	57.8	27.7	14.5
	Rural	74.5	12.3	13.2	61.4	25.4	13.3
	Total	73.8	12.7	13.5	60.0	26.2	13.7
N		2907	501	533	2359	1031	540

3.4. Employment Skills

The possession of the skills such as literacy has at least three different implications for an individual's involvement in armed conflict. First, it often cuts short the process of acquiring skills: schools shut for security reasons and apprenticeship arrangements cannot be made. Secondly, because a minimum of skills is necessary among combatants (literacy, motor mechanics) each warring faction will seek to recruit skilled personnel among its ranks. In fact, institutions of higher learning and trading centres have been especially targeted for abductions for the purpose of increasing such calibre of personnel in rebel ranks. The third mechanism linking skills with armed conflict is that the skilled individuals may find it easier to flee areas of insecurity because their prospects for employment elsewhere are brighter.

This survey sought to establish the skills levels including literacy in the population and compare these across the various sub-population. Table 3.5 displays the percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and above by employment skills acquired according to sex and age, status of the district and urban-rural residence.

Table 3.5. Distribution of the Population Aged 5 years and above by Employment Skills, Sex, Age, Status of District and Rural-Urban Residency

Characteristics of respondents	Ever-Received Skills Training							
	None	On the job	Adult Literacy	Formal Apprenticeship	Informal apprenticeship	Other	Don't Know	**N**
Sex								
Female	90.9	1.3	0.6	2.7	3.6	0.3	0.6	1980
Male	87.1	1.8	0.5	4.6	4.8	0.7	0.5	1967
Age group (years)								
5 to 9	97.3	0.9		0.4	0.9	0.5		777
10 to 14	96.4	0.4		0.5	1.9	0.7	0.1	1008
15 to 19	91.7	1.5	0.1	1.7	3.9	0.3	0.8	721
20 to 24	85.9	0.4	0.8	7.2	4.9		0.8	263
25 to 29	83.5	3.1		6.7	5.8	0.4	0.4	224
30 to 34	82.0	1.4	1.4	7.2	6.8	0.5	0.9	222
35 to 39	75.8	3.5	2.0	6.6	10.1		2.0	198
40 to 44	65.9	5.4	3.6	15.6	8.4	0.6	0.6	167
45 to 49	73.1	3.4	0.8	10.1	10.9		1.7	119
50 to 54	70.8	4.2	2.1	10.4	11.5	1.0		96
55 to 59	76.1	2.2		10.9	6.5		4.3	46
60 to 64	70.2	2.1	2.1	10.6	12.6	2.1		47
65+	78.0	5.1		6.8	8.5	1.7		59
District Category								
War-torn Districts	89.9	2.1	0.2	4.2	3.0	0.1	0.7	2330
Receiving Districts	87.9	0.9	0.9	2.9	6.1	1.1	0.3	1617
Residence								
Urban	84.7	2.0	0.2	6.4	5.5	0.2	1.0	1521
Rural	91.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	3.4	0.7	0.2	2496
TOTAL	89.2	1.5	0.5	3.6	4.2	0.5	0.5	4017

The data in Table 3.5 show that males were more likely to have acquired skills than females; 12.4 per cent males reported having a skill compared with 8.5 per cent among females. For both males and females skills acquisition was mainly through informal apprenticeship. Of those who had any skills, nearly 40 per cent reported having acquired such skills through informal apprenticeship. Formal arrangements were the next most important avenue for skills acquisition accounting for 36 per cent and 28 per cent among males and females respectively.

Table 3.5 also shows that urban residents were more likely to have skills (18 percent) compared with 8.1 per cent among rural residents. The difference between districts of armed conflict and receiving districts is slight but in the expected direction: areas of armed conflict had lower skill levels (9.6 percent) compared to receiving areas (11.9 percent).

3.5 Educational level /School attendance

School attendance is directly affected by armed conflict through two principal mechanisms. The first is that owing to the instinctive protective role of parents over their children, schooling stops as soon as there is a feeling that children would be caught in cross-fire. Secondly, where abductions are a major aspect of the conflict, as is the case in Northern Uganda, schools are prime targets since they potentially supply a large member of abductees usually without much resistance. The case of the Aboke girls, in which more than 100 girls were abducted in one swoop illustrates this point.

The survey sought to provide quantitative insight on the extent to which educational attainment and current school attendance have been affected by armed conflict.

Table 3.6 shows the percent distribution of the survey population aged 5 years and above according to the highest educational attainment for sex and age categories, status of district and for the rural-urban dichotomy.

Table 3.6 indicates that the male population had a slight edge in educational attainment; 19.9 per cent of the male population reported attainment of secondary or post secondary levels compared with 14.6 percent among the female population.

Urban areas also exhibit an advantage over rural areas, while 23.9 per cent of urban residents had attained secondary education and above, the corresponding figure for rural residents was 13.0 per cent.

Surprisingly both educational attainment (panel a) and current schooling (panel b) is better in districts which have experienced armed conflict. The explanation lies in historical differences between the two sets of districts where conflict areas presumably had an edge in terms of infrastructure.

Table 3.6. Distribution of the Population Aged 5+ Years by Highest Level of School Attendance, Sex, Age, Status of District and Rural-Urban Residency

	Highest Level of School Attendance Categorized							
	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Post Sec.	Other	Don't Know		Total
Sex	%	%	%	%	%	%	Count	%
Female	2.6	82.0	13.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	1763	100.0
Male	1.9	77.4	17.8	2.1	0.4	0.4	1953	100.0
Total	2.3	79.6	15.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	3716	100.0
Age group (years)								
5 to 9	8.6	90.7			0.5	0.1	740	100.0
10 to 13	0.4	98.0	1.5			0.1	844	100.0
14 to 17	0.5	72.9	26.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	803	100.0
18 to 24	0.5	53.0	40.8	4.3	0.5	1.0	400	100.0
25 to 40	0.7	72.2	21.9	4.5	0.3	0.5	604	100.0
41 to 64	1.0	68.4	23.0	3.4	2.1	2.1	291	100.0
65+	5.9	76.5	14.7		2.9		34	100.0
Total	2.2	79.5	15.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	3716	100.0
District category								
War-torn Districts	2.1	77.2	18.1	1.6	0.4	0.6	2239	100.0
Receiving Districts	2.4	83.1	12.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	1477	100.0
Total	2.3	79.6	15.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	3716	100.0
Residence								
Urban	2.4	72.6	21.7	2.2	0.5	0.6	1484	100.0
Rural	2.1	84.2	12.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	2232	100.0
Total	2.3	79.6	15.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	3716	100.0

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN IN THE COVERED AREA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with the characteristics of working children in the four districts covered by the survey. The topics covered include a description of the magnitude of the phenomenon of working children, their educational attainment, the occupations they are involved in, the working conditions and mode of payment. For each of these aspects, the differences between areas of armed conflict and the receiving districts are considered in addition to those of sex and age categories. The analysis is based on 963 out of 2510 children aged 5 to 17 years.

4.2 Estimates of currently working children by age and sex and District.

Out of the total children aged 5 to 17 years included in the sample, 38.4 percent (963 children) were working at the time of the study. The Study estimated the total number of working children at 11,911 in the survey areas. The distribution of the working children indicated that, 53.7 percent of the working children were males, while 46.3 percent were females. Table 4.1 shows the proportion of currently working children by age and sex for each of the four surveyed districts.

Table 4.1 Percentage of currently working children by age, sex and district

District	Sex	5 to 9 Years	10 to 13 Years	14 to 17 Years	Total
Kumi	Female	59.2	69.4	67.5	64.4
	Male	46.7	72.7	80.0	66.3
	Total	53.4	71.3	74.7	65.4
Gulu	Female	29.0	44.3	48.9	41.1
	Male	28.5	39.1	52.3	40.3
	Total	28.7	41.8	50.7	40.7
Masindi	Female	13.9	20.0	33.3	21.8
	Male	16.1	17.1	44.3	29.9
	Total	14.9	18.6	40.7	26.3
Bundibugyo	Female	13.0	35.0	41.0	27.8
	Male	17.2	37.5	50.0	33.8
	Total	15.1	36.3	45.7	30.9
	TOTAL	27.6	42.5	51.4	40.2

As expected, the data in Table 4.1 show that the proportion of currently working children increases with age. This is true for both sexes and for all districts. The data also reveals that boys in the age category (14 – 17 years) are more likely to be working than their female counterparts although this pattern is indistinct in the earlier age groups. The difference

between areas of armed conflict (Gulu, Bundibugyo) and receiving districts (Kumi and Masindi) is indistinct. Kumi has the highest proportion of working children (65.4%) and Masindi the lowest (26.3%). This indicates that the status of a district regarding whether there is armed conflict or a recipient of persons fleeing from conflict may not be the main determinant of the proportions of children working. Other factors such as the nature of the economy (e.g. cattle keeping in Kumi) may be more important.

4.3 Educational Attainment of working children

This section is concerned with the relationship between educational attainment and the probability of working. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of currently working children for the respective sex and age categories.

Table 4.2 Percentages of Currently Working Children by Sex and Education Attainment

Sex	Highest Level of Education	5 to 9 Years	10 to 13 Years	14 to 17 Years	Total
Female	None	23.3	45.0	37.5	31.6
	Nursery	13.0	0.0	50.0	16.7
	P1 to P3	22.2	33.3	52.3	28.9
	P4 to P5	37.5	37.9	43.2	39.4
	P6 to P7		47.1	43.4	44.5
	Other		25.0	36.0	34.5
	Total	23.7	38.3	42.0	34.0
Male	None	18.5	37.3	42.0	27.1
	Nursery	14.3	0.0	33.3	14.3
	P1 to P3	23.3	36.3	49.0	30.4
	P4 to P5	37.3	37.6	57.0	43.8
	P6 to P7		50.0	50.3	50.2
	Other		50.0	40.6	41.2
	Total	22.7	38.4	48.5	36.4

Table 4.2 shows that children with higher educational level attainment P6 – P7 were more likely to be working than those in the P4 – P5 category. This is true for both boys and girls.

4.4 Occupations of currently working children

Beyond the categorization of whether a child is working or not, it is important to establish what kinds of work thy are involved in since some occupations are more hazardous than others. Table 4.3 shows the occupational distribution of currently working children.

The 4.3 Percentage Distribution of currently working children by sex and occupation.

Occupation	Female	Male
Household work	49.1	35.7
Vendor	2.4	2.8
Business/workshop	0.9	0.8
Assistant/carrier	31.0	34.5
Prostitution	0.4	-
Dangerous work	3.0	4.4
Agricultural	11.7	21.2
Other	1.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Responses (N)	28,158	29,763

** Multiple responses were possible*

Household (domestic) work is the commonest form of occupation for working children and 49.1 percent and 35.7 percent of the girls and boys respectively are involved in such work. This is followed by the category Assistant/ Carrier and those involved in agricultural work. The dominance of domestic and agricultural work means that child labour can to a great extent be concealed since it takes place outside the more visible formal sector.

Most of the activities were performed during the day. Mobile workers were more likely to work at night and 28.6 per cent of such female workers reported working both day and night. Those working in markets and kiosks also reported working at night; 12.5 per cent and 8 per cent among girls and boys respectively reported doing so.

4.5 Activity status

Activity status refers to the employment arrangements for those working. Table 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of currently working children according to activity status.

Table 4.4: Percentage of Currently Working Children According to Activity Status

Activity Status	Female	Male	Total
Unpaid Family worker	78.0	75.4	76.6
Domestic Paid Worker	3.1	2.4	2.7
Regular Employee	0.5	1.1	0.8
Casual Employee	11.4	16.3	14.0
Own Account	4.5	3.8	4.1
Employer	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	2.2	0.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The data in Table 4.4 show that the overwhelming majority of children workers are employed under informal arrangements as unpaid family workers, 78.0 per cent and 75.4 per cent of female and male children workers respectively fall in this category. Casual employment,

which means work if and when available, involves 14.0 per cent of child workers (16.3 per cent among boys and 11.4 per cent among girls). Only a tiny fraction (0.3 per cent) are engaged by an employer.

4.6 Mode of Payment

Survey respondents were asked how they were being remunerated in terms of frequency and form of payment. Those who obtained cash payment did so mostly on the basis of a piece rate (33.0 per cent females and 40.6 per cent among males). Daily rates were reported by 10.6 per cent and 15.3 percent of females and males respectively. During the Round Table Meeting it was pointed out that some contractual arrangements had the unintended effect of increasing the incidence of child labour. For instance, where adult tea pickers are assigned work in terms of acreage (piece rate) they tend to bring on their children so as to accomplish the task in a shorter time. In the process, the children miss school and play.

Of those paid in kind, food was the commonest form of payment, reported by 57.7 per cent of the girls and 51.6 percent of the boys. This was followed by clothing and shelter.

Surprisingly, the majority of parents do not benefit from their children's earnings and 54.4 per cent of the girls and 46.9 per cent of the boys reported that they did not give any part of their earnings to their parents. More children were likely to give part of their earnings to their parents through their employer (deductions) rather than directly.

The main reason for saving was to buy something for oneself and was given by 39.5 per cent of the girls and 42.5 per cent of the boys. Nearly one quarter (22.1 per cent) of the girls and 18.5 per cent of the boys did so in order to pay for their schools fees in the future.

CHAPTER FIVE

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE WORST FORM OF CHILD LABOUR (WFCL)

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the characteristics of child labour and the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in armed conflict. Child labour refers to work, which by its nature and the circumstances under which it is performed jeopardises the health, safety and morals of a child. Children working when too young, working for long hours, working in conditions that are harmful to health, physical growth, and mental development, and taking too much responsibility fall in the category of child labour. These conditions constitute the main sources of child abuse and exploitation

When determining the WFCL, we are guided by the International Labour Standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO convention of 1999 number 182, defined the WFCL which need immediate attention to include;

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as, trafficking of children.
- Forced and compulsory labour, including recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.
- Use or offering a child for prostitution.
- Use or offering a child for illicit activities.
- Work which exposes a child to physical, psychological or sexual abuse.
- Work with dangerous equipment and machinery, tools and manual handling of heavy loads.
- Work under difficult conditions such as working for long hours, during night, and work where the child is confined to the premises of the employer.

5.2 Definitions of Child Labour and the Worst Forms of Child Labour

The study on child labour and armed conflict has defined child labour and the WFCL based on the age of the child, nature of work and conditions in which that work is carried out. In this chapter child labour was work for the children aged 5 to 17 years that jeopardises the health, safety and morals of the child (table 5.1). Based on the criteria explained in the table, a total of 595 children were identified as child labourers.

It should be noted that this is the age range where the primary occupation of the children should be obtaining education and engaging in other activities that are appropriate for their health and psycho-social development. On the other hand, all children who reported working at night or both during day and night, or involved in the following activities; hawking,

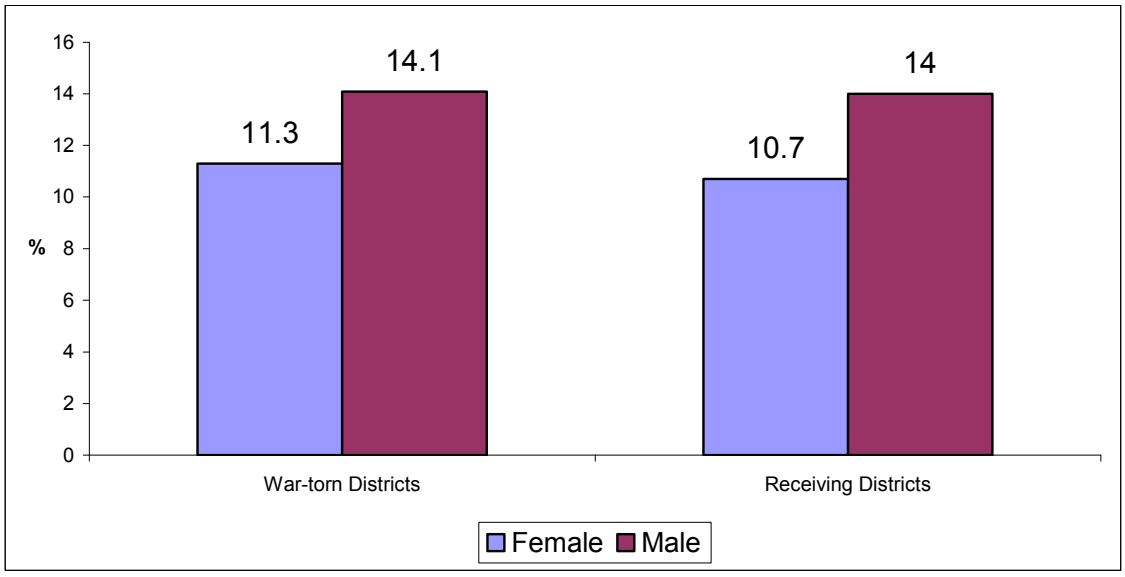
prostitution, crushing stones, brick making, workshop attendant, luggage carrier, and guard were categorised in WFCL. The WFCL of the former combatants (linked to armed conflict) is presented in chapter seven of this report.

Table 5.1: Criteria for Selection of Child labourers

Age of Child	Criteria
5 to 17 Years	Reporting Place of Work not family dwelling
5 to 7 Years	Involved in collecting water
5 to 9 Years	Involved in cooking and serving food, carrying luggage, hawking, small businesses, and keeping livestock
5 to 17 Years	Involved in guarding, stone crushing, brick making, prostitution, hair dressing, working in workshops, scavenging old shoes, fish mongering, and caring for the sick
5 to 17 Years	Working and not going to school
5 to 17 Years	Child's activity status reported paid worker, regular employee, own business, and employer
5 to 17 Years	Working at night or both during the day and night

Based on the above criteria, 317 out of 2510 children were in child labour. The population aged 5 to 17 years in child labour formed 14.7 percent of the total children (aged 5 to 17 years) covered. Figure 5.1 presents the proportion of child labourers by sex and category of districts. Of the total children in child labour, 59.9 percent were interviewed in the war-torn districts, while 40.1 percent were in the receiving districts. In the war-torn districts, about 14 percent of the children of either sex, were categorised in child labour. In the receiving districts, 11.3 percent of the females and 10.7 percent of the males were in child labour.

Figure 5.1: Proportion of Children in Child Labour by Sex and Category of Districts



The majority of the child labourers were working during the day. The children working at night formed 0.3 percent. On the other hand, those working both during night, or both day and night constituted 6.3 percent.

5.3 Identified Characteristics of the WFCL

All children who reported working at night or both during day and night, or involved in the any of the following activities; hawking, prostitution, crushing stones, brick making, workshop attendant, luggage carrier, and guard were categorised in WFCL. Of the 317 children in the child labour, 117 (36.9%) were categorised in WFCL.

5.4 Estimate of Child Labour

The total children in child labour in the sample are estimated at 4,010. Of the total in child labour, 1805 are females, while 2205 are males. Table 5.2 shows the proportion of children in child labour based on the weighted data. Further examination of the proportion in child labour by age and selected characteristics revealed that the proportion in child labour increases as the age of the child advances.

Table 5.2: Proportion in Child Labour Out of the Total Children aged 5 to 17 Years by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	5 - 9 Years	10 – 13 Years	14 to 17 Years	Total
Sex				
Female	7.0	16.2	17.6	13.4
Male	7.8	13.1	25.0	14.7
Category of Districts				
War-torn	7.1	10.5	18.9	12.1
Receiving	7.6	18.3	24.7	16.0
Overall	7.4	14.7	21.6	14.1

5.5 Education

The percentage distribution of children involved in child labour by educational characteristics revealed that 61.7 percent were attending school, while 38.3 percent were not attending. The implication is that even those who reported attending school do not allocate enough time to their studies because of work, hence the poor performance in school. The proportion attending school declines as the age of the child advances.

The case study of Anyadwe provides evidence that even children currently attending school can be involved in WFCL. Poverty and laxity on part of the parents forces these children to get engaged in activities that are hazardous to their lives.

Case Study of Anyadwe

Anyadwe (not real name) is aged about 15 years, a fifth born in a family of seven children all girls. Both her parents are alive and they live in Laroo division Gulu municipality. She is a student in Senior Three at Gulu Girls' Secondary School but on week ends (Fridays and Saturday) she goes to Opit Travellers Inn/ Disco. Anyadwe usually enters into the disco hall free and she has a boy friend but there are other "boy friends" who she goes with in return for money.

Anyadwe said she goes with other "boy friends" because she needs money to buy small things for her personal use and cannot ask her father to give her money to buy them. She reported that her father can only afford the school fees, which he also pays in instalments, and the mother does not work and she has no money.

On the amount of money she gets, she said, 'It depends on the negotiations and luck but always range between 4000 – 10000'. She admitted she does not know all those she goes with well because some of them she just get from the disco hall. Anyadwe said she knew the place through a friend who told her the "story" about the place and agreed to come with her one night.

Anyadwe is well aware that it is risky to indulge in what she is doing now, but there is very little she can do at the moment because she needs the money. To her going to a relative or a friend to borrow money will take time if at all they are to lend her money.

Anyadwe said she always insist on use of condoms but was quick to add that '*some people make you drank, have sex with you without a condom and get yourself in awkward situation*'.

5.6 Occupation

Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of children aged 5 to 13 years by activity status and category of districts. The laws of Uganda do not permit any child aged less than 14 years to participate in any kind of work for pay or without pay. The findings from the Child Labour and Armed Conflict Study revealed that luggage carrier and household work were the major activities cited by over a third of the child labourers. The children involved in hazardous activities (guards, stone crushing and brick making) formed about one eighth 12.3 and 13.3 percent in the war torn and receiving districts, respectively.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Children 5 t0 13 Years by Activity Status and Category of Districts

Activity Status	War-torn Districts	Receiving Districts
Household Worker	36.9	25.9
Business Related	11.3	6.2
Shopper/ Luggage Carrier	43.9	25.6
Dangerous Work	12.3	13.3
Agricultural Related	29.2	24.1
Other	3.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Responses (n)	301	324

5.7 Location of Work

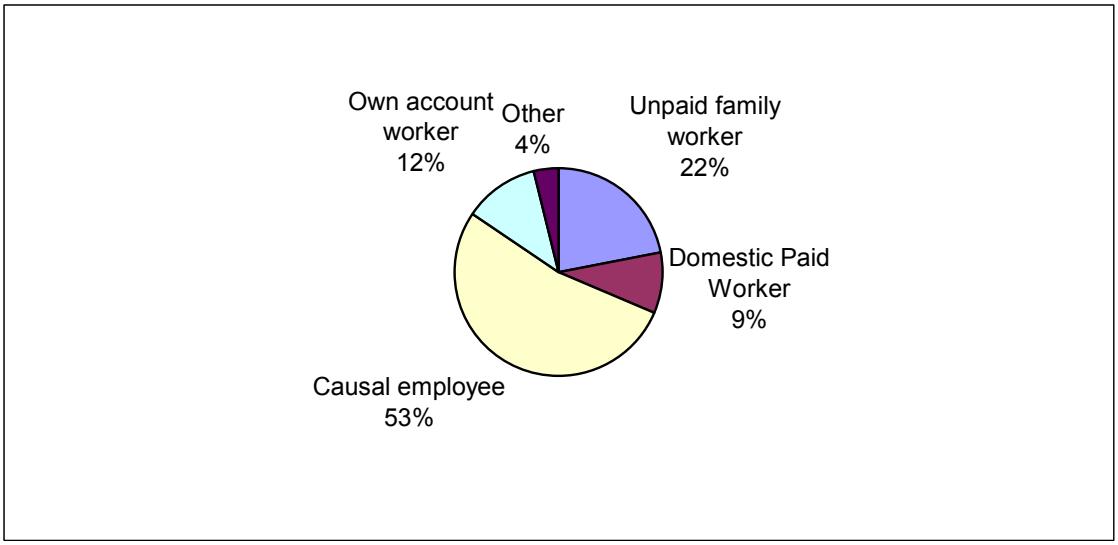
The study collected information on the place of work of the child labourers. Most of the children classified under child labour (over 40 percent) were working in plantations/garden. Other important working places mentioned were employer's house and markets.

Further examination of the findings revealed that about a third of the working children within their family dwelling were in child labour (figure 5.2). On the other hand, the proportion in child labour out of the total working in other places (other than family dwelling) was high.

5.8 Activity Status

The activity status of child labourers by category was investigated (Figure 5.2). The findings revealed that the majority of children were causal employees constituting 53 percent of the total, followed by unpaid family workers (22%).

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Category

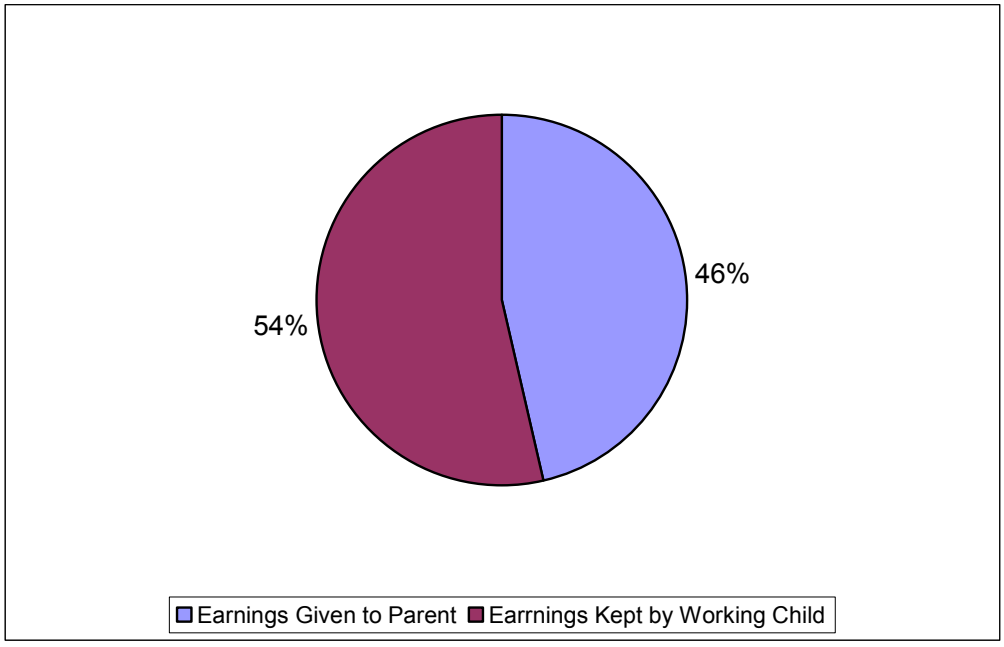


5.9 Mode of Payment

Out of the total children in child labour (317), 97 reported the mode of payment, constituting 30.6 percent. Piece rate was the most popular form of payment reported by 49 child labourers. The proportion of children paid on weekly or monthly basis was very low. The average earnings for the piece rate was Shillings (Shs) 4,100, for weekly shs. 3,000, while for a month Shs. 15,100.

The majority of the child labourers (62%) were being paid in kind. For those receiving their pay in kind, the main form of payment was food (52.8%), followed by other forms of payment (33.9 percent). About 9 percent (8.9%) reported their payment for the work as cloth, and 4.4 as shelter. Over 50 percent of the working children aged 5 to 13 years were handling their funds, those remitting funds to their parents constituted 46.3 percent (figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Remittance of Funds to Parents



The children in child labour were asked to state how they spend their earnings and 30.1% reported spending the earnings on personal needs, 23.4% on school related needs, 16.9% on household needs, and 15.3% on either relatives' needs or savings. Thirteen children were saving part of their earnings. The main reasons given for saving part of the earnings were; buy something for self, go to school, and buy property.

5.10 Causes of Child Labour

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of working children aged 5 to 13 years by reasons for work.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Child Labourers by Reason for Work and Sex

Reason for Work	Male	Female	Total
Supplement family Income	66	84	150
Cannot Afford School Fees	17	20	37
Insecurity	25	22	47
Provide for Household Subsistence	45	62	107
Other	24	73	97
Responses (n)	185	239	424

Supplementing family income was the major reason given for work by over 30 percent of the child labourers. The next most important reason is to provide for household subsistence, which means being the principal bread-winner for the household, reported by 107 (25.2 percent). Insecurity and failure to raise school fees were also important reasons for working.

CHAPTER SIX

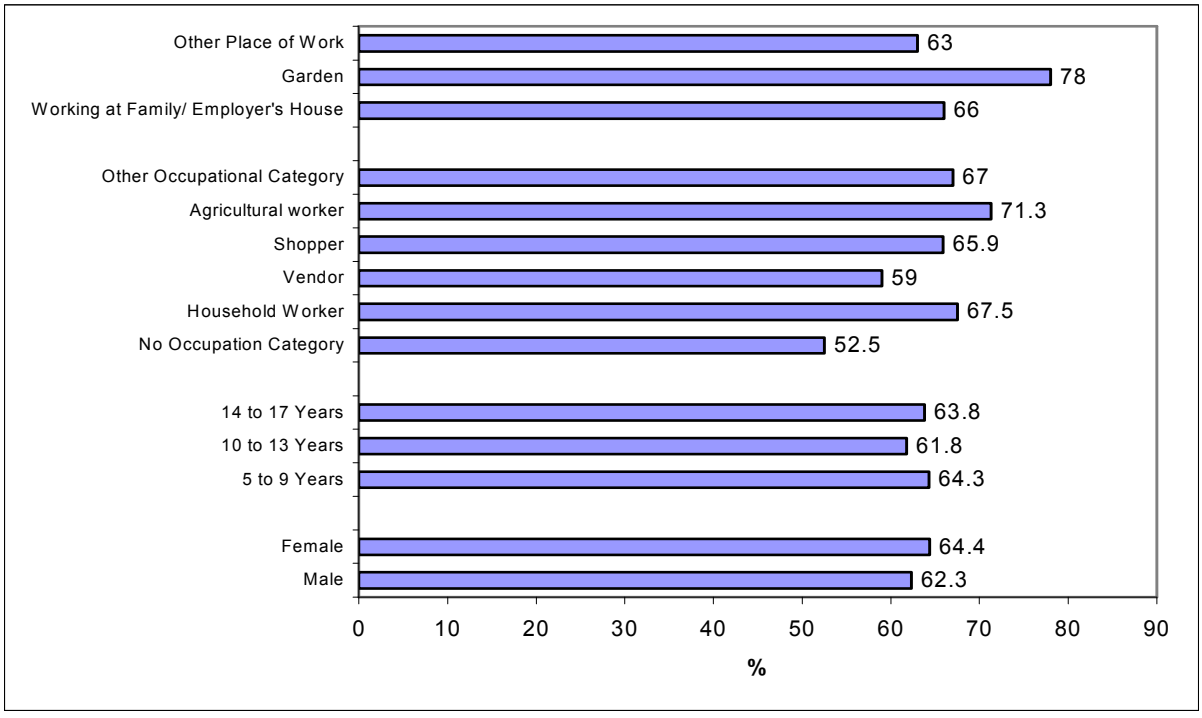
HEALTH AND SAFETY OF ALL WORKING CHILDREN

The study collected information on the health and safety status of the children working as a consequence of the armed conflict. The health and safety of working children are at the root of the concept of child labour and are core to its definition. Due to lack of training, inadequate equipment and supervision the working children receive, a number of them get injured or fall sick while working. Overall, 63 percent of the working children had fallen ill or been injured in the last 12 months. The following sections present an analysis of the working children who had fallen ill or been injured in the last 12 months by selected characteristics.

6.1 Incidence of Injury

The incidence of injury during the last 12 months by selected characteristics is presented in figure 6.1. Slightly more males than females had fallen ill or been injured during the reference period. The young children (aged 5 to 9 years) were more likely to fall sick or be injured than the older children. Further analysis of the incidence of injury by occupational category revealed a higher proportion of the sick or injured among the agriculturalists (71.3 percent).

Figure 6.1: Incidence of Injury During the last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics



Close to one third of all the children reporting falling sick or getting injured in the last 12 months had experienced sickness or injuries for more than 5 times (Table 6.1). No marked differences were noted between the females and males. The working children experiencing sickness or injury once or twice constituted 38 percent of the total. The older children (age 14 to 17 years) reported less number of times of falling sick or being injured than their counterparts. The examination of occurrence of injury by place of work showed that most of the sicknesses and injuries were occurring in the family dwelling or employer's house.

Table 6.1: Occurrence of Injury During the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Once or twice	3 to 5 Times	More than 5 Times	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	N
Sex				
Female	39.3	32.1	28.6	730
Male	36.5	36.3	27.2	816
Total	37.8	34.3	27.9	1546
Broad Age Group for 5 to 17 Years				
5 to 9 Years	36.7	35.6	27.7	567
10 to 13 Years	37.8	33.3	28.9	498
14 to 17 Years	39.7	34.5	25.8	516
Total	38.0	34.5	27.5	1581
Occupational Category				
None	33.2	41.7	25.1	211
Household Worker	34.9	37.0	28.2	1228
Shopper/ Luggage carrier	35.1	36.0	28.9	897
Agricultural	38.4	34.3	27.3	414
Other	39.0	30.0	31.0	185
Total	36.1	36.3	27.7	1226
Place of Work				
Family Dwelling/ Employer House	36.0	36.0	28.0	877
Other	37.0	32.0	31.0	164
Total	36.2	35.4	28.4	1041

6.2 Type of Risk Exposed to Working Children

The study collected information on the kind of risks exposed to working children. The risks were enumerated as; dangerous tools, noise, exposure to chemicals, smoke, fumes, a lot of dust, beatings, verbal abuses, and sexual abuses. Table 6.2 presents the type of risk exposed to working children by selected characteristics, namely, sex, age, occupational category, and place of work. Smoke fumes/ dust (30 percent) was the major risk exposed to the working

children followed by beatings/ verbal abuses (28%). The use of dangerous tools was only reported by 16 percent of the working children.

No significant differences were noted on the type of risks exposed to working children between females and males. The analysis of the risk exposed to working children by age showed a higher number of children aged 5 to 9 years exposed to dangerous tools. The exposure to smoke fumes and dust was more identified with children aged 14 to 17 years, while beatings and verbal abuses were prone to children aged 5 to 9 years. Beatings and verbal abuses were more associated with agricultural workers (33 percent), while smoke fumes and dust was more likely to be reported by working children with no specific occupational category.

Table 6.2: Type of Risk Exposed to Working Children by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Dangerous Tools	Smoke fumes/ Dust	Beatings/ Verbal Abuses	Other	Total
	%	%	%	%	**N**
Sex					
Female	17.1	30.3	28.1	24.6	955
Male	15.0	30.2	28.2	26.6	995
Total	16.0	30.2	28.2	25.6	1950
Broad Age Group for 5 to 17 Years					
5 to 9 Years	15.8	28.7	30.3	25.2	726
10 to 13 Years	17.0	28.5	26.0	28.5	578
14 to 17 Years	15.4	32.9	27.3	24.3	662
Total	16.0	30.1	28.0	25.9	1966
Occupational Category					
None	17.3	31.3	26.9	24.5	335
Household Worker	17.4	26.9	27.7	28.0	1473
Shopper/ Luggage carrier	16.2	27.9	26.6	29.3	1027
Agricultural	12.7	26.9	32.9	27.4	416
Other	19.1	31.2	27.6	22.1	199
Total	16.6	27.9	27.9	27.6	3450
Place of Work					
Family Dwelling/ Employer House	16.4	28.5	28.8	26.3	1054
Other	14.2	32.0	21.3	32.5	197
Total	16.1	29.0	27.7	27.3	1251

6.3 Seriousness of Injury

Information on the seriousness of the sickness or injury was collected to assess its impact on other social dimensions of the children. The seriousness was gauged in terms of; permanent disability, prevention from work permanently, stopping work temporarily, changed jobs,

stopped schooling temporarily and prevented from schooling permanently. To the majority of the working children the injuries prevented them from schooling temporarily (74%). Those who stopped work temporarily constituted 17 percent of the total. It is worth noting that,5% of the children working as a result of the war had been prevented from schooling permanently due to injuries they got while working.

Figure 6.2. Distribution of Injured Children by Seriousness of Injury (N=1309)

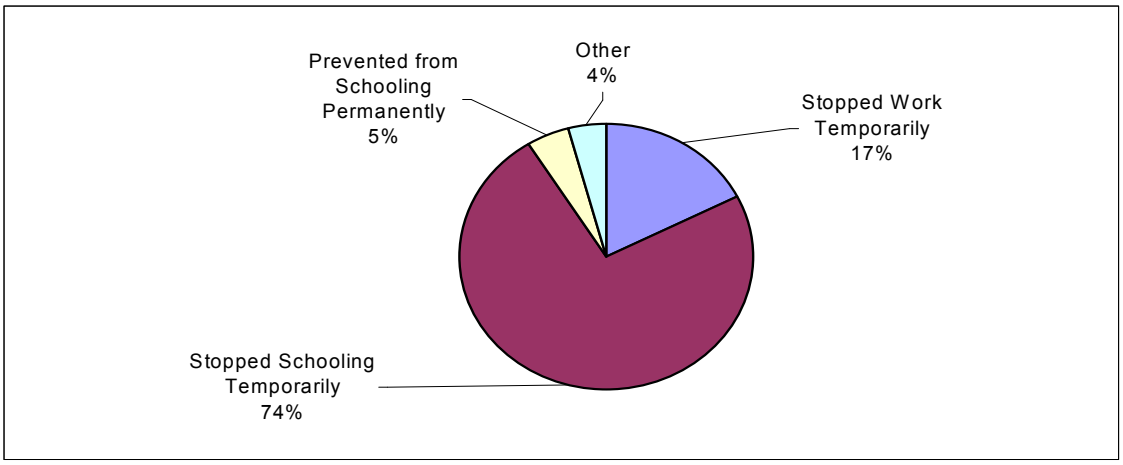


Figure 6.3. Percentage of Injured Children by Major Occupational Category

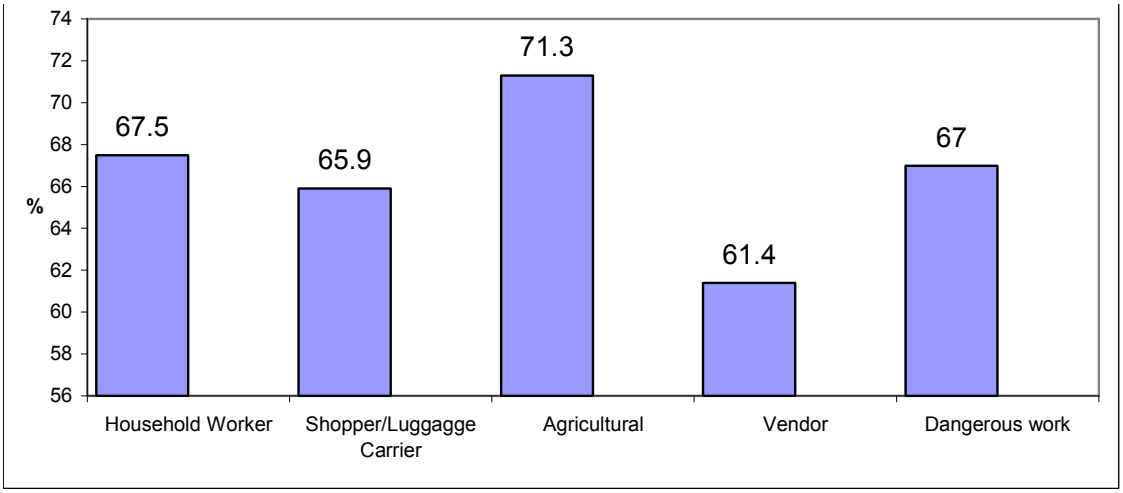


Figure 6.3 presents the percentages of injured children by major occupational categories. Findings revealed that the highest proportion of children reported having been injured during the 12 months preceding the survey. For all the major occupational categories more than fifty per cent reported having experienced injury or illness during the reporting period. Those involved in agricultural work were most likely to experience an injury or illness (71.3%), followed by household work (67.5%) and dangerous work (67.0%).

6.4 Carrying of Heavy Loads

The study assessed whether children aged 5 to 17 years were involved in the carrying of heavy loads in their daily activities. About one-eighth (13%) of the children were involved in the carrying of heavy loads (Figure 6.3). The carrying of heavy loads is associated with growth retardation among children. The proportion of children who reported carrying heavy luggage sometimes formed 36 percent of the total.

Table 6.4 presents the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by status of carrying heavy loads by sex. The findings presented in the table do not show much difference between boys and girls.

Figure 6.4. Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Status of Carrying Heavy Loads (N=2250)

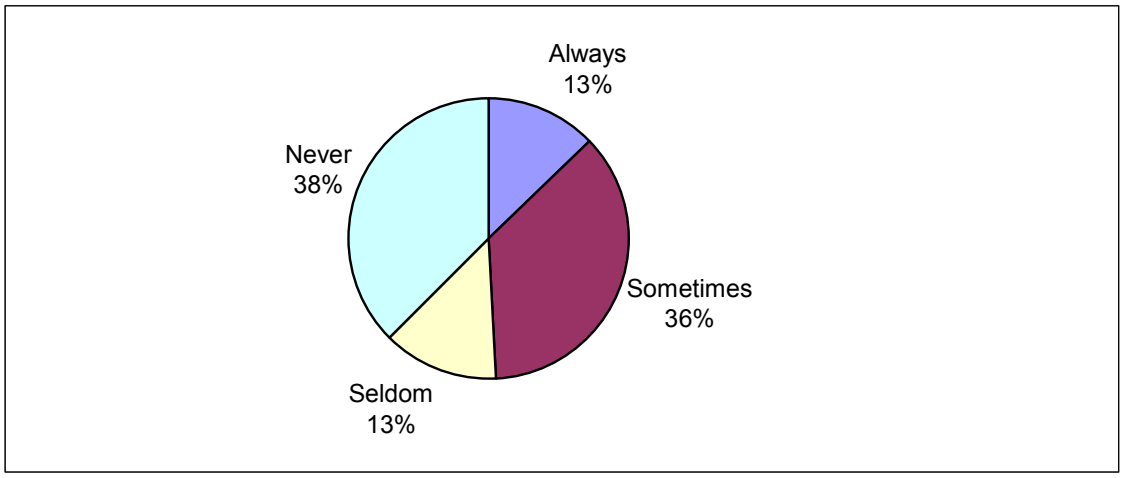


Table 6.3: Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Status of Carrying Heavy Loads by Sex

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Always	140	13.0	150	13.0	290	13.0
Sometimes	374	35.0	418	37.0	792	36.0
Seldom	146	14.0	144	13.0	290	13.0
Never	401	38.0	421	37.0	822	37.0
Total	1061	100.0	1134	100.0	2195	100.0

The analysis of children aged 5 to 17 years by status of carrying heavy loads by rural-urban distribution revealed that the problem was more in rural than in the urban areas. The urban residents showed a higher percentage of children who had never carried heavy loads. No major differences were noted in the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by status of carrying heavy loads. The distribution by broad age category revealed a similar pattern to that of the overall.

Figure 6.5. Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Status of Carrying Heavy Loads by Rural-Urban Residence (N=2247)

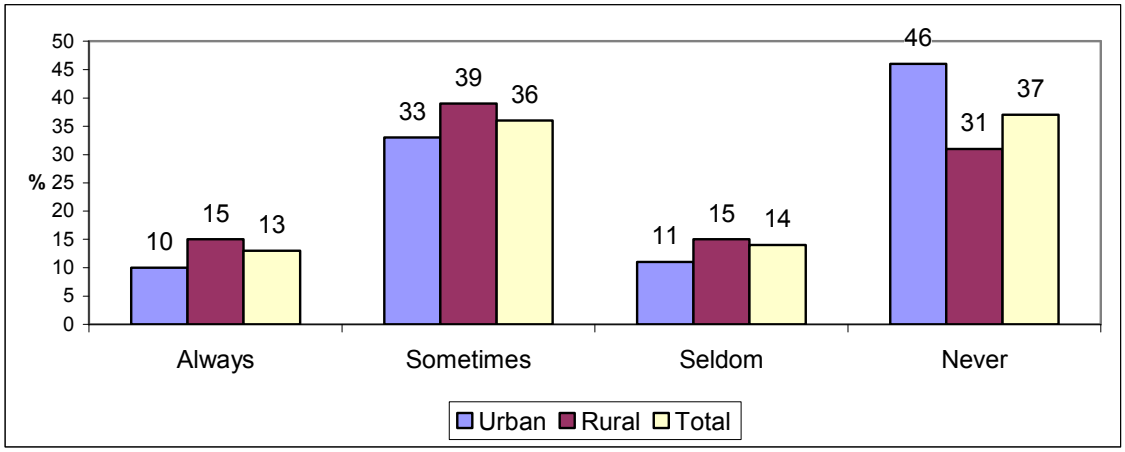
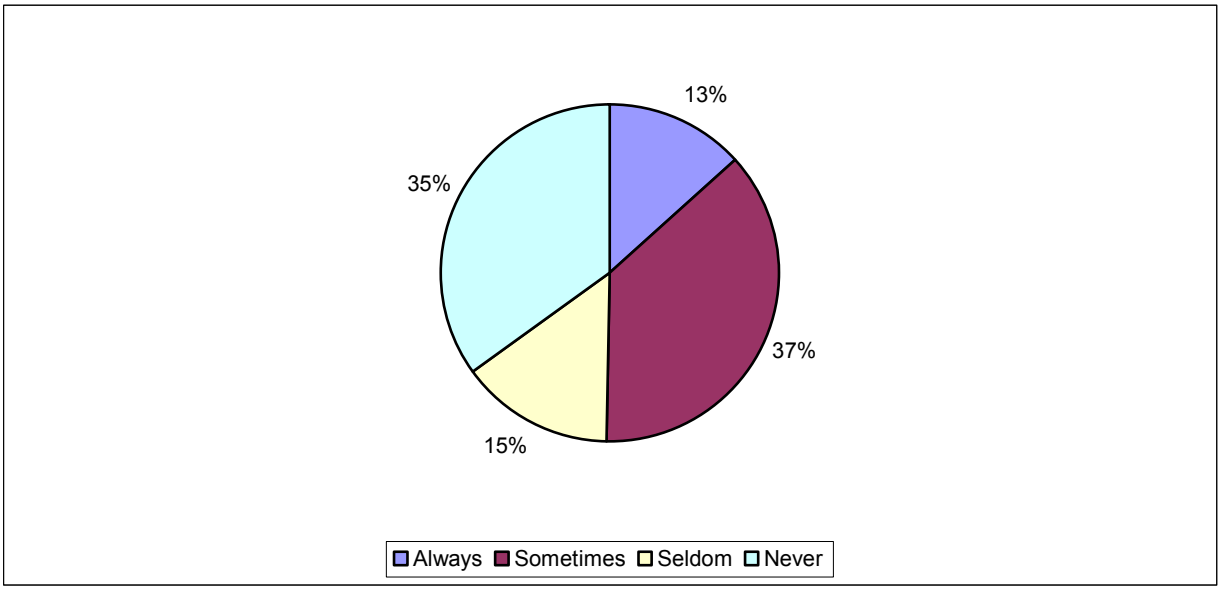


Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by status of carrying heavy loads at the family dwelling. The children always carrying heavy loads constituted 13 percent of the total, while 35 percent of the children had never carried heavy loads.

Table 6.4. Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Status of Carrying Heavy Loads

	5 to 9 Years		10 to 13 Years		14 to 17 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Always	108	13.4	87	12.1	96	13.4	291	13.0
Sometimes	296	36.7	257	35.6	264	36.7	817	36.4
Seldom	99	12.3	105	14.6	92	12.8	296	13.2
Never	304	37.7	272	37.7	267	37.1	843	37.5
Total	807	100.0	721	100.0	719	100.0	2247	100.0

Figure 6.6. Percent Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Status of Carrying Heavy Loads at family Dwelling



The highest proportion of working children associated with carrying heavy loads reported their occupational category as household worker (36%), followed by the shoppers and luggage carriers.

Table 6.5. Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years by Occupational Category and Status of Carrying Heavy Loads

	Always		Sometimes		Seldom		Never	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	55	10.4	146	9.8	40	7.1	127	8.8
Household Worker	239	45.1	624	42.0	257	45.6	522	36.0
Shopper/Carrier	159	30.0	441	29.7	170	30.2	446	30.8
Agricultural	52	9.8	195	13.1	66	11.7	225	15.5
Other	25	4.7	80	5.4	30	5.3	128	8.8
Total	530	100.0	1486	100.0	563	100.0	1448	100.0

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to a description of the status of children that have been direct victims of armed conflict. This includes children who have previously been abducted, those who had to disappear from their homes and returnees regardless of whether they have been integrated in their families or still resident in rehabilitation centres. Formerly abducted children can be classified into two categories: those already reunited with their families and those still in rehabilitation centres. This survey sought information from those found in households as well as those in four rehabilitation institutions. The results are presented separately for each group. The description includes the frequency of abductions, the circumstances under which they got involved in armed conflict, their experiences under abduction and their exit from armed conflict. These descriptions are buttressed by testimonies narrated by individuals that had gone through the experience of having been abducted.

A: Former Abductees in Households

7.2 Frequency of Abduction

Table 7.1: Frequency of Abduction by Selected Characteristics.

Selected Characteristics	Frequency of Abduction		Total
	Once	More than Once	
Sex	Row %	Row %	N
Male	88.0	12.0	167
Female	78.3	21.7	46
Current Schooling Status	Col %	Col %	Col %
Attending School	57.4	54.8	57.0
No	42.6	45.2	43.0
N	**183**	**31**	**214**
Relationship to Head	Col %	Col %	Col %
Head	2.2	6.9	2.8
Spouse	0.5	3.4	0.9
Child	35.5	34.5	35.4
Parent	7.1	6.9	7.1
Other Relative	53.6	48.3	52.8
Non Relative	1.1	0.0	0.9
N	**183**	**29**	**212**
Age Group			
5 to 9 Years	7.7	12.9	8.4
10 to 13 Years	33.9	32.3	33.6
14 to 17 Years	50.3	25.8	46.7
Others	8.2	29.0	11.2
N	**183**	**31**	**214**

A total of 213 children found in households reported that they had ever been abducted and of these thirty (14.1%) stated that they had been abducted on more than one occasion. There were by far more male (167) than female (46) abductees. However, females were more likely to have been abducted more than once; out of the 46 female abductees 10 (21.7%) had been abducted more than once compared with 20 out of the 167 male abductees (12.0%). Most of the former abductees were in the age group 14-17 (46.7%) followed by those 10-13 (33.6%) and only 18 were in the age group 5-9. Clearly the strategy is to abduct those old enough to be of use to rebels either as combatants or porters or even wives. The case study of Goribi presents a testimony on the circumstances of abduction.

Case Study of Goribi

Goribi (not real name) is 9 years old. He is a second born in a family of 2 children and only his mother is alive. He comes from Medde parish, Palaro Sub County Gulu District. He was abducted when he was in Primary three (P.3) at Palaro Primary School.

It was about 10:00 pm in the night in November 2003 (could not easily tell the date), he was sleeping in a hut, which had no door shutter, when somebody entered the hut and flashed a torch on his face. He was told to get up and go outside where he was given about 10 kilogrammes of maize flour which was in a polythene bag. He was commanded not to run else he was going to be shot. The rebels told him to follow a certain path that his family used to use to go to the fields. They walked for about 2 hours and then stopped to cook and slept till the next morning.

They set off again and walked for sometime and crossed a river that had a narrow bridge across it. After crossing the river, the group was attacked by the Government forces. My captor held my hands firm in his hands and run with me till we were far from the area. We walked till sunset then stopped to cook and rest. The next morning we started off again, 'I did not know where I was'.

On the second day in captivity he witnessed a terrifying incident where a man and his son were killed because their luggage dropped in the river. They were hit on their heads with big sticks. He was warned not to escape or drop any luggage because the punishment was death.

As they moved up to Kitgum district, he suffered from thirst; they were not bathing and did not bathe till he came back. There was no time to bathe because they were occupied all the time. When moving to Kitgum he witnessed horrible incidences of killing tired people and those who refused to obey orders. *"A man who could not walk anymore was hit with a "big stick" at the back of the head several times and he died, a young boy of about 14 years was also hit at the back of the several times with a "big stick" because he failed to walk further. The last one had refused to give his bayonet to be used to kill a captive he was then shot in the head and his head was shuttered."*

The opportunity to escape came one day when they were moving on a hill on 19th December 2003 at around 11 am, and he requested to go and ease himself. He saw a "Ela Anyeri" (Mole rat track), he entered the track and followed it till he was on another hill and then I started running. He hid in this hill for more than a week. After six days a colleague who had escaped also joined him. There was no food they ate raw beans and his colleague's health deteriorated. "*He got weak and weaker every day. On the fourth day he could breath in and take minutes to breathe out."* He stayed around to see whether his friend was going to get better instead he worsened.

Fearing to die from starvation he started walking in one direction but not sure where he was going. After walking for about 6 kilometres, he met UPDF soldiers who took him to a place called Paibona from where he was transferred to Gulu support the Children Organisation reception centre (GUSCO). *'I like staying in the centre because it has made me forget the horrible things I have witnessed while in captivity'*

Slightly more than a half (57.0%) of former abductees were attending school at the time of the survey. There was no difference in school attendance status according to number of previous abductions. The proportion attending school were 57.4% and 54.8% among those abducted once and the repeat abductees, respectively.

The most common relationship to head of household among former abductees was 'other relative' reported by 112 of them (52.3%). This is followed by 'child' reported by 75 (35.0%). This means that the majority of former abductees did not rejoin their biological parents either because they had fled from areas of insurgency leaving their parents behind or their parents had actually been killed during the abduction raids.

7.3 Activities during Abduction

The survey sought information on what activities the former abductees had been involved in during the period of captivity. Table 7.2 displays the activities of former abductees by selected characteristics.

Table 7.2. Distribution of the Former Abductees by Selected Characteristics

	Activities of formerly abducted													
	None	Combatant / active fighter	Cook/ cleaner	Guard/spy	Carrying supplies	Body guard	Laying mines	Wife/ sex slave	Servant working in the camp	Work in garden	Loot supplies	Messenger	Other	Total
Sex														
Male	8	28	35	20	43	16	5		6	6	30	15	1	54
Female		4	14	1	18			12	3	2	11	9	1	20
Total	8	32	49	21	61	16	5	12	9	8	41	24	2	74
Age Group Years														
5 to 9	3	3	7	2	7	2		2	1	1	6	5	1	9
10 to 13		9	12	7	15	5	2	1	3	2	11	7	1	18
14 to 17		21	30	13	38	9	3	9	5	5	24	11		45
Total	3	33	49	22	60	16	5	12	9	8	41	23	2	72
Relationship to Head														
Head		1	2		2	1				1	2	1		2
Spouse			1		1			1	1			1		1
Child	5	10	21	9	26	6		7	2	3	17	12	1	32
Parent		8	3		7		1			1	5	2		8
Other Relative	3	12	22	11	23	8	4	4	5	3	17	8	1	29
Non Relative		1		1	1	1			1					1
Total	8	32	49	21	60	16	5	12	9	8	41	24	2	73

The main activities that former male abductees were engaged in were, in order of importance, carrying supplies (43), cook/ cleaner (35), looting supplies (30), and combatant (28). Other occupations included being guards/spies (20), body guard (16) and messenger (15). The fact that considerable proportions become combatants suggests a process where these children undergo both military training and indoctrination in order to accept the cause for fighting. Among female former abductees the commonest role was again carrying supplies, reported by 18 of them. This was followed by being cook/cleaner (14), wife/sex slave (12), looting of supplies (11) and messenger (9).

Mistreatment was a common occurrence during the period of abduction. Table 7.3 shows the nature of mistreatment according to selected characteristics.

Table 7.3. Distribution of the Former Abductees by Nature of Mistreatment by Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Nature of mistreatment											
	Heavy punishme	Working for long	Walking for long distances	Working without	Sexual Abuses/R	Ordered to kill	Carrying heavy	Ordered to steal	Cut with sharp instrumen	Starved	Other	Total
Sex												
Male	30	38	37	29		14	21	13	6	9	4	45
Female	15	16	14	6	9	3	12	2	4	4	1	19
Total	45	54	51	35	9	17	33	15	10	13	5	64
Age Group in Years												
5 to 9	6	6	6	5		1	3	3	2	1	3	8
10 to 13	12	13	12	10	1	5	8	3	3	4	1	15
14 to 17	26	35	32	20	7	11	21	10	4	8	1	40
Total	44	54	50	35	8	17	32	16	9	13	5	63
Relationship to Head												
Head	1	3	2	1			1	1	1			2
Spouse	1	1	1	1	1							1
Child	21	22	20	14	3	5	13	6	3	5	1	26
Parent	4	5	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1		6
Other Relative	16	23	21	15	4	7	14	7	4	6	4	27
Non Relative	1		1			1	1			1		1
Total	44	54	50	35	9	17	32	15	9	13	5	63

The data in table 7.3 reveal that mistreatment was both physical and psychological. The commonest form of mistreatment was having to work long hours and having to walk long distances. Working without food and having to carry heavy tools were also cited. In addition abductees were ordered to steal supplies and kill people. Female abductees also reported sexual abuse/ rape. Undertaking inordinate tasks and the psychological trauma that is associated with sexual abuse constitutes the core of the ILO definition of the WFCL.

Most abductees did not stay long in captivity and most (63.2%) escaped after six months. The majority reported that they had escaped on their own initiative, some had been released by rebels and others been rescued by government forces.

B: Former Abductees in Rehabilitation Institutions.

The study had planned to cover a total of 250 formerly abducted children in 10 rehabilitation institutions. However, only 4 such institutions were found with formerly abducted children. All the children found in the rehabilitation centers were interviewed using the institutional questionnaire and 194 were covered.

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of children found in rehabilitation centers according to the year of disappearance and age at the time of disappearance.

Table 7.4 Year of Disappearance by Selected Characteristics

		Year of Disappearance	
		1988-1995	1996-2003
Sex of Child	Male		103
	Female	12	76
	Total	12	179
Current Age group	5-9		2
	10-13		51
	14-17		89
	18+		37
Age at time of disappearance	5-9	1	11
	10-13	9	85
	14-17	2	63
	18+		20

As expected, the children found in rehabilitation institutions were mostly recent abductees, those who were abducted earlier had presumably been rejoined with their families. Half of the children in these institutions were in the age group 14-17 reflecting the commonest ages at the time of abduction.

The respondents were asked whether they disappeared from their homes alone or with other children and Table 7.5 displays the results.

Table 7.5 Number of Children Disappearing with Respondent by Selected Characteristics.

		Children Disappearing with respondent			
		None	1 to 2 Other children	3 or more children	Total
		Row %	Row %	Row %	N
Sex of Child	Male	21.2	44.2	34.6	104
	Female	22.5	36.0	41.6	89
Total		21.8	40.4	37.8	193
Current Age Grouped	5 to 9	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
	10 to 13	31.4	35.3	33.3	51
	14 to 17	13.3	44.4	42.2	90
	Over 17	28.0	36.0	36.0	50
Total		21.8	40.4	37.8	193
Age at the time of disappearance	5 to 9	0.0	66.7	33.3	12
	10 to 13	26.3	38.9	34.7	95
	14 to 17	16.7	36.4	47.0	66
	Over 17	30.0	45.0	25.0	20
Total		21.8	40.4	37.8	193
Relationship to household head	Head	18.2	36.4	45.5	11
	Spouse	0.0	66.7	33.3	3
	Child	32.0	40.0	28.0	100
	Parent	6.1	42.4	51.5	33
	Other relative	13.6	36.4	50.0	44
	Non relative	0.0	100.0	0.0	2

The data in Table 7.5 reveals that disappearing with one or more children was a common occurrence and more than three quarters of the respondents (78.2 percent) reported having done so. More than one third (37.8%) had disappeared with three or more children. There were no sexual differences in the likelihood of disappearing with children; boys and girls were just as likely to disappear with children. The older children aged 14-17 were more likely to disappear with other children. Among those aged 14-17 at the time of disappearance, 55 out of 66 (83.3%) had disappeared with at least one other child. The corresponding proportion for the 10-13 years-olds at the time of disappearance is 73.6 percent.

Case Study of Oketayot a Long Serving Rebel Soldier

Oketayot (not real name) is aged 14 years. Born in Parabongo Sub County, Cokke parish in a family of six children and he is the last born. Both his parents are alive. He was abducted at the age of 7 years and spent more than 6 years in captivity.

"It was on November 11, 1997 I was sleeping in hut with my brother who was 15 years old and at around mid night, I heard a knock at the door and a voice

ordering us to open quickly. I got terrified but before we could do anything the door was forced opened. My brother was ordered to lie face down and I was told to put on my shirt and taken outside the hut in the moon light that is when I realised the rebels had come for us, there were two people holding guns. They asked how old I was? I told them I was 7 years old, they said I was telling a lie and they slapped me on the cheek and beat me with a stick he was holding. My brother was also brought outside the hut given some luggage to carry and for me I was given a tin of cooking oil, then they ordered us to start walking to the bush we got some of the people captured from my village.

On joining the group we started walking endlessly till about 3 am when the group stopped to cook at a place I don't know. I was served food but I refused to eat, then they beat me and forced me to eat. We started walking again in the morning, this time I was given chicken (about 20 of them) to carry and we walked till about 4 pm and we stopped to rest. My brother and other people captured in the village were released except me. I asked one of the rebels, why are they not releasing me together with other people and they said from then onwards I was a fighter. But I told him I am young and not capable of being a soldier. Then the response I got was dare ask anymore question you will be killed using a 'big stick' by beating the back of the head. From then I kept quiet.

We started walking again till darkness fell then we stopped to sleep and the next day we started walking again till we reached a certain camp where I got many rebels and abductees (women and children) we stayed in the camp for 6 days. Our group with some other groups from the camp left moving towards Kilak hills. When we reached Kilak hills, me and five other abductees were ordered to kill one of the fighters who had refused to fight. They said if I do not kill a person I would escape.

Then we continued to move up to a place where we established a camp. Fellow abductees and me were sent to get poles to erect a hut. Then I asked one of the rebels guarding us, who was about my age and size, the name of the place we were? He slapped me. This angered me very much and I started fighting with him, when the other rebels saw me fighting their colleague they came and beat me seriously and warned me not to report the incident at the camp and if do I would be killed. However I later learned that the place is called Pogo.

While at Pogo camp, I got used to a certain 2nd Lt called Kinyera who became my friend and was protecting me. He was protecting me from being punished unnecessarily. But this did not last long because 2nd Lt Kinyera left for Sudan and I was taken to Amuru (this was in March 1998) where we met Major Kwoyelo. We stayed in Amuru till dry season then we set off for Sudan in January 1999. When we reached Atiak our group was attacked by bees and I was bitten by bees seriously and I threw away the bag I was carrying. I was beaten (given strokes) for throwing the bag. We continued walking day and night stopping to cook eat and set off again. When we reached Uganda- Sudan boarder, it was about 11 am UPDF attacked our group and some of group members were killed in the crossfire. The rebels told us to run very fast because if the UPDF catch us they will kill us. 'I managed to run fast and escaped being killed but I did not get the opportunity to escape from the

rebels'. After a day of walking our group met with Kony's group and united into one group then continued walking till Jabulen. Kony himself addressed us the new abductees in Jabulen 'You the new kadogos should stop worrying about anything because you will die… and you should only worry if he (Kony) is dead because that would mean it is impossible for them (kadogos) to come back to Uganda'. I stayed in Jabulen for 2 months then I was taken to the frontline to fight the UPDF and the Dinkas.

At the frontline I spent two and half months and fought battles with the Dinka and UPDF. I was lucky not to be killed in battle because some of my colleagues were killed during those battles. At Jabulen we got people who were very weak and sickly because of starvation. There was no food and people were eating rats. Our group was ordered to start carrying food supplies from Juba to Jabulen. This affected my chest and developed serious chest pain because I was carrying it on my head. I did this task for a period of time that I cannot remember easily. Then in September 1999 my group was taken to frontline again at Taba Talatin hills. Unfortunately there was an order from the "World" that 'no LRA should be seen with Arabs' this order meant that the LRA should now shift to villages but because the situation became hard I was taken to Lubangatek (the base) in 2000 where I stayed till 2002.

The Arabs stopped giving us food supply in 2002 and this meant we had to produce our own or else we die of hunger. As the food was very little people were eating anything and worms infected most of the people and people were vomiting worms. The drug/ medicines that we were given were not helping us. We were told that 'when the moon is full when you immerse in water all the sins are removed' and this was to be done at 6am in the morning the process is called 'smearing'.

I was then moved to Matata's group that was preparing to move back to Uganda. We started our move back to Uganda but on the way we encountered Arab soldiers. I was in the group commanded by Onen Mony and Kiza. This group had a ritual they perform before going to a battle. If a dog crosses in front they sprinkle sand on it i.e every fighter has to do it and it is believed it shows how the enemy will be 'defeated'. Then we lined up for the battle with Arabs at about 3 am and fighting started at 6 am one of us was killed, Kiza was shot in the arm and leg. After clearing the way we continued towards Uganda and we met Otti's group who were also headed to Uganda. We joined and move together till we reached Kilak but the UPDF were pursuing us and we fought a battle around Kilak hills and the groups separated and lost more of our supplies mostly food. Therefore the tactic of surviving was through attacking camps and ambushing vehicles.

One day I was in Minakulu in Lango (Apac district) the Helicopter gunship attacked our group and 2 fighters were killed many injured, I was also injured in the leg. I could not cope with the speed of my colleagues when we reached purongo so I was walking after the group. I did not put anything or treat the injured leg. However I managed to move with group to Kitgum, Pader. In Pader there was lack of water because also the water source had UPDF, we moved to Lira.
From Lira we traced our route back to Kitgum then Sudan to get more ammunitions. By then my leg had healed. When we got the arms we got back

to Uganda and based in Gulu but carrying out attacks on IDP camps, ambushing vehicles. 'I participated in looting Koch Ongako trading centre for Soda and Sugar

.

My opportunity to escape came one day when we were attacked by the UPDF and were dispersed, I ran fast and when I realised I was somehow safe I threw the gun away and continued running for about 30 minutes then I stopped running but walked in one direction I did not know where I was heading. I was lucky to reach Ajulu- Acwa where I was taken to the Local council who took me directly to UPDF 4th division headquarters Gulu. From the UPDF 4th division headquarters Gulu I was taken to GUSCO reception centre where I am now.

But 'I regret an activity that I participated when I was one month in captivity. I was ordered to kill a person with my fellow abductees (5) by beating him to death'.

The survey collected data on the activities that the children had been involved in during their period of abduction. Table 7.6 shows the activities the respondents reported to have been involved in.

Table 7.6. Activities involved in while in abduction by Selected characteristics

	Sex of Child		Age at the time of disappearance				Current Age Grouped				Total Responses
	Male	Female	5 to 9 Years	10 to 13 Years	14 to 17 Years	18 and Above Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 13 Years	14 to 17 Years	18 and Above Years	
Activity	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	Row %	N
None	100.0				100.0				100.0		4
Combatant fighter	54.8	45.2	9.6	46.6	32.9	11.0		13.7	50.7	35.6	73
Cook/ cleaner	43.1	56.9	5.7	51.2	33.3	9.8	.8	26.8	44.7	27.6	123
Guard/ spy	65.9	34.1	6.8	47.7	34.1	11.4		15.9	45.5	38.6	44
Carrying supplies	53.9	46.1	5.8	48.1	35.1	11.0	1.3	26.6	46.8	25.3	154
Body guard	66.7	33.3	10.0	36.7	50.0	3.3		16.7	70.0	13.3	30
Laying mines	50.0	50.0	7.1	42.9	28.6	21.4		35.7	35.7	28.6	14
Wife/ sex slave		100.0	2.7	59.5	35.1	2.7		2.7	45.9	51.4	37
Servant	73.3	26.7	4.4	42.2	33.3	20.0%		15.6	57.8	26.7	45
Work in garden	34.8	65.2	10.9	54.3	32.6	2.2		6.5	50.0	43.5	46
Loot supplies	59.5	40.5	3.4	40.5	41.4	14.7		20.7	51.7	27.6	116
Other	80.6	19.4	2.8	55.6	30.6	11.1		33.3	52.8	13.9	36

Many of the respondents reported that they had been involved in more than one activity during abduction. Carrying supplies was the commonest activity for the male abductees and about one third (35.8%) reported this activity. Cooking and cleaning was reported by 22.8 percent of the males and 17.2 percent said they were involved in actual combat.

The female abductees were involved in similar activities. Again carrying supplies and cooking and cleaning were the most prominent activities among female abductees (28%). It is also notable that a significant proportion had been used as wives or sex slaves. The case study of Ladur presents a revelation on how the female abductees are treated whilst in captivity.

Case Study of Ladur

Ladur (not real name) is 14 years old. She is the 8th child in a family of 12 children born to one mother. Only her mother is alive and she was abducted from her home in Atiak – Kilak, Gulu district.

It was on Saturday 5/7/2003 around 9 am, She was in her hut when someone ordered her out of the hut. When she came out she was given some luggage tied in a polythene bag to carry. She was instructed to follow a certain path but she did not want to go so they (captors) beat her.

They walked till sunset, then stopped to rest and sleep till morning. While they were resting the rebels screened the captives. Some of the captives were released including 6 of her relatives but she was not released. She was assigned a man called Okello Lutinolango (of about 20 years old). *'I cursed myself for the fate I was destined'*, she recalls. Though she refused to accept the man she was forced and beaten to accept him as her "husband". After 2 panga slashes and 50 strokes she accepted him and from then onwards he kept having sex with her till she left captivity.

The next morning they set off again. They went up to Lango (Apala, Adwari), then Pader, Kitgum and into Sudan. From Kitgum to Sudan her foot got swollen on the way and started limping and was given nothing to treat it instead beaten for not wanting to go. They stayed there for 1 year but she learnt later that they were in Sudan. The place had no food '*we used to cook "pot Olwedo"* (some tree leaves) and nothing like 'bread' (Posho, Millet flour, Sorghum flour) but she survived there for one year. Many people died of hunger and as the situation was unbearable they were taken to Imatong hilltop. On the hilltop they got Sorghum grains and were cooking as it is (just cook without grinding).

After 2 months on Imatong hilltop they came down and established a camp at Lucito where the Arabs started assisting them with food, only sorghum grains (one person 8 cups of Sorghum). This continued till they left for Uganda.

In Uganda, they moved in between the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira and on one occasion they went up to Soroti district. In Soroti they encountered a serious attack from the UPDF and moved back to Pader district. Towards the end of January 2004, at a camp in Pader they were attacked by a helicopter gunship and the group was separated in small groups. Ladur's group, which had about 20 fighters, moved to Gulu district and when they reached Koch Ongako in Gulu district, she and five other abductees were sent to get firewood without guards that was on 25/2/2004; they then agreed to escape because they felt that was the only chance.

They walked very fast, almost running till they came across a road and followed it. They met a man and told him, they had escaped from rebel captivity. The man took them to the local leader of the area, which she does not know. The Local council Chairman took them to Bobi UPDF detach and the soldiers interrogated them. They stayed for 2 days in Bobi detach then transferred to 4th division headquarters Gulu and later to Gulu Support the Children Organisation reception centre where she was interviewed.

About a half (46.6%) of abductees stay in abduction for a period of less than six months, males are likely to stay a shorter time than females (58.7% compared with 32.5%) stayed for less than six months. Older abductees are also more likely to escape, as expected.

Exit from abduction is largely a personal effort. Table 7.7 shows data on how the respondents left armed conflict.

Table 7.7: Exit from Armed Conflict by Selected characteristics

		How did you abandon the conflict				Total	
		Escaped	Released by Rebels	Rescued by government forces	Captured	N	%
Sex of Child	Male	85.6	4.8	7.7	1.9	104	100
	Female	52.8	29.2	15.7	2.2	89	100
Total		70.5	16.1	11.4	2.1	193	100
Age at the time of disappearance	5 to 9 Years	75.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	12	100
	10 to 13 Years	64.2	23.2	10.5	2.1	95	100
	14 to 17 Years	74.2	9.1	15.2	1.5	66	100
	Over 17 years	85.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	20	100
Total		70.5	16.1	11.4	2.1	193	100
Current Age Grouped	5 to 9 Years	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	2	100
	10 to 13 Years	70.6	13.7	13.7	2.0	51	100
	14 to 17 Years	78.9	4.4	13.3	3.3	90	100
	Over 17 years	56.0	40.0	4.0	0.0	50	100
Total		70.5	16.1	11.4	2.1	193	100
Relationship to household head	Head	63.6	27.3	9.1	0.0	11	100
	Spouse	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	100
	Child	70.0	12.0	16.0	2.0	100	100
	Parent	72.7	21.2	0.0	6.1	33	100
	Other relative	75.0	13.6	11.4	0.0	44	100
	Non relative	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	100

The majority had escaped from armed conflict; 136 out of 189 respondents (71.9%) stated that they had escaped from armed conflict while 31 had been released by rebels and 22 had been rescued by government forces. Boys were more likely to have escaped and 89 out of 106 former abductees (88.4%) reported having done so while the corresponding proportion among female abductees was 54.0 percent.

Table 7.8 shows the activities that the former abductees were involved in at the rehabilitation institutions at the time of the survey.

Table: 7.8 Current Activities of Former Abductees by Selected characteristics

		Current Activities of former Abductees							Total
		Being Rehabilitated	Under Medical Care	Training on Disability aids	Education skills	Training on income generation	Counselling	Other	N
Sex of Child	Male	46.9	8.4	0.6	6.1	0.0	36.3	1.7	179
	Female	43.4	9.6	0.0	5.4	1.2	39.8	0.6	166
Total		45.2	9.0	0.3	5.8	0.6	38.0	1.2	345
Age at the time of disappearance	5 to 9	50.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	27.3	0.0	22
	10 to 13	44.0	6.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	39.3	1.8	168
	14 to 17	44.2	13.3	0.8	5.0	0.0	35.8	0.8	120
	Over 17	51.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	35
Total		45.2	9.0	0.3	5.8	0.6	38.0	1.2	345
Current Age Grouped	5 to 9	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
	10 to 13	47.6	6.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	38.1	3.6	84
	14 to 17	45.1	9.9	0.6	6.8	0.6	36.4	0.6	162
	Over 17	43.2	8.4	0.0	5.3	1.1	42.1	0.0	95
Total		45.2	9.0	0.3	5.8	0.6	38.0	1.2	345
Relationship to household head	Head	40.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	20
	Spouse	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	6
	Child	51.8	9.5	0.6	3.6	0.0	32.7	1.8	168
	Parent	39.7	6.3	0.0	12.7	1.6	38.1	1.6	63
	Other relative	39.3	10.7	0.0	4.8	1.2	44.0	0.0	84
	Non relative	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	4

The data in table 7.8 show that "rehabilitation" was the main service that former abductees were receiving from these institutions followed by counselling. A few (20) were receiving education skills while 31 were undergoing medical treatment. Only two (2) female former abductees were benefiting from training on income generation. However, the overwhelming majority (91.6%) stated that they were happy with what they were involved in at the rehabilitation institution.

Table: 7.9 Happy with what you are doing

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	175	90.7
No	16	8.3
Did not indicate	2	1.0
Total	193	100.0

Not surprisingly, study was the most preferred activity by these former abductees. The next preference was work; only a small number (4) wanted to resettle in the village

CHAPTER EIGHT

PERCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYERS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES ON THE ISSUE(S) OF CHILD LABOUR AND ARMED CONFLICT.

8.1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with analysing the human behavioural factors that influence child labour demand and supply relationships at the level of firms or business enterprises, (the war inclusive), and at the level of families or homes. These factors throw light not only on the generation of labour but also on its conditioning. For instance, Nils Katsberg, UNICEF's director of emergency programmes, told CNN:

> *"The armed parties want to use children to beef up their troops and in the case of Liberia, but also elsewhere, they round them up and give them weapons and encourage them. Sometimes they are forcibly abducted. In some instances for example in northern Uganda, the Lord's Resistance Army actually forces children to kill some of their relatives to make sure they don't go back".2*

UNICEF has observed the similar treatment/conditioning of child soldiers in the war torn countries in the West and Central Africa Region. UNICEF states,

> **"***the majority of these children are forced to fight by all parties to the conflict. They often come from core family or from the displaced. Many are uneducated or are school dropouts. Others are abducted from their villages or they and their families are threatened with death if they don't join up. Often they are drugged to make them "brave", follow orders or dull them into submission. The drugs also help to quell their fear, hunger and loneliness. In addition to witnessing or being forced to participate in atrocities, children in some countries are scarred across the chest or forehead by knives or broken glass with the initials of the armed group that controls them."*[3]

In armed forces, the employers as the commanders of military units while in armed groups, the employers are warlords or their aides. In other words, in armed conflict areas the employers of children are both government and rebel armies. Outside the active war zones and frontlines i.e. peaceful or relatively peaceful zones, the employers are private sector business entrepreneurs (including commercial farmers) or operators, urban families (traders and public servants) or rich middle-class rural families.

[2] CNN.com-**Use of child soldiers on the rise**-Aug 5, 2003
[3] UNICEF, "**Child soldiers in West & Central African region**"http:/www.unicef.org (6 Jan 2004)

8.2 Employers perceptions

Information generated by a survey of armed conflict areas of Uganda and other sources indicate that because of activities and advocacy campaigns of Children's Rights NGOs[4], employers of child labour have some degree of awareness that the practice is prohibited by law and international conventions since some of them make an effort to deny any association with its use. For instance, the Lord's resistance Army in northern Uganda has denied that it forcibly recruits child soldiers, saying:

> "*That's not true. Children who come to us are orphans whose parents have been killed by Museveni's army. The children come to us for protection and we don't recruit them in our army."*[5]

However the practice continues because deep-rooted attitudes and perceptions are encouraging it.

Firstly, employers view child labour as a source of cheap work force for use in their various undertakings such as farming, brick-making, carpentry work, ferrying merchandise to markets, making handicrafts, quarry works, construction sites, restaurants, rice milling, loading and unloading trucks, and washing cars. In these undertakings, the use of child labour is motivated by prospect of making profits or financial gain.

However, gain seeking in forms other than financial ones also exists. This is particularly the case with the direct involvement or participation of children in armed conflict. While some children have allowed themselves to be recruited into armed forces to serve either as soldiers or in supporting roles as cooks, porters, messengers, and spies, in northern Uganda children have been abducted and forced to do things that affect them physically, psychologically, socially and morally. It is reported that children are deliberately conscripted, as soldiers, because commanders consider this desirable as they have come to believe that children are more obedient, do not question orders and are easier to manipulate than adult soldiers. This is to say that often **children are recruited because of their very qualities as children**. Christina Clark of the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child soldiers is quoted to have told CNN,

> *"Often children are more willing to commit atrocities than adults because they are less developed mentally and emotionally". They are cheap, expendable, and easier to condition into fearless killing and unthinking obedience. "They are often supplied with drugs and alcohol to take away the fear of fighting".*

[4]World Vision and ACORD advocate against the use of children as soldiers; member organizations of the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network advocate against child labor in general, while the African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) is concerned with Children's rights generally.

[5] ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter, **Child-Link,** vol.2. no.3, December 1996

Similar evidence that children are often recruited because of their very qualities as children is available in connection with domestic service. In a study titled "**Children in Domestic Service: A Survey of Kampala District**" by FIDA Uganda, (i.e. Federacio International D'Abagados—Uganda), it was noted that children are preferred to adult workers because they are "**easier to manage and more dependable than adults; children do not question authority and hence are easily exploited**".

Secondly, employers regard their efforts to earn a living or livelihood through the use of a cheap resource more important than any other consideration since the principal objective is to maximize profits.

Thirdly, with the knowledge that many of the children are victims of orphanage caused by war and HIV/AIDS; and desperation caused by displacement, homelessness, and poverty or lack of options for livelihood sustenance, employers view their position as **monopsonistic in relation to desperate and powerless service providers**. We note, for instance, that older women who use young girls in commercial sex take the proceeds from the trade while the girls only get food, shelter and sometimes clothes (FGD in Gulu).

Fourthly, employers look at child labourers as children they are helping to improve on their livelihoods.

Perceptions and negative attitudes based on or derived from anti-human rights thinking are still prevalent and are responsible for human rights abuses or violations like slavery, debt bondage, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict and other forms of forced labour. These are some of the components of the illegitimate child work categorised as "**worst forms of child labour**".

8.3 Families' perceptions

Information generated by the survey shows that there are families surviving on children's toil. Parents in these families do not only suffer from food and income poverty, they are also too old and too sick to work. They actually send children to look for work either for money or for food. The issue of the age of the children and that of the nature of the work do not occur in their desperate thinking for means of survival. They are not only ignorant of the existence of children's rights, they do not know the differences between child work and child labour. Thus the concept of prevalence of child labour, especially of the domestic type, does not convey much sense to them since traditionally and culturally children have always done domestic work. When asked what they understood by child labour, a common answer, especially in Gulu district was that it was a "task given to a child that overworks him/her". Others perceived it to be any paid casual labour outside the child's family or home.

8.4 Communities' perceptions

Although authorities differentiate between oppressive and exploitative child labour, which is harmful to children's lives and interests, on one hand, and the educative, constructive and beneficial children's work, which is done in homes, and communities, on the other, ordinary people do not seem to make this differentiation. In Uganda, families and communities expect children to work as part of a learning process often referred to as "**training**"[6]. This is consistent with the international situation in which "millions of young people legitimately undertake work, paid or unpaid, which is appropriate for their age and level of maturity. By so doing, they learn to take responsibility, they gain skills and add to their families and their own well-being and income, and they contribute to their countries economies"[33]. Trouble only comes when this legitimate work by children lapses into excessive and exploitative work, which is child labour.

Ugandan rural communities' sense of child labour is that it is characteristic of urban places, where "house girls" or "house boys" are assumed or perceived to do "overwork" in the form of "heavy washing, taking care of children, fetching water, feeding dogs and cleaning houses"(FGD Gulu). In this connection rural communities in Uganda take it that those who do child labour are largely children who have been sent by their parents to work for relatives or friends in urban places or those who have run from homes to search for employment in towns.

Negative perceptions and negative or indifferent attitudes to the protection of children are not limited to people outside government. The Secretary General of the National Council for Children in Uganda is quoted to have made it known that currently the social protection of Uganda's deprived and vulnerable children—including the country's 2milliion orphans, 2.7 million child labourers, victims of child abduction and child prostitution and several other categories of deprivation and vulnerability—is categorised under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework or actual resource allocation guideline of government as "unfunded priorities" a, euphemism for "non-priorities". This clearly shows that officials and duty-bearers in governments either as politicians or technocrats are not immune to the influence of the perception-attitude-cultural practices nexus. This is a serious challenge because it is responsible for failure to translate commitment to universal ideals into action. It is responsible, for instance, for a situation where child abuse is rampant in the country but family/children courts are not functional because they are not being facilitated.

What the Secretary General stated is not a personal opinion. In the Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (which appeared as a supplement in the New Vision newspaper of May 19, 2003) it is stated that a study on social protection in Uganda (by MGLSD 2002) had revealed that there were substantial unmet social protection needs. It was pointed out that **"presently large budgetary allocations go to national programmes (e.g. UPE) and sector Ministries (Health, Education) but relatively small allocations go to specific vulnerable**

[6] FIDA Uganda, 2000 (op.cit_ and FGD Gulu (field survey), 2003

[33] ILO, A Future Without Child Labour, 2002 (op. cit)

groups (e.g. orphans and marginalised communities), even though these are not small groups and their needs are significant". Surprisingly having stressed that resource scarcity or inadequate resource availability is a key constraint to social protection in Uganda, responses to this constraint do not feature anywhere among the Objectives and Strategies of the SDIP. Instead it is stated that, "It is envisaged that the SDIP will ensure rational and efficient utilisation of resources and accelerate investment in the field of social development in Uganda as if inefficient use was the strategic limitation. How investment in social development will be accelerated without corresponding resource mobilisation and availability is not explained.

CHAPTER NINE

EMERGING ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOUR

9.1 Introduction

The principal purpose of this study was to 'throw a spotlight' on child labour situation in Uganda in the context of armed conflict. The rationale for this approach was the recognition that such exposure would challenge the perpetrators to face upto their actions and remind the defenders of children's rights of the magnitude of the problem. Thus the first part of this concluding chapter presents basic data on child labour and, to adduce evidence on its nexus with armed conflict, the study districts were purposely selected to include 'war torn' areas where actual combat had taken place and receiving districts where those fleeing armed conflict had taken refuge.

The second part of the study was devoted to the documentation of existing interventions designed to address the problem of child labour, identifying gaps and make recommendations for filling these gaps.

This chapter therefore consists of three parts. Section 9.2 lists the salient observations made regarding child labour and armed conflict in Uganda. Section 9.3 presents an analysis of the existing interventions and Section 9.4 contains the main recommendations arising from the study.

9.2 Major Observations

The main observations of this study include the following:

- Child labour is a common occurrence in Uganda and a survey conducted in 2000/2001 estimated that there were 2.7 million classified in this category. Out of a total of 16,345 households reached during the listing exercise for this survey 20 percent had children who were working for pay, 34 percent had children working without pay, while 21 percent had children working as a result of armed conflict. It should be recognized that these are probably lower bound estimates since individual and community perceptions would lead to its concealment.
- Armed conflict has the obvious effect of increasing the incidence of orphanhood, especially paternal orphanhood. Living with non-biological parents as 'non relatives' or 'other relatives' is the commonest mechanism for coping with the increased incidence of orphanhood.

- These data did not show an advantage of receiving districts over war torn districts regarding school attendance status. This is perhaps due to historical reasons where war torn districts may have a superior education infrastructure.
- The terms of employment for working children show a very tenuous relationship with their employers (piece rates are the commonest terms of pay) and in-kind payments (food, clothing) are common. These modes of payment are likely to lead to economic exploitation of children.
- A major consequence of armed conflict is to push a higher proportion of children into worst forms of child labour (WFCL) where more of them are exposed to verbal abuse, beatings, carrying heavy loads and sexual exploitation.
- Abductions is a common form of recruitment into the rebel ranks, this leads to forced labour which is part of the definition of the worst form of child labour (WFCL)
- Psychological trauma arising out of various forms of abuse, including rape, is a major dimension of the problems faced by abductees. Although physical problems are addressed during rehabilitation it is not clear that these psychological scars are adequately addressed.
- There is a serious gap between the perception of individuals and communities regarding child labour and government policies and programmes as demonstrated by the ratification of the international conventions and national legislation. Moreover, child labour is largely informal taking place in the context of domestic work; it is not viewed negatively and is largely out of reach of the authorities.

9.3 Current Interventions

Rights-based development was the principle underlying the need to inquire into the realities or status of children's rights in Uganda with specific reference to child labour and armed conflict. The inquiry was intended to establish the link between child labour and armed conflict in terms of the factors that generate and condition these two "undesirables".

Uganda's Draft Plan of Action against Child labour is referred to as "**Plan of Action to Combat the most dangerous and exploitative forms of child labour in Uganda 2001-2005**". This suggests that it focuses on two categories of child labour—(I) labour that jeopardises the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child; (II) worst forms of child labour—thus side-stepping the third category (or what should have been the first category) to which the majority of child labourers belong, according to the Uganda Labour Force survey 2002/2003. This category is that of the labour that is performed by a child who is **under the minimum age** specified for that kind of work, thus likely to impede the **child's education** and full development. This omission is significant because it has the implication that those child labourers providing labour in the **domestic service** and **traditional agriculture** (e.g. herding

cows, goats, etc) would be omitted out of schemes for abolition of child labour. The omission also implies neglect of an important piece of knowledge from the political economy of child labour i.e. that the incidence of child work and child labour reflects the structure of the local economy; that the disproportionately large percentage of child labourers in Africa is due to the high proportion of children in the labour force and that this reflects Africa's high rate of poverty, dominance of labour intensive traditional agriculture and high proportion of rural population[36].

Authorities have a tendency to point to legislation and policies as indicators of response to problems. However, laws and policies are **prescriptions**. When they are not administered either because of existence of **incapacities or lack of seriousness** they cannot produce the desired effect. It is common knowledge in Uganda that the department of labour lacks both the fiscal and human resources to carry out its inspection role. This is because labour in Uganda has always been marginalised, even in the teaching of university courses like economics. Now the available evidence shows, as we indicated in our statement of perception of government resource allocaters, that Social Development is not faring any better. Without **effective enforcement**, government policies and programmes on paper cannot achieve much. A plan fails not necessarily because of its formulation but in most cases, because of **deficiencies** in its implementation. An effective push for abolition of child labour requires not only commitment, especially from political and civic society perspectives, but also resources. There is, therefore, need to significantly step up advocacy for resources for this cause at international, national and sub-national levels. This essentially requires that the lobbying and advocacy for the children's cause be brought to the political and corporate agenda of the controllers of resource allocation—political leaders, legislators, other policy-makers or advisors at all levels. Inadequacy of resources undermines initiatives and implementation efforts and processes. Adequate allocation needs to be made in national and local government budgets for child protection and development programmes.
Further evidence of lack of effective enforcement is from a source in the Children and family protection unit of the Uganda Police force, which has admitted that there have never been any convictions of child employers in Uganda.

9.4 Recommendations

Since persistent poverty is a major cause of harmful child labour—including slavery, prostitution, forced labour, bonded labour, hazardous work and even participation in armed forces and armed conflict, poverty reduction should continue to be a top-order priority at all levels of promotion of development and resources allocation. Measures that can address income poverty through removal of capital and product market constraints would help the children's cause both in the short, medium and long terms.

[36] S.L Bachman, **The Political Economy of Child labour**, (op cit)

As the influence of negative perceptions, cultural attitudes and cultural practices is tremendous, raising public awareness should be intensified to address the perception-attitude-cultural practices. This should include the sensitisation of civic leaders, leaders in armed forces, agencies of law and order, private sector entrepreneurs, communities and the general populace. With respect to the UN the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers recommends that the Security Council members should:

- Make sure there is an annual updated list of all parties to armed conflict that recruit or use child soldiers;
- Follow up on this list by asking those using child soldiers to provide – within 90 days – information on steps they are taking to end recruitment and use of child soldiers;
- Designate a UN representative to start talks with those using child soldiers, and to assist them in developing action plans with them to end such practices;
- Verify whether armed groups and forces are implementing such action plans;
- End weapons flows, particularly small arms, to those recruiting and using children; and
- Use other means to enforce an international ban on child soldiering, such as travel restrictions on leaders using children in their armies, banning them from attending international events and organisations, ending military assistance to their governments or groups, and restricting the flow of financial resources to the parties concerned.[37]

In the case of the private business sector, evidence exists that the curbing of child labour can be included in (I) codes-of-conduct, (II) labelling programmes as in the case of carpet manufacturers, importers and retailers in Pakistan, India, Nepal, Europe and North America (using labels to indicate that they were not made by children or were made by a company that supports children's programs); (III) industry-wide arrangements such as that of Bangladesh garment manufacturers where, under agreement with the ILO and UNICEF, underage workers were removed from their jobs, put into schools and paid stipends amounting to part of the money they had been earning in their jobs[38].

Just as there is an "Education Standards Agency" in the Ministry of Education, the department of Labour in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development needs a Labour **Standards Agency** to monitor violations.

As widespread use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups in Uganda and elsewhere in Africa is evidence of both **violation** and **disregard** of commitments to national, regional and international legal standards for child protection, **enforceable penalties** need to be worked out for use against violators. Christina Clark of the London-based Coalition to Stop the Use of

[37] UN Department of Public Information (DPI) (14 Jan 2004)

[38] Cited in S.L Bachman, **The Political Economy of Child labor and Its impacts on International Business**, (op cit)

Child Soldiers in Africa has suggested that communities need to learn that the practise is a crime, while the world needs to "raise the sceptre of Criminal Justice" by putting warlords on trial. She believes that "A high profile case at the International Criminal Court would serve as a deterrent to some of these child recruiters"[39].

Effective abolition of children's participation in armed conflict as the one in northern Uganda requires **conflict resolution or termination**. Whoever and whatever can help to break the **military and peace negotiations stalemates** will provide the key to ending one of the most intolerable forms of child labour in Uganda.

The key recommendation is to take steps to enforce the laws intended to address the problem of child labour. This can best be achieved by bridging the existing gap in the perceptions of the lawmakers, the enforcers and families and employers regarding child labour.
A commonly suggested solution to curbing child labour is keeping children in school longer. The policy of Universal Primary Education which started in 1997 has moved towards attainment of that objective. However many families lack the means to purchase scholastic materials resulting in an ironical situation where children work precisely to support their education. And because most of child labour takes place in domestic and other informal settings, it remains largely concealed from government and is intractable.

The mistreatment of children in rebel ranks was evident as reported by the former abductees. There is need for government to put in place a secure environment to avoid child abductions and enslavement.

With regard to armed conflict specifically, rehabilitation should aim at addressing both the physical and psychological effects of war. Reintegration into one's family does not seem adequate for addressing the psychological scars of having been forced to kill or having been a sex slave. Families are not adequately prepared to deal with such forms of trauma.

[39] CNN.com-**Use of child soldiers on the rise**-Aug 5, 2003

APPENDICES

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

CHILD LABOUR AND ARMED CONFLICT SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: Identification					
1. DISTRICT:					
2. COUNTY:					
3. SUB-COUNTY					
4. PARISH:					
5. EA/ LC1:					
6. HOUSEHOLD SR. NO.:					
7. SAMPLE NO:					
8. NAME OF HEAD:					
9. RESPONSE RATE: *(Completed=1, Partially filled=2, Not done=3)*					
10.Name Of Interviewer:			11. Name Of Supervisor:		
Date: ____/____/2003			Date: ____/____/2003		
START TIME:			***END TIME:***		

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY MINISTRY GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CONJUCTION WITH ILO'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

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SECTION 2:

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household Members		What is (NAME)'s relationship to the head of household?	What is (NAME)'s sex	How old was (NAME) at his/ her last birthday?	What is (NAME)'S current marital status?	Eligibility	Is (NAME)'s mother alive?	Is (NAME)'s father alive?
PIDLine No.	*Please provide names of all persons who normally reside in this household beginning with the head of household.*	*1 Head* *2 Spouse* *3. Son/Daughter* *4 Other Relative* *5 Non Relative*	*1 Female* *2 Male*	*Enter age in Completed Years for persons aged below 12 months enter 00*	***IF AGE > 10 YEARS*** *1 Single* *2 Married* *3 Separated/ Divorced* *4 Widowed*	*Circle person number of the person aged 5 to 17 years*	IF AGE<18 YEARS *1. Alive* *2. Dead* **3 Do not know**	 *1 Alive* *2. Dead* **5 Do not know**
201	**202**	**203**	**204**	**205**	**206**	**207**	**208**	**209**
01						01		
02						02		
03						03		
04						04		
05						05		
06						06		
07						07		
08						08		
09						09		
10						10		
11						11		
12						12		
13						13		
14						14		
15						15		

SECTION 3: EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (All Persons Aged 5 and Above)

PID Line No. From Sec 2	ALL PERSONS 5+ YEARS				ONLY PERSONS AGE 5 THROUGH 17 YEARS					
	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	**What is (NAME)'s highest level of school attendance?**		**Has (NAME) ever received any skills training?**	**Is (NAME) currently attending school?**	**In the last 7 days, how many days did (NAME) attend school?**	**Which level and grade is (NAME) attending?**		**What is (NAME)'s reasons for not attending school** ***(Record at most 3 reasons)***	
	1 Yes *2 No* ***---SKIP TO Q304***	*1 Nursery* *2 P1* *3 P2* *4. P3* *5. P4* *6. P5* *7. P6* *8. P7*	*9. S1* *10. S2* *11. S3* *12. S4* *13. S5* *14. S6* *15.Post Secondary* *16. Other* *17. Do not know*	*1 None,* *2 On the job* *3 Adult literacy,* *4 Formal apprenticeship* *5 Informal apprenticeship* *6 Other,* *7 Don't know*	*1 Yes* *2 No****---SKIP TO Q308***	*Write number of days*	*1 Nursery* *2 P1* *3 P2* *4. P3* *5. P4* *6. P5* *7. P6* *8. P7*	*9. S1* *10. S2* *11. S3* *12. S4* *13. S5* *14. S6* *15.DK* ***---SKIP TO Q401***	*1 Too young* *2 Disabled/ Illness* *3 School far/not easily accessible* *4 School Expensive* *5 Not interested* *6 Had to work for pay* *7 Help at home* *8. Insecurity* *9. Other (Specify)*		
301	**302**	**303**		**304**	**305**	**306**	**307**		**308**		

SECTION 4A: CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS OF ALL CHILDREN (5-17 years old)

PID-Line No. From Sec 2	**Does (NAME) stay with the natural parents?**	**Since last (day of the week) did (NAME) do any work for pay or without pay?**	**Since last (day of the week) did (NAME) undertake any of the following activities for: *(Mention 2 Most Important Activities Undertaken)***	**Since last (day of the week) did (NAME) undertake any of the following activities? *(Mention 3 Most Important Activities Undertaken)***	**During what time of day did (NAME) usually carry out this work?**	**Where did (NAME) carry out the main work?**	**Since the last day of the week, which of the following best describe (NAME's) work situation?**	**What is the main reason why (NAME) is doing this work? *(Maximum 2 reasons)***
	1. Both parents 2. Mother only 3. Father only 4. Other relatives 5. Non-relatives 6. Alone	*1 Yes 2 No*	*1 Payment in cash 2 Payment in kind 3 Own account 4 His/ her own enterprise 5 A family member without pay 6 No*	*1 Cooking/serving food 2 Fish monger/vendor 3 Cleaning house/ utensils 4 Going to the market/ shops 5 Caring for sick/ aged 6 Caring for children 7 Hawking 8 Collecting water 9 Prostitution 10 Hair dressing 11 Small businesses assistant 12 Crushing stones/ brick making/ laying 13 Livestock keeping 14 Workshop attendant/worker 15 Scavenging old shoes/metal 16 Luggage carrier 17 Garden worker/labourer 18 Guard 19 Other (Specify) 20 No **---SKIP TO Q501***	*1 Day 2 Night 3 Both day and night*	*1 At (his/her) family dwelling 2 Employer's house 3 Formal office 4 Plantation/ Garden 5 Industry/ factory 6 Construction/ quarry sites 7 Shop/market/ kiosk 8 Mobile 9. Battle fields 10 On the street*	*1 Unpaid family worker 2 Domestic paid worker 3 Regular employee 4 Casual employee 5 His/her own business without employees (Own account) 6 His/ her own business with employees (employer) 7. Other (Specify)*	*1 Supplement family income 2 Pay outstanding family debt 3 Help in household enterprise 4 Learn skills 5 Schooling irrelevant/ not interested 6 School too far 7 Cannot afford school fees 8 To replace adult who is working away from home 9. Forced to work due to insecurity 10 Socialization 11. provide for household subsistence 12. Other (Specify)*
401	**402**	**403**	**404**	**405**	**406**	**407**	**408**	**409**

SECTION 4B: EARNINGS AND MODE OF PAYMENT FOR PAID CHILDREN EMPLOYEES (5-17 years old)

PID Line No.	**What is the mode of payment for (NAME)'s work?**	**What was the amount paid to (NAME) for the last pay period?**	**Did (NAME) get payment in-kind in the form of the following?**	**Do (NAME) give part or all his/her earnings to the parents/ guardians or other relatives?**	**How did (NAME) spent his/ her earnings?** ***(Three Responses)***	**If (NAME) saved part or all earnings *(code 6 in Q415)*, what was the main reason?**
	1. Piece rate *2. Hourly* *3. Daily* *4. Weekly* *5. Monthly* *6. Other (Specify)*		*1. Food* *2. Cloth* *3. Shelter* *4. Transport* *5. Other (Specify)*	*1. Yes, all directly through employer* *2. Yes, all by his/herself* *3. Yes, part through the employer* *4. Yes, part by his/herself* *5. No*	*1. Paid my school fees* *2. Bought school needs* *3. Bought household needs* *4. Met personal needs* *5. Met brothers/sisters needs* *6. Saved part of the money* *7. Bought property* *8. Others (Specify)*	*1. Start own business* *2. Go to school* *3. Buy Property* *4. Buy something for self* *5. Other (Specify)*
410	**411**	**412**	**413**	**414**	**415**	**416**

SECTION 5: HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ABOUT ALL CHILDREN (5-17 years old)

PID Line No.	**Has (NAME) fallen ill or been injured in the last 12 months**	**How often was (NAME) injured or ill in the last 12 months**	**What kind of risk is (NAME) exposed to?** ***(Mention 3 risks)***	**How serious was (NAME)'s most recent illness or injury he/she got?**	**WHAT WAS (NAME)'s nature of injury?** ***(Mention the major one)***	**Was (NAME)'s most recent injury or illness related to work activities?**	**Describe the tasks (NAME) was Performing when you were injured or fell ill.**	**Do (NAME) often have to carry heavy loads in his/her daily activities (work, school, etc..)**
	1. Yes *2. No ---- SKIP TO Q507*	*1. Once or twice* *2. 3 or 5 times* *3. More than 5 times*	*1. Dangerous tools* *2. Noise* *3. Exposure to chemicals* *4. Smoke/fumes* *5. A lot of dust* *6. Beatings* *7. Verbal Abuses* *8. Sexual abuses* *9. Other (Specify)*	*1. Permanently disabled* *2. Prevented from work permanently* *3. Stopped work temporarily* *4. Changed jobs* *5. Stopped schooling temporarily* *6. Prevented from schooling permanently*	*1. Chest pain* *2. Deep Cut* *3. Burns* *4. Fractures* *5. Swollen feet* *6. Backache* *7. Other (Specify)*	*8. Yes* *9. No*		*1. Always/ often* *2. Sometimes* *3. Seldom/ rare* *4. Never*
501	**502**	**503**	**504**	**505**	**506**	**507**	**508**	**509**

SECTION 6: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

In what type of dwelling does the household live?	What is the ownership status of this dwelling?	What kind of toilet facility does your house use?	What is the main source of drinking water?	Has the household ever changed the usual place of residence?	In which district/ locality was the last place of residence?		What was the main reason for coming or changing to the present place of residence?
1 Detach/ separate house *2 Semi-detach* *3 Flat/ apartment* *4 Huts/ shacks* *5 Muzigo/ tenement* *6. Other*	*1 Owned* *2 Provided free* *3 Rented* *4 Subsidized* *5 Other*	*1 Flush* *2 Improved Pit latrine* *3 Traditional pit latrine* *4 Open pit* *5 Other* *6 None*	*1 Piped* *2 Protected Source* *3 Borehole* *4 Rain water* *5 Unprotected source*	*1 Yes* *2 No ---SKIP TO 608*	***SUBCOUNTY***	***DISTRICT***	*1 Job transfer* *2 Found job* *3 Looking for job* *4 Looking for better agricultural land* *5 Insecurity* *6 Schooling/ training* *7 Other*
601	**602**	**603**	**604**	**605**	**606**		**607**

What is the main source of household income during the last 12 months?	Does the household own land?	How many acres of land are owned by the household?	How often in the last 12 months did the household have problems of satisfying its food needs?	What was the major cause of the food shortage?	How did the household manage the food shortage?
1. Crop farming *2. Livestock farming* *3. Employment* *4. Sales/ Trade* *5. Casual Labouring* *6. Fishing* *7. Manufacturing* *8. Remittances* *9. Other (Specify)*	*1 Yes* *2 No---SKIP TO 611*	***(Record number of acres with one decimal point)***	*1 Never ---SKIP TO 701* *2 Rarely* *3 Sometimes* *4 Often*	*1 Insecurity/ war* *2 Inadequate land* *3 Large family size* *4 Crop failure* *5 Lack of manpower* *6 Other (Specify)*	*1 Food relief* *2 Assisted by relatives/ friends* *3 Casual labouring* *4 Sent children to work for pay* *5 Migrated/ moved to another place* *6 Reduced number of meals taken a day* *7 Sent children to relatives* *8 Other (Specify)*
608	**609**	**610**	**611**	**612**	

SECTION 7: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DISAPPEARED (AND THOSE WHO POSSIBLY RETURNED) SINCE 1998

701: In which year was the current household established as a separate unit? ☐

702: Since 1988 have any members of your household ***(AGED 5 TO 17 YEARS)*** disappeared without a trace? For instance because they were abducted or because they just left?

[if the household was established after 1988 answer the question for the period since the household was established]

1. Yes
2. No → ***END OF INTERVIEW*** ☐

(REFER TO ONLY THOSE WHO WERE AGED 5 TO 17 YEARS AT THE TIME OF DISAPPEARANCE)

Sr. No.	Name of abducted person/ person who disappeared	What is (NAME)' s sex? *1. Male* 2. *Female*	How old was (NAME) at the time of disappearance ? **(Age in completed years)**	What is (NAME)'s relation ship to the head of household? *1. Head* *2. Spouse* *3. Child* *4. Parent* 5. *Other Relative* 6. Non relative 7. Servant	Since 1998, how many times was [NAME] abducted/ disappeared?	When did (NAME) disappear (for the last time)? **(Year)**	How did (NAME) disappear? *1. Left* *2. Abducted* *3. Disappeared* *4. Joined force voluntarily* *5. Don't know* 6. *Other (specify)*	How many children disappeared with (NAME)?	Did (NAME) return? *1. Yes—GO TO 713* *2. No* ***IF NO GO TO NEXT PERSON***
703	**704**	**705**	**706**	**707**	**708**	**709**	**710**	**711**	**712**

(REFER TO ONLY THOSE WHO RETURNED AFTER ARMED CONFLICT)

Sr. No.	Was activities was (NAME) involved in while still with the armed forces? *1. Combatant/ active fighter* *2. Cook/ Cleaner* *3. Guard/ Spy* *4. Porter carrying supplies/ luggages* *5. Body guard* *6. Laying mines/ minesweepers* *7. Wife/ Sex slave* *8. Servant working in the camp* *9. Work in garden* *10. Loot supplies* *11. Messenger* *12. Other (Specify)*	Was (NAME) mistreated during the armed conflict? *1 Yes* *2 No—SKIP TO 717*	How was (NAME) mistreated? *1. Heavy punishment for not doing what is demanded* *2. Working for long hours* *3. Walking for long distances* *4. Working without food* *5. Sexual abuse/ rape* *6. Ordered to kill people* *7. Carrying heavy loads* *8. Ordered to Steal supplies* *9. Cut with sharp instruments* *10. Starved* *11. Other (specify)* ***(Mention At Most 5 Activities)***	For how long was (NAME) in armed conflict? ***(In months)***	How did (NAME) abandon the armed conflict? 1. *Escaped* *2. Released by rebels* *3. Rescued by Government forces* *4. Captured* *5. Other (Specify)*	Upon returning did (NAME) receive any assistance ? *1. Yes* *2. No—* ***NEXT PERSON***	**If yes to col 714**	
								Who provided the assistance to (NAME) ? *1. Local Government* *2. Central Government* *3. International Organisations* *4. Local NGO* *5. Religious group* *6. Household* *7. Other villagers* *8. Other (specify)*	What kind of assistance did (NAME) receive? *1. Cash money* *2. Food* *3. Shelter* *4. Clothing* *5. Medical care* *6. Disability aids* *7. Agricultural inputs* *8. Other aid for income generation* *9. Counselling* *10. Cleansing ceremony* *11. Accommodation* 12. *Other (specify)* ***(Mention At Most 2 Activities)***
713	**714**	**715**	**716**	**717**	**718**	**719**	**720**	**721**	**722**
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

CHILD LABOUR AND ARMED CONFLICT SURVEY

INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: Identification					
1. DISTRICT:					
2. COUNTY:					
3. SUB-COUNTY					
4. PARISH:					
5. EA/ LC1:					
6. NAME OF INSTITUTION:					
Name and Signature Of Interviewer: _____***Date:___/____***	***Name and Signature Of Supervisor:*** _____***Date:___/____***				
START TIME: _____	***END TIME:*** _____				

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY MINISTRY GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CONJUCTION WITH ILO'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

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RESEARCHER'S COMMENTS SHOULD BE WRITTEN AT THE BACK OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 2: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 For how long has the organisation been operating? ☐ Years

2.2 Services offered by the organisation *(Tick appropriately)*

(a) Cash money/ loan ☐ *(b) Food* ☐ *(c) Shelter* ☐ *(d) Clothing* ☐ *(e) Medical care* ☐ *(f) Education/ skills transfer* ☐ *(g) Moral rehabilitation* ☐

(h) Disability aids ☐ *(I) Agricultural inputs* ☐ *(j) Other aid for income generation* ☐ *(k) Counselling* ☐ *(l) Cleansing ceremony* ☐

(m) Accommodation ☐ *(n) Other (specify)*_____

2.3 Number of Children under rehabilitation

Sex of Child	5 to 7 Years	8 to 10 Years	11 to 14 Years	15 to 17 Years	Others
Male					
Female					

2.4 Describe how the rehabilitated children are integrated in the community

_____

_____

_____

2.5 What problems or challenges do you face in re-integrating children into this community?

_____

_____

_____

2.6 Suggest areas for action that can enhance rehabilitation and re-integration of children in the communities?

SECTION 3: CHILDREN IN REHABILITATION CENTRES *(Do Not Record The Name)*

Sr. No.	What is **(YOUR)** sex? *3. Male* 4. *Female*	How old are you now? **(Age in completed years)**	How old were you at the time of disappearance? **(Age in completed years)**	What was your relationship to the head of household where you were living? *8. Head* *9. Head* *10. Spouse* *11. Child* *12. Parent* 13. *Other Relative* 14. Non relative 15. Servant	When did you disappear (for the last time)? **(Year)**	How did you disappear? *7. Abducted* *8. Joined force voluntarily (willingly)* *9. Joined force due to intimidation* 10. *Other (specify)*	How many children *(Aged below 18 years)* disappeared with you from the same household?
301	**302**	**303**	**304**	**305**	**306**	**307**	**308**

SECTION 3 CONTINUED……

Sr. No.	What activities were you involved in while still with the armed forces? *1. Combatant/ active fighter* *2. Cook/ Cleaner* *3. Guard/ Spy* *4. Porter carrying supplies* *5. Body guard* *6. Laying mines/ minesweepers* *7. Wife/ Sex slave* *8. Servant working in the camp* *9. Work in garden* *10. Loot supplies* *11. Other (Specify)* (***Mention At Most 5 Activities)***	Were you mistreated during the armed conflict? *3 Yes* *4 No—SKIP TO 313*	How were you mistreated? *1. Heavy punishment for not doing what is demanded* *2. Working for long hours* *3. Walking for long distances* *4. Working without food* *5. Sexual abuse* *6. Ordered to kill people* *7. Carrying heavy loads* *8. Ordered to Steal supplies* *9. Cut with sharp instruments* *10. Other (specify)* (***Mention At Most 5 Activities)***	For how long were you in the armed conflict? ***(In months)***	How did you abandon the armed conflict? 1. *Escaped* *2. Released by rebels* *3. Rescued by Government forces* *4. Captured* *5. Other (Specify)*	What are you doing now? *13. Being rehabilitated* *14. Under Medical care* *15. Training on Disability aids* *16. Education/skill transfer* *17. Training on income generation activities* *18. Counselling* *19. Working* 20. *Other (specify)* (***Mention At Most 2 Activities)***	Are you happy with what you are doing now? *9. Yes* 10. *No*	What would you prefer to do if there was an opportunity? 1. Study 11. Work 12. Join army 13. Settle in the village 14. Marry 15. Move to another district 16. Locate my family/ relatives 17. Other
309	**310**	**311**	**312**	**313**	**314**	**315**	**316**	**317**
11.								
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Appendix II: Evaluation of Data Quality

The findings presented in this report are based on a sample survey. There are two types of errors associated with a sample survey; sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors arise due to a number of reasons that include; misinterpretation of the questions, wrong entries, non responses, etc. On the other hand sampling errors are measurable. The sampling error is measured by the standard error (SE). The SE measures the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample app
roximates the results from all possible samples.

Table A2.1 presents an evaluation of the data used in the computation of the indicators based on selected variables.

Table A2.1: Evaluation of the Data Based on Selected Variables

Variable	Proportion	Coeffient of Variation[7]	Standard Error[8]	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
1. Population Aged < 5 Years	0.144	8.54	2.56	0.12	0.17
2. Population 4 to 24 Years	0.644	1.02	1.44	0.63	0.66
3. Population 5 to 17 Years	0.514	1.54	1.27	0.50	0.53
4. Population 18+ Years	0.353	1.95	1.57	0.34	0.37
5. Female Population	0.509	0.79	1.30	0.50	0.52
6. Male Population	0.491	0.81	1.31	0.48	0.50
7. Urban Population	0.762	9.32	1.51	0.62	0.90
8. Rural Population	0.238	8.16	1.16	0.18	0.60
9. Population Aged 5 to 17 Years Attending School	0.720	1.59	1.56	0.70	0.74
10. Population Aged 5 to 17 Years Working with pay or without pay	0.333	6.44	1.47	0.29	0.38

[7] Coefficient of Variation (CV) = $\frac{S\tan dardDeviation}{Mean}$

[8] The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(R) = Variance(r) = 1/k(k-1)\sum_{i=1}^{k}(r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

Where: r = Estimate computed from all the Enumeration Areas (EAs)
$r_{(i)}$ = Estimates computed from a reduced sample of EAs
k = is the total number of EAs.

Appendix III: Survey Team, Data Entrants and Support Staff

Name	Position & Roles	Qualification
Mr. Peter Lochom	Team Leader Kumi District	Dip. Clearing & Forwarding
Mr. Robert Okukwa	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Mr. Stephen Ebelu	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Mr. Moses Ebong	Team Leader Masindi District	BA (SS)
Mr. Geoffrey Dabanja	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Mr. Deo Byaruhanga	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Mr. David Busingye	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Ms. Gladys Kabasumu	Research Assistant	Dip. Social Development
Mr. Moses Lukwago	Team Leader Bundibugyo District	MA (Econ)
Mr. David Bagamba	Research Assistant	Diploma
Ms. Lillian Nanyonga	Research Assistant	BA in Arts (MUK)
Mr. Sam Rukidi	Research Assistant	Diploma
Mr. Nehemiah Ngira	Team Leader Gulu District	BA (SS)
Ms. Juliet Aporomon	Team Leader Gulu District	BSc (Stat)
Mr. Joel Kilama Nickson	Research Assistant	BA (Arts)
Mr. Joseph Owor	Research Assistant	Dip Educ
Mr. Douglas Openy	Research Assistant	BA (Arts)
Mr. Geoffrey Opira	Research Assistant	BA (Arts)
Mr. John Hasid Okot	Research Assistant	B. Com
Mr. George Otim	Research Assistant	BA (SS)
Mr. Morris Ogik	Research Assistant	B. Com
Ms. Hellen Ilama	Research Assistant	Dip. Tours & Travel
Mr. Caesar Ojok	Research Assistant	Dip. Business Studies
Mr. Collins Okema	Research Assistant	B Sc (Stat)
Ms. Lucy Aciro	Research Assistant	Cert. Nursing
Ms. Christine Olal	Data Entry	Dip. Educ.
Ms. Grace Biira	Data Entry	BSc (Stat)
Ms. Harriet Bibangambah	Data Entry	BA (SS)
Ms. Anne Gabagaya	Data Entry	BA (SS)
Ms. Mary Stella Apiyo	Accounts/Administration	Dip. Business & Secretarial Studies
Mr. James Abola	Finance/ Logistics	PGD Computer science, B Sc (Stat)
Mr. Ahmed Mazinga	Document Reproduction	

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