

Child Labour and Cross Border Trade 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Ochan', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ralph W. Ochan

PERMANENT SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Africa Centre for Research and Legal Studies (ACRELS) was contracted in July 2003 by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development in collaboration with ILO to execute a sectoral study on child labour in cross border trade and related activities in the districts of Arua, Kabale and Tororo.

A study of this nature and undertaking rarely reflect the efforts of the individual Principal Researchers, the research team or even the consultancy firm. Numerous individuals have contributed collectively to the completion and final production of the report of the study. We shall fail to identify every one by name. Our efforts in completing this work could not have been successful with the encouragement, support and assistance of a number of colleague, Government officials, stakeholders, local security officials, community leaders and private individuals.

We owe particular thanks to the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development for the service contract; Ms. Harriet Luyima, the Assistant Labour Commissioner and Project Manager responsible for the Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development; Mr. Tite Habiyakare, Child Labour Statistician for Anglophone Africa in the ILO Office in Dar es Salaam; the officials of ILO/IPEC in Kampala, and Ms. Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Principal Statistician and Mr. Vincent Ssenono, Statistician, Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

We are indebted to several individuals who provided the sources, information, permission and insights in cross boarder trading and related activities.

We are particularly grateful to the research assistants, data processors and analysts, the staff of ACRELS and the drivers.



Ms. Juliet Nambuba
BOARD SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sectoral study on child labour in Uganda in cross border trade and related activities were conducted in the Districts of Arua, Kabale and Tororo.

Objectives:

The general objective of the study was to generate qualitative and quantitative data on children engaged in cross border trade in Arua, Kabale and Tororo.

The specific objectives were:

- To determine the magnitude, nature, pattern and dynamics and causes of child labour in border trade and related activities;
- To determine the socio-economic characteristics of children engaged in border trade and related activities and the background of their families;
- To investigate the effects of border trade and related activities on the health, safety, education as well as other hazards faced by children engaged in cross border trade and related activities;
- To review and evaluate existing policies, legislation and other protective measures addressing child labour in border trade and related activities;
- To explore existing initiatives by various organizations aimed at combating child labour in border trade and related activities;
- To assess the effectiveness of existing strategies and their impacts on children engaged in cross border trade and related activities;
- To identify the gender differentials of child labour by children engaged in cross border trade and related activities in terms of
 - nature, magnitude, pattern, distribution, dynamics and causes of child labour;
 - working conditions of children labourers;
 - existing strategies by various organizations; and policies, legislation and other protective measures addressing child labour.

Methodology:

The Methodology applied in data collection and analysis included:

❖ Pre data Collection Activities

These included:-

- Documentary review.
- Pre-visit for sampling purposes.
- Development of data collection tools including the sampling procedure.
- Training of enumerators.
- Pre-testing of tools.
- Improvement of tools.

❖ Sampling.

The PPS method was used. Accordingly, the sample size was determined to be:

District	Arua	Kabale	Tororo	Total
Households	172	104	123	339
Children	200	100	150	450

❖ Data Collection Methods.

Five tools were used in the data collection;

- Household questionnaire
- Children questionnaire
- In-depth interviews with stakeholders
- Community Focus Group Discussions
- Children Focus Group Discussions

❖ Data Collection

Data collection was undertaken in Arua, Kabale and Tororo Districts.

❖ Post data collection activities

These include:-

- Data processing
- Data analysis
- Report Writing.

General Findings:

❖ Nature of child work:

The study found that child work activities fell in three broad categories including agriculture, trade and engineering activities such as brick making, building, repair works and carpentry. The findings show that the majority of males (74%) and females (85%) were reported to be involved in cultivation. Only 13% of males and 6% of females were involved in income generating forms of child work.

❖ Worst forms of child labour:

From community and children focus group discussions, and household surveys, very few children were involved in worst forms of child labour. These included mainly working in bars by older female children, serving in the security agencies especially the UPDF and involvement in cross border trading operations.

❖ Time of work:

The majority of the children were working during day. Overall 96% of males and 97% females were reported to be working during day. Only 0.2% and 1.2% of males and female children worked at night. Another 4.2% and 1.6% of male and female children were reported to be working during day and night.

❖ Hours of work per day:

The study found that overall, 31% of male and 24% of female children were reported to be working for more than 6 hours a day. This category of children could be considered to be involved in child labour.

❖ Proportion of children engaged in work activities:

The findings show that overall, 77% and 69% males and females respectively were reported to be working. Generally, differentials by sex show that more males than females were reported to be working contrary to the popular belief that more female children than males are involved in child labour activities. The proportion of children who were reported to be working increased with the age of children, the lowest being in age group 5-9 while the age group 14-17 had the highest proportion of children who were reported to be working.

❖ Current Work Status and School Status of Children:

The findings show that overall, the majority of working children were reported to be at school. The proportion of children reported to be working and also schooling is 77% compared to only 67% among children who were not working. However, the proportion of children who dropped out of school is high. There appears to be no relationship between working and schooling status.

❖ **Working Status and Relationship to Head of Household:**

The findings show that the relationship of children to the head of household does not affect a child's working or non-working status. It was reported that 80% of working children and non-working children were children of the head of household. The proportion of other children who are relatives to the head of household and were reported to be working (18%) was similar to those who were reported not to be working (20%).

❖ **Reason for working by children:**

The investigation of the reason for working of children by the age of the children revealed that overall, 67% of children were reported to be working to increase household income. The other reasons reported by children included: 17% for learning skills, 7% for school fees, 4% for helping in the family business, 2% for lack of interest in education and 3% for adults to work.

❖ **Rewards for working by children:**

The findings show that overall, 49% of the children who were working were paid cash money for their work; 43% were paid in kind and 9% of the working children were not paid. Differentials by rewards indicate that rewards in cash increased with age of the child which rewards in kind decreased with age.

❖ **Child work participation and Child health:**

The findings indicate that in general, fewer children experienced illness and bodily harm over the reference period of two weeks. Nonetheless, the proportion of children who suffered bodily harm and diseases were found to be higher among males and females respectively. With regard to age differentials, older children aged 14-17 years regardless of their gender, are more likely to suffer bodily harm and diseases in all the districts.

Children in Cross Border Trade and Related Activities:

The findings show that overall, only 35% of children representing 342 children were reported to be involved in cross border trade and related activities. On the whole, the involvement of children involved in this form of child labour is relatively low compared to the other forms of hazardous child labour. The demographic picture shows that although males were more involved than females, the difference is small. The majority of those involved are in the 14-17-age bracket.

- ❖ The most common types of activities the children participated in were transporting of goods (63%) followed by loading of goods (22%) selling of goods (8%) currency exchange (5%) all surveillance (2%). The main commodities children participate in trading are foodstuffs and fuel. Fewer children were involved in the trade involving bulky and expensive goods.
- ❖ The majority of children were found to be living with both or at least one of their parents and majority reported that 67% of males and 71% females both parents were surviving. The findings show that while 1 in 4 male children reported they were attending school at the time of the study, 1 in 3 of female children reported, they were doing so.
- ❖ The main forms of transport used by children in cross border trading operation and related activities for both males and females were by carrying on their head followed by bicycles.
- ❖ The majority of male children 49% and female children 44% spent 1-4 hours and 5-8 hours respectively in cross boarder trading and related activities. The proportion of males and females who spend 9 hours or more was nearly the same (17%). The mean number of hours spent by males and females was taken to be 5 and 7 hours respectively.
- ❖ The study showed that most of the children 43% of males and 58% of females involved in cross border operations and related activities were self-employed.
- ❖ The main reason for involvement in cross border trade and related activities was reported as poverty in the family. Poverty in the family was also associated with the children's drop out of school. Other serious reasons reported were destitution and orphanhood. Income from the trade and related activities was used for provision of food, family support scholastic requirements and personal effects.
- ❖ In most respects especially social and health, cross border trade was reported to have negative impact on the social development and health status of the children. Socially, it engendered delinquent behaviour and contributed to the incidence of children's drop out of school. With respect to health, children were reported to have suffered injury, psychological stress, diseases and disability.

Perception of Children's Involvement in work:

❖ Perception of child labour:

The general findings from the perceptions of the community, parents, community leaders and children were that child labour is still a new concept that needs to be further explained for people to be able to correctly address the problem. The social, cultural and economic reality of the communities' cast a "cloud" over this concept and makes its application in the conventional usage rather difficult. Communities and children themselves suggested that child work should be seen in two perceptive each depending on how the concept is defined and applied in the real settings of these children's world.

- From the findings, child work that involves the exploitation of the child and prevents him/her from enjoying the rights of the child as understood by the community as, rights to health, education, food, leisure and play, are unacceptable.
- However, child work that contributes to the social, cultural and economic welfare, survival and development of the child and family is good and should be encouraged. Accordingly, whatever the debate, the question of child labour must focus on the causes that make children voluntarily or involuntarily work.

❖ Reasons for child labour:

From the perspectives of the community and the children themselves, poverty in the household, destitution, insecurity and the consequential loss of social cohesion are inalienable from child labour.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The overriding conclusion is that the majority of children in the three study districts are working. However, only a few, perhaps one in four is working in cross border trade and related activities. However, the conclusion drawn from the analyses of community, children, key informants, and parent's perspective holds. This shows that the concept of child labour in its broad application is still a new concept that needs to be further explained for people to be able to correctly address the problem. The social, cultural and economic reality of the population is an impediment to operationalizing the concept to its desired logical conclusion. Communities and children themselves suggested that child labour is not necessarily bad and undesirable. In this regard, child work should be seen as good or as bad depending on how the concept is defined and applied in the settings of the affected children, child rights issues withstanding.

There is however total agreement that, child labour that involves the exploitation and degradation of the child and prevents him/her from enjoying the rights of the child as understood by the community as rights to health, education, food, leisure and play, are unacceptable. Thus, child work that contributes to the social, cultural and economic welfare, survival and development of the child and family is good and should be encouraged. The debate on child labour must succinctly focus on the

causes that make children voluntarily or involuntarily work. From the perspectives of the community and the children themselves, poverty in the household, destitution, insecurity and the consequential loss of social cohesion are inalienable from child labour. Given the above reality, efforts to address child labour in cross border trade should mitigate the causes of the problem in order for any meaningful progress to be made in eradicating child labour in this sector. Undoubtedly, it is this very reason that provides the basis for child labour, including other worse forms of child labour such as Commercial Sex Work.

Programme and Policy Gaps:

The child labour study focusing on cross border trade and related activities has identified a number of issues that are important for policy and programme action. These have not been sectionalized, but are presented in generality. They include the following

- Child labour is still a confusing concept to parents, communities and children themselves. This is both a policy and programme problem since lack of clear understanding and definition appears to undermine efforts to address the problem of child abuse and related problems. No doubt, there is a clear gap in knowledge and practice.
- The involvement of children in child labour in cross border trade is relatively small, but significant. In particular 1 in 4 children, especially those in the 10-17 year age bracket, in the three districts, are involved in cross border trade and related activities. This is again both a policy and programme problem.
- Gender concerns in policy and programme actions relating to child labour have consistently focuses on the girl child with little or no concern for the boy child. Evidence emerging from the child labour in cross border trade indicate that boys more than girls are more involved and have been affected negatively more than girls. This is a policy and programme dilemma that may have to be addressed.
- The nature of cross border trade and related activities that children do are hazardous. This is because the nature of the trade is illegal thereby exposing the children to serious physical harm considering the manner in which offenders are treated when arrested or when arrests fail. This calls for institutional net working to help children caught in the trade. At the moment this net working is either not in place or very weak indeed.
- From the perspective of the community, parents and quantitative data collected, cross border trade and related activities could have a high social cost in view of the fact that it causes poor school performance, drop out of education, encourages juvenile anti social behaviour and crime. It has also been associated with family instability in some cases. The UPE policy cannot address this concern and there are no clear mechanisms to mitigate this impact.

- Cross border trade and related activities also has some health impacts on children. Although this did not feature as a worrying concern from parents and children themselves, considering their low reporting, health effects of stressful and hazardous work is cumulative. There are no mechanisms for addressing these effects.
- Perhaps the greatest problem relates to the causes of voluntarily or involuntarily involvement in child labour. These were reported as distressing levels of poverty, destitution due to delinquency, war and social disruption and orphanhood. Although there are policies and action plans such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Modernization of Agriculture, Disaster Preparedness,
- Children's Statute and many others, no actions on the ground have shown or given hope for the protection of children in such distract situation in Uganda and yet there numbers are increasing by the day.

Recommendations

To address the problem of child labour in general and child labour in cross border trade and related activities in particular, the following measures are proposed: -

- There must be a relevant policy grounded on the social, cultural and economic reality of the population. This must address issues such as poverty as a primary force. In this respect any policy or legislation dealing with child labour must be congruent with what is on the ground for it to work effectively.
- In addition, there must be a coordinated programme of action involving all key stakeholders including the government, civil society organizations, coalition groups, communities, parents and children. The modus operandi of these programmes must be based on consensus building for programme implementation. However, the government, central or local must take the lead in mobilizing other stakeholders since the obligation to develop policies and strategies rests with the government.
- The study noted that in the perspective of the community and children, there are work activities that are socially beneficial to children and their families. In this regard policies and programmes should interface with and compliment such activities rather than being confrontational or even idealistic.

- Child labour issues are cross cutting in many respects. This calls for institutional networking in implementing child labour programmes whatever the focus.
- One of the biggest problems in implementation of programmes is lack of resources. In this regard, resources may be grouped into three: financial resources; technical resources and logistics. With no or little indigenous resources of this type, not much can be achieved.
- Measures for addressing the problem of poverty needs to be stepped up since poverty is by far the primary cause of child labour of any form in Uganda. Although, progress in this direction has been made, it is painstakingly slow and skewed to those living on or above the bread line. Symptomatically it appears the proportion of those below the bread line has not changed or may have increased. The PEAP as the overall national planning framework for poverty eradication in Uganda and its invigoration using social development action approaches may be the only way to raise the proportion of the population now below the bread line to above it.
- Social mobilization and sensitization of the population, employers, parents, teachers, community leaders and children about the opportunity costs of child labour in cross border trade is an important action programme. It should articulate the type of activities children should be allowed to do and not to do. However, there is need for extreme caution not to discourage the participation of children in household activities that are socially and culturally held close to the heart.
- Appropriate measures must be taken towards the enforcement of the Child Statute with the view of providing social protection to the children. However, the issue of punishing the employer of the child should be pursued with caution.

The enactment of the Draft Employment Bill is long overdue. Similarly, the National Child Labour Policy needs to be adopted and implemented

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ACRONYMS

ACRELS	Africa Centre for Research and Legal Studies
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAOs	Chief Administration Officer(s)
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion(s)
DR Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on Eliminating of Child Labour
LC(s)	Local Council(s)
NGO(s)	Non Government Organisation(s)
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
SDIP	Social Development Investment Plan
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme On Child labour
SWAP	Sector Wide Approaches Plan
SSA	Sub Sahara Africa
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPE	Universal Primary Education

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

The involvement of children in activities carried out within and outside their households for income, family gain or profit, including unpaid work often referred to as economically active children, is prevalent in practically every society. However, the phenomenon of child labour which is described by ILO as work that is inconsistent with the principles set under the relevant ILO Conventions and recommendations, is of great concern to international community, national governments, human rights bodies as well as civil society, professionals, academics and researchers.

The ILO (IPEC –SIMPOC 2002) estimates for the year 2000 showed the number of working children worldwide to be over 350 million of which approximately 211 million (60%) were aged between 5-14 years. The ILO estimates further indicated that approximately, one in seven of the world's children participate in child labour but with regional variations. According to the ILO, there are a number of studies that have been conducted worldwide on child labour, but few of these have been undertaken in Sub Sahara Africa (SSA). Yet, ILO estimates indicate that child labour participation rates are highest in SSA region. The comparative participation rates worldwide are stated as follows: SSA 29%; Asia and the Pacific 19%; Latin America 16%; the Middle East and North Africa 15%; Transition Economies 4% and 2% in developed economies (IPEC & SIMPOC 2002).

While over the years there has been demand for immediate and total ban on the worst forms of child labour as specified by the relevant ILO Conventions, nonetheless it is increasingly apparent that a pragmatic view is prevailing. The latter is largely due to the realization that the information available relating to the factors contributing to the situation is limited, the existing regulatory mechanisms are inadequate, the population in many developing nations are predominately rural and that there is a perceived need for poor families to let their children work to supplement the family incomes. Besides the effectiveness and desirability of such a ban can be questionable. Additionally, some researchers and scholars are of the view that with the possible avenue of child labour, parents/guardians weigh the decision to send children to school against the opportunity cost of the direct school costs plus the foregone income from child labour. (Ilahi 2001; Grootaert and Patrinos 1999).

In Africa, reliable statistics on child labour are hard to come by (ILO 1997). Nonetheless, ILO (1997) estimates based on a number of national surveys suggest that the overall number of child workers between 5 and 12 years in Africa is the range of 80 million and both the number and proportion is on the increase. ILO (1997) pointed out that poverty is still the

overwhelming characteristic and common denominator of most African economies. Consequently, roughly every second African lives below poverty line. The pronounced increase of absolute number of poor people in Africa is due to population growth. In this context ILO estimates are that child labour will continue to grow at least in absolute numbers.

Thus, on the basis of about 80 million child workers in Africa in 1995 and a continuation of the current trend, Africa would then have to bear the burden of roughly 100 million child labourers in 2015. Hence there is need for preventive action to avoid the projected growth of child labour in Africa. This is especially so considering the extent of injuries and illnesses to working children in some African countries. This for instance in a reported recent wide scale survey of child labour for the age group 5-17 years revealed that more than 60 percent of the economically active children in the country were exposed to hazardous conditions.

In Uganda, the exact magnitude, nature and characteristics of child labour are not precisely known. However there is concern regarding the problem. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) (2003) has indicated that, the country's population is predominately young; that is, children below the age of 14 years make up more than half of the country's population. As a result of this, and as a consequence of low income of the households that are predominately rural, the failure of children to go to school notwithstanding the national UPE policy, and the prevailing structural factors, rates of child labour in the country are reportedly high and there is a risk that if not controlled, they could degenerate into unbearable proportions. Regrettably, structural problems are directly related to the socio-economic situation of the country where despite significant improvements in the country's macro-economic situation, most Uganda households continue to suffer from poverty and deprivation. At any rate, in Uganda (Mwaka and Tumushabe, 1996) children are considered as a major factor in the economic development.

This situation is aggravated further by more than two decades of the HIV/AIDS epidemic; civil conflict and the high adult mortality rates resulting into large numbers of orphans. As a consequence, approximately 15% of children aged below 18 years in Uganda are orphans (UBOS 2003).

With increased levels of deprivations for many families, many of the orphans and children from vulnerable and marginalized groups turn to child labour to fend for themselves and their siblings. The consequences of such deprivations manifest themselves in various ways including; lack of access to social protection provisions and exposing families to economic and social vulnerability.

Uganda Government has therefore, in line with ILO appeals and requirements made positive steps in putting in place legislative measures, policies, strategic interventions and action programmes to address the issue of child labour. But as the Director IPEC aptly observed:

“Although there is a body of knowledge, data and literature on child labour, there are also considerable gaps in understanding the variety of forms and conditions in which children work.” (Sunthornkajit et al 2002).

Noticeably, the involvement of children in cross border trade and related activities is a form of child labour, which is distinct from other facets of child labour. Indeed, as discussed below, the practices of child labour in cross border trade are hazardous characterized by illicit and exploitive child work constituting to aspects of the worst forms of child labour which is generally in agreement with the definition and description provided in the ILO Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No 190 adopted along with the said convention. This sectoral and thematic study is therefore focusing on this form of child labour. However, before presenting a statement of the problem of child labour in cross border trade and related activities, describing the existing legal framework and intervention strategies; and stating the justification of the study, it is necessary to define what is meant by the concepts of ‘cross border trade’ and ‘child labour in cross border trade’ and set these terms within a conceptual framework that will allow the identification of children involved in cross border trade as well as proposing appropriate mechanisms for its elimination or control.

1.2. Cross Border Trade

The concept of cross border trade refers to the operational and regulatory activities relating to facilitating and regulating, trading and processing of buying or selling of goods and services across adjacent territorial jurisdictions. The necessary conditions for eventuality of cross border trade are the established and enforceable operative and consistent mechanisms vested in a legal framework. Cross border trade is a critical aspect of the economies of the adjacent territorial jurisdictions.

With respect to the three districts of Arua, Kabale and Tororo, cross border trade refers to trading and processing of goods and services activities carried on between Uganda and its neighboring countries of Congo and Sudan at the border points in Arua; Uganda and Congo and Rwanda at border points in Kabale; and Uganda and Kenya at border points in Tororo district.

The operational challenges inherent in cross border trading can only be minimized by instituting clear and enforceable statutory and administrative rules with sufficient adequately trained, strictly supervised and facilitated manpower.

1.2.1 Child Labour in Cross Border Trade

The concept of child labour in cross border trade can best be described by conjoining the key elements of the concept of child labour as identified by ILO-IPEC with the ingredients of the

term cross border trade as indicated above. In particular, child labour in cross border trade refers to:

- work or activities undertaken by a child below 18 years that interfere with the child's ability to attend school and are inconsistent with the principles set under ILO Conventions Nos. 138, and 182 and the respective Recommendations 146 and 190 that provide guidelines for the implementation of the said Conventions;
- activities which are relating to facilitating, regulating, trading, trafficking and processing trades in goods and services and related activities at cross border points including their proximity across adjacent territorial jurisdictions; and, or
- activities which are illicit (smuggling) or carried out under conditions that render the practices hazardous, exploitative and dangerous that are likely to harm the health, safety and morals of the child.

It follows therefore, that child labour in cross border trade, the main elements of which have been elaborated, constitute a dimension of the worst forms of child labour in accordance with ILO Convention No.182.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Uganda's population is predominately young (UBOS, 2003). While the country has over a decade registered economic growth resulting from the implementation of its macro economic stabilization policies, this economic growth has not trickled down to benefit most of the people the majority of whom are poor and live in rural settings. Yet, the concomitant structural adjustment and investment programmes of the macro economic policies have resulted in acceleration of cross border trade and movement of services and persons including children. The consequences of; structural changes, mass poverty particularly in rural areas (Mwaka and Tumushabe, 1996), increasing number of orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS epidemic and civil conflict, rising numbers of displaced family due to armed conflict; limited opportunities to study despite the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE), prevalent irresponsible parenthood which force children to flee from home; possible avenues of wages or profit making at the cross border points to contribute to the income and maintenance of households, the rates of child labour in general and child labour in cross border trade are reportedly high.

Child labour is a complex phenomenon and of national and international concern. In particular, child labour in cross border trade due to its nature and socio-economic context is complex. Nyonyintono (1998)'s description in the situation of child labour in Tororo district of Uganda's position with regard to its harmful, exploitative and hazardous characteristics provides a useful insight into the problem. Thus, many an unscrupulous trader at the border finds it cheaper and safer to employ young labour force to assist in his/her illicit trading or ferrying illegal imported merchandise rather than to employ adults who are expensive and

likely to disappear with the merchandise. Consequently, a number of children involved in such cross border trade become actively engaged in ferrying banned goods such as cigarettes and other merchandise or illicit trafficking in goods between Uganda and the neighboring countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Congo, and Sudan. Besides, it is generally considered that children carry smaller loads which the Revenue Authority and Police often overlook or can easily avoid the custom posts and officials by readily using unguarded routes including the risk of swimming across the rivers on the border such a situation, a seasoned smuggler can safely hide in the background while the children engage in the risking ventures.

It is common knowledge that in Uganda petty trade constitutes a major economic activity. In border districts however, petty trade involves smuggling of goods to and from neighboring countries and petty trade is a vital aspect of cross border trade and these activities revolve around the child (Mwaka and Tumushabe; Nyonyintono).

Child labour in cross border trade has a number of negative implications not only on the child worker but also on the society as a whole. It is damaging to educational, physiological and psychological development of the child. It has potentially harmful implications at both macro and micro levels. It has health implications to the child as it increases the child's exposure to health hazards that threaten to subject the child to illness or injury. The hazards can be obvious and result in immediate damage to health, but they can also be circuitous and eventually cause lasting damage commercial sex by children and is harmful effect is one of the pronounced consequence of child labour in cross border trade. Other hazards include exposure of the child to abuse such as rape and defilement, torture, harassment and exploitative relations with other employees, employers and clients. In addition, involvement in child labour in cross border trade reduces the time available for school; it competes directly with school and is often substituted for school. Other characteristics of child labour in cross border trade include the nature of its practice that is; it takes place at odd hours often at night when it is unnoticed but hazardous to the children. Significantly, child labour in cross border trade is illicit, as such it exposes the child to a criminal culture with all its hazards.

On the other hand, owing to its wage attraction in the vulnerable situation of unemployment and mass poverty, parents/guardians and communities tend not only to be ambivalent but also tolerant to the child labour in cross border trade and related activities.

While there is an unfounded view point of many people that child labour in cross border trade largely involves orphans of the HIV/AIDS epidemic or civil conflict situation, school drop outs, children of single parents or irresponsible parents, a number of child workers in various Districts of Uganda come from good, settled and stable households. Indeed, there are claims by knowledgeable individuals that some child workers are introduced and trained by their parents/guardians. It is argued that such arrangements are encouraged in the expectation of the contribution of proceeds of child labour to family income. Certain previous studies

(Mwaka and Tumushabe, 1996) have revealed that there are cases where children work but the salary is collected by the parent/guardian. There are also cases of children who are working because their parents/guardians are negligent.

The condonation of such practices because of their rewards can complicate and ultimately compromise efforts that can be made towards halting of the phenomenon. Besides, it encourages and contributes to the influx of children, even from outer Districts to border points that are trying to fend for themselves in order to meet basic needs and whenever provide possible capital to develop themselves. This in turn creates situations of increasing vulnerability, exploitation and manipulation of the children. Consequently, as child labour in cross border trade is undoubtedly illicit, hazardous and dangerous with implication to human progress and development, Uganda Government in its readiness to implement the relevant international instruments and with ILO backing, is committed to devising policies and intervention strategies, and enacting legislations to protect the children against the dangers and hazards. However as the Minister of State for Labour was reported to have observed by the Monitor Daily Newspaper of 4th February 2003; the Government lacks precise information about the magnitude, nature and characteristics and cause of this worst form of child labour. There is therefore urgent need for a study of the problem to establish the data to inform any policy decision that can be taken. It is against this backdrop that, this sectoral and thematic study was conducted in the Districts of Arua, Kabale and Tororo.

1.4 Legislative Measures

1.4.1 International Legal Framework

Pursuant to Article 286 of the Uganda Constitution of 1995, the Government has acceded to a number of International Agreements, Treaties and Conventions and other regional instruments in its determination and effort to combat child labour.

These include:

- ILO Convention No. 138 of 1973 on Minimum Wage for Admission to Employment: The Convention is authoritative and very comprehensive on child labour. Recommendation No. 146 adopted along with the Convention provides guidance on necessary policy and enforcement measures for the implementation of the Convention;
- ILO Convention No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour, (it targets the unbearable practices and various forms of hazardous and exploitive work);
- UN Convention of 1989 on the Right of the Child, (the most comprehensive Treaty that addresses the Right of the Child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with child's education or to be harmful to the child);

- UN Protocol on combating use of children in armed conflict;
- OAU Charter of 1990 on Rights and Welfare of the Child, (a comprehensive instrument dealing with rights and duties of a child).

While all the above-mentioned instruments are of significance in combating child labour, the ILO Convention No. 182 is specifically of direct relevancy with regard to combating child labour in cross border trade. The Convention targets the practices, which clearly denote and refer to what appropriately embraces the form that constitute child labour in cross border trade. Furthermore, the Convention calls for immediate and effective measures to ensure their prohibition and elimination as a matter of urgency.

1.4.2 National Legal Framework

Article 34 (4) of the Uganda Constitution of 1995 elaborates on the rights of children and it specifically provides that:

“(4) Children are entitled to be protected from social or economic exploitation and shall not be employed in or required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”

Additionally, Section 9 of the Children Act, Cap 59 on harmful employment, stipulates: “No child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education, mental physical or moral development”.

With respect to minimum employment age for children, there is urgent need to reconcile the various relevant laws relating to this subject matter. Thus, according to Article 34(5) of the Constitution, the minimum employment age is set at 16 years. The Children Act, Cap 59 defines a child as a person below 18 years. The Employment Act, Cap 219 which in effect regulates all aspects of employment of children between ages of 12 and 18 years, sets the minimum child employment age at 12 years. But the ILO Convention No 138, which the Uganda Government ratified, stipulated the age of 14 years for developing countries. Accordingly, following its ratification of the ILO Convention No. 138 and in line with the recommendation No. 146, Uganda Government declared the minimum age for admission to employment to be set at 14 years. This Convention therefore urges countries where the minimum age of admission to types of employment that are likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of children is below 18 years to raise it immediately. The Convention clearly provides for the progressive elimination of child labour. However, as it can be noted, the 1995 Constitution had provided a solution. Thus under Article 273(1) it is stated,

“...existing law shall be construed with such modifications, adaptations, qualification and exceptions as may be necessary to bring it into conformity with the Constitution.”

In this regard, Article 274 of the Constitution (1995) anticipated that all laws that do not conform with the Constitution would by statutory instrument be brought into conformity with the Constitution within a period of 12 months after the coming into office of the first President elected under the Constitution. That, however, has not been done. In the circumstance, there is urgent need for the Uganda Government to harmonize and consolidate its law relating to child labour while ensuring that such laws are in conformity with international instruments on the subject matter. Other laws that impact on child labour include:

- The Workers’ Compensation Act, Cap 225 provides for compensation to all workers for injuries sustained in the course of employment.
- The Trade Unions Act, Cap 223 provides membership of minors to Trade Unions and accords them equal voting rights as adults. A minor is defined as a person below the apparent age of 16 years under the Act. Thus the issue raised earlier in paragraph 1.4.2 on the need to consolidate the law is also applicable in this regard.
- Trade Disputes Arbitration and Settlement Act, Cap 224. This law provides for settling of disputes in the formal sector.
- The Factories Act provides for measures to prevent occupational hazards.
- The Local Government Act, Cap 243 empowers Local Council to be responsible for children affairs.
- The National Drug Policy and Authority Act, Cap 206.
- The Penal Code Act, Cap 120 establishes a Code of Criminal law in Uganda. The Penal Code spells out offences that impact on children. These include desertion of children (Section 152), neglecting to provide food etc to children (section 153), and duty of head of family (section 193).
- The procedures and measures for dealing with child offenders are elaborated under the Children Act, Cap 59.
- The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Cap 56.

The Draft Employment Bill 2001 proposes:

- 1) No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any businesses, undertaking or work place.

- 2) No child under the age of fourteen shall be employed in any business, undertaking or workplace except for light work carried out under supervision of an adult aged over 18 years which does not affect that child's education. No person shall continue to employ any child under the age of fourteen years
- 3) No child shall be employed after being notified in writing by a Labour Officer that employment or work is not light work meeting the criteria in section 33 (2) of his Act.
- 4) No child shall be employed in any employment or work which is injurious to his or her health, dangerous or hazardous or otherwise unsuitable and no employer shall continue to employ such a person after being notified in writing by a Labour Officer that the employment or work is injurious to health, dangerous or otherwise unsuitable for that employee.
- 5) No child shall be employed between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- 6) Any person (including any Labour Union or employer's organization) may complain to any labour officer if he or she considers any child is being employed in breach of this section.

1.5 Legal Measures Relating to Cross Border Trade

1.5.1 At the national level, the laws with respect to cross border trade include:

- The Customs and Excise Act, Cap 335;
- The Customs and Excise (Dumping and Subsidies, Rate) Act, Cap 336; and
- The Customs, Tariff Act, Cap 337.

1.5.2 At the sub regional level, the relevant legislation is: The East African

Customs and Transfer Management Act, Cap 27. However, the East African Community will shortly be enacting a law that will create a Customs Union applicable in the three East African countries in this regard.

1.5.3 With regard to anti-smuggling measures, the Penal Code Act (Cap 120), section 301A sets out the prohibition of exportation or importation of goods to Uganda without license. Section 301B elaborates the offence of smuggling; the offence of possession of goods suspected to have been smuggled is stated in section 301C; and the offence of attempting to smuggle is provided in section 301D.

The Uganda Revenue Authority and the Police constitute the main institutional framework for the enforcement of the law in this regard. In view of the seriousness of this offence and its negative impact on the economy, the enforcement authorities execute their task with rigour and a heavy hand.

1.6 Policies Intervention and Action Plans

The Government has taken steps to ensure that the labour legislation and in particular those provisions relating to the child labour have been revised to bring them in line with the current socio-economic conditions of the country and the relevant United Nations and ILO Conventions on Child Labour. At the same time, a number of policy initiatives and interventions that impact on child labour have also been formulated and adopted. These include:

- The National Child Labour Policy (2002 Draft). The overall objective of the policy is to guide and promote sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of child labour, starting with its worst forms. In the policy statement a child is defined as a person aged below 18 years and child labour in its worst forms is identified as one of the greatest sources and manifestations child abuse and exploitation. Thus the Government is committed to prevent the worst forms of child labour. Among the recommended measures is the harmonization of the various laws that have a direct bearing on child labour in the country.
- The National Youth Policy has a Vision for Youth in the 21st century (2001) that recognizes that the lives of millions of youths are marred by poverty, inadequate education skills, inadequate work/employment opportunities, exploitation, diseases, civil unrest and gender discrimination. In the context of the National Youth Council a “Youth” is a person between the age of eighteen (18) and thirty (30). Understandably, persons below the age of 18 years are excluded in the definition of “youth” under the National Youth Council. However this creates a gap in the country’s planning policy because the National Youth Council should be a body advocating for either abolition or improvement of child labour in the country.
- The National Employment Policy that lays down the guiding principles, strategies and measures aimed at the progressive elimination of child labour.
- The Universal Primary Education (UPE) which is designed to increase children access to education;
- The Decentralized policy which includes among others, elaborated measures to provide opportunities to address child labour at the local level;
- The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) was adopted as the overall national planning framework to ensure that the process of economic growth benefits the poor particularly among the rural population.

1.6.1 The Social Development Sector Strategic Plan

The implementation of PEAP necessitated the preparations of Sector Wide Approaches (SWAP). This led to the formulation of the Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SDIP 2002-2008) as a sector wide approach.

The Plan is intended to organize and bring together all actors in Social Development Sector to ensure systematic coordinated and effective implementation of social development interventions. The Social Development Sector promotes issues of social protection, gender equality, equity, human rights, culture, decent work conditions and empowerment for different work groups such as women, children, the unemployed youth, internally displaced persons, orphans, the elderly and persons with disabilities. These groups are often marginalized or excluded from the benefits of development and are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and involved shocks.

1.6.2 Other Measures

Government in collaboration with other partners is implementing a number of practical measures notably are the establishment of a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee on Child Labour, the creation of Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, awareness arising activities, withdrawal and provision of direct support services to the child labourer by the social partners and NGOs.

Admittedly, a number of initiatives have been taken by Government and other partners in the areas of legislation, policy and action programmes however, specific interventions to address the issue of child labour in cross border trade are still limited. The findings of this study will therefore be critical towards the Government's resolve to address this phenomenon.

1.7 Literature Review

The phenomenon of child labour has for a long time attracted the attention of academics, literary people and researchers, the international community and policy makers. Consequently over the years, literature concerning this subject has accumulated. While many studies on child labour have been conducted, few concern themselves with the situation in Sub- Sahara Africa. Significantly, of the available and accessible studies on child labour, there is a dearth of literature focusing on child labour in cross border trade. However, it must be stressed that the information that has been generated is of great relevancy with regard to the general characteristics, scope and magnitude of the child labour problem worldwide.

To the extent that some of those previous works have been noted and considered to have bearing on the child labour in cross border trade, such studies have been reviewed. In this regard, an important observation that has been stressed in the studies that have been conducted is that child labour is a characteristic of almost all economic systems at some stage of the systems. Consequently, what occurred in Europe and North America before and during the Industrial Revolution in the mid- 19th century when children were employed in large numbers, in industries, commercial undertakings including for instance, street trades and agriculture to an extent may be similar to what is happening in the developing countries at the turn of the 21st century (Basu, 1999, Hindman 2002). But it is also quite apparent that even to

date, both in the developed and developing countries, child labour is still rampant and takes various forms (Scoville 2002). Ilahi (2001) notes that most child workers are engaged in family based enterprises.

However, Smith et al (2002) reports that over half of Australian school children aged 10 years are engaged in paid formal work. The work of O' Donnell et al (2002) is of particular interest as it reports the high participation rates of child labour are of significance in Ghana, Peru, Bolivia, Central African Republic and El Salvador. As it may be appreciated that although all these are developing countries they are nevertheless at different levels of economic development.

In the case of Uganda, during the past decade, a number of thematic studies targeting specific forms and dimensions of child labour have been undertaken as an attempt to establish the magnitude of child labour in the counting and the circumstance under which these children work. These include:

- ILO/IPEC (2000) Rapid assessment on Child Domestic Work in Uganda
- Uganda DHS Ed Data Survey 2001 for Decision Making
- ILO/IPEC (2002) Report of Baseline Survey on Child Labour in Commercial Agriculture in Uganda
- UNICEF (2001) Child Workers in the Shadows of HIV/AIDS
- SODECO (2002) in Tobacco growing area
- The UNHS 1999/2000 Report on the Crop Survey Module
- The UNHS 2002/2003 Report on the Labour Force Survey
- FIDA (1997) Report on Review of Labour Laws
- Legal Policy (2002) Issues affecting Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Uganda

Two of these studies included child labour in cross border trade among the issues investigated. Notably, the findings of the State of Child Labour in Uganda also referred to as Mwaka and Tumushabe (1996) study, carried out in seven districts across Uganda in 1995/1996, with the aim of reviewing child labour in Uganda are significant. The findings indicate that in general, children in Uganda are expected to and actually do work.

The type of work they do, the amount of work they put in daily and the rewards vary according to the communities, culture and families within the communities. Significantly, poverty is the main factor accounting for Child labour in Uganda. The other factor observed included, early marriage, broken homes, irresponsible parenthood, orphan hood, the condition of being out of school and the value attached to education by parents/guardians. Girls did more work than boys. Among the seven districts included in the study were Arua, Kabale and Tororo. The other study, the situation of child labour in Tororo District, undertaken by

Nyonyitono and others (1998) was commissioned by Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNND).

Its findings also indicate that the causes of child labour include poverty and parental neglect, lack of food and lack of social support when own parents die. Other findings confirm what had been reported in other (national) studies that there is a high rate of child labour in Tororo District. Importantly, the studies carried out in Uganda on the whole, collaborate the observations of other studies conducted elsewhere that child labour is positively associated with the country's level of economic development. The point of great significance is the claim, as Jafarey et al (2002) observed, again as collaborated by Maitra et al (2002) that poverty and poor education are important determinants of child labour. Importantly, as pointed out in other studies conducted elsewhere worldwide, the household income is a major determinant whether or not the child of the household will join the child labour force (Cockburn, 1999; Swaminathan, 1998; Basu and Van, 1998; Ilahi 2001; Sunthornkajit et al, 2002). Additionally children from low-income households may be tempted to find work in order to fend for themselves and their siblings.

On gender, IPEC and SIMPOC (2002) has reported that no specific gender difference in the global incidence of child labour for the age category of 5-14 years. The differences are only observable as boys and girls grow older, that is, the work ratio is noticeably high among boys (44%) than among girls (41%) within the category 15-17 years. On location and availability of jobs which is of relevance to child labour in cross border trade, it is apparent from the search made that there is no study that has been reported.

Another area where it is not possible to trace any previous studies undertaken is the issue of the gender of head of the household.

The Child Labour in Uganda a publication of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2002) is a very useful study. It provides relevant and updated information about the phenomenon in Uganda context particularly with regard to the nature and extent of the problem. It is a very useful guide that provides a real insight into the various aspects of the problem.

1.8 Justification for the Study

In so far as Uganda is concerned, it would be erroneous to claim that there are verifiable empirical data constituting the required data bank with respect to the phenomenon of child labour in cross border trade. Information on nature, magnitude, pattern, distribution, dynamics and causes is lacking. While over the years, studies on various aspects of social life, particularly those relating to the social situation of children at cross border points and their proximity have yielded some information on the problem, some of such information is speculative, scanty and certainly not very reliable. That type of information has been useful in providing insights into the problem. However, as a basis for realistic policy decisions and

intervention approaches, this information is unreliable. Indeed, the Government commitment or enunciated action with regard to Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Social Development Strategic Investment Plan, Universal Primary Education and proposals for other interventions can only be enhanced by having valid and reliable data on the very critical issues including child labour in cross border trade. This is equally so with regard to future evaluations, appraisals, studies and academic discourse of the phenomenon. There was therefore an urgent need and justification for this sectoral study to be conducted.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This section describes the survey objectives and methodology of data collection and analysis. Also included are the scope and coverage of the study. Child labour is a complex subject to study because of its multi-dimensional nature and causes. It is affected by social and cultural factors and people's perspectives about it vary quite widely ranging from social, cultural, economic and political orientation.

2.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the sectoral study is to generate qualitative and quantitative data on children engaged in cross border trade and related activities in the districts of Arua, Kabale, and Tororo.

The specific objectives are:

- to determine the nature, magnitude, pattern, distribution, dynamics and causes of child labour in border trade;
- to determine the socioeconomic characteristics of children engaged in border trade and the background of their families;
- to investigate the effects of border trade on the health, safety, education as well as other hazards faced by children engaged in the various related activities;
- to review and evaluate existing policies, legislation and other protective measures addressing child labour in border trade;
- to explore existing initiatives by various organizations aimed at combating child labour in border trade;
- assess the effectiveness of existing strategies and their impacts on children engaged in cross border trade; and
- to identify the gender differentials of child labour by children engaged in border trade in terms of: nature, pattern, distribution and causes of child labour.

2.3 Pre-data collection activities

The following pre-data collection activities were carried out:

2.3.1 Documentary reviews

Documentary and literature reviews were undertaken for two reasons. The first reason is to put the study on child labour focusing on cross-border trade in the social and economic context of the population under study. In this regard the review:

- compiled existing sources of data and information that helped to understand the dynamics of child labour;
- reviewed existing legislation, policies and other child protective initiatives and their impact on child labour in general and in the context of cross border trade in particular; and
- explored existing initiatives and the various organizations implementing them.

Secondly, since the review was thematically done, it provided the required information for developing study tools.

2.3.2 Development of research tools

The following research tools were developed to collect data on child labour and cross border trade:

- In-depth interviews focusing on child labour and cross border trade in particular;
- Community Focus group guide;
- Exit interview questionnaire for children found to be participating in cross border trade; and
- A household questionnaire.

2.3.3 Pre-visit to Arua, Kabale and Tororo districts

A pre-study visit was undertaken to all the three districts where the child labour study was conducted focusing on cross border trade. The purpose of the pre-visit was to identify specific locations in the districts where cross border trade licit or illicit is prevalent in each district. This was crucial for the recruitment of children involved in cross border trade and their households for probing.

2.3.4 Training of data collectors

The data collectors were trained in Kampala for 3 days. The training focused on the following issues:

- Objectives of the study;
- Methodology of the study;
- In-depth interview guide;
- Focus Group Discussion guide;
- Children's questionnaire; and the
- Household questionnaire.

Research assistants were also trained in the general principles and guidelines of conducting research including building rapport, asking and recording questions.

2.3.5 Pre-test

Pre-testing was done in Busia, which is a border town with significant cross border trading activities involving children. The pre-test was done for two reasons:

- to ascertain the validity of the research tools in collecting the required data; and
- to familiarize the data collectors and test their data collection skills and understanding of the issues being probed.

After the pre-test, the research team discussed the pre-test outcome with a view of improving the research tools to collect the required data.

2.4 Sampling procedure

The sectoral study covered children engaged in cross border trade. The main focus of the sample design for this survey was to draw a representative sample of about 400 households distributed proportionately among the three districts (Arua, Kabale and Tororo) on the basis of their population sizes.

From the preliminary results of the 2002 census, the total number of the households in the three districts was estimated at 361,532 and is presented in Table 2.1. Assume a margin of error of 5%.

The self-weighting formula for distributing the sample size of 400 to each district using the probability proportional to population size is:

$$S/H * Dh$$

Where: S is the minimum sample size of 400;
H is the total number of households in the 3 districts which is 361,532; and
Dh is the number of households of a given district, which is also presented in the Table 1 as 155,561 for Arua, 94,303 for Kabale and 111,668 for Tororo.

Table 2.1 Distribution of the sample to the districts

District	No. of Households	Share (%)	No. of sampled households per district	Number of villages	Estimated number of children in cross border activities
Arua	155,561	43.0	172	24	200
Kabale	94,303	26.0	104	17	100
Tororo	111,668	31.0	123	12	150
Total	361,532	100	399	52	450

Note: The number of children active in cross border activity cannot be precisely stated for lack of baseline information

The procedure for selecting households for the survey started with the sub-county in each district. Sub-counties were selected during the pre-visit based on existence of cross-border trade activities in selected sub-counties. In each district a list of sub-counties where cross border trade exists was compiled. This is what is called here “centres of high border trade intensity” where most participants are expected to transit through with their merchandise. These sub-counties were therefore purposively selected because of their known border trading activities.

The number of parishes selected was determined by the sample size and its redistribution in the selected sub-counties. This explains why the numbers of parishes selected from each sub-county in the 3 districts are not uniform. However, the principle of representativeness of the sample to the areas of high cross border activities has been used. Consequently, Arua, which has a large number of sub-counties with the largest sample size had 7 sub-counties, followed by Kabale with 6 and Tororo, with only 3 sub-counties selected. From these sub-counties 7, 6 and 6 parishes were selected from Arua, Kabale and Tororo respectively. The number of selected sub-counties, parishes and villages are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Number of selected villages (EAs) in Arua, Kabale and Tororo districts

District	Number of sub-counties	Number of parishes	Number of villages	Households per village
Arua	7	7	14	12
Kabale	6	6	12	9
Tororo	3	6	12	10
Total	16	19	38	31

From each selected parish, the principle used to select villages is similar to that used to select parishes. In this regard, Arua got 14 villages, two from each parish, Kabale got 12 villages, 2 from each parish and Tororo got 12 villages, 2 from each parish. In total therefore, 12, 9, and 11 households were visited in each village in Arua, Kabale and Tororo respectively bringing the total number of households in the entire study to 399.

Given that the number of households in each village is large, the systematic sampling procedure was applied to select the households. The procedure for selecting the households is described below.

- **Selection of Households**

To select the household for interview using systematic sampling, the sampling interval was first determined using the formula below:

$$N \quad i=M/N \text{ where;}$$

n_i = the sampling interval

M = the total number of households listed in the EA

N = the total number of households to be selected in EA

The sample size in the village was therefore determined by the first number between 1 and sample interval n_i which is a random number. Thereafter the interval was added to the first number of the sample to get the next selection. The sample size distribution for the three districts is presented in the Table 2.1 above.

- **Selection of Children involved in cross border trade**

To identify children who are involved in cross border trade, snowballing techniques was used. This is a technique of sampling that first identifies a few children involved in trading and thereafter uses the identified children to recruit their colleagues for interview. These children were interviewed using the children's questionnaire.

The total numbers of children identified by districts are presented in Table 2.1. It should be noted that the households of children involved in cross border trading were also interviewed.

2.5 Data collection

The data collection process used five tools to collect data on child labour in general and cross border trade in particular.

2.5.1 In-dept interviews with stakeholders

In-depth interviews were conducted with the main stakeholders involved in children affairs. The stakeholders acted as key informants and provided in-depth information about child labour in general and cross border trade in particular. These informants were chosen mainly because of their knowledge about child labour and cross border trade and children concerns. The key informants were selected because of their involvement in civic responsibilities, policy and decision-making roles; and their function as planners and managers of services in the district including those that affect children's rights and welfare. They include:

- Community leaders (LCs) and other influential opinion leaders;
- District Local Government and Administrative officials (LC councils for children affairs, CAOS and Sub-county Chiefs);
- NGOs working with children;
- District Community Development officers and assistants at lower levels;
- Uganda Revenue Authority Officers at the selected sites;
- Identifiable Employers of the Children;
- Education Officials;
- Law enforcement officers;
- The Judicial Officers in the affected districts; and
- Intervention programs to eliminate child labour especially their involvement in cross border trade.

2.5.2 Focus group discussions

Altogether 14 children and 7 adults Focus Group Discussions were conducted and the mean number of participants per group was 9. The FGD were important in order to obtain in-depth information about the varying perspectives about child labour including causes, magnitude, dimensions, patterns, benefits, working conditions and consequences. This is important because perspectives about child labour is strongly influence by the various conditions in which it takes place. The FGDs also helped identify strategies for elimination of child labour in general and cross border trade in particular.

In this regard the FGDs were constituted using adult community members. Focus group discussions were conducted using thematic guides that include: the involvement, nature, patterns, causes and health effects of child labour in cross border trade on children. The social and economic effects of cross border trade and involvement of children in labour activities in general were also discussed.

Table 2.3.: Number of Key informants and Focus Group discussions by district

Districts	Policy and Programme officers	Focus Group Discussions	
		Adults	Children
Arua	10	3	6
Kabale	10	2	4
Tororo	10	2	4
Total	30	7	14

2.5.3 Exit Interviews for children involved in cross border trade

A total of 324 children involved in cross border trade were identified and interviewed using the children's questionnaire. Because most of the cross-border trading activities involving children were found to be illegal, snowballing techniques were used to identify most of the children. This means that through the identified and recruited children, other children involved in the trade were also identified and recruited. This was the case in Tororo. However, in Arua, many of the children involved in cross border trade were identified at the household level with a few identified by snowballing and community leaders. Some problems were experienced in conducting interviews with children. Namely children were rather unwilling to participate in the study because of the fear of being harassed by authorities. This was especially the case in Tororo.

2.5.4 Household survey

To conduct the household survey, a household questionnaire was used. The main data collected from the household include: background characteristics of household members, activity status of household members, current work status of household members, health and safety effects of working on children, and household characteristics. Other issues probed at the household level were causes and nature of child labour. To satisfy these requirements a probability based household sample was selected.

2.6 Post data collection activities

Two important activities were conducted in the post data collection phase. These included processing and management (editing, data coding, data entry) of the quantitative data collected at the household level and the data on children involved in cross border trade.

2.6.1 The household and children's data

During the post data collection stage, the following activities were carried out on the household and children's data.

- **Field editing**

Editing was done largely at the point of the interview, which enabled effective correction in case of mistakes made during probing and recording of responses since the respondent were asked to clarify mistakes identified.

- **Data coding**

This activity involved the coding of all open-ended questions in the household and children's questionnaire. Coding was done by clerks under supervision by the data analyst.

- **Data entry and cleaning**

Data entry and cleaning was done by the project data analyst. It involved designing data entry screens. The data entry involved the capturing of all household and children's data into computers. The data entry program used was EPIINFO.

On completion of data entry, the computer-based data was examined for correctness using frequency distributions of all variables (questions) in the two data sets. This process enabled the identification of mistakes from some questionnaires. These mistakes were corrected by verifying the questionnaires from which they were obtained.

2.6.2 Data analysis

The quantitative and qualitative data collected was analysed using initially statistical and qualitative approaches differently and later triangulated.

- **Statistical methods**

The analysis of the child labour data focusing on cross border trade was done at three levels.

- The first level was to describe the survey population and children involved in cross border trade by background characteristics. This analysis was done by districts and took the form of frequency distributions. The analysis was done to put the child labour and cross border trading and related activities in its social and economic context.

- The second level of the analysis involved the establishment of children labour participation status in general, and later children's involvement in cross border trade in particular to assess the nature, causes and effects of labour activities in general and cross border trade in particular.
- Thirdly, cross tabulations were carried out between child labour activity status especially involvement in child labour in general and cross border trade in particular with some individual, household and community variables to identify the causes of child labour. Cross tabulations were also done between child labour activity status especially involvement in child labour in general and cross border trade in particular and type of illness reported if any.

2.6.3 Qualitative methods

The master sheet approach was used to analyse FGD and In-depth interview data. FGD data was analysed at three levels. First at the group level; secondly at the district level combining all FGD data in each district and finally for the three districts by combining all FGD data of the three districts.

2.7 Limitations of the study

The child labour study focusing on cross border trade in Arua, Tororo and Kabale was affected by three important problems:

- The willingness to participate in the study was low at the household level and by children who were identified to be participating in cross border trade. This was attributed to the illicit nature of the trade;
- There was a general inadequacy of financial resources to conduct the study especially such a study focusing on illicit activities; and
- The time for the study was also inadequate considering the complexity of the study.

2.8 Report outline

The child labour study focusing on cross border trade and related activities' report is presented in nine chapters. Chapter one presents the background to the study on child labour, focusing on children in cross borders trade. Chapter two presented the methodology of the study. Chapter three presents the social, economic and cultural context of the children using background characteristics of individual children involved in cross border trade, household members and housing characteristics. Chapter four presents the main economic activities and working conditions of working children. Chapter five presents characteristics of identified child labourers and chapter six presents the health and safety of working children. In chapter seven the characteristics of children engaged in cross border trade is described while chapter

eight addressed the perceptions of the community on children's participation in child labour. Finally, chapter nine presents the main findings of the study, emerging issues for programme action and conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic and social context in which child labour takes place in general and in cross border trade in particular. Overall it presents analysis on 387 households, which collectively had 2,513 individuals. Section 3.2 presents the socioeconomic profile of the districts of Arua, Tororo and Kabale. Section 3.3 presents information on the demographic and social characteristics of households while section 3.4 presents data on household characteristics. The socioeconomic profile of the districts, the characteristics of household members, and household characteristics have implications for children's participation in labour activities.

3.2 Socioeconomic profile of the districts

Arua district is located in the North Western region of Uganda. It borders the Democratic Republic of Congo in the West and the Sudan in the North. Tororo district is located in Eastern Uganda and is bordered by Kenya in the East and, Kabale district is located in South Western Uganda and is bordered by Rwanda in the south.

Using data from the 2002 census, the demographic statuses of the districts are presented in Table 3.1. The table shows that Arua district has a population of 855,055. It also has low general sex ratio of 91.8 indicating that there were fewer males than females in the district. Its population density was 153 and a mean household size of 5.5. The urban and rural distribution show that the majority of the population, 91.8%, which represents 779, 729 people are rural while only 8.8% are urban.

The livelihood system of the population in the district is peasant agriculture, which employs nearly 99% of the population. The main source of income in the district is the tobacco crop, which contributes more than 80% of cash income in the district (ISAE 2002). Tobacco is a labour intensive crop and by implication demands more labour force than the household could provide. This therefore has implications for the involvement of children in labour activities. Only a small proportion of the population is engaged in trading and formal sector employment.

Table 3.1 Demographic characteristics by district

Demographic characteristics	District and Uganda			
	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Uganda
Population size	855,055	559,528	471,783	24,748,977
Sex ratio	91.8	95.9	86.0	96.0
Population Density	153	346	290	126
Household size	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.7
Proportion urban	9.7	8.2	10.7	13.9
Residence				
Rural	779,729	517,055	426,026	21,720,166
Urban	75,329	42,473	45,757	3,028,811

UBOS 2002, Preliminary census results.

Table 3.1 also presents the demographic information of Tororo district. The district has a total population of 559,783 and a sex ratio of 95.9. Its population density is 346 and mean household size is 4.9. The urban rural distribution of the population show that 92% of the population is rural.

Like Arua, the main livelihood of the population in Tororo is peasant agriculture. However, Tororo district has Malaba town, which is one of the major import and export points of Uganda. As a result the proportion of the population involved in commerce and formal employment is fairly large. This invariably has implications for the involvement of children in labour force participation.

Furthermore, Table 3.1 presents the demographic information of Kabale district. With 471,783 people, it is the smallest of the three districts in terms of population size. Its sex ratio is also the lowest (86) suggesting a high out migration rate for males. It also has a high population density of 291 and household size of 4.1. The distribution of the population by rural and urban residence show that 90% majority of the population live in rural areas and nearly 10% live in urban areas.

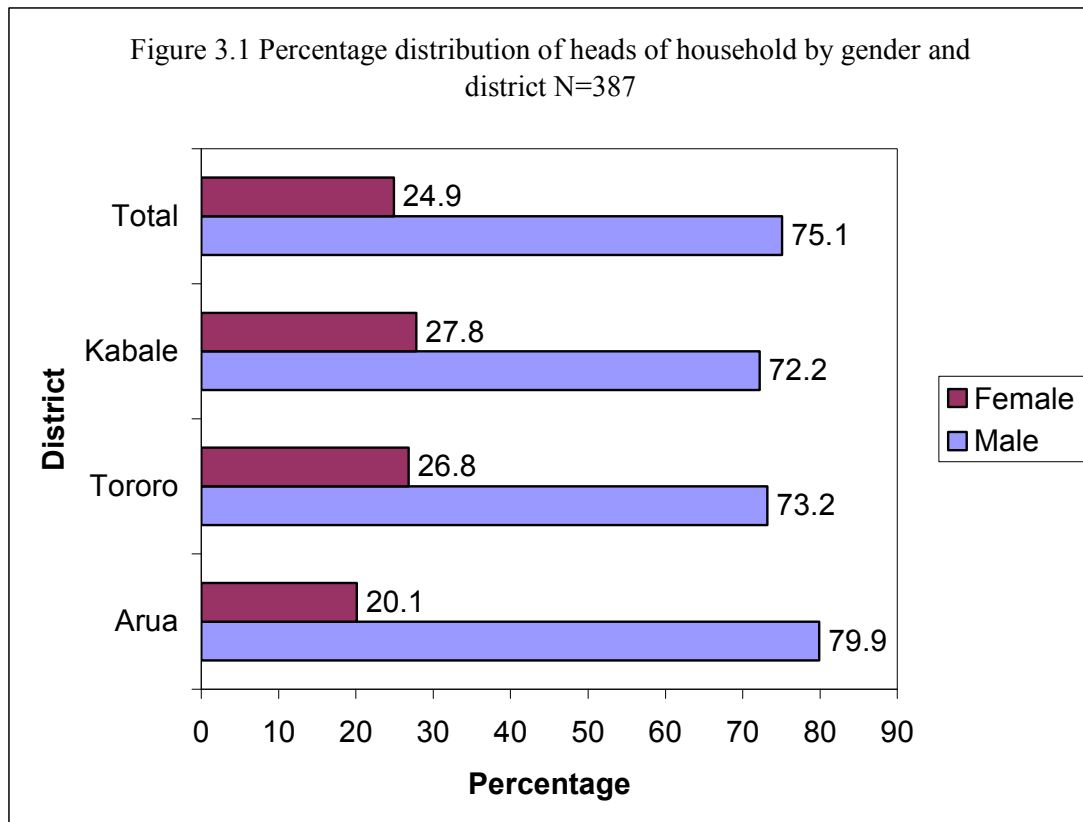
The main means of livelihood of the population of Kabale is peasant agriculture. The only alternative means of livelihood is trading and formal sector employments, which involves very few people.

3.3 Characteristics of household members

This section describes selected characteristics of household members. The main characteristics described include household headship, age and sex distribution, relationship to head of household, marital status of household members aged 12 years and older and the educational attainment of members of household aged 5 years and older.

3.3.1 Age and sex of head of household

The child labour study collected data on the age and gender of heads of households. This was done to investigate whether the age and gender of head of household affects the involvement of children in labour activities in general and cross border trade in particular. The data presented in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.2 show the distribution of the head of household by gender, age and district. The figure shows that about 76% of households were headed by males and 24% were headed by females. District comparisons show that Arua (80%) districts had the highest proportion of households headed by males followed by Tororo (73%). On the other hand, Kabale and Tororo with nearly 27% each reported the highest proportion of households headed by females. Only 20% of the households in Arua were headed by females.



Regarding age distribution of heads of households, data presented in Table 3.2 shows that overall most households in the three districts were headed by people aged 25 years or older. Tororo, with 4.2% reported the highest proportion of child headed households followed by Kabale with 3.3%, while Arua, with only 1% had the lowest proportion of child headed households. The emerging household headship pattern is that most households are still headed by adult males. It also confirms that the traditional patrilineal social system is still strong and dominant in Uganda society. However, the small proportion of households headed by children is a cause for concern since this has implications for children's participation in child labour.

Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of household heads by age, sex and district.

Age	Arua N=1243			Tororo N=847			Kabale=423		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	1.7	100.0	0.0	2.2
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.6	42.9	57.1	2.5	100.0	0.0	1.1
20-24	83.3	16.7	3.5	100.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.0	1.1
25+	78.1	19.5	96.0	73.3	26.7	95.0	71.6	28.4	95.5
Total	79.9	20.1	100.0	73.2	26.8	100.0	72.2	27.8	100.0
Number	139	35	174	90	33	123	65	25	90

3.3.2 Age structure and sex composition of households

The child labour study also examined the demographic profile of the household by compiling the ages and gender of each member of the household collected using the household questionnaire. This was deemed necessary because age structure and sex composition in a household may influence the distribution of household labour activities. Figure 3.3 shows the age distribution of the household population that was surveyed. The figure shows that age distribution of the population surveyed indicates that the proportion of the population increases with age until age group 10-14 when it starts declining and levels out between ages 25 and 49. District specific distributions also presents a similar age pattern as the general population. For Kabale, however, there are indications that data collected on household members using the household questionnaire was poorly collected and this is reflected in the low proportions of household population in the ages 0-4.

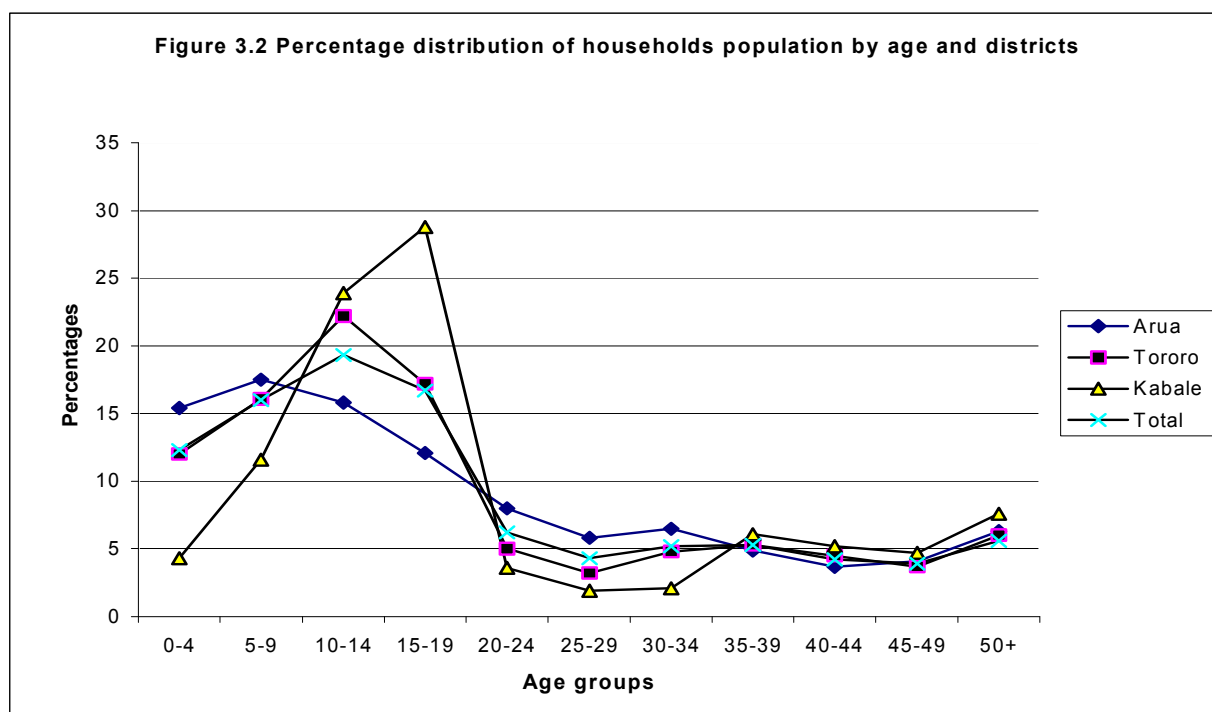
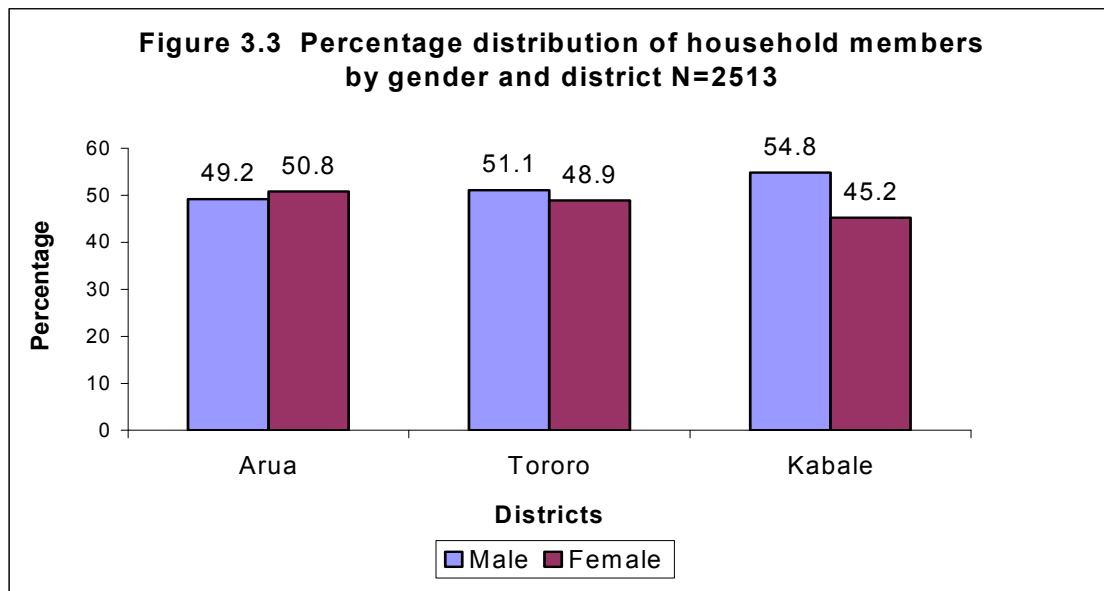


Table 3.3. Percentage distribution of households members by genders, age and District.

Age	Arua N=1243			Tororo N=847			Kabale=423		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-4	50.3	49.7	15.4	44.1	55.9	12.0	55.6	44.4	4.3
5-9	52.5	47.5	17.5	54.4	45.6	16.1	65.3	34.7	11.6
10-14	51.0	49.0	15.8	48.4	51.6	22.2	48.5	51.5	23.9
15-19	52.3	47.7	12.1	68.5	31.5	17.2	59.0	41.0	28.8
20-24	44.4	55.6	8.0	59.5	40.5	5.0	37.5	62.5	3.6
25-29	45.8	54.2	5.8	22.2	77.8	3.2	75.0	25.0	1.9
30-34	34.6	65.4	6.5	29.3	70.7	4.8	22.2	77.8	2.1
35-39	42.6	57.4	4.9	33.3	66.7	5.3	30.8	69.2	6.1
40-44	58.7	41.3	3.7	50.0	50.0	4.5	59.1	40.9	5.2
45-49	47.1	52.9	4.1	64.5	35.5	3.7	60.0	40.0	4.7
50+	52.6	47.4	6.3	51.0	49.6	6.0	68.8	31.3	7.6
Total	49.2	50.8	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Number	612	631	1243	433	414	847	232	191	423

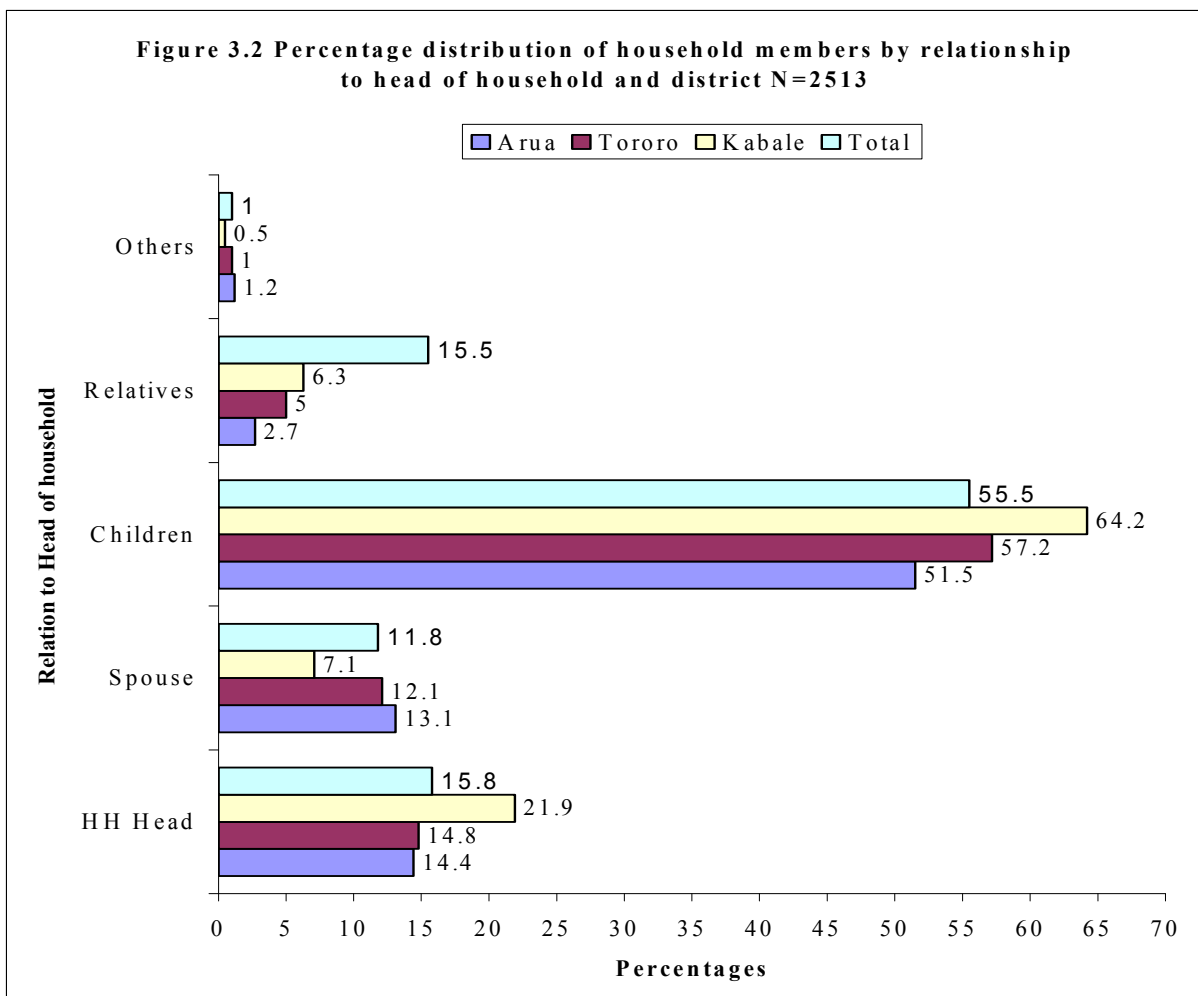
Overall the household population in the border sub counties of the three districts studied was 2,513. Of these 51% were males and 49% were females indicating a general sex ratio of 104, which is rather higher than expected.



The normal general sex ratio would indicate a deficit of males, which may result mainly from attrition due to natural, losses through mortality and migration. Figure 3.3 presents the distribution of the population by gender and district and shows that the highest sex ratio is in Kabale (127.3) where males constitute 55% of the population followed by Tororo (106.2) where males constitute 51% of the population. These indicate that there are more males than females in Kabale and Tororo districts. Arua with a male population of 49%, has the lowest general sex ratio of 98.8 indicating fewer males.

3.3.2.1 Relationship to head of household

The child labour study collected information on the relationship of members of household to the head of household. The relationship of household members to the head of household is an important determinant of the involvement of children in child labour. The data presented in Figure 3.4 shows that overall 16% of people found in the surveyed households reported that they were heads of household. The majority (56%) of members of the household were children to the head of households and 12% were spouses to the head of the household. This pattern was observed in all the three districts except Kabale where the proportion of children (64%) and spouses (7%) were higher and lower respectively. Other relatives constituted a fairly large proportion of household members with nearly 20% in Arua, 16% in Tororo and 7% in Kabale. Other people constituted a very small proportion of household membership in all the three districts.



3.3.3 Household size

Information was also collected on all persons usually living in each household and this information was used to derive the mean household size of each household surveyed. The data presented in

Figure 3.5 show that the majority of households had 5-8 people followed by households that had less than 5 people. Households with more than 8 people were few in all the three districts.

3.3.4 Marital status

Data was collected on marital status to examine the distribution of the population by their marital status by age and gender. It was also intended to assess the marital status of children aged 12 years and older and the results are presented in Figure 3.6 and Table 3.4.

Figure 3.6 presents data on marital status by district. The figure shows that overall the proportion single was higher among males than female. It also shows that more females were married than males. Separation/divorce and widowhood was also experienced more among females than males. However, district specific data shows that in nearly all districts the proportion of males in marital union was higher than that of females except in Tororo district where the proportion of females in union was higher than that of males. The higher proportions of married males could be attributed to the higher proportions of separations/divorce and widowhood experienced by females in Arua and Kabale districts. Data on separation/divorce and widowhood indicate that in all districts the proportion of females' separated/divorced and widowed was higher than that of males.

The age distribution of marital status is presented in Table 3.4 by districts. The data shows that overall very few males and females aged 12-17 years reported they were married. Only 3% and 4% of males and females respectively in Arua, and 1% of males in Kabale aged 12-17 years reported they were married. The majority of the 12-17 year olds reported they were never married. Nearly 97%, 100% and 99% of the 12 –17 years olds in Arua, Tororo and Kabale districts respectively were never married.

Figure 3.6 Percentage distribution of household members aged 12 years or older by marital status by gender and district N=1552

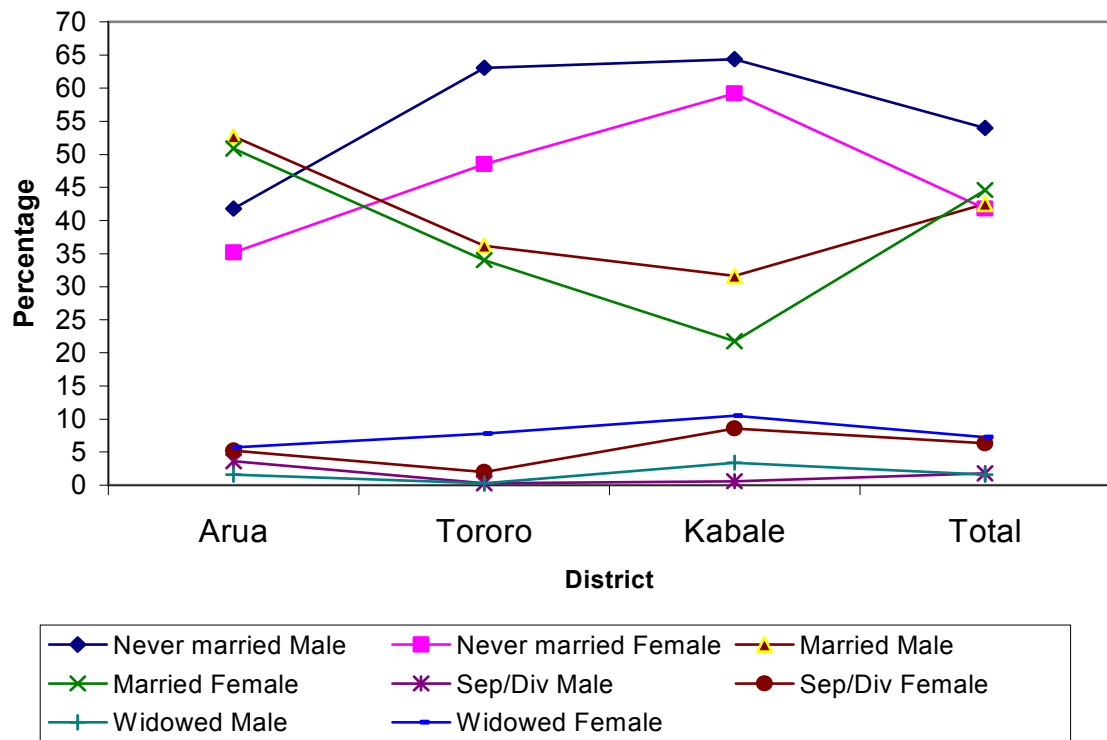


Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of household members aged 12 years and above by marital status, age, gender and district.

	Gender and marital status									
	Males					Females				
	Never married	Married	Sep/Dev	Widowed	Total	Never married	Married	Sep/Dev	Widowed	Total
Arua										
12-17	96.6	2.5	0.0	0.8	119	94.8	4.3	0.9	0.0	115
18+	15.4	76.8	5.3	2.0	247	11.5	69.5	11.1	8.0	288
Total	41.8	52.7	3.6	1.6	366	35.2	50.9	8.2	5.7	403
Tororo										
12-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	88
18+	28.9	69.8	0.7	0.7	149	12.5	72.6	3.0	11.9	168
Total	63.1	36.2	0.3	0.3	287	48.5	48.5	2.0	7.8	256
Kabale										
12-17	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	104	96.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	84
18+	15.1	75.3	1.4	8.2	73	13.2	47.1	16.2	26.5	68
Total	64.4	31.6	0.6	3.4	177	59.2	21.8	8.6	10.5	152
All										
12-17	98.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	361	96.2	2.7	1.0	0.0	287
18+	19.6	74.4	3.2	2.6	469	12.0	67.6	9.2	11.3	524
Total	54.0	42.5	1.8	1.6	830	41.8	44.6	6.3	7.3	811

3.3.5 Educational attainment

Data was also collected on the current educational status and highest level of education of household members. Educational status was conceptualized to affect the participation of children in labour activities. The educational attainment of heads of households and the current education status and educational attainment of other household members were collected and the results are presented in sub sections 3.3.5.1 and 3.3.5.2.

3.3.5.1 Educational attainment of head of household

Data presented in Figure 3.7 shows that overall the majority of heads of households had no formal education. Females were most likely to have had no formal education than males.

For those who reported having attended formal education, the proportion is generally low for both gender at all levels of education. However, the proportion reported to have stopped in lower primary (P1-P4) is much lower among females and even at this level, females were fewer than males. A general, but small increase in the proportion of both genders that stopped in upper primary (P5-P7), secondary and Tertiary education has been observed with lower proportion of females compared to males.

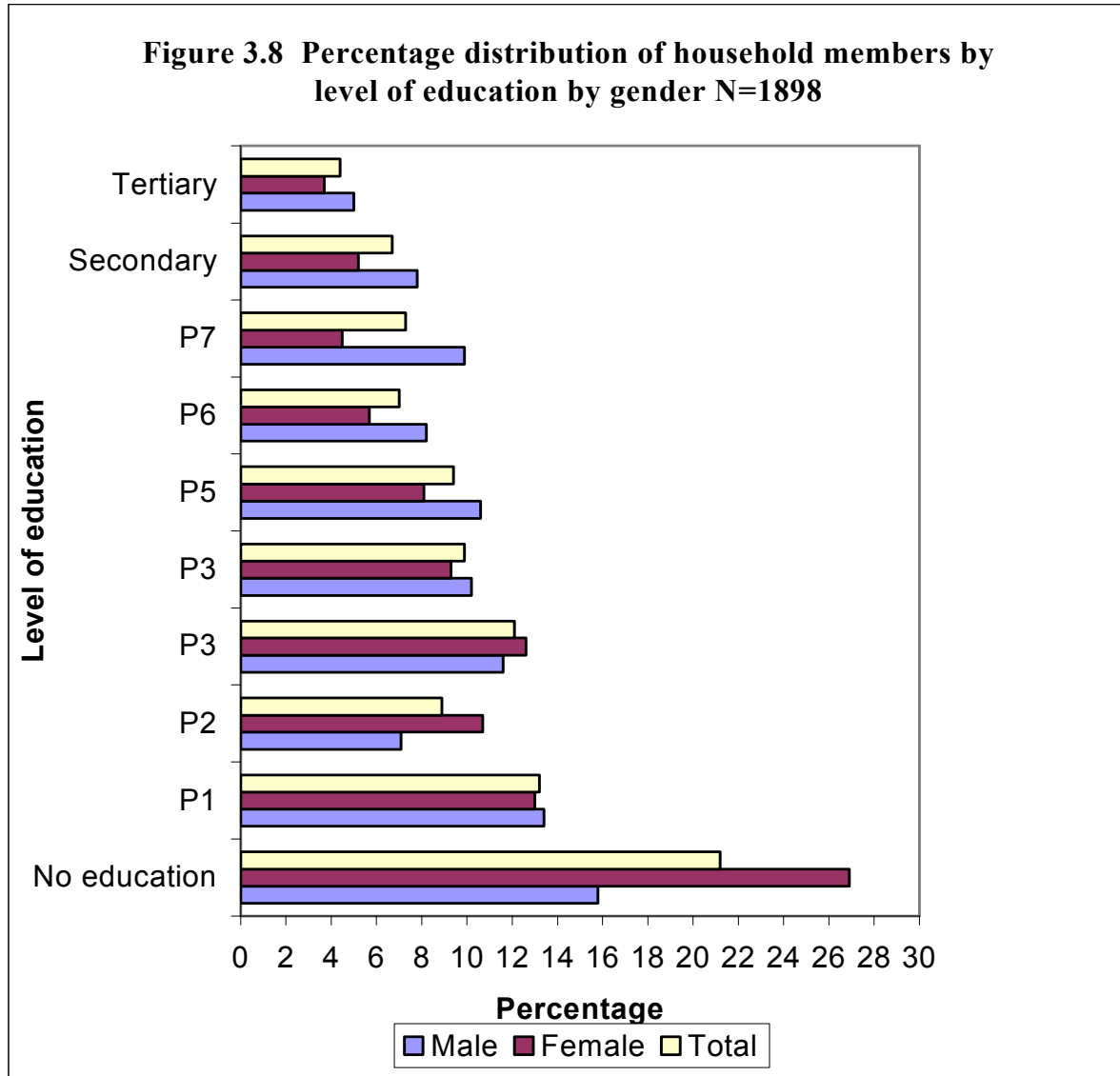
District specific data presented in Table 3.5 also shows that even at district level the proportion of female heads of household with no education was higher than that of male heads of household. Arua district followed by Kabale reported the highest proportion of heads of households and female heads of households in particular with no education. Compared to Arua and Kabale districts, the proportion of heads of household in regard to the highest level of education was higher in Tororo at all levels of education.

Table 3.5. Percentage distribution of heads of household and household members by highest level of Education, gender and districts

	Districts								
	Arua		Tororo		Kabale		All districts		
Level of education	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Head of Household									
No schooling	20.6	73.5	10.0	47.8	47.5	53.8	22.7	59.1	31.6
P1	5.6	5.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.0	3.7
P2	5.6	5.9	5.0	4.3	2.5	0.0	4.9	4.5	4.8
P3	15.0	2.9	5.0	0.0	5.0	7.7	10.3	3.0	8.6
P4	9.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	10.0	7.7	8.9	1.5	7.1
P5	11.2	0.0	8.3	8.7	5.0	15.4	8.9	6.1	8.2
P6	10.3	5.9	10.0	8.7	7.5	7.7	9.9	7.6	9.3
P7	0.0	5.9	18.3	8.7	15.0	0.0	16.3	6.1	7.2
Secondary	1.9	0.0	26.7	17.3	2.5	7.7	10.9	7.5	13.8
Tertiary	2.8	0.0	5.0	4.3	5.0	0.0	3.4	1.5	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Number	107	34	60	23	40	13	203	66	269
Household Members									
No schooling	19.7	33.0	11.4	20.7	14.5	19.9	15.8	26.9	21.2
P1	16.4	16.9	10.2	8.9	11.8	8.8	13.4	13.0	13.2
P2	8.3	11.2	5.8	11.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	10.7	8.9
P3	14.7	14.6	9.9	10.5	7.0	10.3	11.6	12.6	12.1
P4	9.0	7.6	11.4	9.2	12.4	15.4	10.2	9.3	9.9
P5	7.9	4.4	12.8	11.2	12.9	14.0	10.6	8.1	9.4
P6	6.1	4.2	9.0	5.6	11.8	11.0	8.2	5.7	7.0
P7	7.9	1.7	9.9	6.9	15.1	8.8	9.9	4.5	7.3
Secondary	3.5	1.7	14.3	11.3	7.1	4.4	7.8	5.2	6.7
Tertiary	6.4	4.7	5.2	3.6	1.1	0.7	5.0	3.7	4.4
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	456	473	343	304	186	136	985	913	1898

3.3.5.2 Education level of other household members

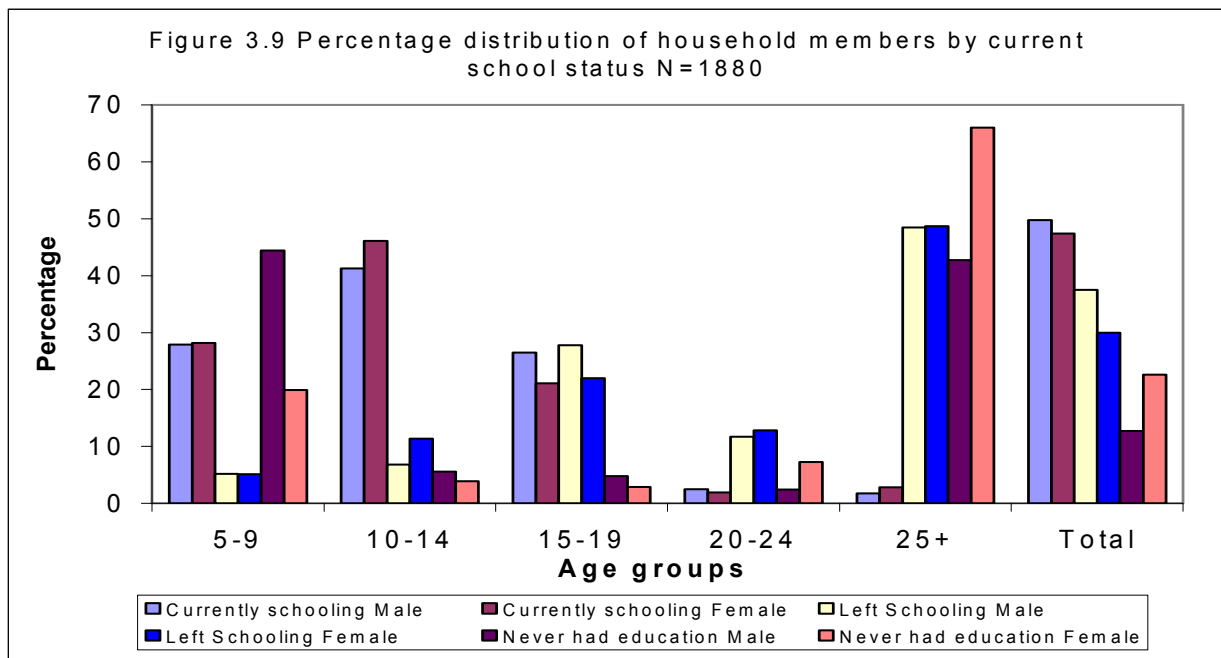
The highest level of educational attainment of other household members was also inquired and the data presented in Figure 3.8 and Table 3.5. The table shows that overall 21% of household members regardless of gender have had no education. About 16% and 27% of males and females were also reported to have had no education.



Compared to Arua where the proportion of those who attained primary 1,2 and 3 as the highest level of education was found to be similar for both gender, in Tororo and Kabale the proportion of females who attained the above levels of primary education was higher among females. Other district specific data indicates a similar distributions and show that although the generally the proportion of household members who stopped in lower primary is higher, therefore indicating a low transition rates from lower to higher classes, more females dropped out of education earlier than males after primary three in all districts.

3.3.5.3 Current education status

Data on current educational status presented in Figure 3.9 show that overall the proportion of female who have never attended school is higher than that of males. Data on dropouts also



indicate that more females dropped out of education than males. As a result of the higher dropout and no enrollment rates among females, the proportion of males currently in school is higher than that of females.

District specific data also showed that the proportion of people currently in school is higher in the lower age groups of 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 compared to higher age groups. This is expected for two reasons. First the demographic structure indicates a young population with more children than adults. Secondly, the opportunity for education offered by the Universal Primary Education has allowed more children to enroll in education. Data from Tororo and Kabale show that more females are currently attending school than males at nearly all ages.

The data presented in Table 3.6 also shows that dropout rate from education increased with age for both gender in the three districts. The dropout rate is higher for male's aged 15-19 and 25 years or older than females. However, among those aged 10-14, the dropout rate is higher among females than males.

Table 3.6. Percentage distribution of household members by current status of Education, age, gender and districts

Age	Current schooling status					
	Currently schooling		Dropped out of school		Never attended schooling	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arua						
5-9	32.0	35.9	6.0	5.8	52.9	18.1
10-14	42.6	40.0	5.5	9.4	1.4	2.2
15-19	20.8	20.5	15.4	9.5	2.9	1.4
20-24	3.6	3.1	13.2	17.3	2.9	8.0
25+	1.0	0.5	59.9	17.3	40.0	70.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	197	195	182	100.0	70	138
Tororo						
5-9	25.7	26.3	4.8	4.2	46.4	28.6
10-14	38.7	52.5	9.7	11.6	17.9	0.0
15-19	30.4	16.3	30.6	16.6	7.1	6.1
20-24	2.6	1.3	13.7	16.8	3.6	2.0
25+	2.6	3.8	41.1	10.5	25.0	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Number	191	160	124	95	28	49
Kabale						
5-9	24.2	13.0	3.3	5.1	19.0	10.5
10-14	43.4	48.1	4.9	17.9	3.8	26.3
15-19	30.3	32.5	59.0	51.3	7.7	5.3
20-24	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.6	0.0	15.8
25+	2.0	6.7	29.5	23.1	69.2	42.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	99	77	61	39	18	19
All districts						
5-9	27.9	28.2	5.2	5.1	44.4	19.9
10-14	41.3	46.1	6.8	11.4	5.6	3.9
15-19	26.5	21.1	27.8	22.0	4.8	2.9
20-24	2.5	1.9	11.7	12.8	2.4	7.3
25+	1.8	2.8	48.5	48.7	42.7	66.0
Total	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	487	432	367	273	124	206

Regarding the age and gender distribution of household members by their current schooling status and district, Arua district with 53% had the highest proportion of males who never

enrolled in formal education. This was followed by Tororo district with 46%. Kabale had the lowest proportion of male children aged 5-9 years who have not enrolled in education. Among females, Table 3.6 shows that Tororo had the highest proportion of children aged 5-9 years who have not enrolled in education. The data showed that the proportion of people without education declined sharply at ages 10-14 and 15-19 years for all the three districts. As expected, from ages 20 and above, the proportion of males and females without education increased. Notable is the findings that while in Arua and Tororo, more females above 19 years of age were reported not to have ever attended formal education compared to males, in Kabale the reverse was observed, but the highest proportion of females aged 20 years or older who never had any education was found in Kabale (69%).

3.4 Housing characteristics

Data was also collected on the household characteristics. The household characteristics of the surveyed households were inquired as indicators of the quality of life of the population. The main household characteristics inquired were the type of housing, ownership of dwelling, type of toilet facility and source of drinking water. The result of this inquiry is presented Table 3.7. The quality of life of a household has been known to affect the risk of labour force participation by children.

The type of housing presented in Table 3.7 show that overall, most housing, 66% are temporary. These constituted of mainly huts. Another 32% of housing was permanent and semi-permanent. The permanent houses are built of blocks, cement and iron sheet or tiled roofs and the semi-permanent ones are built of mud walls and iron sheet roofs. Other housing units mainly one roomed “Muzigo” houses constituted nearly 4% of housing in the three districts.

District variations show that Arua with 96% had the largest proportion of huts followed by Tororo with 63% and Kabale with only 6%. On the other hand, Kabale with 92% has the highest proportion of permanent and semi-permanent houses. As regards the one-roomed housing units, Tororo, with 11% had the highest one roomed housing units.

Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of households by housing characteristics and district

Housing Characteristics	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total
Type of House				
Permanent	4.0	26.7	91.5	31.7
Temporary/huts	96.1	62.5	6.4	64.5
Others	0.0	10.8	2.1	3.8
Ownership of dwelling				
Owned				
Provided	97.8	68.3	91.5	87.3
Rented	2.2	0.8	4.3	2.3
	0.0	30.8	4.3	10.4
Type of Toilet				
Flush	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.0
VIP	0.6	5.0	1.1	2.0
Traditional pit latrine	78.8	66.7	96.8	79.4
Open pit	12.8	19.2	1.1	12.0
Others	6.6	7.5	1.1	1.3
Source of drinking water				
Piped	11.1	31.7	54.3	27.7
Protected water	58.9	4.2	29.8	35.3
Borehole	10.0	5.0	0.0	6.1
Unprotected water	20.0	59.2	16.0	31.0
Number	180	120	87	394

Another housing attribute probed was ownership of dwelling. Table 3.7 show that in all districts the place of dwelling was owned by the occupants. In Arua, Tororo and Kabale, 98%, 68% and 92% of dwelling units respectively were owned by the occupants. Overall, only 10% of dwelling units were rented at the time of the survey and the majority of these, 31%, were in Tororo district.

Furthermore, the types of toilet facilities available to household members were probed and the results are presented in Table 3.7. The table shows that in all the districts the most common type of toilet facility used was the traditional pit latrine (79%). District distribution show that Kabale with 97% followed by Arua with 79% had the largest proportion of households using pit latrines. About 67% of households in Tororo also reported using traditional pit latrines. The second most common type of toilet facility were open pits which

were being used by 13% of households in Arua, 19% of households in Tororo and 1% of households in Kabale.

Only 2% and 1% of households in Tororo and Arua were using flush toilets respectively. Overall the evidence available indicates that the traditional pit latrine is the most common type of toilet facility in the study area.

Water collection is one of the activities that take a lot of children's play and school time in most communities in Uganda mainly due to morbidity. To understand the implication of water on children's labour participation, the source of water was inquired and the results are presented in Table 3.7. The data indicates a generally poor source of water for most households surveyed. The table shows that about 31% of households had unprotected sources of water. Most of these were in Tororo (59%), followed by Arua (20%) and Kabale (16%). Overall, 35% of households had water from a protected sources and district distribution show that Arua with 59% of households had the highest proportion of households getting water from protected sources followed by Kabale with 30% and Tororo with only 4%. A third important source of water constituting 28% was piped water. District distribution show that Kabale with 54% had the largest proportion of households getting piped water followed by Tororo with 32% and Arua with 11%.

3.5 Summary

Demographically, the general findings show that the three districts of Arua, Tororo and Kabale have a very young population with more than half of the population being less than 25 years of age. This young population has serious implication for the economy of these districts considering that their economic bases rest on peasant agriculture, which is labour intensive. Household headship also shows that females head a large proportion of households in all the three districts. The relationships of household members indicated that the majority of members are related to the head of household. The level of education of heads of household and that of the other household members is generally low and most of them, especially the females, have never had formal education. Currently large proportions of people aged 14 years or lower are still continuing with education. The type of housing and sanitary and water facilities point to a poor quality of life of the population.

The labour intensive nature of the agricultural activities in these areas, low levels of education, a large household size and inadequate sanitary and water facilities has implications for involvement of children in labour activities.

CHAPTER FOUR

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND WORKING CHILDREN

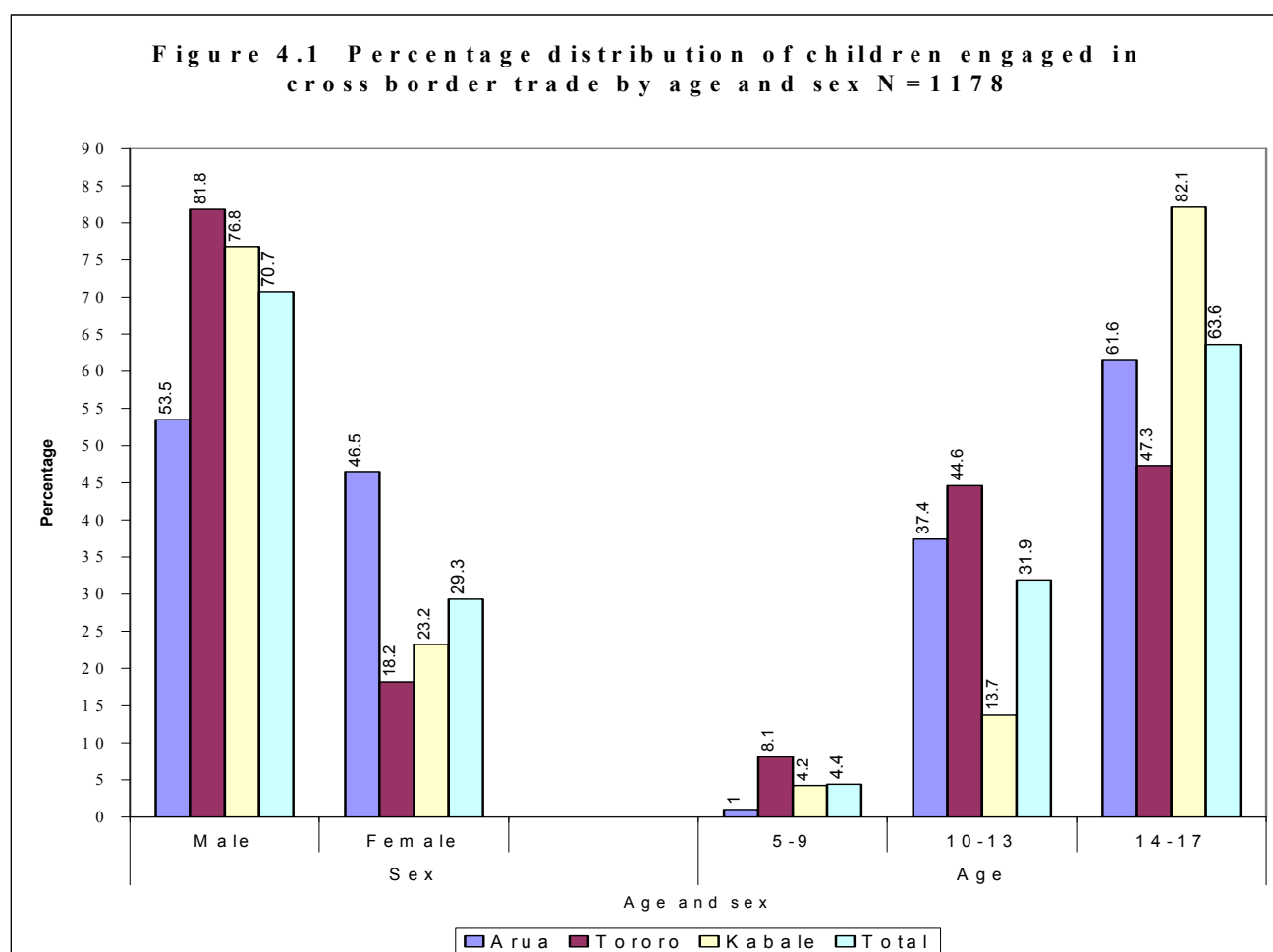
4.1 Introduction

The child labour study investigated about the involvement of children in labour activities in general and the involvement of children aged 5-17 years in cross border trade and related activities in particular. To provide the social context for studying the cross border trade sectoral area, the characteristics of all children identified during the household survey was probed. The main characteristics of interest include age and sex, educational status, parental educational status, survival status of parents, and child's living arrangement. Also probe were time of work and number of hours spent working.

4.2 Age and sex distribution

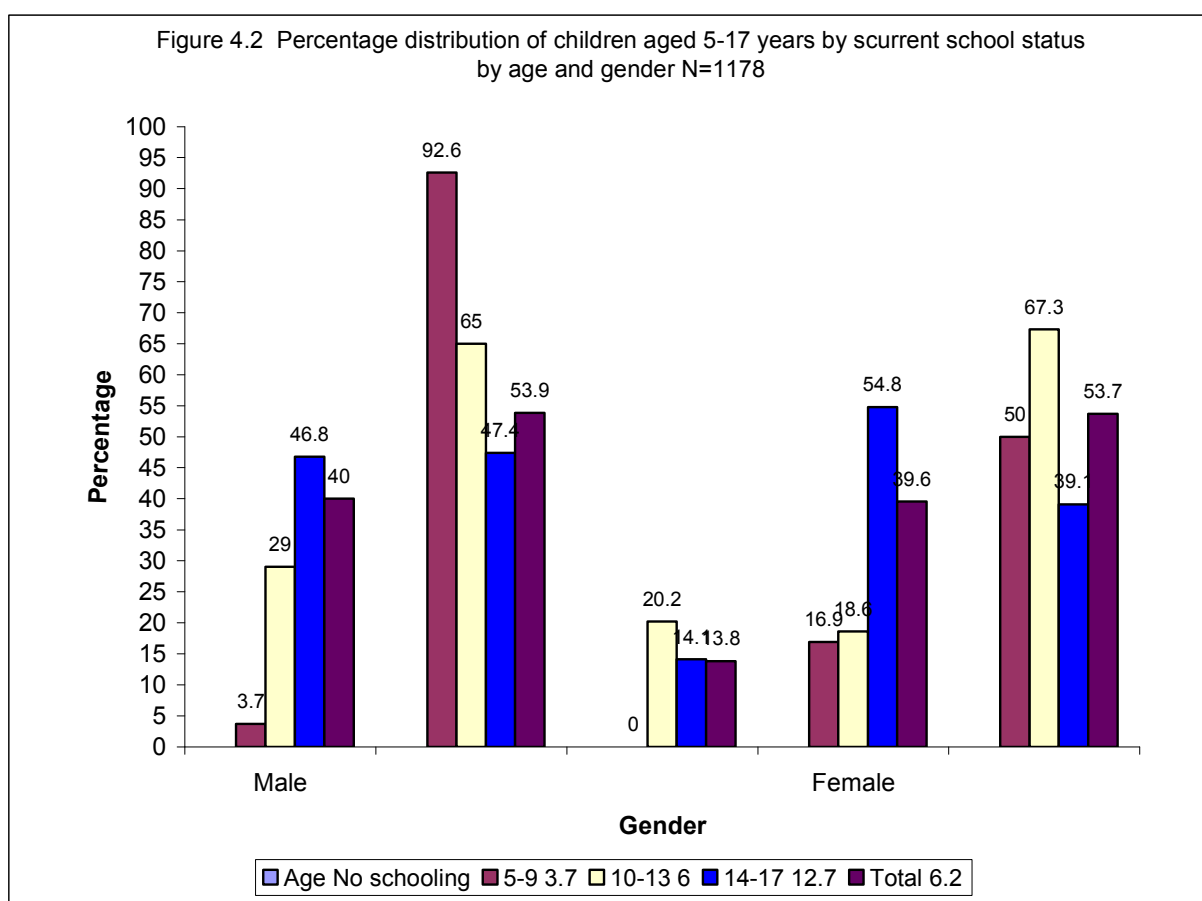
Age and sex are very important demographic characteristics. They are also the basic variables used for the analysis and description of demographic and social events and processes at a particular point in time and over time. These events and processes include labour participation of all forms. In this respect, the age structure and sex distribution of children in the surveyed households was examined.

The age structure of the children surveyed was categorized in three; 5-9, 10-13 and 14-17 years and the data is presented in Figure 4.1. The figure shows that overall the majority of children (48%) were aged 10-13 years followed by those aged 14-17 (46%). Only 6% of the children were below than 10 years old. District distributions shows that children in Kabale were older (64%), 14-17 years, compared to those in Arua (46%) and Tororo (33%). Most children in Arua (53%) and Tororo (58%) were aged 10-13 years.



4.2.1 Educational status

The current educational status of children was inquired and the data is presented in Table 4.1. The table shows that overall the majority of the children, 55% reported that they are currently in school, 49% reported they have dropped out of school and only 6% reported they have never been to school.



District distribution show that Arua with 67% and Tororo with 58% had more male children currently in school than 37% in Kabale. The proportion of dropouts of males from education was 26%, 36% and 61% in Arua, Tororo and Kabale respectively. The proportion of dropouts was higher in the 14-17 age groups in all districts.

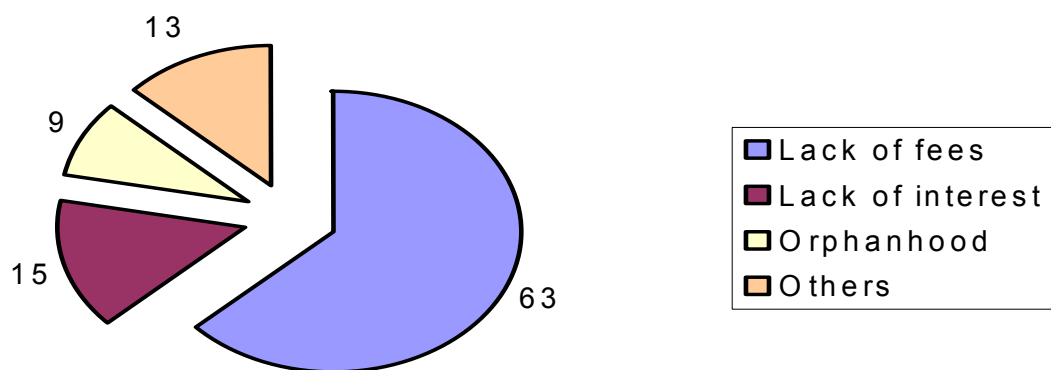
Overall 14%, 39%, and 54% of females reported they never attended school, dropped out of school and were currently schooling respectively. District differentials show that about 11% and 9% of females in Arua and Kabale respectively reported they had no schooling. While 24%, 22% and 73% of females in Arua, Tororo, and Kabale respectively reported they dropped out of school, 78% in Tororo, 65% in Arua and only 18% in Kabale reported they were currently schooling. The table also shows that the children most affected by lack of education and dropout from schooling were aged 14-17 years.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of all children by current school status by gender, age and districts

District and ages	Gender and current school status							
	Male 641				Female 537			
	No Schooling	Left School	Currently Schooling	Total	No Schooling	Left School	Currently Schooling	Total
Arua								
5-9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
10-13	14.3	21.4	64.3	14	9.1	9.1	81.8	22
14-17	2.8	30.6	66.7	36	12.5	37.5	50.0	24
Total	5.9	27.5	66.7	51	10.8	23.9	65.2	46
Tororo								
5-9	11.1	11.1	77.8	9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
10-13	3.9	25.5	70.6	51	0.0	13.3	86.7	15
14-17	6.6	49.2	44.3	61	0.0	44.4	55.6	9
Total	5.8	36.4	57.9	121	0.0	22.2	77.8	27
Kabale								
5-9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	2
10-13	0.0	40.0	60.0	10	33.3	33.3	33.3	3
14-17	100.0	60.7	31.1	61	5.9	82.4	11.8	17
Total	6.8	56.2	37.0	73	9.1	72.7	18.2	22
All districts								
5-9	3.7	3.7	92.6	12	0.0	16.7	50.0	5
10-13	6.0	29.0	65.0	75	20.2	18.6	67.3	40
14-17	42.7	46.8	47.4	158	14.1	54.8	39.1	50
Total	6.2	40.0	53.9	245	13.8	39.6	53.7	92

Figure 4.3 presents the reasons children gave for dropping out of school. The figure shows that 63% of children dropped out of school due to lack of fees and 15% reported they dropped out of school due to lack of interest in education. About 9% reported that they dropped out of school because their parents have died. While lack of fees was reported mostly in Kabale followed by Tororo and Arua, lack of interest in education was reported mostly in Arua and Kabale. Long distance to schools and poor health were also significant causes of school dropout in Arua district. Mortality of parents appeared to have been an important cause of dropping out of school in Tororo district.

Figure 4.3 Percentage distribution of children by reasons for dropping out of education N = 471



4.2.2 Marital status

Early marriage is culturally practiced in many communities in Uganda despite the existence of the defilement law. This has disproportionately contributed to early involvement of children in labour activities due to the responsibilities attached to marriage. In this regard children were asked about their marital status. Data presented in Table 4.2 show that 98% of the children have never married and nearly 2% are married. Most of the married children are in Arua (4%) and Kabale (1%). In Tororo no children aged 5-17 were reported married. The finding suggests that early marriage is low in the districts surveyed.

Table 4.2 Percentage distribution of children by marital status by gender, age and districts N=1178

	Male 641				Female 537			
District and Age	Never Married	Currently married	Sep Divorced	Total	Never Married	Currently married	Sep/ Divorced	Total
Arua								
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	111	99.0	1.0	0.0	102
10-13	100.0	0.0	0.0	77	100	0.0	0.0	74
14-17	94.6	4.1	1.4	74	91.0	7.5	1.5	67
Total	98.5	1.1	0.4	262	97.1	2.5	0.4	243
Tororo								
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	67	100.0	0.0	0.0	60
10-13	100.0	0.0	0.0	71	100.0	1.3	0.0	76
14-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	94	100.0	2.0	0.0	49
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	232	100.0	1.1	0.0	185
Kabale								
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	14
10-13	100.0	0.0	0.0	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	29
14-17	98.9	1.1	0.0	87	96.8	0.0	3.2	63
Total	99.3	0.7	0.0	143	98.1	0.0	1.9	109
All districts								
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	207	99.4	0.6	0.0	176
10-13	100.0	0.0	0.0	175	99.4	0.6	0.0	179
14-17	98.0	1.6	0.4	255	95.0	3.4	1.7	179
Total	99.2	0.6	0.2	637	97.9	1.5	0.6	534

4.2.3 Orphan hood status

Orphan hood has been identified as one of the major causes of early involvement of children in labour activities. This is because most children whose parents or one of the parents have died have to start working for their own sustenance. Orphan hood has been associated with sex working and other worse forms of child labour. In this regard children were asked to report the survival status of their parents and the data is presented in Figure 4.4 and Table 4.3.

Figure 4.4 shows that overall nearly 90% of males and 93% of females reported that their mothers and fathers were alive. Only 10% and 7% of males and females respectively reported that their mothers and fathers have died. District specific data presented in Table 4.3 show that orphan hood was experience more among males in Tororo and Kabale where 11% and 10% of males were reported to be orphans. Maternal and paternal mortality was experienced more in Tororo and Kabale among children aged 10-13 years.

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of children by orphan hood status by gender, age and district

District and Ages	Children orphan hood status and gender					
	Male			Female		
	Father alive	Mother dead	Number	Father alive	Mother dead	Number
Arua						
5-9	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0
10-13	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	22
14-17	94.1	5.9	34	91.7	8.3	24
Total	95.9	4.1	49	95.7	4.3	46
Tororo						
5-9	88.9	11.1	9	100.0	0.0	3
10-13	85.0	15.0	40	83.3	8.3	12
14-17	88.9	8.9	45	100.0	0.0	8
Total	87.2	11.7	94	91.3	4.3	23
Kabale						
5-9	50.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	2
10-13	62.5	37.5	8	66.7	33.3	3
14-17	93.8	6.3	48	93.8	6.3	16
Total	87.9	10.3	58	90.5	9.5	21
All districts						
5-9	83.3	8.3	12	100.0	0.0	5
10-13	85.5	14.5	62	91.9	5.4	37
14-17	92.1	7.1	127	93.8	6.3	48
Total	89.6	9.5	201	93.3	5.6	90

4.3 Children's living arrangements

The children's living arrangements was probed to ascertain three important issues thought to be associated with child labour. These are, the relationship of the child to the head of household, whether or not the child is living with his/her parents and if not who is the child living with and for those not living with their parents why are they not living with either or both parents.

4.3.1 Relationship to head of household

Relationship to the head of household is a predictor of child involvement in worse forms of child labour. In this regard data was collected on the child's relationship to the head of household and the results are presented in Table 4.4. It is interesting to note that nearly 7% of the children surveyed reported that they head their own households. Most of these, 13%, were found in Kabale followed by Arua with 6%. This suggests that these children are already working for their own survival. About 41% and 22% of the children were found to be living with their fathers and mothers respectively. District differentials show that in all districts, most children were living with both parents. About 19% and 39% of children in Arua, 24% and 41% of the children in Tororo and 21% and 44% of the children in Kabale

reported they were living with their mothers and fathers respectively. Fewer children reported living with their mothers in Arua (19%) compared to Tororo (23%) and Kabale (21%). Other people children were living with include grandfathers, siblings, other relative and friends. Although the data for these categories are small, living with such people have implications for child labour.

4.3.2 Persons living with both parents

The survey further asked the children to report whether the children were living with mother alone, father alone, both parents and non-parents. The people children live with have implications for child labour participation. The results presented in Table 4.4 shows that overall 41% of the children are living with both parents and 23% and 10% reported they were living with their mothers alone and fathers alone respectively. A large proportion of about 26% were found not to be living with either parent.

District differentials show that 32%, 22% and 22% of the children in Tororo, Arua and Kabale respectively were living with non-parents. Tororo district had the highest proportion of children living with their father only. The differential of those who reported living with fathers is similar in all districts. It is 24% in Arua, 23% in Tororo and 21% in Kabale. Compared to Arua (46%) and Kabale (50%), the proportion of children living with both parents was found to be low in Tororo (32%).

4.3.3 Reasons for not living with parents

About 91 children were identified not to be living with either or both parents. These children were asked to report the reasons why they were not living with their parents. Overall 54% of the children surveyed reported that they were not living with their parents because they are dead. About 9% and 8% of the children reported they were not living with their parents due to education and employment respectively. Other reasons for not living with parents were migration of parents, enjoyment of town life, helping relatives and marriage. District differentials show that Tororo with 68% and Kabale with 64% reported higher proportions of children living else where due to orphan hood compared to Arua with only 14%. Arua (27%) reported the highest proportion of children living elsewhere due to education. Kabale with 18% reported the highest proportion of children not living with their parents due to employment. Other reasons given for living way from parents were marriage (4%), migration of parents (5%) and enjoyment of town life (3%).

Table 4.4 Percentage distributions of children by their living arrangements

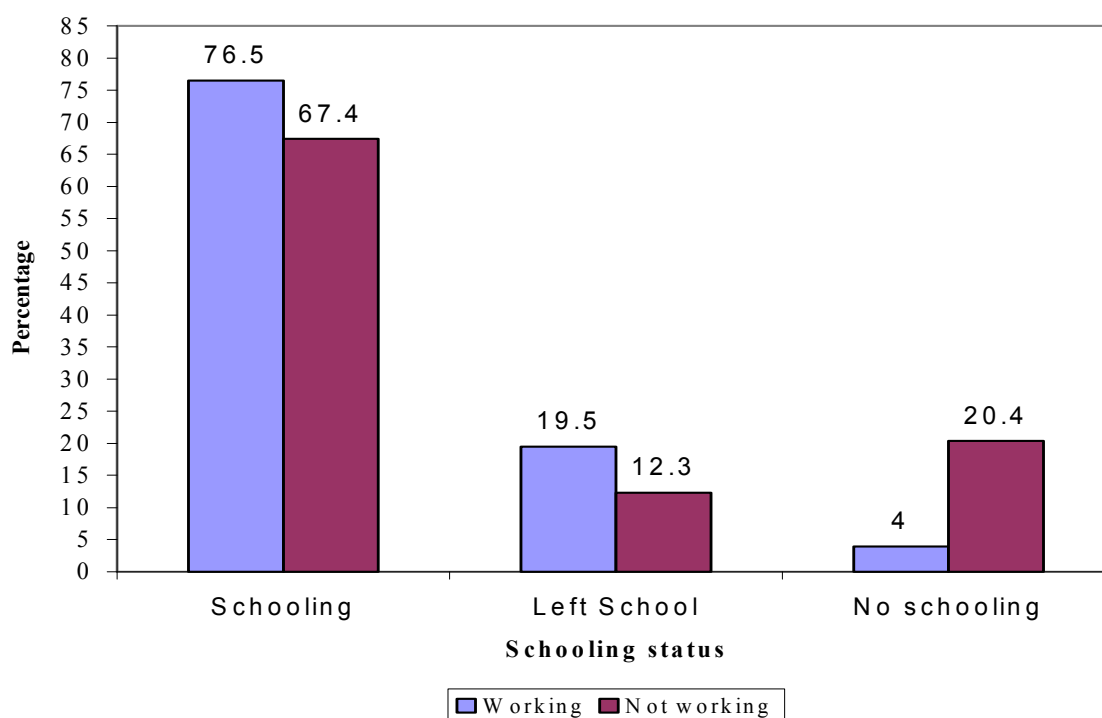
Living arrangements	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total
Relation to head of household				
Head of household	6.1	3.4	13.0	6.9
Employer	0.0	1.3	5.0	2.0
Mother	19.2	23.5	21.0	21.6
Father	39.4	40.9	44.0	41.4
Grand father	2.0	8.1	7.0	6.0
Siblings	8.1	10.7	5.0	8.3
Other relatives	14.1	8.7	3.0	8.6
Friends	11.1	3.4	2.0	5.2
Number	99	149	100	348
Persons living with				
Father alone	7.1	13.5	7.1	9.9
Mother alone	24.5	23.0	21.2	22.9
Both parents	45.9	31.8	49.5	40.9
None of parents	22.4	31.8	22.2	26.4
Number	98	148	99	345
Reasons for no living with parents				
Employment	4.5	4.3	18.2	7.7
Education	27.3	4.3	0.0	8.8
Parent migrated	18.2	2.1	0.0	5.5
Enjoy staying in town	4.5	2.1	4.5	3.3
Help relatives	4.5	4.3	0.0	3.3
Married	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4
Parent dead	13.6	68.1	63.6	53.8
Don't know	0.0	2.1	4.5	2.2
Others	22.7	8.5	4.5	11.0
Number	22	47	22	91

4.4 Current work status and school status of children

The child labour study also examined the current working status of children by current schooling status and the results are presented in Figure 4.4 and Table 4.5. Figure 4.4 shows that overall, the proportion of children reported to be working and also schooling is 77% compared to only 67% among children who were not working.

However, the figure shows that while 20% of children working dropped out of school, only 12% of the children not working left schooling. The figure also shows that the proportion of children who never went to school was higher among those not working. Children who were not working were 5 times more likely to have never enrolled in education than those who were working. The majority of these children were in the age group 5-9.

Figure4.4 Percentage distribution of children by working and schooling status N=1060



The age pattern of working status and schooling status show that for both working and non working children, the proportion of children attending school increased with age in all the 3 districts between ages 5-9 and 13-14. However, for all districts, the age pattern of school attendance was lower for ages 14-17 for both working and non-working children. Data for those who never enrolled in school, however, show that the proportion of children who never enrolled in school declined consistently with increasing age for all districts.

In regard to school dropouts, the proportion of children who have dropped out of school appear to be similar at all ages for working and none working children. However, school dropout is higher among children aged 14-17 in both work status categories in all the three districts.

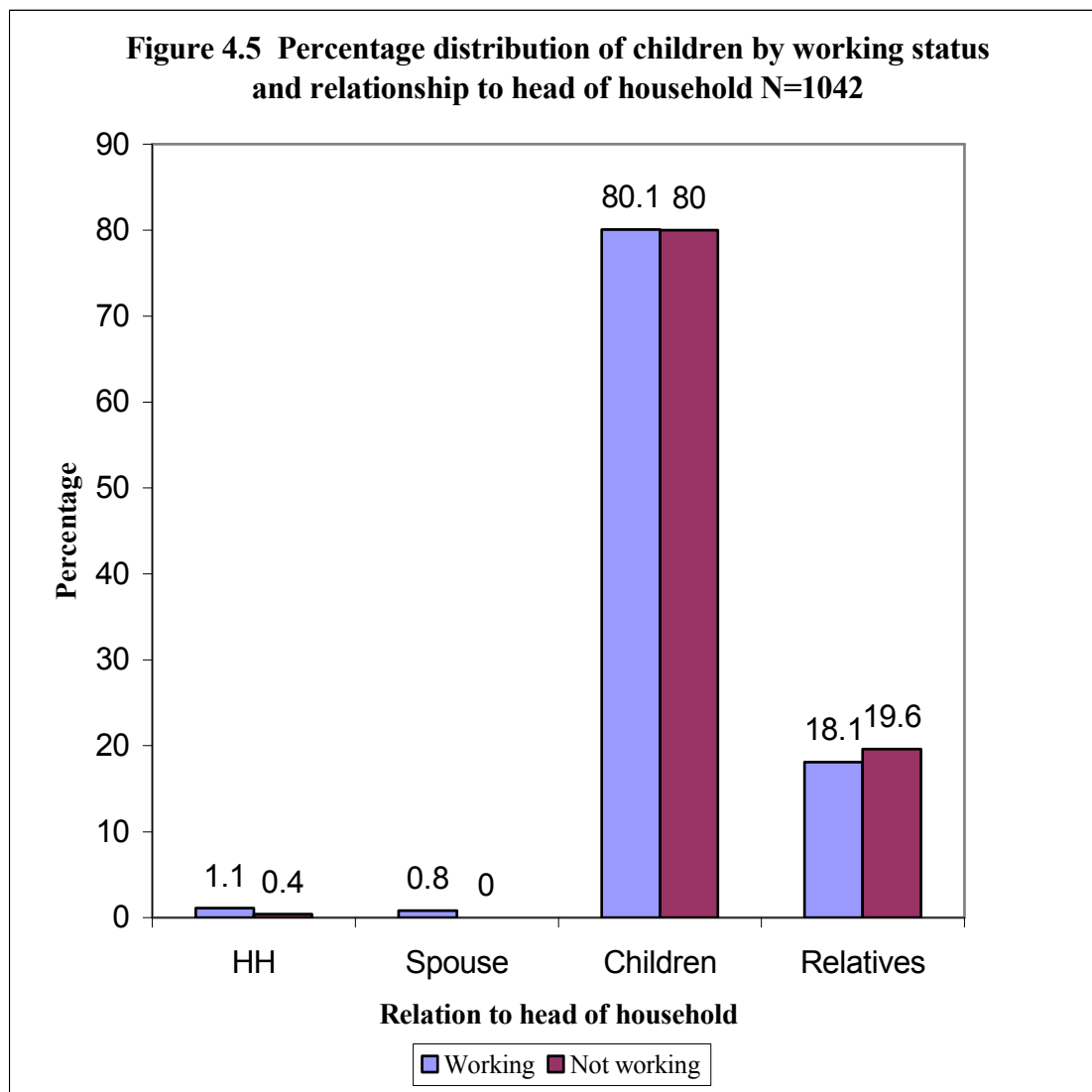
Table 4.5 Percentage distribution of children by working status and current school status by age, gender and districts

District	Work status and Current School Status					
	Male			Female		
	Schooling	Left school	Never been to school	Schooling	Left school	Never been to school
Arua						
5-9	51.8	12.3	36.0	82.4	4.1	13.5
10-13	88.9	11.1	0.0	86.8	10.1	3.1
14-19	50.0	50.0	0.0	69.8	28.6	1.6
Tororo						
5-9	68.5	7.4	24.1	88.6	6.8	4.5
10-13	87.2	7.7	5.1	91.1	8.9	0.0
14-19	75.0	25.0	0.0	72.3	26.8	0.9
Kabale						
5-9	81.3	12.5	6.3	73.9	4.3	21.7
10-13	92.3	0.0	7.7	90.2	4.9	4.9
14-19	71.4	28.6	0.0	55.9	40.4	3.7
Total %	67.4	12.3	20.4	76.5	19.5	4.0
Total Number	192	35	58	593	151	31

4.5 Working status and relationship to head of household

In the previous chapter it was observed that the majority of members of household were children of the head of household and relatives. In this regard, the relationship between the working status of children and the relationship to the head of household was investigated and the results presented in Figure 4.5 and Table 4.6. Overall the table shows that relationship to the head of household does not affect a child's working and non-working status. The table shows that the proportion of children who were reported to be working is similar to those who were reported not to be working regardless of their relationship to the head of household. Figure 4.5 shows that 80% of working children and non-working children were the children of the head of household.

Furthermore, the proportion of other children who are relatives to the head of household and were reported to be working (18%) was similar to those who were reported not to be working (20%).



Differentials by age and district showed no differences in the proportion of children and relatives of heads of households who were reported to be working and not working at all ages in Arua and Tororo districts. However, in Kabale district, it was observed that fewer relatives of the head of households were reported to be working as compared to the children of the head of household at all ages.

Table 4.6 Percentage distributions of children and relationship to head of household by working status by age and district

District	Working status and Relationship to Head							
	Not Working				Working			
	H/Head	Spouse	Children	Relatives	H/Head	Spouse	Children	Relatives
Arua								
5-9	0.0	0.0	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	71.6	28.4
10-13	0.0	0.0	72.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	78.1	21.9
14-19	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.8	1.6	73.6	23.2
Tororo								
5-9	1.97	0.0	77.8	20.3	0.0	2.3	79.5	18.2
10-13	0.07	0.0	92.3	7.7	1.1	2.2	76.4	20.2
14-19	0.07	0.0	87.5	12.5	3.7	0.9	77.1	18.3
Kabale								
5-9	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.0
10-13	0.0	0.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	92.1	7.9
14-19	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	2.3	0.0	90.0	7.7
Total %	0.4	0.0	80.0	19.6	1.1	0.8	80.1	18.1
Total Number	1	0	228	56	8	6	606	137

4.6 Summary

In chapter four it has been observed that there are more males than females in the study population, which could be attributed to the fact that the type of child labour activities being studied is selective in favour of males. The majority of children involved were aged 14-17 years of age. Although the proportion of children who have dropped out of school is high, most of the children were currently schooling. The majority of the children were also never married indicating that the culture of early marriage is gradually being overcome. The majority of the children also reported that their parents were alive by the time of the study. The distribution of children by living arrangements shows that most children were living with both parents. Orphan hood was found to be the most common reason for not living with parents.

CHAPTER FIVE

CHARACTERISTICS OF IDENTIFIED CHILD LABOUR AND THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

5.1 Introduction

This chapter defines child labour and the worst forms of child labour. In addition it presents information about the involvement and nature of child labour participation in Arua, Tororo and Kabale districts. Furthermore the chapter presents reasons for working and rewards for working by age, sex and district.

5.2 Definition of child labour and worst forms of child labour

The involvement of children in activities carried out within and outside their households for income, family gain or profit, including unpaid work, is common in practically every society. This is acceptable work for children.

However, the phenomenon of child labour is described by ILO Convention No. 138 as work that is harmful or dangerous to the health, safety and moral development of the child.

The worst forms of child labour defined by ILO Convention No. 182 include: practices such as slavery, forced labour, trafficking, use of children in armed conflict, debt bondage, serfdom, prostitution, pornography, illicit activities and other various forms of hazardous and exploitative work. Hazardous work includes, among others, the following characteristics: exposure to dangerous chemicals and or substances, carrying of heavy loads, work at night, long hours of work, use of dangerous tools and exposure to sexual abuse.

For the purposes of this study the criteria for child labour includes:

Working children 12-14 years working for more than fourteen hours per week

Working children 15-17 years employed for more than 43 hours per week

Working children employed at night

Working children with no opportunity to go school

Working children exposed to dangerous and unsafe situations

5.2.1 Worst forms of child labour

For the purposes of this study the worst forms of child labour include: illegal activities and or those categories of child labour, which predispose children to dangerous and serious health problems as well as sexual abuse. Accordingly all working children found in cross border trade fall under the category of the worst forms of child labour.

5.2.2 Time of work

Heads of households were asked about the time of day when children are involved in work. This was to determine whether or not the types of work they do are classified as a worse form of labour. From FGDs, it was found that a number of children work at night, especially those who are engaged in illegal cross border trading and prostitution. “Some children are involved in prostitution and smuggling from across the border (Adult FGD, Tororo)”. Such children are involved in worst forms of child labour. This is because these children are excessively predisposed to psychological, physical and social harm as well as sexual abuse.

Table 5.1 show the time when children involved in working were reported to be working. The table shows that overall 96% of males and 97% females were reported to be working during day. Only 0.2% and 1.2% of males and female children worked at night. Another 4.2% and 1.6% of male and female children were reported to be working during day and night. While, the proportion of males working at night was similar in all districts, more females were reported to be working at night in Arua followed by Kabale.

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of children by time of work, gender and district

Male					Female			
Time of day	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total
Day	95.4	97.1	93.7	95.6	96.6	98.0	97.3	97.2
Night	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.2
Night and day	4.6	2.2	6.3	4.2	2.1	0.0	2.7	1.6
Number	175	139	95	409	145	101	75	321

5.2.3 Number of hours at work

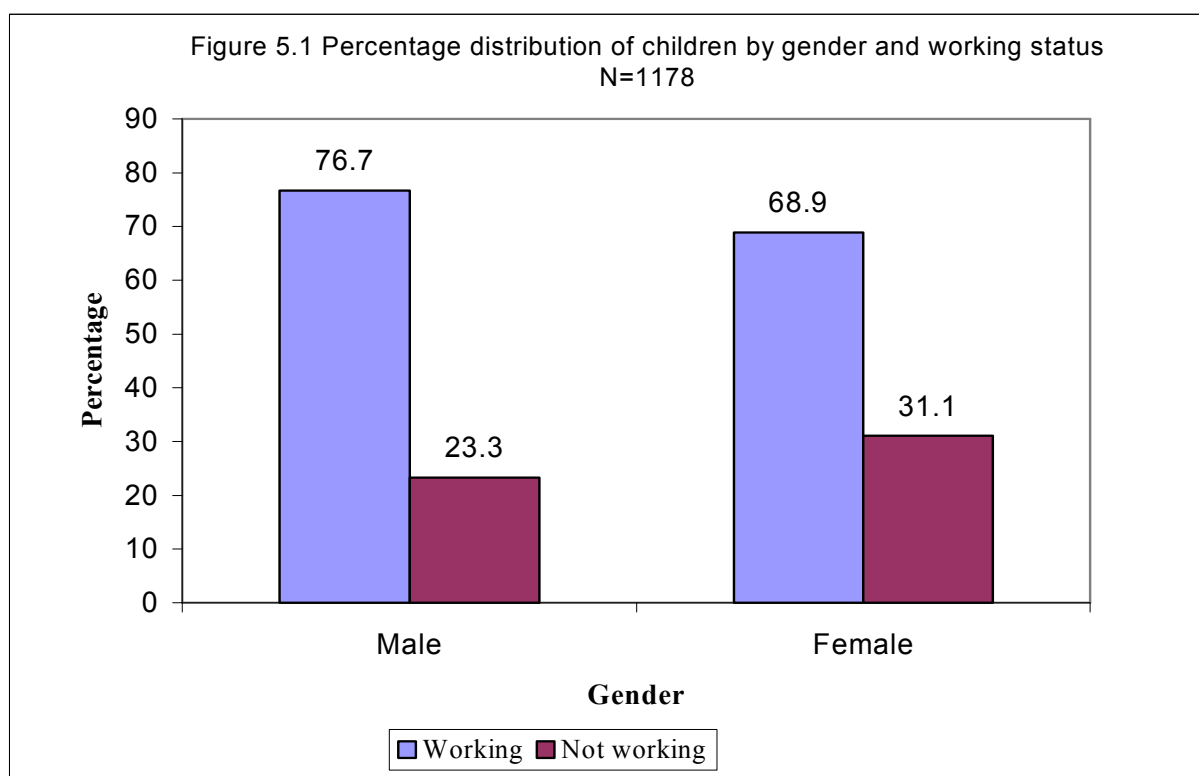
Furthermore, the number of hours children were working was investigated to assess whether or not they were involved in child labour. According to the ILO, children 15-17 years old working beyond 43 hours a week, about 6 hours a day are involved in child labour. Data presented in Table 5.2 show the distribution of children by the number of hours reported working per day. The table shows that overall 31% of male and 24% of female children were reported to be working for more than 6 hours a day. Among males, the proportion working for more than 6 hours a day was higher in Tororo (38%) followed by Kabale (31%) and Arua (20%). Among females, the proportion working for more than 6 hours a day was higher in Arua (41%) followed by Kabale with 16% and Tororo with only 14%. Overall, the conclusion is that although district differentials show a lower proportion of child laborers among females in Kabale and Tororo, the overall situation of child labour is not encouraging, especially among males in all the three districts.

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of children by time of work, gender and district

Time of day	Male				Female			
	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total
0-6 hours	80.0	62.0	70.3	69.3	58.9	86.2	84.2	76.0
More than 6 hours	20.0	38.0	29.7	30.7	41.1	13.8	15.8	24.0
Number	41	77	74	192	39	30	46	115

5.3 Involvement of children in work

The child labour study investigated the involvement of children in child work in general by asking about the working status of all children aged 5 to 17 years using the household



questionnaire and the results are presented in Figure 5.1. The figure shows that overall 77% and 69% of male and female children were reported involved in working. Generally differentials by sex show that more males than females were reported to be working contrary to the popular belief that more female children than males are involved in childhood labour activities.

Furthermore, the differential of children by working status was examined by age, sex and district and the results are presented in Table 5.3. The table also shows that the proportion of children who were reported to be working increased with age of the children with the lowest

being in age group 5-9 while age group 14-17 had the highest proportion of children who were reported to be working.

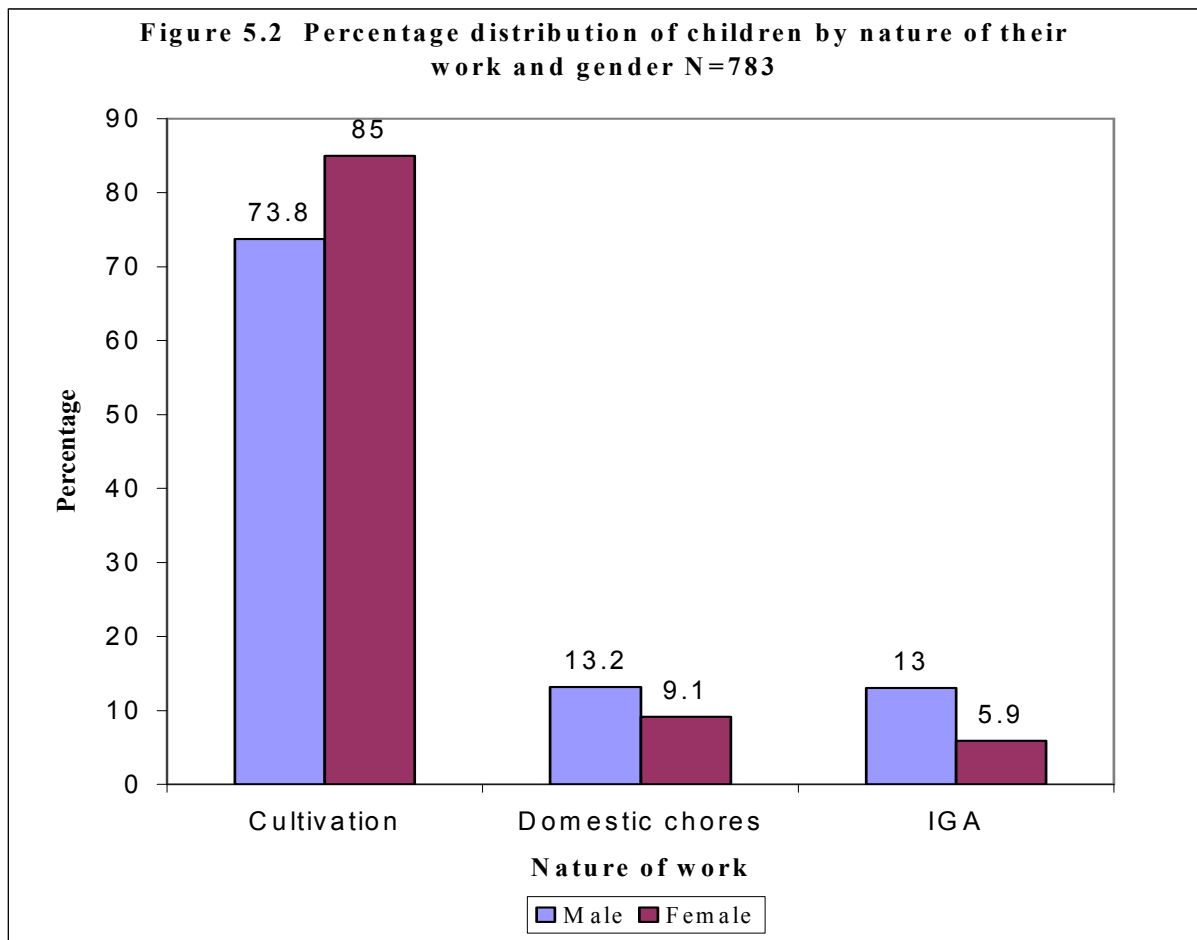
The table also presents district differentials of the status of working among children. The table shows that even at the district level, the proportion of children working increased with age for both sexes, however, in Arua and Tororo districts, the proportion of children aged 5-9 and 10-13 reported to be working was higher among males than females. At ages 14-17, Kabale district reported the highest proportion of working children for both males and females while Tororo district reported the lowest proportion of working children for both males and females. Arua district reported a higher proportion of female children (96%) than male children who were reported to be working at ages 14-17 years.

Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of children by working status by age, gender and districts

District and age	Not working		Working		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Not working	Working
Arua						
5-9	52.0	70.0	48.0	30.0	60.6	39.4
10-13	7.4	14.4	92.6	85.6	10.9	89.1
14-17	7.5	4.3	92.5	95.7	6.0	94.0
Number	62	78	183	149	140	332
Tororo						
5-9	46.0	64.6	54.0	35.4	55.1	44.9
10-13	26.0	28.7	74.0	71.3	27.5	72.5
14-17	8.7	17.9	91.3	82.1	11.3	88.7
Number	48	61	144	102	109	246
Kabale						
5-9	44.0	35.7	56.0	64.3	41.0	59.0
10-13	17.4	15.2	82.6	84.8	16.3	83.7
14-17	6.3	2.4	93.7	97.6	4.8	95.2
Number	23	13	111	89	36	200

5.4 Nature of Child labour activities

One of the objectives of the child labour study was to establish the nature of work that children were involved in. In this regard, head of households were asked to report the type of work that children did and the findings are presented in Figure 5.2 and Table 5.4. Figure 5.2



presents the distribution of children by the nature of work they did by sex. The figure shows that the majority of males (74%) and Females (85%) were reported to be involved in cultivation. Only 13% of males and 6% of females were reported to be involved in income generating activities. The types of income generation activities identified include petty trading including cross border trade, brick making, carrying goods, house keeping, farming and carpentry. Surprisingly, 13% of males were reported to be involved in domestic work activities compared to 9% of female children. The general findings indicate that more females than males were involved in cultivation compared to domestic and income generating labour activities.

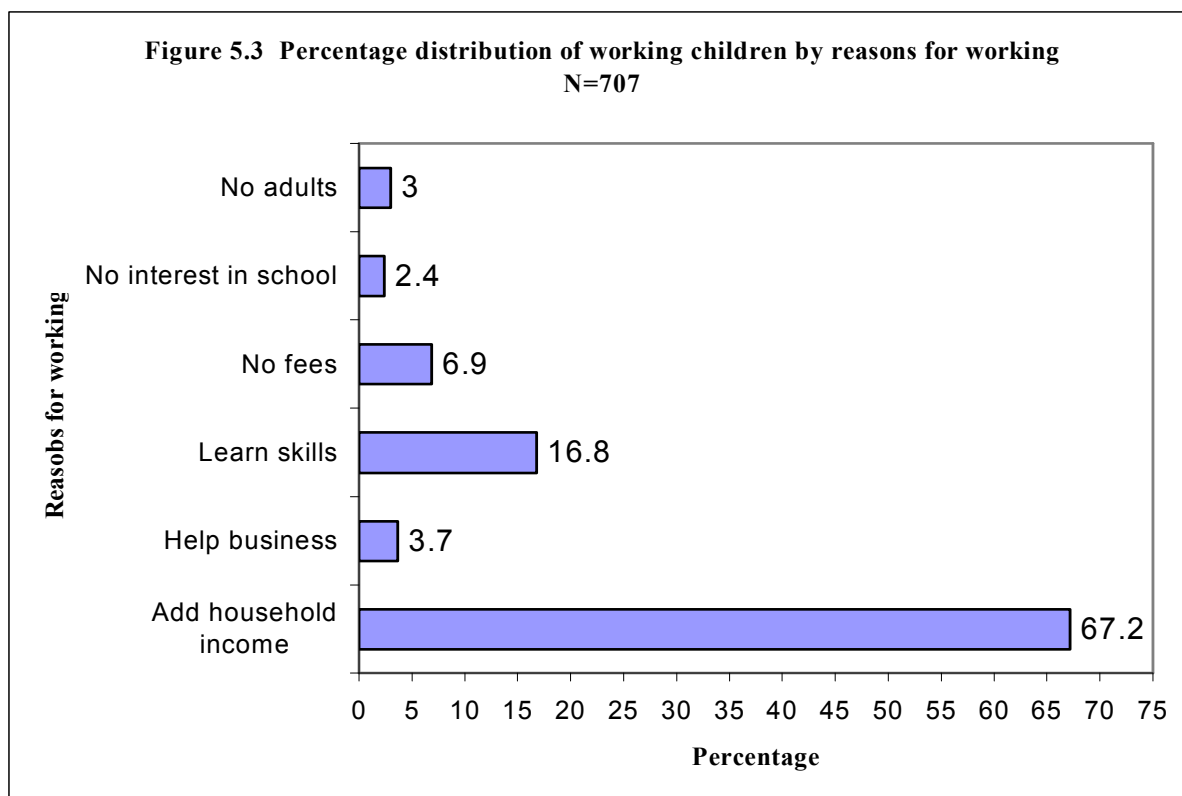
Table 5.4 Percentage distribution of children by nature of work by age, gender and districts

District	Gender and Nature of Work					
	Male			Female		
	Cultivate	Domestic	IGA	Cultivate	Domestic	IGA
Arua						
5-9						
10-13	52.1	48.0	0.0	77.8	18.5	3.7
14-19	82.0	15.7	2.2	85.9	12.8	1.3
Tororo						
5-9	70.4	18.5	11.1	94.1	5.9	0.0
10-13	64.8	9.3	26.0	79.4	11.1	7.9
14-19	69.8	4.8	25.5	65.2	8.7	26.0
Kabale						
5-9	71.4	14.3	14.2	66.7	11.1	22.0
10-13	81.6	2.6	15.7	92.3	0.0	7.7
14-19	78.0	3.4	18.7	90.2	4.8	4.8
Total %	73.8	13.2	13.0	85.0	9.1	5.9
Total Number	324	58	57	289	31	20

Note IGA=Income Generating Activities

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of children by the nature of work by age, gender and district. The table shows that in all districts, more females than males were involved in cultivation compared to income generating activities. Regarding domestic activities, Arua reported more females engaged in domestic activities than males.

The age pattern of nature of work shows that in Arua and Kabale, the proportion of females and males involved in cultivation increased with age of children with relatively fewer children aged 5-9 being involved in cultivation compared to the children aged 10-13 and 14-17 years of age. This is expected because at younger ages children cannot participate in cultivation. However, the age pattern of children involved in domestic work and income generating activities show that the involvement of females in these activities decreased with age while that of males increased. In Arua and Kabale, data presented in Table 5.4 show that the proportion of female children reported to be involved in domestic work and income-generating activities was higher among the 5-9 years olds followed by the 10-13 years olds and the 14-17 year olds. On the hand, among males, the age pattern of children involved in domestic work show the same pattern in Arua, Tororo and Kabale. The pattern indicate that as children become older, the proportion of males involved in domestic work reduced while those involved in income generating activities increased. This age pattern of child labour activities is expected among females and males. Generally, in the socio-cultural context of



the study population, females are more engaged in subsistent cultivation for domestic consumption than males. This probably explains why males predominate IGAs. Furthermore, as males become older fewer male children are involved in domestic activities than to females.

5.5 Reasons for Children working

The reasons for children's involvement in work by the age of the children was analyzed to see if age and reasons for working are related and the results are presented in Figure 5.3 and Table 5.5. Figure 5.3 presents the distribution of children by reasons for working regardless of sex of child. The Figure shows that overall, 67% of children were reported to be working to increase household income. Another 17% and 7% were reported to be working for socialization (to learn skills) and to earn money for school fees respectively. Other reasons for working were identified as helping in the family business (4%), lack of interest in education (2%) and lack of adults to work (3%). Working to increase household income was by far the most important reason for working among children in all the three districts.

Age differentials by reasons for working by districts show that in Arua and Kabale districts, the proportion of children reported to be working to increase household income increased with age. This category of child labourers increased from 37% and 15% at ages 5-9 in Arua and Kabale respectively to 62% each in Arua and Kabale. In Tororo, however, the proportion

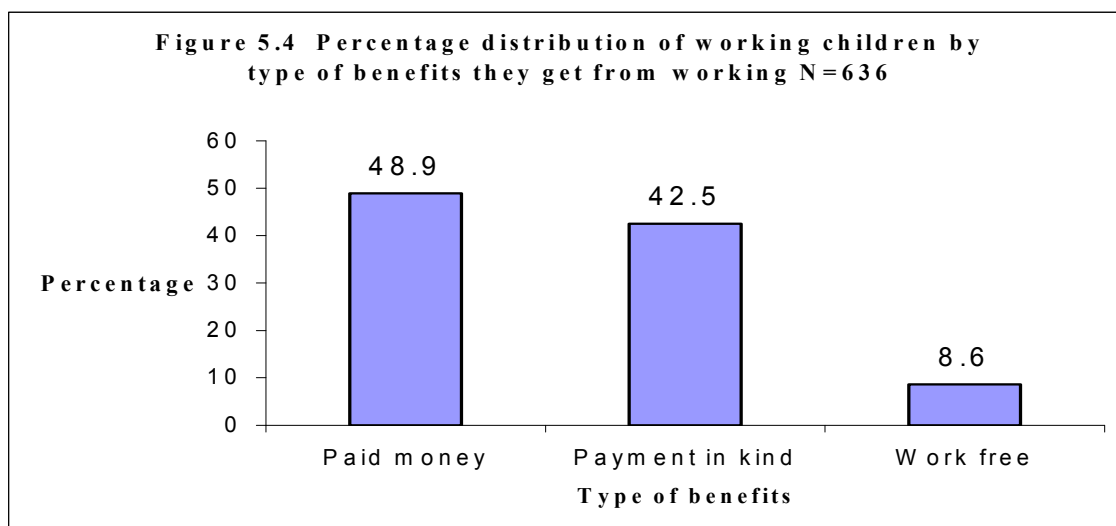
of children working to increase household income declined from 98% at ages 5-9 to 89% at ages 14-17.

Table 5.5 Percentage distribution of children by reasons for working by age, gender and districts

District and Age	Reason for Working					
	Add Income	Help Business	Learn Skills	No Fees	Not Interested	Replace Adult
Arua						
5-9	37.1	5.7	44.3	4.3	2.9	5.7
10-13	60.8	6.4	24.0	3.2	0.8	4.8
14-17	62.3	2.5	19.7	4.9	2.5	8.2
Tororo						
5-9	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-13	86.7	2.4	6.0	2.4	2.4	0.0
14-17	89.4	1.9	6.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Kabale						
5-9	15.4	30.8	38.5	0.0	7.7	7.7
10-13	53.6	3.6	17.8	25.0	0.0	0.0
14-17	62.0	0.8	9.9	22.3	5.0	0.0
Total %						
Total	67.2	3.7	16.8	6.9	2.4	3.0
Number	475	26	119	49	17	21

5.6 Rewards for working for children

The head of households were asked to report the type of rewards children who were reported to be working got for working and the results are presented in Figure 5.6 and Table 5.6. Figure 5.4 shows that overall, 49% of the children who worked were paid cash money for their work. Another 43% were paid in kind and 9% of the working children were never paid. They were reported to have worked for free.



Differentials of children by types of rewards by age showed that in all the three districts the proportion of children paid cash money for their work increased with the age of child. Older children were more likely to be paid cash money than younger children. On the other hand, Table 5.5 also shows that for children who were paid in kind, the proportion decreased with increasing age. This means that the proportion of children paid in kind was higher among younger children aged 5-9 than older children aged 14-17 in all the three districts. In Arua and Kabale districts, it was observed that younger children aged 5-9 and 10-13 were more likely to work for free compared to older children aged 14-17.

Table 5.6 Percentage distribution of children by forms of payment for working by age, gender and districts

District and Age	Kind of Pay		
	Paid Money	Payment Kind	Work Free
Arua			
5-9	12.5	62.5	25.0
10-13	38.4	49.1	12.5
14-17	53.2	40.4	6.4
Tororo			
5-9	26.7	73.3	0.0
10-13	30.7	65.3	4.0
14-17	56.7	41.3	1.9
Kabale			
5-9	40.0	50.0	10.0
10-13	55.6	25.9	18.5
14-17	83.2	8.8	8.0
Total %	48.9	42.5	8.6
Total Number	311	270	55

5.7 Summary

Findings from chapter five indicate that child labourers were relatively few. This was determined mainly by the number of hours children were involved in work. Overall, 31% of males and 24% of females could be classified as child labourers based on more than 6 hours of work per day. Regarding the worse forms of child labour, it was found that apart from cross border trade much of which is illicit, even fewer children were involved in the worse forms of child labour. Other worse forms of child labour could not be determined at the household level. Community FGDs however, identified working in bars and other places of entertainment at night as one of common worse form of employment for female children.

Generally, the majority of children in Arua, Tororo and Kabale are involved in child work activities. The proportion of males to females involved in child work actives is almost equal. The general and district specific findings indicate that the proportion of children involved in child work increased with the age of the child, which is expected. Most of the children are involved in cultivation with a few in domestic activities and income generating activities. Notable is that the proportion of males involved in income generating activities is greater than that of females.

Among working children, the main reasons for working were reported to be adding to household income followed by learning skills. Most children working reported that they got paid in cash and in kind. Differentials by rewards indicate that rewards in cash increased with the age of the child while rewards in kind decreased with age.

Differentials of children by types of rewards by age showed that in all the three districts the proportion of children paid cash money for their work increased with the age of child. Older children were more likely to be paid cash money than younger children. On the other hand, the proportion of children paid in kind decreased with increasing age. This means that the proportion of children paid in kind was higher among younger children caged 5-9 than older children aged 14-17 in all the three districts. In Arua and Kabale districts, it was observed that younger children aged 5-9 and 10-13 were more likely to work for free compared to older children aged 14-17.

CHAPTER SIX

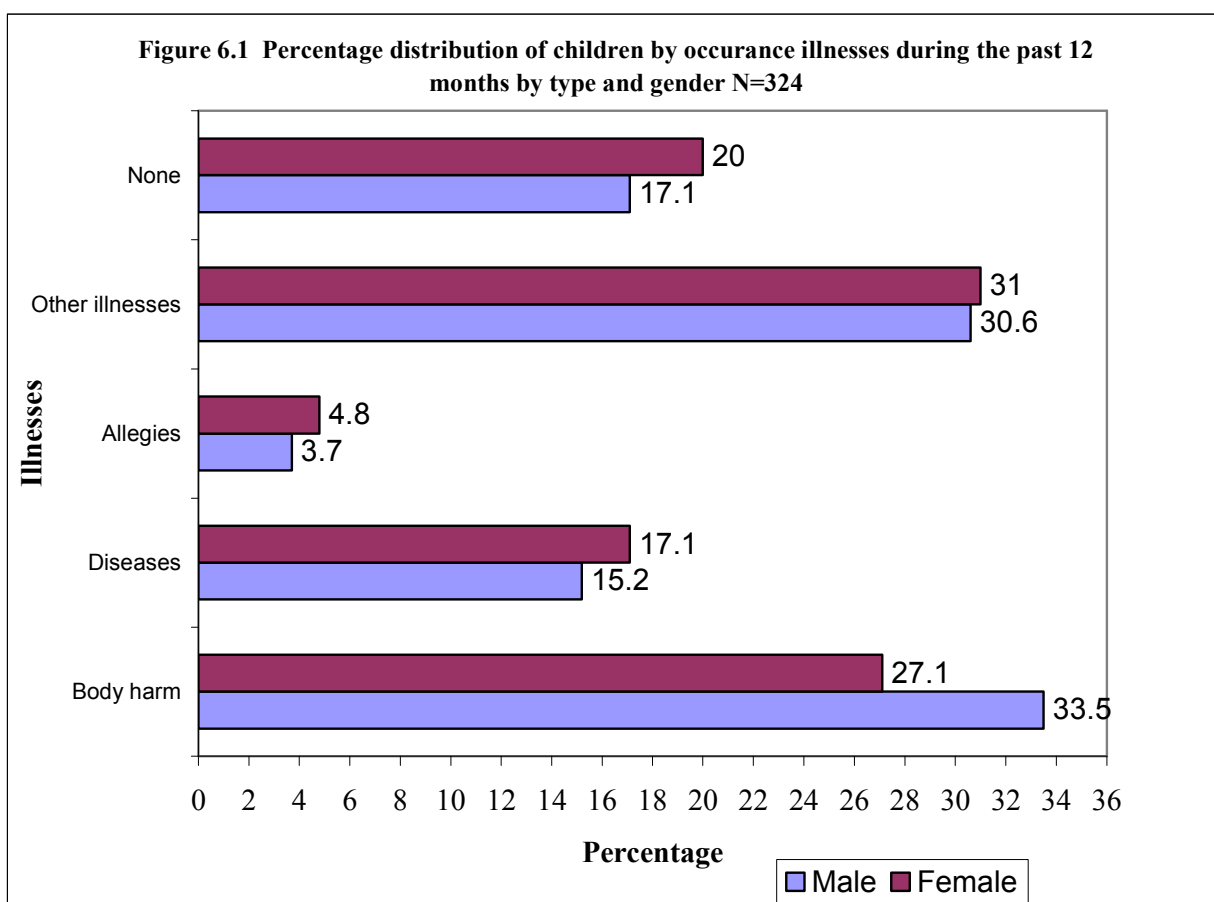
HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKING CHILDREN

6.1 Introduction

Chapter six presents information about the type of illnesses that affect children reported to be involved in child labour at the household level. This information is presented by gender, age and district of residence. In addition to illness, the harmful effects of child labour on children are also presented.

6.2 Occurrence of harmful effects and illness among children

The occurrence of harmful effects and illness due to involvement in child work during the last 12 months was and the results were presented in Figure 6.1.



The figure shows that overall more males than females suffered from bodily harm. However, in all cases of diseases and allergies, more females than males were affected. Furthermore

the figure also shows that more females than male were reported to have never suffered from any diseases during the time period inquired.

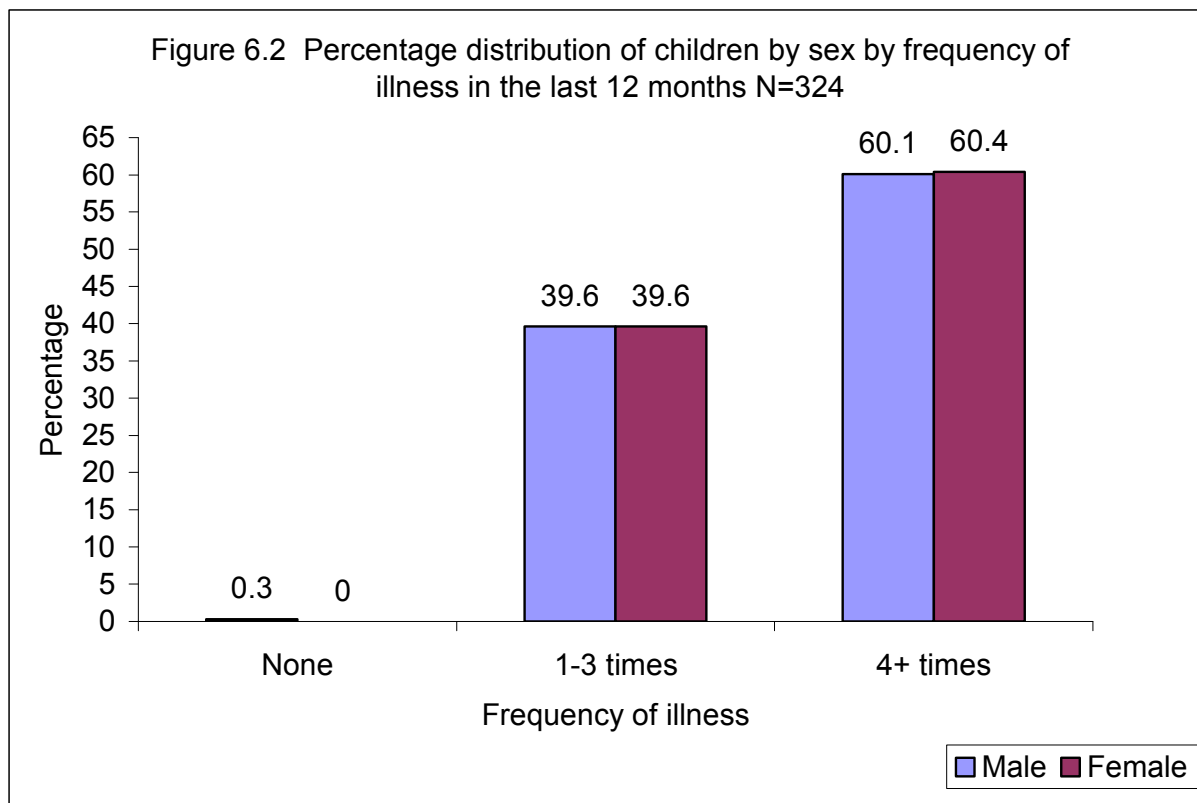
Furthermore, the distribution of children by experience of illnesses by age and sex is presented in Table 6.1. The table shows that overall bodily harm (31%), harassment (31%), and diseases (16%) were the main harm and illness conditions reported by working children. In all the three age groups, more males than females suffered bodily harm. Harassment was more common among females aged 5-9 years compared to those aged 10-13 and 14-17. The age pattern of bodily harm and diseases also show that the prevalence of bodily harm and diseases increased with age for female children. However among males, it is only bodily harm that increased with age. Allergies were reported by only 4% of the respondents and no significant difference in the prevalence of allergies have been observed by sex. Overall, 18% of both males and females reported they did not suffer from bodily harm, diseases, harassment and allergies.

Table 6.1 Percentage distribution of children who experienced Bodily harm or Illness by Age, Gender and District

	Males			Females			
Gender	5-9	10-13	14-17	5-9	10-13	14-17	Total
Body harm	21.5	32.0	38.9	18.0	28.7	29.0	30.7
Diseases	25.3	13.9	12.0	16.0	16.5	17.9	16.0
Allergies	3.8	3.3	3.8	8.0	4.3	4.1	4.2
Harassment	29.1	28.7	32.2	40.0	24.3	33.1	30.7
None	20.3	22.1	13.0	18.0	26.1	15.9	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	79	122	208	50	115	145	719

6.3 Frequency of illness

The frequency of illness and bodily harm during the last 12 months was inquired and the results are presented in Figure 6.2. The figure shows that in the majority of the cases, 60%, for both sexes, illnesses occurred 4 or more times. Table 6.2 also shows that there is no difference in the frequency of illness between working male and female children.



Furthermore, the age pattern of the frequency of illness for males and females in the three district shows that the proportion of children who experienced illness 4 or more times increased with age in Arua and Tororo districts, but decreased with age among females in Kabale. On the other hand the proportion of children who experienced illness less than 4 times was generally lower for both sexes in Arua district, but did not show a clear age pattern of illness for both sexes. The distribution however, does not suggest a cause and effect relationship between age and sex in the frequency of illness for working children in the three districts studied.

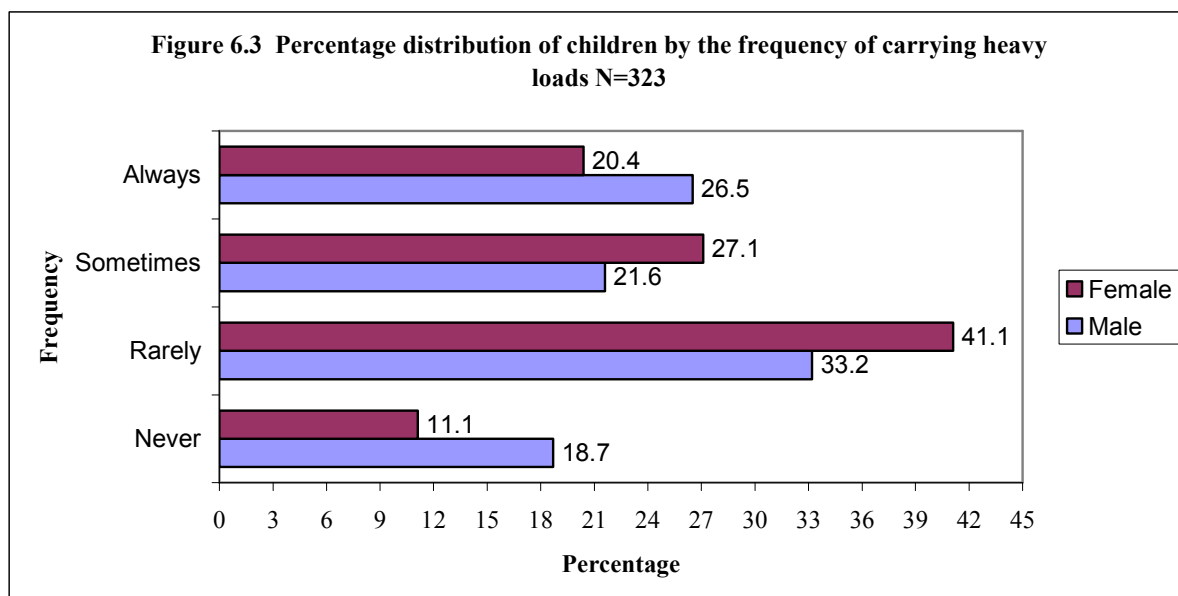


Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of children by frequency of Illness by Gender, Age and District: N=588

District Age	Gender and Frequency of Illness			
	Male		Female	
	1-3	4+	1-3	4+
Arua				
5-9	58.8	41.2	54.5	45.5
10-13	50.0	48.4	55.4	44.6
14-17	50.0	50.0	52.8	47.2
Tororo				
5-9	38.9	61.1	35.7	64.3
10-13	51.4	48.6	31.3	68.8
14-17	31.8	68.2	18.2	81.8
Kabale				
5-9	23.1	76.9	14.3	85.7
10-13	21.9	78.1	27.0	73.0
14-17	20.4	79.6	25.7	74.3
Total %	39.6	60.4	39.6	60.4
Total Number	134	204	99	151

6.4 Frequency of carrying heavy load

One of the common types of work activities among children is carrying loads. In this regard the child labour study inquired about the frequency of carrying heavy loads by children and the results are presented in Figure 6.3 by sex and in Table 6.3 by age, sex and districts. The figure shows that while most male children were reported to be carrying heavy loads always, most female children were reported to be occasionally. About 11% and 18% of females and males respectively were reported not to be carrying heavy loads at all.

Furthermore, Table 6.3 also presents the distribution of children by frequency of carrying heavy loads by age, sex and districts. The table shows that overall carrying heavy loads

appear to be determined by age of child. The table shows that the proportion of children reported to be carrying heavy loads increased with age. The older the child the more likely he or she will always carry heavy loads. A similar age pattern of carrying heavy loads was observed to be true among males and females in Arua and Tororo districts. The general findings also indicate that the proportion of children reported not to be carrying heavy loads decreased with age. This shows that young children aged 5-9 years are more likely not to be engaged in carrying heavy loads than older children aged 10-13 and 14-17 years for both males and females.

Table 6.3 Percentage distribution of children by frequency of carrying heavy loads by Gender, Age and District: N=721

DISTRICT/ AGE	Gender and Carry Heavy Load							
	Male				Female			
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Arua								
5-9	0.0	16.7	31.0	52.4	3.7	22.2	11.1	63.0
10-13	3.8	21.5	21.5	53.2	9.0	47.8	23.9	19.4
14-17	17.4	32.6	15.2	34.8	7.0	53.5	27.9	11.6
Tororo								
5-9	4.0	44.0	28.0	24.0	0.0	37.5	31.3	31.3
10-13	30.0	34.0	16.0	20.0	7.3	52.7	14.5	25.5
14-17	40.0	43.3	6.7	10.0	17.4	52.2	17.4	13.0
Kabale								
5-9	8.3	41.7	33.3	16.7	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5
10-13	17.1	31.4	42.9	8.6	15.8	21.1	55.3	7.9
14-17	31.0	44.8	22.4	1.7	27.0	29.7	35.1	8.1
Total %								
Total	18.7	33.2	21.6	26.5	11.1	41.4	27.1	20.4
Number	76	135	88	108	35	130	85	64

6.5 Summary

The chapter presented the occurrence of illness among working children over a period of 12 months by using data collected on all children in the household. The findings indicate that generally fewer children experienced illness and bodily harm over the reference period of 12 months. However, while the proportion of children who suffered bodily harm was higher among males, the proportion of those who suffered from diseases was higher among females. Compared to younger children aged 5-9 years and 10-13 years, older children aged 14-17 years regardless of gender were more likely to suffer bodily harm and diseases. Overall, children from Arua, followed by Tororo districts were more likely to suffer from bodily harm and diseases than those from Kabale district.

CHAPTER SEVEN

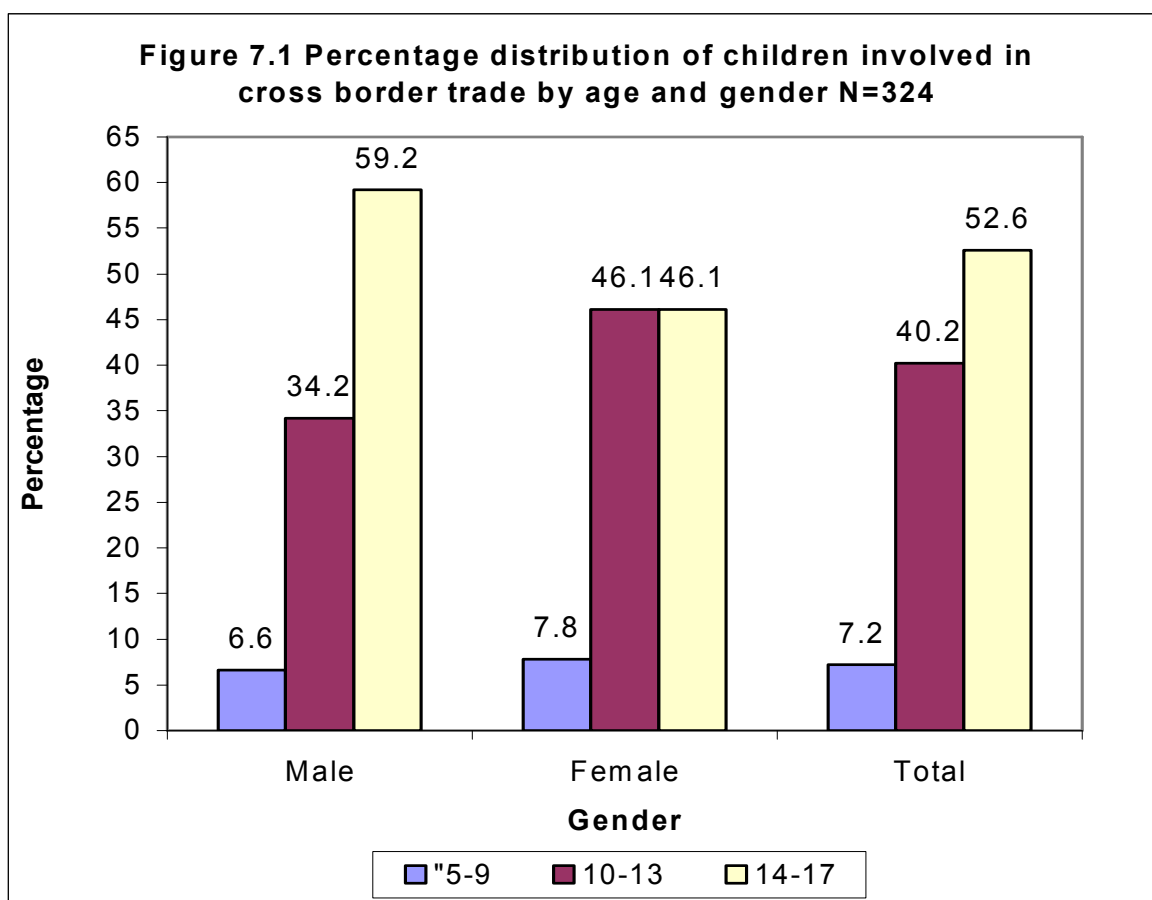
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN FOUND IN CROSS BORDER TRADE

Introduction

The main focus of the child labour study in the districts of Arua, Tororo and Kabale was the involvement of children in cross border trade. This chapter therefore reports findings about the involvement of children in cross border trade. The main issues presented include involvement of children; the nature; the type of transport used; the employers of children; time spend trade per day; the use of money obtained from trade and whether or not the children received support when in trouble and the nature and source of such support. The chapter also presents the differentials of children working in cross border trade by their demographic and social characteristics including age, sex, education, relation to head of household, living arrangements, survival status of parents, marital status and religion.

7.2 Involvement of children in cross border trade

Using data collected by the household schedule, a number of children were found to be involved in cross border trade. This was later further examined using the children's questionnaire, which focused specifically on the children identified to be involved in cross border trade. Figure 7.1 shows that involvement in cross border trade increased with age. Overall 53% of the 14-17 year olds were involved in the trade compared to 40% and 7% for the 10-13 and 5-9 years olds. The figure also shows that at ages 14-17, more males than females were involved in cross border trade. At ages 5-9 and 10-13, however, more females were involved in cross border trade than males.



In Table 7.1, the distribution of children working in cross border trade is presented by age, gender and district. The table shows that in all districts the proportion of children involved in cross border trade increased with age. Older children aged 14-17 years are more likely to be involved in the trade than younger children for both gender. The proportion of children involved in cross border trade was higher in Tororo than in Kabale and Arua. It is probably that the social and political instability in DR Congo and the Sudan contributes to the low participation of children in cross border trade in Arua and Kabale districts.

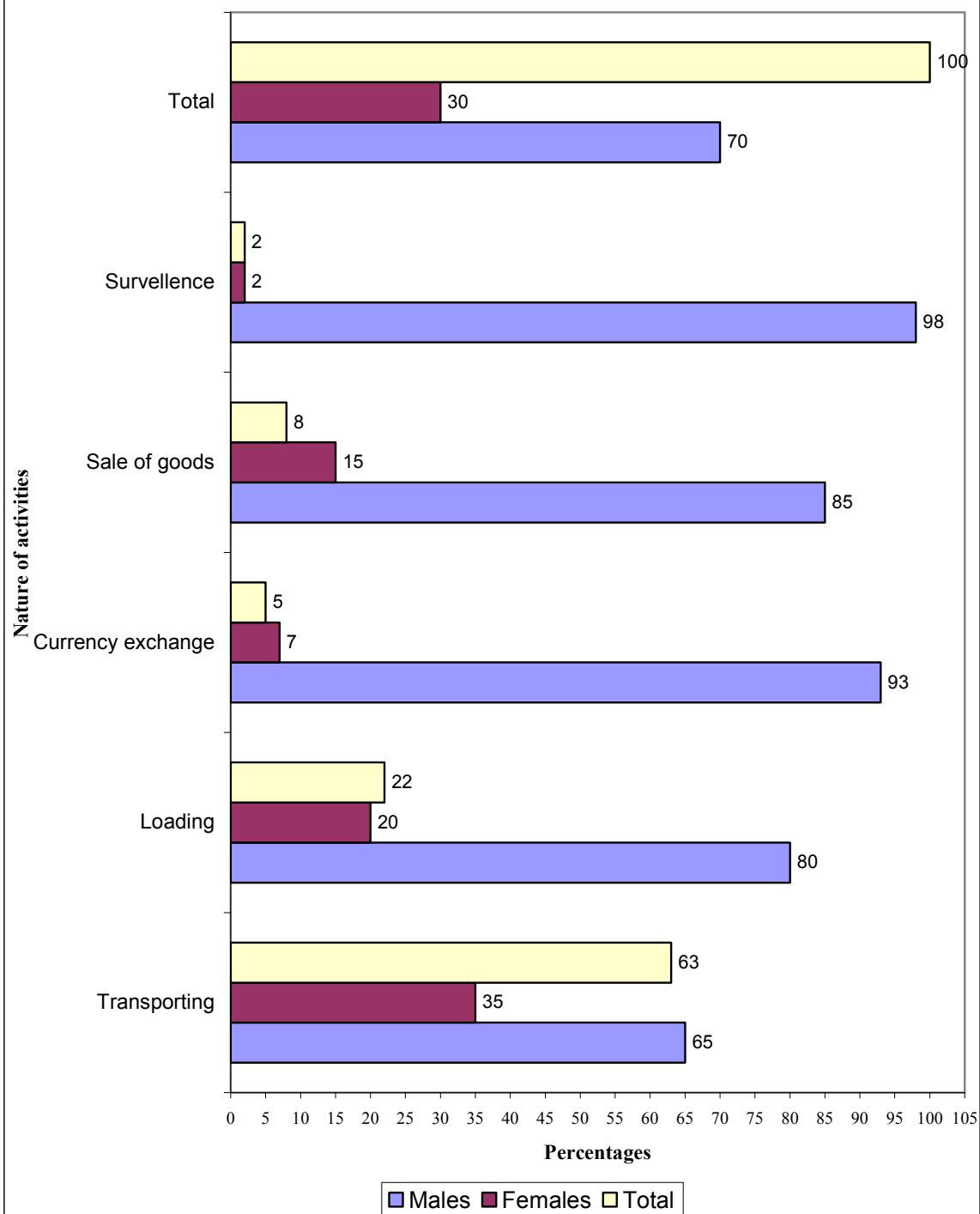
Table 7.1 Proportion of children involved in cross border trade and related activities by age, gender and district

District Age	Gender and involvement in Cross Border Trade	
	Male	Female
Arua		
5-9	5.0	2.7
10-13	9.6	18.8
14-17	45.3	41.9
Tororo		
5.-9	26.7	16.7
10-13	57.4	24.6
14-17	65.3	39.0
Kabale		
5-9	5.6	23.1
10-13	38.6	37.5
14-17	80.3	71.4
Total %	40.1	30.0
Total Number	196	128

7.3 The nature of cross border trade

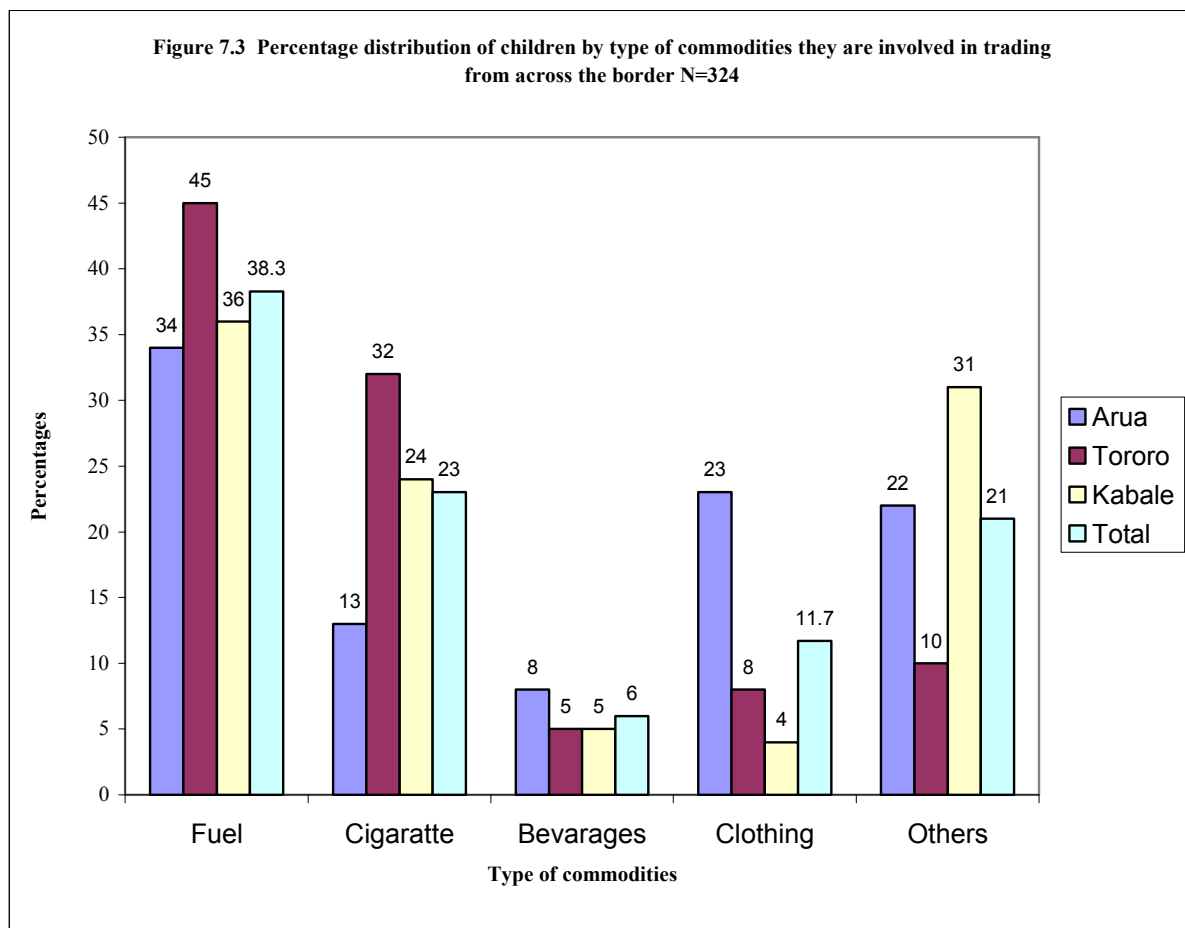
The child labour study focusing on cross border trade investigated the nature of cross border trade that children performed and the results are presented in Figure 7.3. The figure shows that the majority of the children were involved in transporting goods (63%), followed by loading goods (22%), sale of goods in the transit and destinations points (8%), currency exchange (5%) and surveillance (2%). The figure also shows that in all types of cross border trading activities male children are more involved than female children.

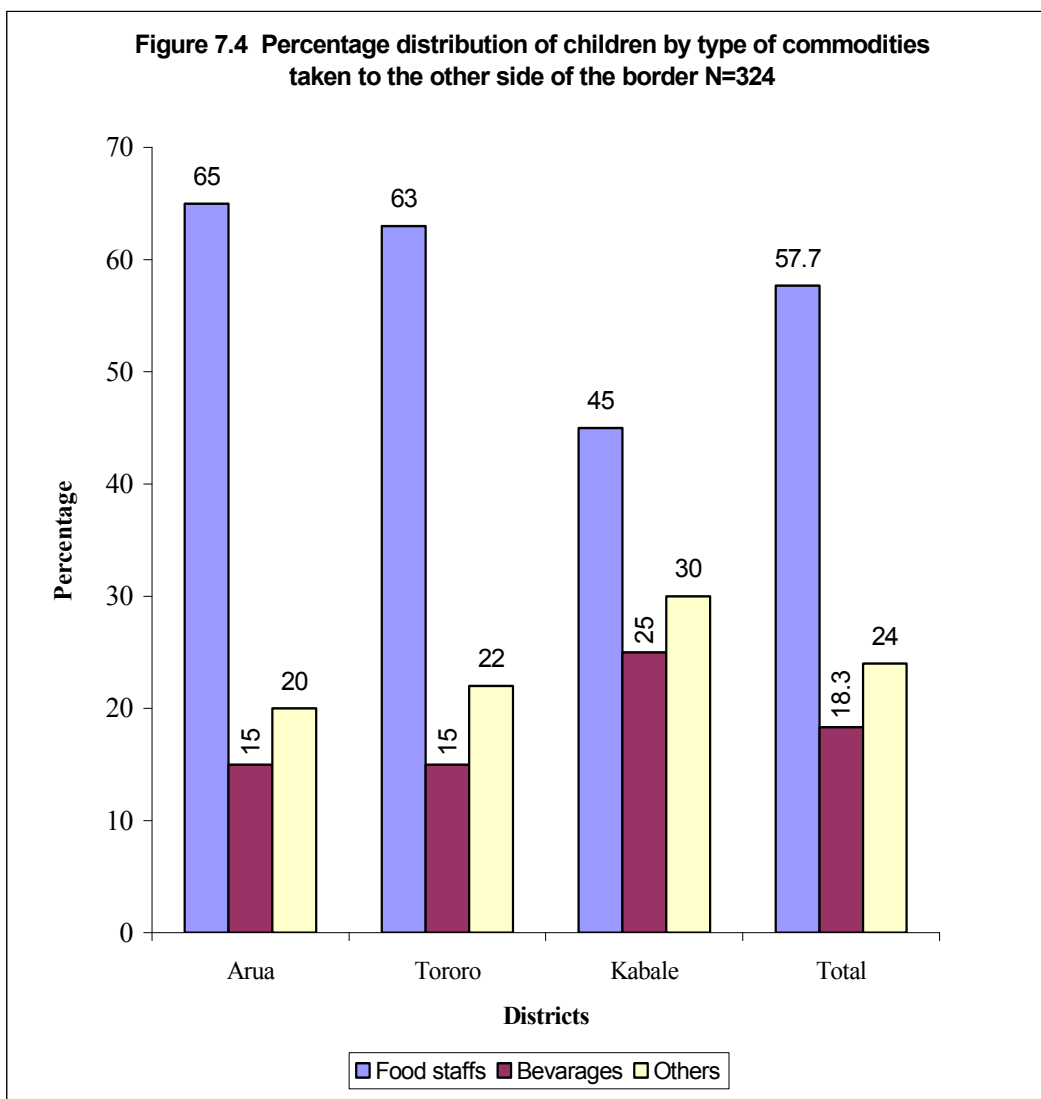
Figure 7.2 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by gender N=324



The main types of commodities children traded across the border with the neighboring countries were also probed. The results presented in Figure 7.4 by district shows that in all the three districts the majority of the children are involved in fuel trade with Tororo district leading followed by Arua and Kabale. Cigarette trading is also more prominent in Tororo followed by Kabale. Other commodities in which children were involved in include beverages and clothing. It was also noted that fewer children were involved in the trade involving bulky and expensive goods such as wood and wood products, ornaments, electronics, coffee and minerals.

The type of commodities children trade in from Uganda to the other side of the borders were also probed and the results are presented in Figure 7.5 by districts. The figure shows that the most notable commodity children participate in trading across the border to the neighboring countries are foodstuffs, beverages and other assorted goods. With regard to food, Arua district followed by Tororo were leading, while Kabale led the rest followed by Arua in beverage trading in Rwanda and DR Congo respectively.





participating in cross border trade

The child labour study also investigated the social characteristics of the children involved in cross border trade. The main characteristics investigated were relationship to head of household, marital status, current schooling status, living arrangements and orphan hood. These characteristics were investigated to find out whether or not they influence the participation of children in cross border trade.

7.4.1 Relationship to head of household

This section describes the distribution of children involved in cross border trade by relationship to the head of household by age, gender and district. The data presented in Table 7.2 show that the majority of the children aged 10-13 and 14-17 of both sexes involved in cross border trade in all the three districts of Arua, Tororo and Kabale were children of the head of household and relatives. However, 67% and 100% of the male children aged 14-17

years in Kabale and Tororo respectively reported they were employees of the head of household. Furthermore, 50%, 100% and 82% of the children aged 14-17 in Arua, Tororo and Kabale reported they were heads of their households. While 50% of female children aged 14-17 in Arua reported they were heads of households, no female heads of households were reported in Tororo and Kabale districts.

Table 7.2 Percentage distribution of children by Relationship to head of Household by gender, age and district

District	Gender and Age of Child					
	5-9	Male 10-13	14-17	5-9	Female 10-13	14-17
Arua						
HH Head	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Mother	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	36.4	63.6
Father	4.8	23.8	71.4	0.0	61.1	38.9
Relatives	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	44.4	55.6
Others	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7
Tororo						
HH Head	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother	10.0	40.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	75.0
Father	10.2	53.1	36.7	16.7	50.0	33.3
Relatives	3.3	36.7	60.0	0.0	81.8	18.2
Others	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kabale						
HH Head	0.0	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	50.0	50.0
Mother	6.7	13.3	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0
Father	3.3	10.0	86.7	10.0	20.0	70.0
Relatives	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total %	4.9	30.8	64.4	5.3	42.1	52.6
Total Number	12	76	159	5	40	50

The findings presented in Table 7.2 do not indicate a path of influence between relationship to head of house and cross border trading activities by age of children or their gender.

Marital status

The marital status of the children involved in cross border trading activities was inquired and the results presented in Table 7.3 shows that overall 99% of males and 97% of females reported they were single. Only 1% of males and 4% of females reported they were married. Those married were from Arua and Kabale districts and were aged 14-17 years old. The results do not show that marital status affects the participation of children in cross border trade by age and gender of the children probed.

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of children working in cross border trade by marital status by age gender and district

DISTRICT and AGE	Gender and marital status of Child			
	Male		Female	
	Single	Married	Single	Married
Arua				
10-13	90.9	9.1	100.0	0.0
14-17	97.3	2.7	91.7	8.3
Tororo				
10-13	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
14-17	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kabale				
10-13	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
14-17	100.0	0.0	94.1	5.9
Total %	99.1	0.9	96.5	3.5
Total Number	215	2	82	3

Note: Age of 5-9 had no entries

7.4.3 Religion of child

The child labour study focusing on cross border trade also inquired into the religious affiliation of the children. The information presented in Table 7.4 shows the distribution of these children by age, religion and gender. The table shows that overall there is no difference in the proportion of males and females among Catholics and Protestants. The data shows that while 44%, 15%, 39% and 2% of males reported they were Catholics, Moslems, Protestants and others respectively, 43, 6%, 47%, and 3% of females reported likewise indicating that a higher proportion of female children who are protestants participated in cross border trade than their male counter parts. Differentials by age show little difference between Catholics and Protestants in cross border trade for both sexes aged 10-13 and 14-17. Among Moslems, however, more males than females were involved in cross border trade.

Table 7.4 Percentage distribution of children in cross border trading activities by religion, age and gender

Religion	Age and Gender							
	Male				Female			
	5-9	10-13	14-17	Total	5-9	10-13	14-17	Total
Catholic	35.7	47.0	42.5	44.2	42.9	42.3	44.7	43.3
Moslem	7.1	16.5	15.0	15.3	0.0	9.6	2.6	6.2
Protestant	42.8	34.8	41.7	38.5	28.6	48.1	50.0	47.4
Others	14.3	1.8	0.8	2.0	28.6	0.0	2.6	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

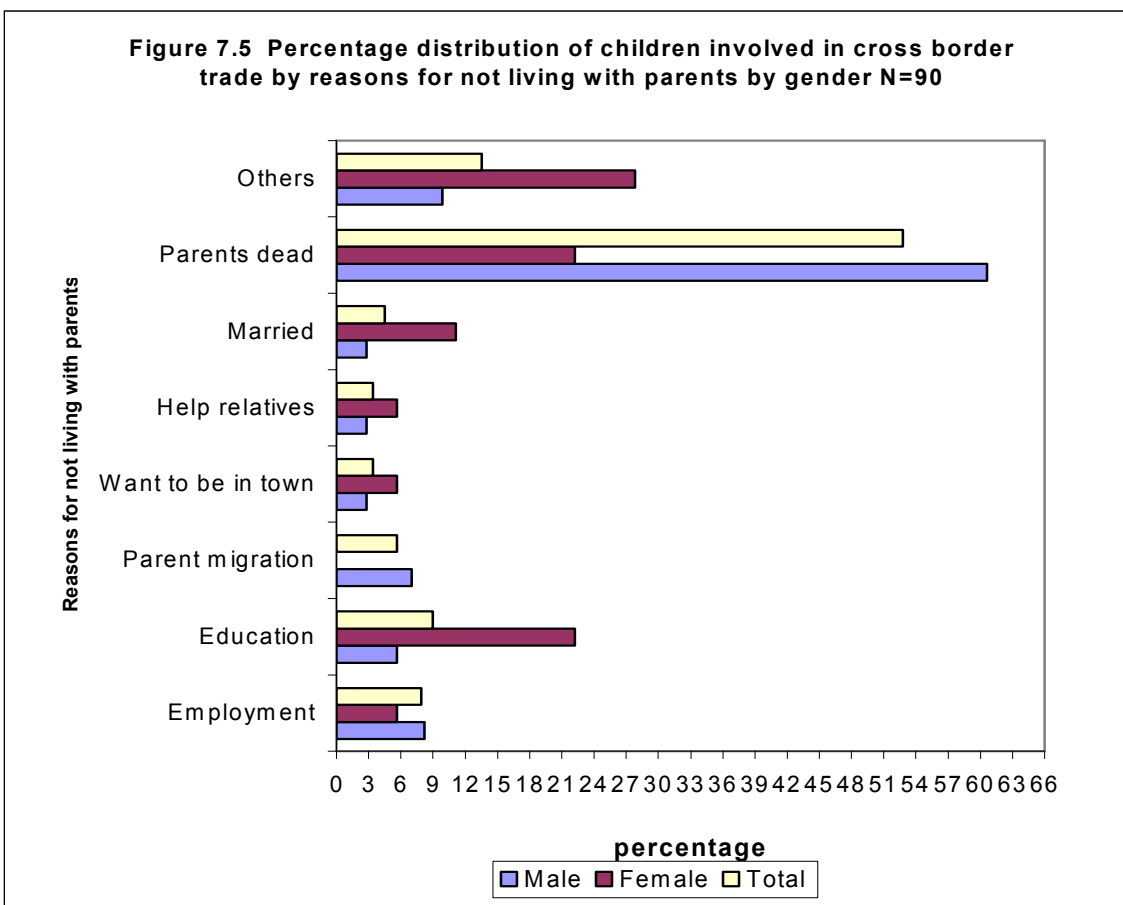
7.4.4 Living arrangements

Information was collected on the living arrangements of children to establish whether or not they were living with their parents at the time the study was conducted. It was intended to find out whether or not living with single or both parents affected children's participation in cross border trading activities. The results presented in Table 7.5 shows that 39% and 45% of males and females respectively reported they were living with both parents. It further shows that while 11% and 8% of males and female respectively reported they were living with their father only, 21% and 28% of males and females respectively reported they were living with their mother. This shows that the majority of males living with single parents lived with their father and the majority of female children living with single parents lived with their mother. Nonetheless, a disproportionately large proportion of males (29%) and females (19%) reported they were living with none of their parents at the time of the study. No significant pattern regarding living arrangements by age and districts emerged and the pattern indicates a demographic structure of the children's population. However, in all the three districts, the proportion of children living with none of their parents increased with age of the child while those living with both parents decreased with age for both sexes.

Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by living arrangements by age, gender and district

DISTRICT AGE	Gender and Stay with Parent							
	Male				Female			
	Father	Mother	Both	None	Father	Mother	Both	None
Arua	0.0	21.4	50.0	28.6	9.1	27.3	50.0	13.6
10-13	10.8	13.5	51.4	24.3	4.2	41.7	29.2	25.0
14-17								
Tororo	11.1	33.3	44.4	11.1	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
5-9	15.7	21.6	35.3	27.5	13.3	6.7	53.3	26.7
10-13	13.3	25.0	18.3	43.3	11.1	33.3	44.4	11.1
14-17								
Kabale	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
5-9	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
10-13	4.9	21.3	50.8	23.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
14-17								
Total %	10.5	21.0	39.1	29.4	8.2	27.8	45.4	18.6
Total Number	26	52	97	73	8	27	44	18

Furthermore, Table 7.5 shows that 90 children reported they were not living with any of their parents. These children were asked to give the reasons why they were not living with their parents and the results are presented in Figure 7.5 by gender. The figure shows that about 80% and 20% of males and females respectively reported they were not living with either parent. The main reasons reported for not living with parents were parental death, education and employment for both sexes. Other reasons reported were marriage, helping relatives and wanting to live in town in that order.



7.4.5 Orphan hood status

Information was collected on the survival status of the parents of children involved in cross border trading activities and the results are presented in Table 7.6 by gender, age and district. The table shows that overall the majority of males (52%) and Females (42%) reported that both of their parents were still alive. About 43% and 35% of males and females respectively reported that they had lost both parents and or at least one of the parents and were therefore orphans.

Differentials by age show that the proportion of children who reported that they were not orphans decreased with increasing age while the proportion of children who reported that they were orphans increased with increasing age indicating a typical demographic pattern of mortality among parents whose children have grown older. This pattern of survival and mortality of parents has been observed in Arua and Kabale districts. No clear pattern has been observed among children who reported that they were orphans.

Table 7.6 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by survival orphan hood status, gender, age and district

	Orphans		Not orphans		Total	
District and age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Arua</i>						
5-9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
10-13	15.4	23.1	84.6	76.9	49.1	56.5
14-17	26.7	35.0	73.1	65.0	49.1	43.5
Total	20.8	28.3	79.2	71.7	100.0	100.0
<i>Tororo</i>						
5-9	40.0	33.1	60.0	66.7	8.2	11.1
10-13	52.2	38.9	47.8	61.1	56.6	66.7
14-17	72.1	50.0	27.9	50.0	35.2	22.2
Total	58.2	40.7	41.8	59.3	100.0	100.0
<i>Kabale</i>						
5-9	33.3	75.0	66.7	25.0	4.1	16.7
10-13	60.0	37.5	40.0	62.5	27.0	33.3
14-17	47.1	25.0	52.9	75.0	68.9	50.0
Total	50.0	37.5	50.0	62.5	100.0	10.0
<i>Total</i>	47.8	51.6	52.2	41.8	100.0	100.0
Number	119	33	130	64	249	97

7.4.6 Current school status of children

Information was also collected about the current school status of children involved in cross border trading activities. This was aimed at examining the effect of trading on current schooling status of these children. The result of the inquiry is presented in Table 7.7 by age, gender and district. The table shows that overall 53% and 58% of males and females respectively involved in cross border trading activities were in school at the time of the study. However, the proportion of females who reported they were in school was higher than that of males suggesting that the school attendance of males may have been affected by cross border-trading activities. As expected, the proportion of children currently in school and the proportion of those who have dropped out of school decreased and increased with increasing age in all the districts.

Table 7.7 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by current school status by gender, age and district

District and Age	Gender and Current School Status					
	Male			Female		
	Never Attended	Left School	Currently Attending	Never Attended	Left School	Currently Attending
Arua						
10-13	14.3	21.4	64.3	9.1	9.1	81.8
14-17	2.8	30.6	66.7	12.5	37.5	50.0
Tororo						
5-9	11.1	11.1	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-13	3.9	25.5	70.6	0.0	13.3	86.7
14-17	6.6	49.2	44.3	0.0	44.4	55.6
Kabale						
5-9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
10-13	0.0	40.0	60.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
14-17	8.2	60.7	31.1	5.9	82.4	11.8
Total %	6.0	40.7	53.2	7.1	34.7	58.2
Total Number	15	101	132	7	34	57

7.4.7 Type of transport used in cross border trade

Transportation is an important component of trading operations. It is even more important in high risk trading operations such as illicit border trading. In this regard, the child labour study inquired in the transport used by children in cross border trading operations. The results presented in Table 7.8 show that overall 72% of male and 94% of female children used the head as their means of transport followed by bicycles. The age pattern of transportation show that the use of the head reduced with age of child, while the use of bicycles increased with age of the child for both males and females in the three districts.

Table 7.8 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by type of transport, gender and age

Age	Male				Female			
	Head	Bicycle	Other	Total	Head	Bicycle	Other	Total
5-9	91.7	0.0	8.3	5.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
10-13	74.1	15.7	10.2	47.4	98.0	2.0	0.0	55.1
14-17	67.6	31.5	0.9	47.4	87.9	9.1	3.0	37.1
Total	71.9	22.4	5.7	100	94.4	4.5	1.1	100.0
Number	164	51	13	228	84	4	1	89

7.5 Number of hours spent in cross border trade

The number of hours spent on cross border trading activities was inquired because it has implications for the children's other commitments such as schooling, leisure and entertainment. It also defines whether or not a child is involved in child labour or not. In this regard children were asked to report the number of hours they spent in cross border trade in the week before the study. The data presented in Table 7.9 by gender and age show that the majority of males (51%) and females (62%) reported that they spent 5 or more hours a day on cross border trade. This shows that 51% of males and 62% of females were engaged in child labour. This is because the amount of time spent in cross border trading for this category of males and females is more than 5 hours a day. ILO classifies any child working for up to 43 hours a week, about 6 hours a day to be involved in child labour. The mean number of hours spent by males and females working in cross border trade was found to be 5 and 7 hours respectively suggesting that females spent more time in cross border trading activities than males. The findings indicate that the proportion of females engaged in child labour is higher than that of males.

Differentials by age indicate that the proportion of males and females who spend 5 or more hours in cross border trade increased with the age of the child. This shows that the older the child, the more hours he/she is likely to spend on cross border trading activities.

Table 7.9 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by number of hours spent by gender and age

Age	Male				Female			
	1-2	3-4	5+	Total	1-2	3-4	5+	Total
5-9	7.7	38.5	53.8	5.6	28.6	57.1	14.3	7.9
10-13	25.0	29.6	45.4	46.3	17.0	23.4	59.6	52.8
14-17	20.5	23.2	56.3	48.1	11.4	14.3	74.3	39.3
Total	21.9	27.0	51.1	100.0	15.7	22.5	61.8	100.0

7.6 Employers of children in cross border trade

Cross border trading activities is a lucrative business operation often involving many players who use children as operatives. This is presumably because children are difficult to suspect because of the small amounts of merchandise or other activities they perform and even when arrested, they are protected against prosecution by the virtue of their age. In this regard the child labour study probed into the main employers of children in cross border trading activities and the results are presented in Table 7.10 by gender, age and district. The results presented in Table 7.10 shows that 43% of males and 58% of female children reported they do cross border trade on their own. Only 33% of males and 13% of females reported they were employed by some body else, 18% of males and 23% of females reported that they worked for their parents and 6% of males and females reported that they were working for

relatives. The general findings indicate that more females than male children were self employed in cross border trading activities.

Differentials by age show that the proportion of children who reported they were self-employed increased with increasing age for both males and females in all the three districts. However, in Arua and Kabale districts, male children in the 14-17 year age group were more likely to be employed by other persons than those in younger ages. Furthermore, data on children working for their parents also indicate that older children were more unlikely to work for their parents than younger children. This is probably because as children grow older they are more likely to become self-employed or seek wage employment outside the family.

Table 7.10 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by type of employer by gender, age and district.

District Age	Gender and Person Child Worked for							
	Male				Female			
	Self	Employer	Parents	Relatives	Self	Employer	Parents	Relatives
Arua								
5-9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-13	56.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	65.4	11.5	23.1	0.0
14-17	44.0	24.0	24.0	8.0	75.0	5.0	10.0	10.0
Tororo								
5-9	30.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
10-13	23.5	45.6	22.1	8.8	35.3	17.6	23.5	23.5
14-17	55.8	30.2	7.0	7.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Kabale								
5-9	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
10-13	55.0	35.0	5.0	5.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0
14-17	52.2	34.8	13.0	0.0	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0
Total %	43.1	32.8	17.8	6.2	57.6	13.0	22.8	6.5
Total Number	104	79	43	15	53	12	21	6

7.7 Uses of the money earned in cross border trade

The level of poverty in Uganda is quite high compared to other countries in the region and even within the country the Human Poverty Index in the districts of Arua, Tororo and Kabale are higher than the national average of 37.5 (UNDP 2002). As a result many children are forced to get involved in economic activities to bridge the un-met family and individual needs of the child. In this regard, the child labour study focusing on cross border trading activities asked the children involved to report what they used the income they get from these activities. The results presented in Table 7.11 by gender, age and district show that 56% of males and 46% of females reported they used their income to buy food while 37% of males

and 44% of females reported they used their income to provide for their personal needs. More males (3%) than females (1%) reported that they used their income for paying fees and only 3% of males and 6% of females reported they gave their income to their parents. Provision of food, scholastic materials and personal needs is an important contribution to family income, which if not provided out of the children's involvement in trading activities, would have to be provided by the child's family from other sources, or not be provided at all since the family would not be able to afford them. The distribution of income by use supports earlier evidence that most children in cross border trading are self-employed.

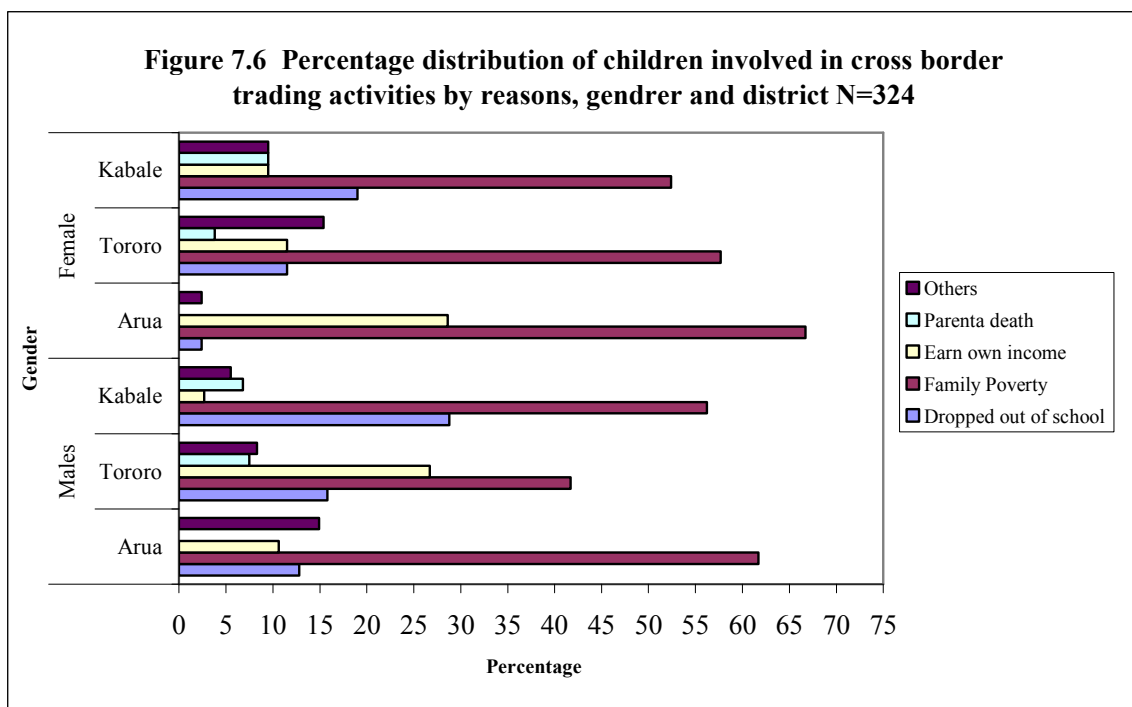
Differentials by age presented in Table 7.11 shows that the proportion of children who reported using their income for buying food and for providing their personal needs increased with age of the child in all the three districts. This further shows that the older the child the more likely he/she will use her income to buy food and provide personal needs. Unlike in Arua and Tororo, more female children in Kabale reported that they give the money they earned from cross border trading activities to their parents.

Table 7.11 Percentage distribution of children involved in cross border trade by use of money obtained from such activities by gender, age and district

District and Age	Gender and Use of Money									
	Male					Female				
	Buy Food	Personal Effects	Pay Fees	Give Parents	Others	Buy Food	Personal Effects	Pay Fees	Give Parents	Others
Arua										
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-13	25.0	60.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	16.7	75.0	0.0	4.2	4.2
14-17	26.1	60.9	0.0	8.7	4.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tororo										
5-9	75.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
10-13	71.6	22.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-17	67.4	27.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kabale										
5-9	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
10-13	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1	14.3	14.3	0.0
14-17	52.0	38.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	30.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Total % Number	55.6	36.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	46.2	44.0	1.1	5.5	3.3
	130	86	6	6	6	42	40	1	5	3

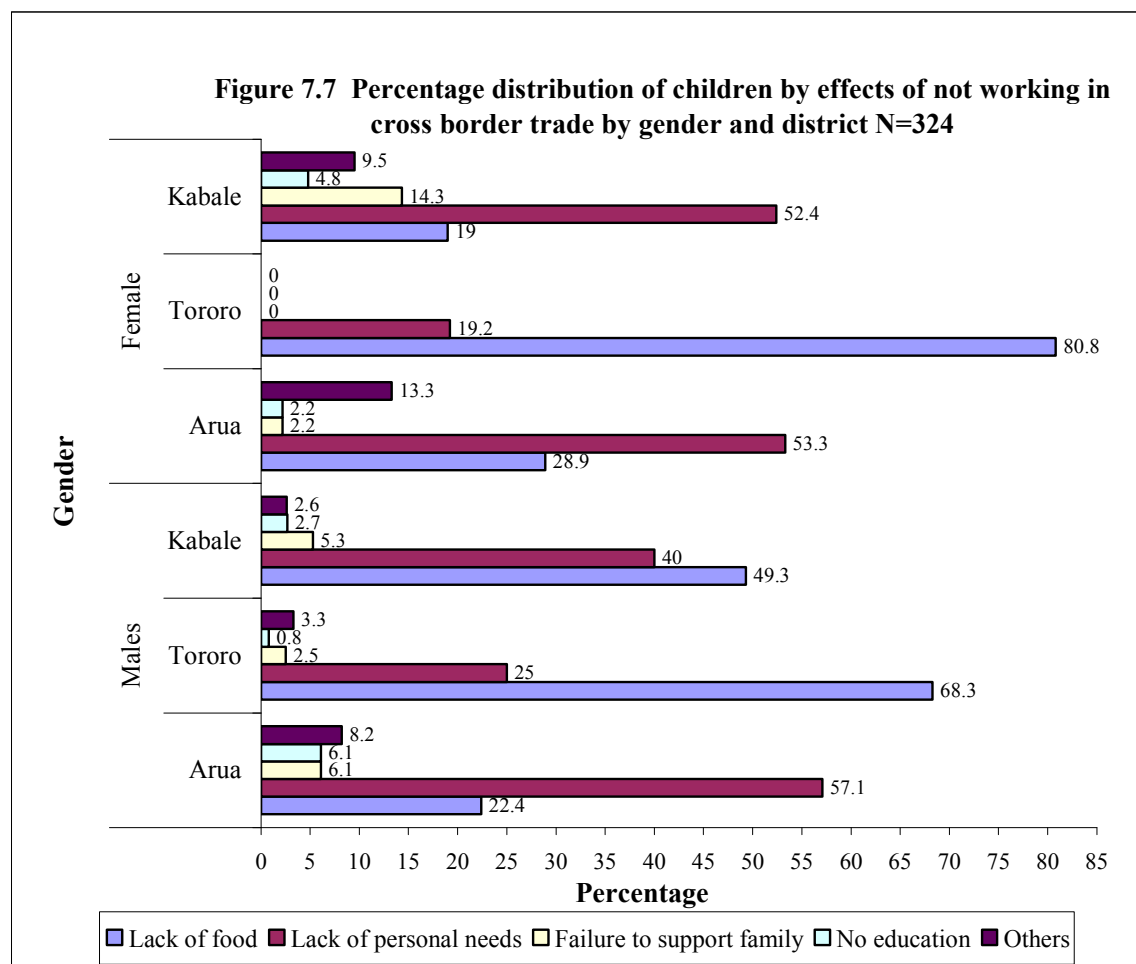
7.8 Reasons for involvement in cross border trade

The type of cross border trading activities children are involved in are very risky, harmful and deprives the child from involvement in their own development by going to school, enjoying leisure and learning other skills that could be used in adulthood. Getting involved in such activities must be a result of distressful experiences in the family that conditions children to take up such activities. It is therefore important to know why these children got involved in cross border trading and the results are presented in Figure 7.6 by gender and district. Poverty in the family, desire to earn ones own income and dropout of schooling were found to be the driving forces of child involvement in cross border trading activities for both males and females in the three districts. Unlike in Kabale, in Arua and Tororo, females were more likely to get involved in cross border trading activities due to family poverty than males. The Figure also shows that males were more likely than females to get involved in cross border trading because of dropping out of school in all the three districts. Overall, parental death is the least likely reason for getting involved in cross border trading in all the three districts.



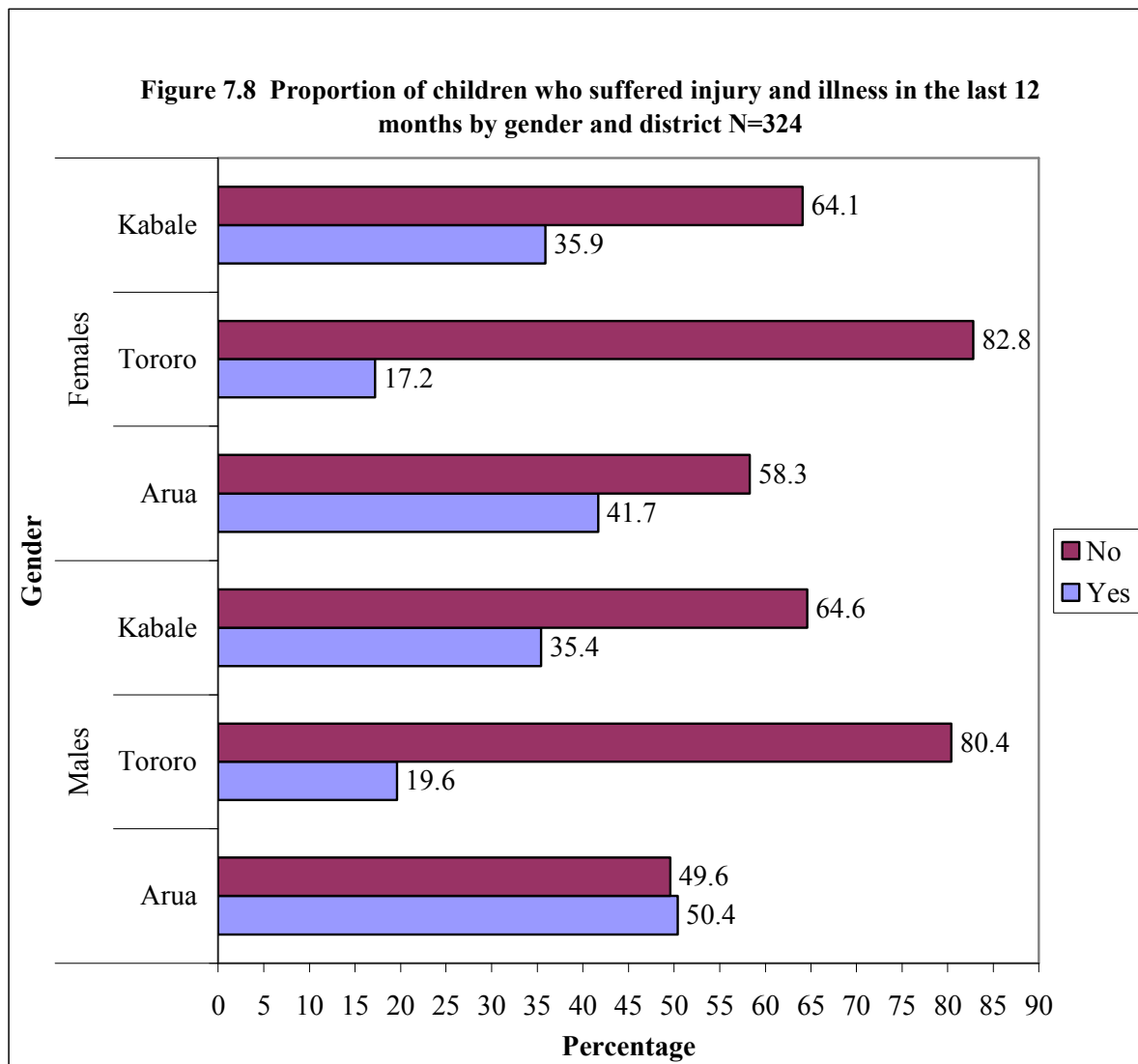
7.9 Effects of not working in cross border trade

Certainly lack of work results in a number of difficulties in families and for children as individuals. It is therefore important to know what would happen to these children and their



families if they were to stop working in cross border-trading activities. This knowledge may provide programmatic directions for the reduction of children involved in cross border activities by addressing the burden of not working.

In this regard the cross border trade study asked the children involved to report what they feared would happen if they were to stop working in such activities. The results of their fears are presented in Figure 7.7 by gender and district. The figure shows that children from different districts reported different effects regardless of gender. While the majority of the children in Arua (55%) reported that they would fail to provide their personal needs, in Tororo (71%) and Kabale (43%) most children reported they would fail to have food. Differentials by gender, however, show that more males than females expressed lack of food and personal effect as a likely effect of stopping to work in the cross border trading activities in Arua and Tororo districts. In Kabale, failure to support the family was raised by female children as one of the important effects of leaving the cross border trading activities.



7.10 Effects of involvement in cross border trade

Children face a number of problems at work. This may range from social, security and health problems, which may have a damaging effect on the welfare of children. To assess the effects of working in cross border trading activities the child labour study asked children to report the negative experiences they have ever got in the trade and the results are presented in the following sections.

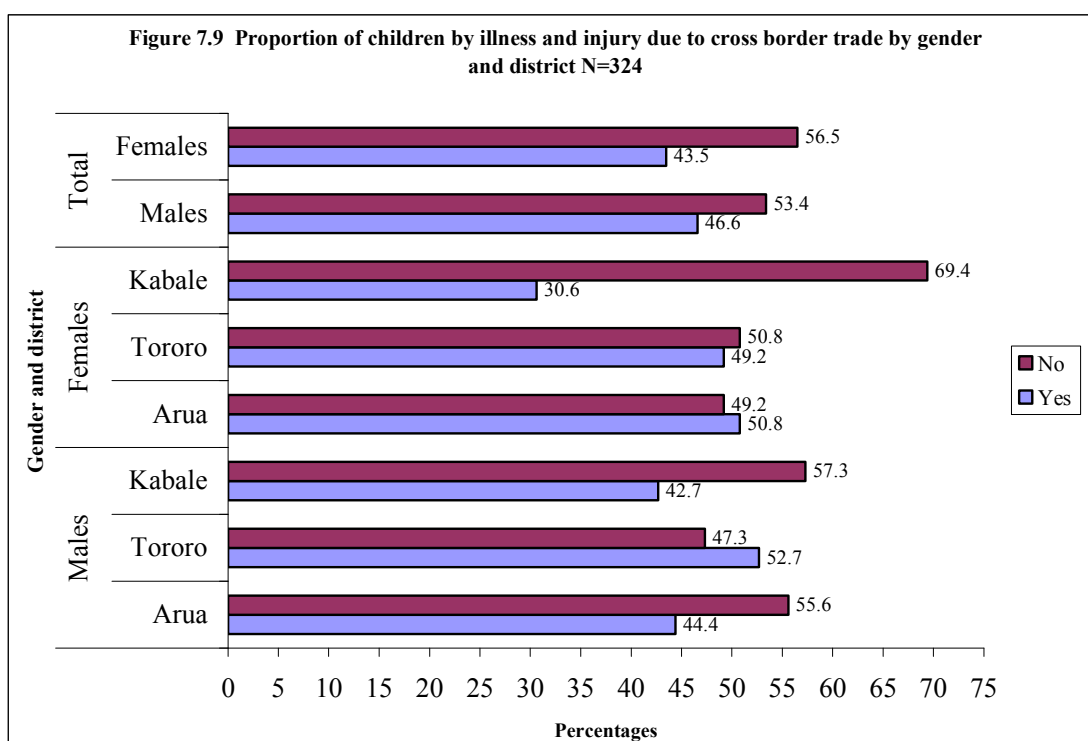
7.10.1 Health effects

The child labour study investigated whether or not children involved in cross border trade fell sick of the cross border trading activities. It also inquired in the type of illness, the duration of the illness and the persons who helped during the illness. Figure 7.8 presents the findings on occurrence of illness and its association with cross border trading activities by gender and district.

The figure shows that in Tororo fewer males (20%) and females (17%) children reported suffering injuries or illness in the 12 months before the study compared to 50% of males and 42% of females in Arua and 35% and 36% among males and females in Kabale respectively. Overall fewer females than males reported they suffered injuries or illness during the reference period.

Regarding the association of injury or illness to cross border trading activities children suffered injuries and illness were asked to report if these injuries and illnesses were associated with cross border trading.

The results in Figure 7.9 show that overall 47% of males and 44% of females reported that the injury and illness were a result of involvement in cross border trading activities.



The figure also shows that unlike in Tororo, in Arua and Kabale, males were more likely to suffer injury and illness in cross border trading activities than female children.

7.10.1.1 Types of illness

Children who reported having suffered injuries and illness during the reference period were asked to report the type of injuries and illnesses they suffered and the results are presented in Table 7.12 by gender and district. The table shows that generally the main type of illness reported were malaria, fatigue, wounds, diarrhea, chest pains and skin burns while allergies, STIs, broken limbs and loss of limbs were reported by relatively fewer children. The differentials of illness and injuries reported by children was similar in all districts except for malaria, wounds and fatigue among male children in Arua. For the majority of illnesses and injuries reported, no substantial differences were observed between the sexes and districts.

Table 7.12 Percentage distribution of children by type of injury and illness in the last 12 months prior to survey by districts and gender

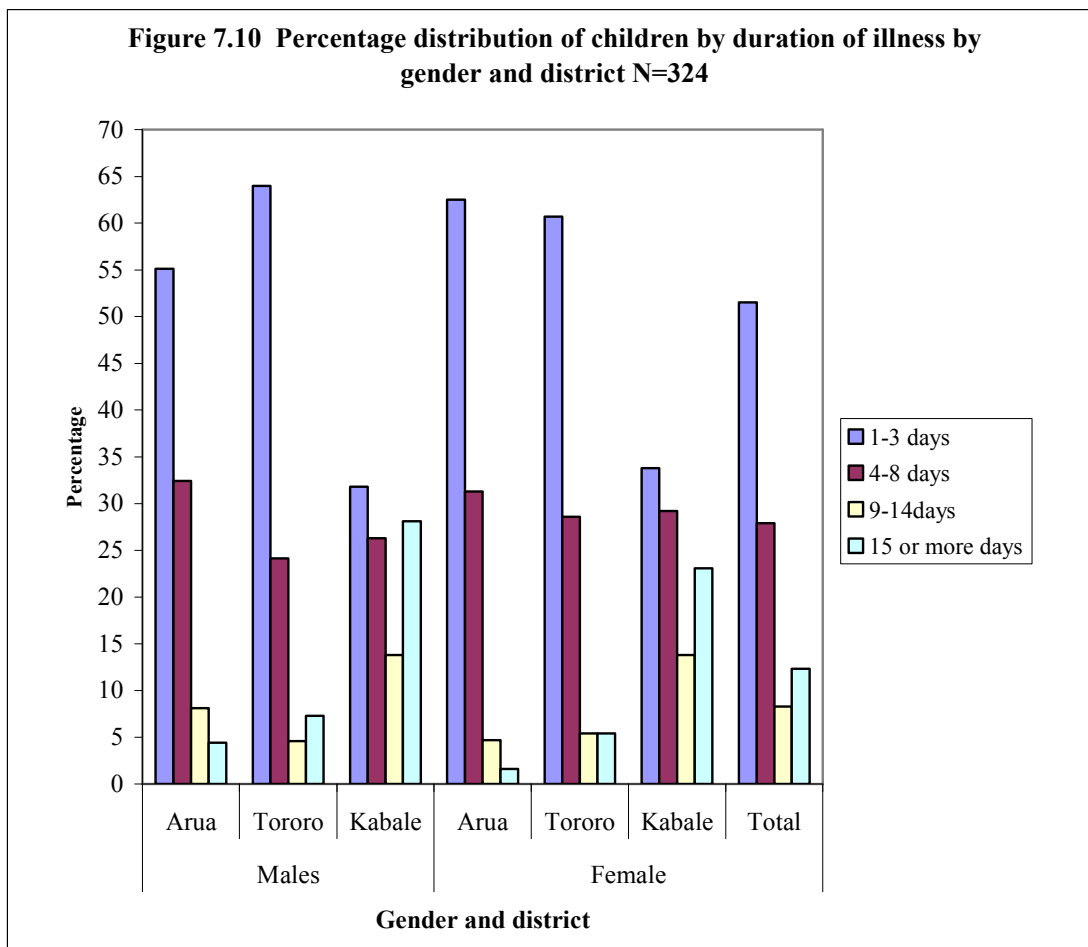
	District and gender						
Type of injury and illness	Arua		Tororo		Kabale		Total
	Male	Femal e	Male	Female	Male	Femal e	
Skin burns	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.7
Chest pains	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.8
Allergies	6.2	6.1	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Sties	5.8	5.8	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.7
Diarrhea	8.9	9.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.5
Fatigue	10.4	8.9	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.3
Back pain	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.5	7.5	7.8
Wounds	10.8	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.5
Broken bones	5.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.1
Swollen feet	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.3
Loss of limbs	5.4	6.5	7.4	7.3	6.4	6.0	6.6
Malaria	11.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	10.4	11.1	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.10.1.2 Duration of illness

The duration of illness and injury is a measure of the severity of the problem. The longer the duration of illness and injury, the more expensive it is in economic and social terms and this could have a serious implication for the welfare of children. In this regard, the child labour study assessed the duration of illness and injuries that occurred to the children. The results presented in Figure 7.10 by district and gender shows that overall the majority of illnesses and injuries reported lasted for 1-3 days followed by 4-8 days.

In 12% of the cases illnesses and injuries lasted for more than 2 weeks.

Differentials of duration of illnesses and injuries by gender shows that in Kabale the duration of illnesses and injuries were similar for male and female children. However, in Arua illnesses and injuries among females lasted for a shorter time compared to those among males while in Tororo most illnesses and injuries among males and females lasted for 1-3 and 4-8 days.



7.10.1.3 Other problems faced by children in cross border trade

Table 7.13 shows that apart from illness and injury, children reported suffering from a number of problems related to the cross border trading operations. These included imprisonment (9%), loss of goods to revenue officers (31%), torture (7%), accidents (19%), beatings by employer, (4%), payment of bribes (9%), rapes (7%) and other dangers on the trade routes (7%). Loss of goods to revenue officers was the most important single problem reported by children involved in cross border trading operations. Differentials by districts show that loss of goods to revenue officers occurred mostly in Tororo (48%).

A second major problem reported was accidents with Kabale (26%) leading followed by Arua (22%) district. The above experiences show that cross border trading is a worse form of child labour.

Table 7.13 Percentage distribution of children by type of injury and illness in the last 12 months prior to survey by districts

Type of problems	Districts			
	Arua	Tororo	Kabale	Total
Imprisonments	7.3	11.2	8.6	9.4
Loss of good to revenue	16.6	47.5	17.3	30.6
Torture	2.1	9.8	8.6	7.2
Accidents	21.9	13.3	25.9	19.1
Beatings by employers	6.2	2.8	2.4	3.8
Bribes	15.6	6.3	7.4	9.4
Rape	6.3	4.2	14.8	7.5
Dangers on routes	16.7	2.1	3.7	6.9
Others	7.3	2.8	11.1	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	96	143	81	320

7.10.1.4 Place of problems

Furthermore, the place where children experienced the above mentioned problems were probed and the results are presented in Figure 7.11. The figure shows that 42% of the children reported that they experienced these problems on the Ugandan side of the border compared to only 25% on the other side of the border. Trading routes and place of residence were reported as the third and forth places where children suffered the above problems.

Differentials by districts show that Tororo is leading with 70% of children reporting experiencing problems on the Uganda side of the border followed by Arua with 29%. On the other hand, compared to Tororo (12%), children who reported facing problems on the other side of the border were higher in Arua (32%) and Kabale 33%). Furthermore, about 28% and 12% of children in Kabale and Arua reported experiencing the above problems at their residence. Only 24%, 15% and 11% of the children reported getting problems along trade routes in Arua, Kabale and Tororo districts respectively.

Figure 7.11 Percentage distribution of children by places where they experienced problems during cross border trade by districts: N=343

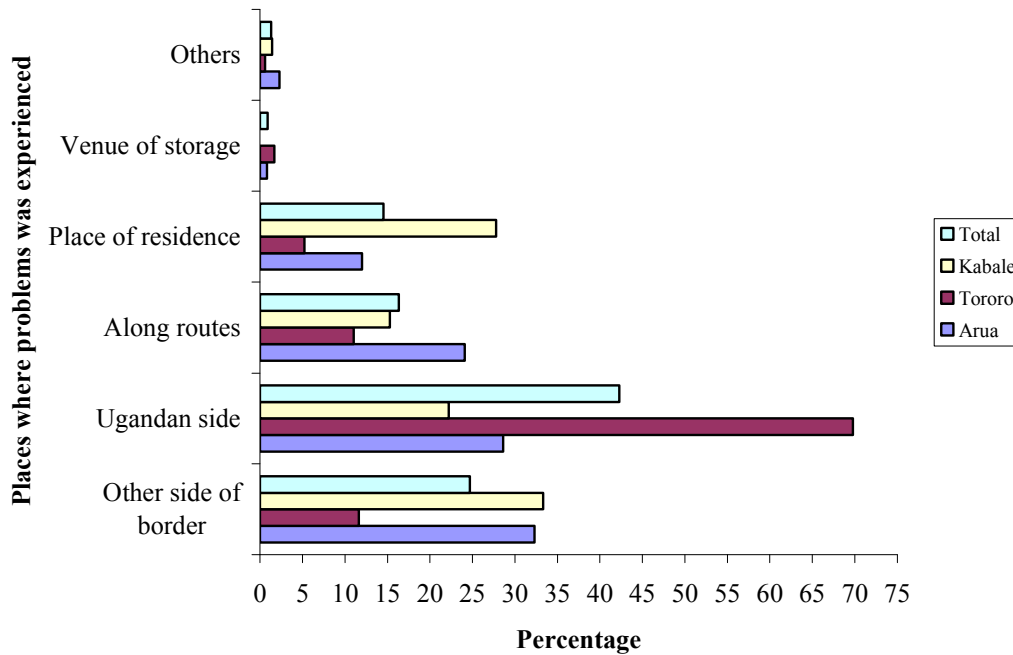
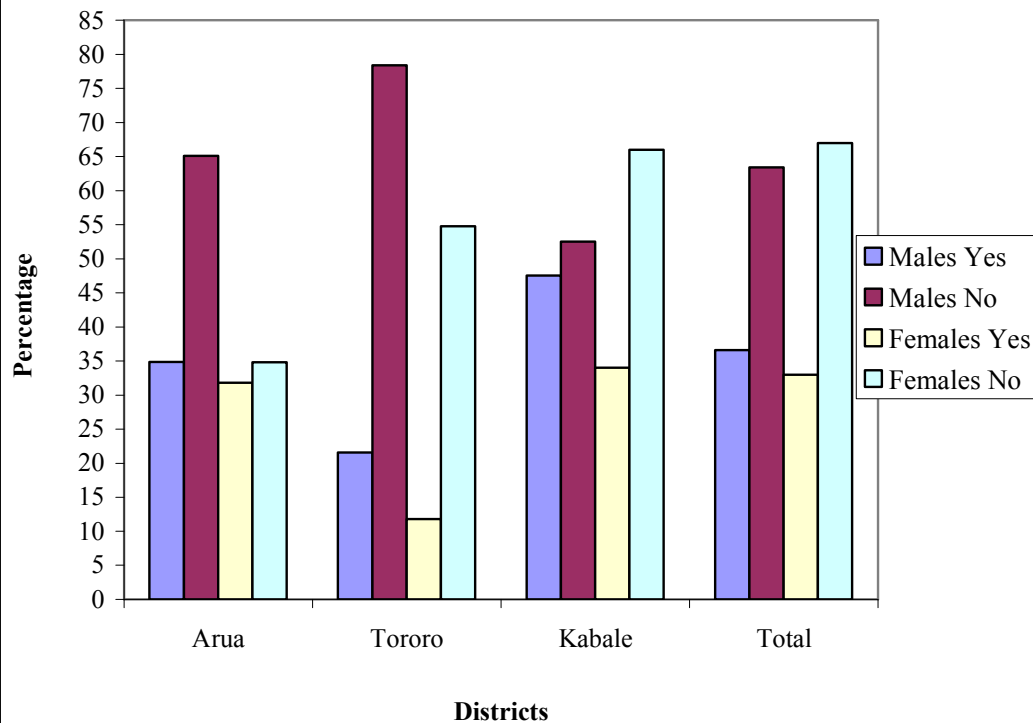


Figure 7.12 Proportions of children who recieved and did not recieve support by gender and districts N=343



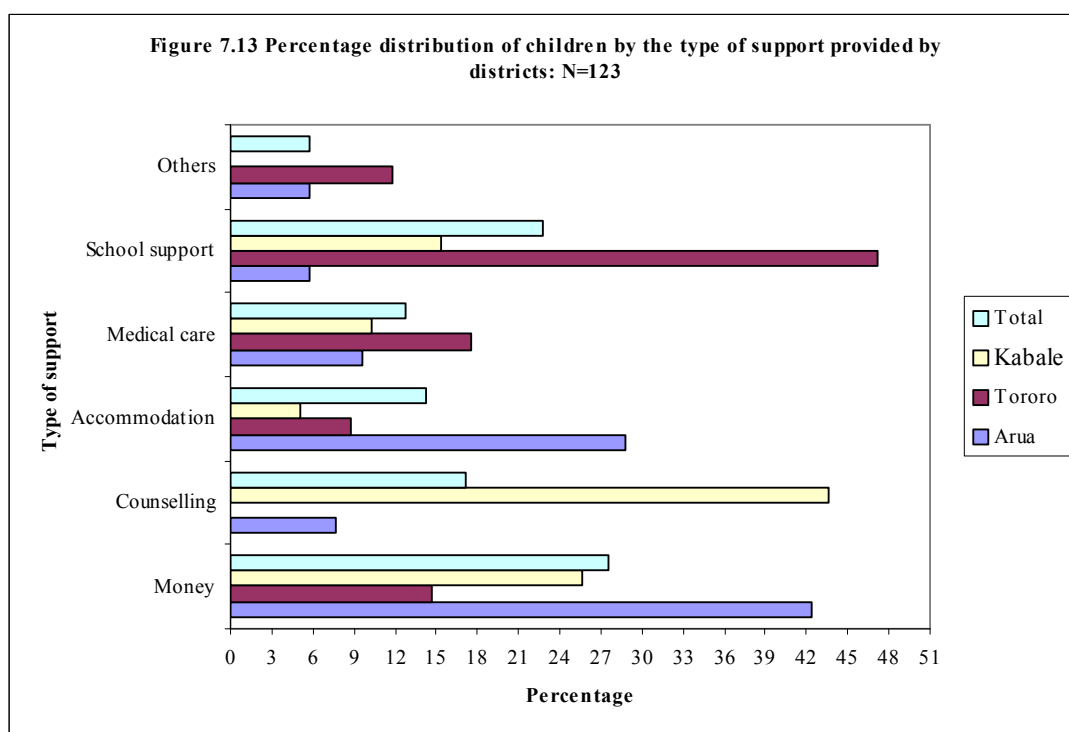
7.10.1.5 Providers of support

Provision of support and support structures are important in alleviating the many social and health problems that children involved in cross border trade experience. In this regard the child labour study inquired into whether children who experienced problems, injury and illnesses during cross border trading operations received any support and if so what type of support and the provider of the support. The result presented in Figure 7.12 shows whether or not these children received support by districts and gender.

Figure 7.12 shows that overall only 37% of males and 33% of females who suffered injury, illness

and abuses during cross border-trading operations received support. Differentials by districts show that children in Kabale followed by those in Arua and suffered the above conditions were more likely to get support than those in Tororo district for both gender.

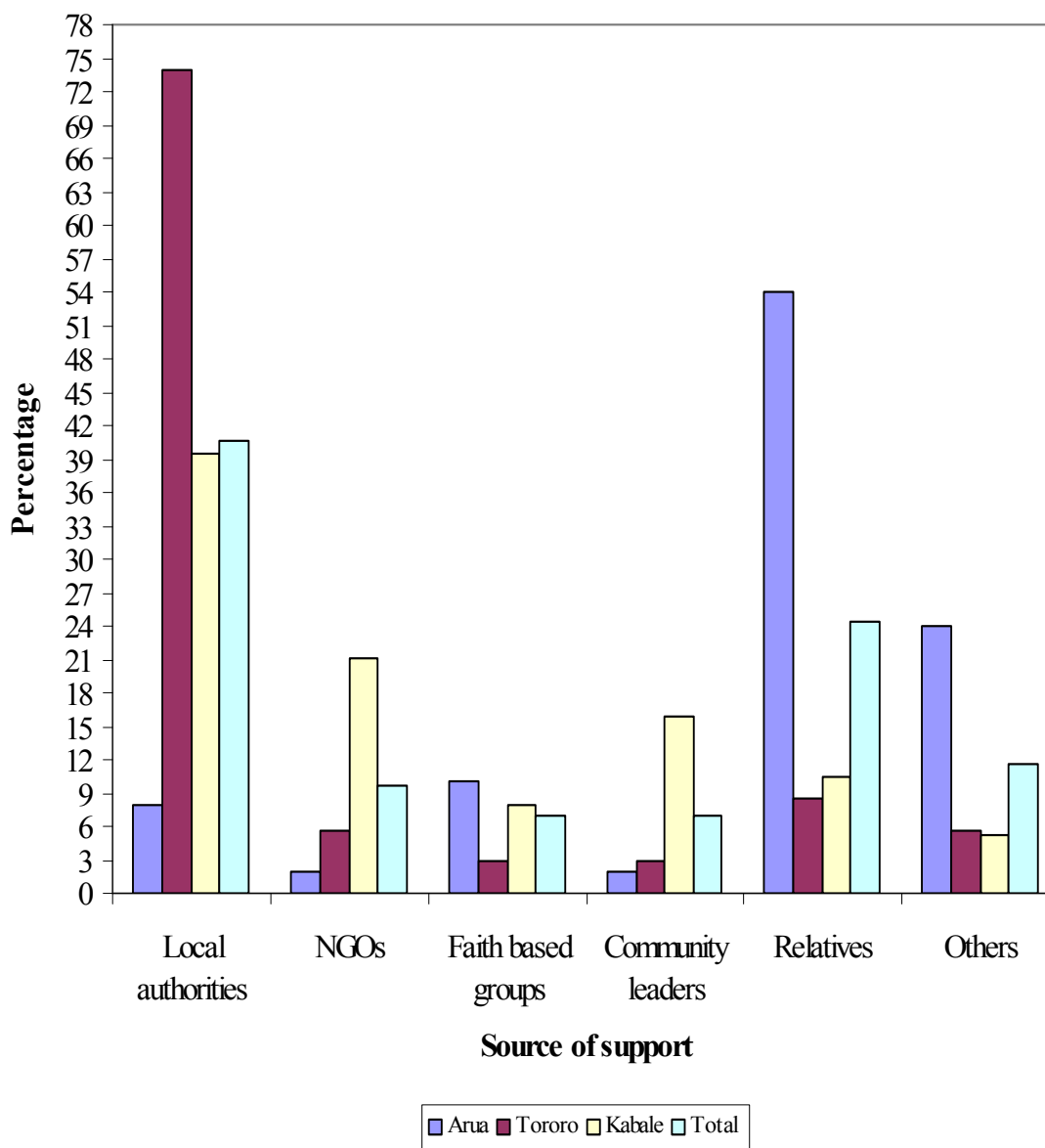
In addition to establishing whether or not these children were supported during the various crisis they suffered, the type of support they received was also probed. Figure 7.13 presents the various types of support provided by the districts. The figure show that overall the majority of the children (28%) reported that they received accommodation, 13% received medical care, 23% were returned to school and 6% received other unspecified support.



Furthermore, the source of support for the children who received support was also probed and data presented in Figure 7.14 shows that nearly 41% and 24% of the children reported that they received support from local authorities and relatives respectively.

Other sources of support reported by the children were NGOs (10%), faith based organizations (7%), Community leaders (7%) and others mainly individuals (12%). The findings regarding provision of support for children involved in cross border trading activities appears to be rather weak considering that the risk group is a very vulnerable category of the population. Figure 7.14 also shows that the majority of the children in Tororo and Kabale received support from local authorities while most of the children in Arua received support from relatives.

**Figure 7.14 Percentage distribution of children by source of support by district:
N=123**



7.11 Summary

The analysis of child labour in cross border trading operations found that on the whole fewer children were involved in this worse form of labour. The demographic picture show that although males were more involved than females, the difference is small. The majority of those involved were in the 14-17 aged groups. The most common types of activities they were involved in include selling of goods, transporting goods and currency exchange. Food and fuel were the main commodities they transported and sold.

The majority of the children were found to be living with both or at least one of their parents and the majority reported that both parents were surviving. While 1 in 4 male children reported they were attending school at the time of the study, 1 in 3 of female children reported they were doing so. The head and bicycles were the main forms of transport used in the cross border trading operations. The study also found that most of the children involved in the cross border trading operations were self-employed.

The main reason for involvement in cross border trade and related activities was reported to be poverty in the family. Poverty in the family was also associated with dropout of schooling. Other serious reasons reported were destitution and orphan hood. Income obtained from the trade was used for the provision of food, family support, scholastic requirements and personal effects such as clothing.

In many respects, especially socially and health, cross border trade has negative impact on the social development and health status of children. Socially it has natured criminality and contributed to dropout of education. In respect to health, children have suffered injury, psychological stress, diseases and disability. Cross border trade is therefore a worst form of child labour.

CHAPTER EIGHT

PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYERS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES ON CHILD LABOUR AND CHILDREN INVOLVEMENT IN CROSS BORDER TRADE

8.1 Introduction

Child labour in general and children's involvement in cross border trade in particular takes place within a social, cultural and economic context. These contexts shape the attitude and perception of the community, children, child-based movements, child rights issues, employment agencies and policies and programmes that eventually affect the perceived and actual practice of child labour. In many respects many of these attitudes are subservient to child labour while others are totally against. Whatever position, addressing the problem of child labour must be seen from the perspective of the communities in which it takes place. It is no surprise that this varies from one society to another. This chapter therefore presents findings about the perception of child labour in general including children's involvement in cross border trade and related activities. Also addressed was the magnitude of child labour and its demographic and social variations; causes of child labour; impacts of child labour; and initiatives to address the problem of child labour.

8.2 Perception of child labour

Child labour is perceived differently by different groups of people. The basic factor that shapes these perceptions is based on what people consider is labour. From community FGDs labour is considered to be a productive as well as a creative activity and is satisfying socially, materially and spiritually. Thus the belief "work is good, it is the basis of life as well as means of learning" (Adults, Arua). However, work activities that are degrading and dehumanizing are not regarded as work. For example, "working like a slave is not work and it is difficult to define in the local context because it does not exist here" (Adults, Arua).

Work is also considered to be satisfying because of its life-supporting role. Adults in Tororo said "work gives life". From the foregoing statements, the communities easily categorized what they considered to be child labour and it falls in the following categories:

"The involvement of children in work activities outside the home such as washing cars, trailers at the customs parking yard or near the markets; engaging children in business activities like hawking; work in hotels, bars, restaurants and night clubs; trading across the border by destitute children". These forms of working are considered to be not permissible for children. They may therefore be regarded as worse forms of labour and should be discouraged.

However, there are forms of work activities that the community considers to be good for children as long as they do not deprive children of their basic rights as children including; the right to education, leisure and play and good health. Community members from both Arua and Tororo concurred that most work activities at home is good for the child since it is given in due regard of the welfare of the child. Besides, some of the domestic work socializes children into responsible adults when they grow up. Common to both is the domestic role of girls. “The school going children when they get home carry out domestic work to assist their mothers especially the girls. Girl children also participate in cooking and other domestic duties like washing plates and clothes” (Adults, Tororo).

8.3 Involvement of children in labour

The involvement of children in undesirable forms of child labour is reported to be low among children living in stable households. FGDs in Arua reported that most children involved in undesirable work are destitute children and orphans. In Tororo, Adult FGDs also reported “most of the children who do trade are those who are orphans and don’t stay with adult members of the family they are on their own and thus must work to make ends meet” (Adults, Tororo). Key informants in Arua noted that “most of these children are involved in collecting water, rubbish, loading goods on trucks and usually found around the market place, bus parks and taxi parks” (LC Arua). A businessman has this to say about this children, “most of the times these children are brought to us by relatives from the villages and they expect us to look after them but this becomes hard and children are forced to start working to earn their own money. Sometimes I have to give them money to go and buy paraffin from Kenya” (Businessman, Tororo). However, no evidence has been found suggesting that an employer in the two districts employs disadvantaged children for long durations. The children are simply mobile workers.

8.4 Differentials in the nature of work

Community and FGDs also noted that the nature of work varies by gender. In Tororo, Community FGDs reported “most girls work in bars as bar maids, they are members of “kadongo” dance group who move around town singing and dancing; some girls work at homes as maids or house-girls; some wash dishes and utensils in eating-places like hotels. Girls are also involved in the sale of food stuffs like porridge in flasks, which is served either in markets or to trailer drivers. Many girls are also working as prostitutes” (Adult, Key informants, Tororo). In Arua, FGDs and Key informants reported “girls usually work at home, cultivate, and carry things to the market” (Adults, Arua).

The nature of work for boys was found to be different from those of girls in both Arua and Tororo. In the two districts, most boys work outside the home. In Arua, FGDs and Key informants reported “boys cultivate, graze animals, lay bricks, do bodaboda and load goods”.

However, in Tororo FGDs reported “boys carry water for pay around Malaba, sell ripe bananas, wash peoples clothes, graze animals, sent to buy wheat flour from Kenya and bring to Uganda and get paid for the service”.

The type and time of work children do is influenced by their school status. FGDs and Key informants in Arua and Tororo observed “although the proportions are almost equal, children in school and out of school are involved in different labour activities and time. Children in school work in the evenings and on market days. They also do house work like mopping the house before going to school, cook food, and wash plates. Even those at school normally carry goods across the border in the evening after school”.

On the other hand, “children who are out of school, normally wake up very early in the morning and sweep people’s restaurants, bars, hotels and shops. They also actively participate in cross border trade because they stay at home and are redundant” (Key informant, Tororo).

8.5 Legality of cross border trade

Key informants from Tororo observed that most of the children involved in cross border trading in the district are involved in illegal activities. “Most of these children work for people or businessmen involved in illicit or illegal business” (LC Tororo). Many of these children are reported to be working for businessmen who use them to ferry items in small amount from across the border in Kenya. A similar observation was made in Arua where community FGDs reported that some children are involved in smuggling goods mainly from DR Congo and they bring them to Arua Town.

8.6 Main causes of child labour

The community FGDs and Key informants in Arua and Tororo identified a number of reasons why children are involved in labour activities in general and cross border trading activities in particular. The main reasons with policy and program implications include the following:

- To raise money for items like books, pencils for the case of school going children;
- Destitute and orphans work for survival;
- Household poverty which causes severe deprivation is a major cause of children involvement in labour activities;
- Social disruption especially resulting from the northern war and Karamojong raids has driven many children to destitution especially in Tororo and Malaba area with no one to support them;
- Large family size was reported as one of the main causes of child labour as parents have found it difficult to look after all the children; lack of scholastic materials have conditioned parents to sent out children to earn income to provide for books, pens and

other school needs. “So we as parents are forced to send these children to engage in any labour activities for supplementing their scholastic materials” (Parent, Tororo). “Those days it used to be only the big people engaging in cross border trade but these days due to increasing poverty the whole family is forced to trade across the border so as to contribute to household income” (Community member, Tororo). Parents complained “ despite the free education, scholastic demands from school are high yet poverty levels are also high. Therefore the children are let to sell some “bogoya” plantains so as to earn some money to revive the parents. “ I am confused, they say education is free but everyday the children come asking for money so by the end of the term the money is more than school fees” (Parent, Tororo).

- Children also reported they work to meet their food needs. “We also work because we need to get money to buy for ourselves food” (Children FGD, Arua). “We work to get money to raise school fees and also to get money to buy clothes and books” (Children FGD, Tororo).
- Children also reported that they work to earn income so that they do not steal. “We work for our money in order to avoid being thieves. You see some of us don’t have parents so we have to struggle to live” (Children FGD, Tororo).

8.7 Impact of child labour on children

Child labour is believed to have very strong negative impact on children. In this regard, the community and children’s FGDs were used to assess the perception of the community on the impact of child labour on children. The finding suggests that child labour is seen to have both positive and negative impacts. This assessment of the impact is strongly influenced by the social, cultural and economic context in which it takes place.

8.7.1 Positive impacts

FGD at the community level in both Arua and Tororo reported that children’s labour participation has in many ways been beneficial to the family and to the children. The main good effects reported were:

- “These children contribute to the family income in poor families” (Community FGD, Tororo).
- Children also reported that they believed working has helped them since the earnings from their labour were used to provide scholastic materials, food and clothing. “We use the money to by food at home and buy books, pens and other school needs” (Children FGD, Arua). In Arua some parents reported that they would encourage children participation in income generating activities as long as the children benefit from such activities since they cannot provide for all the needs of children, especially school requirements (Key informant and Parent, Arua).
- Community FGDs in Arua reported two unexpected impacts, which they said is good for society and the children. For society, they said, “children’s involvement in work

has reduced petty crime and improved on the discipline of children” (Community FGD Arua). For children, they said, “children have been able to learn many aspects of life that would enable them survive in society” (Community FGD Arua).

8.7.2 Negative impacts

The negative impacts of children involvement in labour activities in general and cross border trade activities in particular needs not to be overemphasized. The perceived typical negative impacts of child labour reported from Arua and Tororo were:

- In Arua, it was perceived that child labour has contributed to poor school performance and high school dropout (Community FGD, Arua);
- Since working children earn income, they have become disrespectful to parents and community elders (Key informant, Arua);
- Working children are a high risk group for STIs/HIV/AIDS as they are able to have easy access to drugs and alcohol (Key informant Arua);
- Working children are also very prone to crime including robbery once they do not have money (Community FGD, Arua);
- In Tororo similar perceptions were expressed about the negative impact of child labour. Community FGDs reported, “it has led to spread of bad manners and lack of respect for elders especially those who have little or no money”; “The trade has led to thefts as the children have begun stealing in order to get capital”; and “Children have refused to go to school”.

8.8 Initiative undertaken to reduce child labour

The community FGDs and Key informants were asked about what has been done to reduce the involvement of children in work, especially cross border trading activities. Findings from Arua and Tororo indicate that the community normally reports child labour issues to the local councils and local government authorities, but not much has been done in reducing the problem of child labour. However, some sensitization programs were encouraging children to go to school and take advantage of free education. Children are also being discouraged from engaging in cross border trade and encourage them to go to school.

8.9 Summary

The general findings from the perceptions of the community, parents, community leaders and children was that child labour is still a new concept that needs to be further explained for people to be able to correctly address the problem. The social, cultural and economic reality of the communities’ casts a “cloud” over this concept and makes its application in the conventional usage rather difficult. Communities and children themselves suggested that child labour should be seen in two perspectives each depending on how the concept is defined and applied in the real settings of these children’s world (Arua or Tororo).

From the findings, child labour that involves the exploitation and degradation of the child and prevents him/her from enjoying the rights of the child as understood by the community as, rights to health, education, food, leisure and play, are unacceptable. However, child labour that contributes to the social, cultural and economic welfare, survival and development of the child and family is good and should be encouraged. Furthermore, whatever the debate, the question of child labour must focus on the causes that make children voluntarily or involuntarily work. From the perspectives of the community and the children themselves, poverty in the household, destitution, insecurity and the consequential loss of social cohesion are inalienable from child labour.

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The main objective of the child labour study was to generate quantitative and qualitative data on child labour in general and the involvement of children in cross border trade in particular in Arua, Tororo and Kabale districts. Specific reference was made to the following issues:

- The nature, involvement, pattern, distribution and causes of child labour in border trade;
- The socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of children engaged in cross border trade; and
- The effects of cross border trade on children regarding their health, safety, education as well as other hazards.

This chapter therefore presents the findings of the study specific to the issues raised above and emerging issues for policy and programme action. It has also attempted to provide some recommendations.

9.2 Conclusions

The overriding conclusion is that the majority of children in the study districts work. However, only a few perhaps one in four is working in cross border trade. Nonetheless, the conclusion drawn from the analyses of community, children, key informants and parent's perspectives holds. This shows that the concept of child labour in its broad application is still a new concept that needs to be further explained for people to be able to correctly address the problem. The social, cultural and economic reality of the population is an impediment to operationalizing the concepts of child labour and child work. However, it is apparent that what is referred to as child labour in communities is actually child work. Communities and children themselves suggested that child work is not necessarily bad and undesirable, but child labour is bad and unacceptable. However, there is a general tendency towards tolerance of child work mainly arising from the social context in which it takes place. In this regard, child work should be seen as good and as bad depending on how the concept is defined and applied in the real settings of the affected children, child rights issues withstanding.

There is however total agreement that, child work that involves the exploitation and degradation of the child and prevents him/her from enjoying the rights of the child as understood by the community as rights to health, education, food, leisure and play, are unacceptable. However, child work that contributes to the social, cultural and economic

welfare, survival and development of the child and family is good and should be encouraged. The debate on child work must succinctly focus on the causes that make children voluntarily or involuntarily work. From the perspectives of the community and the children themselves, poverty in the household, destitution, insecurity and the consequential loss of social cohesion are inalienable from child labour. Given the above reality, efforts to address child labour and work in cross border trade should mitigate the causes of the problem for any meaningful progress to be made in eradicating child labour and child work in this sector. For it is these very reasons that provide the basis for child labour, including other worst forms of child labour such as Commercial Sex Working.

9.3 Programme and Policy gaps

The child labour study focusing on cross border trade identified a number of issues that are important for policy and programme action. They include the following:

- Child labour is still a confusing concept to parents, communities and children themselves. This is both a policy and programme problem since lack of clear understanding and the definition appears to undermine efforts to address the problem of child abuse and related problems. There is a clear gap in knowledge and practice.
- The majority of the children were working during day. Overall 96% of males and 97% females were reported to be working during day. Only 0.2% and 1.2% of males and female children worked at night. Another 4.2% and 1.6% of male and female children were reported to be working during day and night.
- The study found that overall, 31% of male and 24% of female children were reported to be working for more than 5 hours a day. This category of children could be considered to be involved in child labour.
- Furthermore it was found that child labour activities fell in three broad categories including agriculture, trade and engineering activities such as brick making, building, repair works and carpentry.
- From community and children focus group discussions, and household survey, very few children were involved in worse forms of child labour. These included mainly working in bars by older female children, serving in the security agencies especially the UPDF and involvement in cross border trading operations. From the perspectives of the community members working in agriculture is not a worse form of labour.
- The involvement of the children in cross border trade is relatively low, but significant. 1 in 4 children, especially those in the 10-17 year age bracket in the three districts are involved in cross border trade. This is again both a policy and programme problem.
- Gender concerns in policy and programme actions relating to child labour have consistently focused on the girl child with little or no concern for the boy child. Evidence emerging from the child labour in cross border trade indicates that boys more than girls are more involved and have been affected negatively more than girls.

- The nature of cross border trade and related activities that children do are hazardous and therefore a worst form of child labour. This is because the nature of the trade is illegal thereby exposing the children to serious physical harm considering the manner in which offenders are treated when arrested or when arrests fail. Some of the negative effect of involvement in this trade include; arrests and torture by URA officials. This calls for institutional net working to help children caught in the trade. At the moment this networking is either not in place or very weak indeed.
- From the perspectives of the community, parents and quantitative data collected, cross border trade could have a high social cost in view of the fact that it causes poor school performance, dropout of education, encourages juvenal behaviour and crime. It has also been associated with family instability in some cases. The UPE policy cannot address this concern and there are no clear mechanisms to mitigate this impact.
- Cross border trade also has some health impacts on children. Although this did not feature as a worrying concern from parents and children themselves, considering their low reporting, the health effects of stressful and hazardous work is cumulative. There are no mechanisms for addressing these effects.
- Perhaps the most important problem is the causes of voluntarily or involuntary involvement in cross border trade. These were reported as high levels of poverty, destitution due to delinquency, war and social disruption and orphan hood. Although there are policies and action plans such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Modernization of Agriculture, Disaster Preparedness, Children's Statute and many others, no actions on the ground have shown hope for children in such distraught situation in Uganda and yet there numbers are increasing by the day.

9.4 Recommendations

To address the problem of child work in general and child work in cross border trade the following measures are proposed:

- There must be a relevant policy grounded on the social, cultural and economic reality of the population. This must address issues such as poverty as a primary concern. In this respect any policy or legislation dealing with child labour must be congruent to what is on the ground for it to work effectively.
- In addition, there must be a coordinated programme of action involving all key stakeholders from the government, civil society organizations, coalition groups, communities, parents and children. The modus operandi of these programmes must be based on consensus building for programme implementation. However, the government, central or local must take the lead in mobilizing other stakeholders since the obligation of developing policies and strategies rests on the government.
- The study noted that in the perspectives of the community and children, there are labour activities that are socially beneficial to children and their families. In this

regard policies and programmes should interface and compliment such activities rather than being confrontational or even idealistic.

- Child labour issues are cross cutting in many respects. This calls for institutional networking in implementing child labour programmes whatever the focus.
- One of the biggest problems in implementation of programmes is lack of resources. In this regard, resources may be grouped in to three: financial resources; technical resources; and logistics. With no or little indigenous resources of this type, not much can be achieved.
- Addressing the problem of poverty. Poverty is by far the most important cause of child labour of all forms in Uganda. Although, progress in this direction has been made, it is painstakingly slow and skewed to those on or above the bread line. Symptomatically it appears the proportion of those under the bread line has not change and may have increased. The PEAP is the working document for poverty eradication in Uganda and its invigoration using social action approaches may be the only way to raise the proportion of the population now below the bread line to above it.
- Social mobilization and sensitization of the population, employers, parents, teachers, community leaders and children about the opportunity costs of child labour in cross border trade is an important programme action. These should articulate the type of activities children should be allowed to do and not to do. Care should be taken not to discourage the participation of children in household activities that are socially and culturally held close to the heart.
- Enforcement of the child statute with the view of protecting the child but punishing the employer of the child should be pursued, although with caution.

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APPENDICES

ANNEX 1

SAMPLING SIZE DETERMINATION

The sectoral study covered children engaged in cross border trade. The main focus of the sample design for this survey was to draw a representative sample of about 400 households distributed proportionately among the three districts (Arua, Kabale and Tororo) on the basis of their population sizes.

From the preliminary results of the 2002 census, the total population of the households in the three districts was estimated at 361,532 and is presented in the Table 1. Assume a margin of error of 5%. The self-weighting formula for distributing the sample size of 400 to each district using the probability proportional to population size is:

$$S/H * Dh$$

Where: **S** is the minimum sample size of 400;
H is the total number of households in the 3 districts which is 361,532; and
Dh is the number of households of a given district, which is also presented in the Table 1 as 155,561 for Arua, 94,303 for Kabale and 111,668 for Tororo.

Table 1: Distribution of the sample to the districts

District	No. of Households	Share (%)	No. of sampled households per district	Number of villages	Estimated number of children in cross border activities
Arua	155,561	43.0	172	24	200
Kabale	94,303	26.0	104	17	100
Tororo	111,668	31.0	123	12	150
Total	361,532	100	399	53	450

Note: The number of children active in cross border activity cannot be precisely stated for lack of baseline information

The procedure for selecting households for the survey started with the sub-county in each district. Sub-counties were selected during the pre-visit based on existence of cross-border trade and related activities in selected sub-counties. In each district a list of sub-counties where cross border trade exists was compiled. This is what is called here “centres of high border trade intensity” where most participants are expected to transit

through with their merchandise. These sub-counties were therefore purposively selected because of their known border trading activities.

The number of parishes selected has been determined by the sample size and its redistribution in the selected sub-counties. This explains why the numbers of parishes selected from each sub-county in the 3 districts are not uniform. However, the principle of representativeness of the sample to the areas of high cross border activities has been used. Consequently, Arua, which has a large number of sub-counties with the largest sample size had 7 sub-counties, followed by Kabale with 6 and Tororo, with only 2 sub-counties selected. From these sub-counties 7, 6 and 6 parishes were selected from Arua, Kabale and Tororo respectively. The selected sub-counties, parishes and villages are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of selected villages (EAs) in Arua, Kabale and Tororo districts

District	Number of sub-counties	Number of parishes	Number of villages	Households per village
Arua	7	7	14	12
Kabale	6	6	12	9
Tororo	3	6	12	10
Total	16	19	38	31

From each selected parish, the principle used to select villages is similar to that used to select parishes. In this regard, Arua gets 14 villages, two from each parish, Kabale gets 12 villages, 2 from each parish and Tororo gets 12 villages, 2 from each parish. In total therefore, 12, 9, and 11 households will be visited in each village in Arua, Kabale and Tororo respectively bringing the total number of households in the entire study to 399, which is approximately.

Given that number of households in each village is large, the systematic sampling procedure will be applied to select a self-weighting sample of 12, 9 and 11 households in each village in Arua, Kabale and Tororo respectively. The procedure for selecting the households is described below.

Selection of Households

Let M = the total number of households listed in the EA

N = the total number of households to be selected in EA

n_i = the sampling interval

The sample size in the village will therefore be the first number between 1 and sample interval ni which is a random number. Thereafter the interval will be added to first number of the sample to get the next selection. Consequently the sample size distribution for the three districts will be as presented in the Table 1 above.

I.

II. Selection of Children involved in cross border trading and related activities

To identify children who are involved in cross border trading and related activities, snowballing techniques will be used. This is a technique of sampling that first identifies a few children involved in trading and therefore after uses the identified children to recruit their colleagues for interview. These children will be interviewed using the children's questionnaire. The total numbers of children to be identified are presented in Table 1.

It should be noted that the households from which all children identified to be involved in cross border trading and related activities will be visited for interview and the household questionnaire will be administered to these households. This will inevitably increase the number of households to be interviewed. However, the exact number of these households cannot be determined at this point.

In- depth –Interview (IDI)

In-depth interviews will be conducted among policy and Programme officers in the districts of Arua, Kabale and Tororo. These are people who are expected to be knowledgeable about child labour in general and children involvement in cross border trading in particular. These include:

- **LC councils for children affairs;**
- **Sub-county Chiefs;**
- **NGOs working with children;**
- **District Community Development officers and assistants at lower levels;**
- **Labour officers;**
- **Uganda Revenue Authority Officers at the selected sites;**
- **Identifiable employers of the children;**
- **Law enforcement officers;**
- **Intervention programs on elimination of child labour; and**
- **Probation and Welfare Officer and Assistant.**

Focus group Discussions

This is important in order to obtain in-depth information about the varying perspectives about child labour including causes, magnitude, dimensions, and benefits,

working conditions and consequences on children. In this regard FGD will be conducted among the following:

- **Children aged 10-17 by sex (male and female); and**
- **Adults FGDs members of the community where cross border trading is prominent.**

The constitution of the FGD will as much as possible be done with the active participation of the local authority to remove misconceptions about what would be discussed. This expected to contribute to more open discussions of the issues. The number and types of FGDs is presented in the Table 3.

Table 3: Number of Key informants and Focus Group discussions by district

Districts	Policy and Programme officers	Focus Group Discussions	
		Adults	Children
Arua	10	3	6
Kabale	10	2	4
Tororo	10	2	4
Total	30	7	14

ANNEX 2

HOUSEHOLD LISTING AND CHILDREN ELIGIBILITY FORM

This form must be filled first before proceeding to complete the household form and the children's form at the household level. If answers to columns 5, 6 and 7 are NO, then move to next household.

[illegible]

ANNEX 3

**SECTORAL STUDY ON CHILDREN
ENGAGED IN CROSS BORDER TRADE
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN UGANDA.
THE CASE OF KABALE, TORORO AND ARUA DISTRICTS**



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION					
1. DISTRICT:					
2. COUNTY:					
3. SUB-COUNTY					
4. PARISH:					
5. EA/ LC1:					
LOCATION OF USUAL RESIDENCE: VILLAGE=1 TOWN COUNCIL=2 TRADING CENTRE 4. BORDER					
6. HOUSEHOLD SR. NO.:					
7. SAMPLE NO:					
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:					
10. NAME OF INTERVIEWER	SIGNATURE		DATE		
11. NAME OF SUPERVISOR	SIGNATURE		DATE		
START TIME	END TIME.....				

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ILO's INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (ILO/IPEC)

Consulting Firm:

African Centre for Research and Legal Studies, Ntinda Road, Plot 121, P.O. Box 4055, Kampala

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire must be used in all selected households to the head of the household or the most senior member in the household at the time of interview

Section 2: Background Characteristics (Usual Members only)									
Person's Name (initials)	<i>Relationship OF (NAME) to</i> Household head	Sex]	[Name]'s Age	What is [Name's] current marital status	III. FOR THE Children aged 5 – 17 YEARS ONLY				
					Does [Name] normally live in this Household?	Is [Name's] mother alive?	Does [Name's] mother live in this HH?	Is [Name's] father alive?	Does [Name's] father live in this HH?
	1. Household head 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter 4. Brother/Sister 5. Grand children 6. Other relatives 7. Not related 8. Others	1. Male 2. Female	Age in completed years	Never Married=1 Married =2 Separated=3 Divorced=4 Widowed=5 Cohabit =6	Yes=1 No=2	1. Alive 2. Dead 3. Do not know	1. Yes 2. No	1. Alive 2. Dead 3. Do not know	1.Yes 2. No
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210

Section 3: EDUCATION								
Name			FOR THE Children aged 5 – 17 YEARS ONLY					
Copy all (Initials from page 1	What is (Name)'s current schooling status? Currently attending..1 Left school.....2 Never attended.....3 If code 3 go to 307	What is (Name)'s highest level of school attendance See codes below	Is (Name) currently attending school? Yes...1 No..... 2 If code 2 go to 306	In the last 7 days, how many days did (Name) attend school? (Write the number of days)	Why did (Name)'s leave school?	What are the reasons for never attended school?	Has (Name) ever received any skills training? None.....1 On the job.....2 Formal training...3 Informal training..4	
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	

Q303 Codes

No schooling....1	Completed S1...9
Completed P1...2	Completed S2...10
Completed P2...3	Completed S3...11
Completed P3...4	Completed S4...12
Completed P4...5	Completed S5...13
Completed P5...6	Completed S6...14
Completed P6...7	Post Secondary...15
Completed P7...8	Others (specify) ...16

Q306/7 Codes

Too Young.....1
Sick.....2
Disabled.....3
Death of Parent(s)...4
Cost.....5
Insecurity.....6
Need to work.....7
School too far.....8
Others (specify).....9

Section 4: ACTIVITY STATUS

Name	Over the last 12 months did [Name] do any work?	Over the last 12 months did [Name] undertake any of the following activities <i>(read out each response below and circle)</i>	Over the last 12 months did [name] <i>(read out each response below and circle)</i>	During the last 7 days how many days did [Name] actually work?	During what time of the day does (Name) usually out this work?
Copy all (names) from page 1	1. Yes 2. No	1) Payment in cash 2) Payment in kind 3) Own account 4) His/her own business 5) A family member/guardian with pay 6) No work	1. Cultivate or harvest 2. Graze animals 3. Go to the lake/river to catch fish 4. Prepare food or handicrafts for sale 5. Sell cooked food, drinks, vend goods, newspaper, or sell farm produce 6. Wash, iron, do repairs in shop or garage for someone else for payment in cash or kind? 7. Clean cars or shine shoes 8. Transport goods across the border 9. Carry goods ferried by someone else from across the border 10. Get involved in construction 11. Do any similar work 12. Loading and Offloading goods 13. Currency changer 14. Surveillance /monitoring safe passage		Day.....1 Night.....2 Both Day and Night.....3
401	402	403	404	405	406
		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		

		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		
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SECTION 4 CONTINUES

Name	What is the main reason for letting [Name] work?	Over the last 12 months did [Name] work in any activity connected with cross border trade?	Over the last 12 months (mention day) has [Name] undertaken any cross border trade activities for (read response below and circle)	What does [Name] usually trade in?	What is the main source of household income during the last 12 months?
Copy all (names) from page 1	Add to family income=1 Pay family debts =2 Help in household business =3 Learn skills =4 Schooling is useless =5 School too far =6 Need/No school fees =7 Not interested in sch =8 To replace adult =9 For Socialisation = 10 Other (specify)=11	1. Yes 2. No	1. Payment in cash 2. Payment in kind 3. Own account 4. His/her own business 5. A family member 6. Guardian with pay 7. No		Crop Farming.....1 Employment.....2 Trading.....3 Casual Labouring.....4 Others(Specify) 5
407	408	409	410	411	412
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11		1 2 3 4 5 6 7		

411 CODES

1. Food stuffs	7. Soap	13. Audio/visual	18. Timber
2. Cooking	8. Fuel (petrol, diesel, paraffin)	cassettes	19. Fish
oil/butter/Kimbo	9. Cooking utensils (saucepans,	14. Coffee	20. Gold
3. Milk	cups)	15. Bicycle	21. Radio/cassette/TV/ironing boxes
4. Soft drinks	10. Clothes	16. Spare parts	22. Sponge mattress
5. Beer	11. Shoes	17. Hurricane lamp	23. Other (specify)
6. Cigarettes	12. Ornaments (rings, watches etc)		

SECTION 4:CURRENT WORKING STATUS- CROSS BORDER TRADE Continues

Name	Whom does [Name] work for?	Since last week (mention day) how many days did [Name] actually do cross border work?	For how many hours does [Name] usually work per day in cross border trade?	If [name] stopped working what would happen?

Copy all (names) from page	Self employed =1 Father =2 Mother =3 Both parents=3 Brother/sister =4 Other relative =5 Friend=6 Neighbour =7 Other (unrelated) =8 Company/group/org.=9 Other specify=10	Days worked in last week		Nothing =1 Loose skill =2 Family lose income =3 Household standard will fall=4 HH will not afford to live =5 HH work will suffer = 6 Will be involved in bad things=7 Others (specify) =8
	413	414	415	416
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			

SECTION 5: HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES (FOR children AGED 5-17 YEARS ONLY)

Name	Did [Name] have any injury or any of the following illnesses in the last 12 months	For how many days was [Name] ill in the last incidence of illness?	Did [Name's] illness have the following effect in the last 12 months?	Do (Name) often have to carry heavy loads in his/her daily work/school?
Copy all (names) from page	1. Skin burns 2. Lung problems 3. Allergies 4. Diarrhoea 5. Fatigue 6. Chest pain 7. Back/muscle pain 8. Swollen feet 9. Wounds/deep cuts 10. Broken bones 11. Other (specify) 12. None		Result in permanent disability = 1 Prevented from working permanent =2 Stopped work temporarily =3 Changed jobs= 4 Stopped school temporarily =5 Stopped school permanently =6	Always/often =1 Sometimes =2 Rarely =3 Never =4
501	502	503	504	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		1 2 3 4 5 6	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		1	2	3	4	5	6	
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

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 year and month did you move here?	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?
<i>1 Detach/ separate house</i> <i>2 Semi-detach</i> <i>3 Flat/ apartment</i> <i>4 Huts/ shacks</i> <i>5 Muzigo/ tenement</i> <i>6. Other</i>	<i>1 Owned</i> <i>2 Provided free</i> <i>3 Rented</i> <i>4 Subsidized</i> <i>5 Other</i>	<i>1 Flush latrine</i> <i>2 Improved Pit latrine</i> <i>3 Traditional pit latrine</i> <i>4 Open pit</i> <i>5 Other</i> <i>6 None</i>	<i>1 Piped Source</i> <i>2 Protected Borehole</i> <i>3 Rain water</i> <i>4 Unprotected source</i>	<i>1 Yes</i> <i>2 No ---SKIP TO 608</i>	Record months ago	SUB-COUNTY	DISTRICT	<i>1 Job transfer</i> <i>2 Found job</i> <i>3 Looking for job</i> <i>4 Looking for better agricultural land</i> <i>5 Insecurity</i> <i>6 Schooling/ training</i> <i>7 Other</i>
601	602	603	604	605		606		607

D: ACTIVITIES FOR EACH CHILD

51. Daily Activity Timeline: Please put an X in each cell against the appropriate activity mentioned by the respondent for the particular (approximate) time period. Each X represents up to 30 minutes. In every column therefore there must be 2 Xs.

ACTIVITY	TOTAL Xs	5:0 AM	6:0 AM	7:0 AM	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10:0 AM	11:0 AM	12:0 AM	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	10:00 PM	11:00 PM	12:00 PM
A: Personal care [includes bathing, dressing and eating]																					
B: Domestic duties in the home [includes cooking cleaning and washing clothes, running errands, fetching water and firewood for home use etc].																					
C: Care for children, sick and elderly																					
D: Home construction, repair and maintenance																					
E: Helping with subsistence pdtn on family farm or business																					
F. In cross-border trade activities																					
G: Other employment outside family [includes wage work (washing clothes running errands, fetching water and firewood for sale etc or looking for work) not cross-border trade]																					
H: In transit. to and from work																					
I: In transit to and from school																					
J: IN school																					
K: Social and recreational [includes play, family gatherings, gossip, religious activities, parties, meetings, TV & radio]																					

L: Rest/sleep [includes time spent sick]																					
TOTAL X's																					

ANNEX 4

SECTORAL STUDY CHILDREN ENGAGED IN CROSS BORDER TRADE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN UGANDA.

THE CASE OF KABALE, TORORO AND ARUA DISTRICTS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION					
1. DISTRICT:					
2. COUNTY:					
3. SUB-COUNTY					
4. PARISH:					
5. EA/ LC1:					
LOCATION OF USUAL RESIDENCE: VILLAGE=1 TOWN COUNCIL=2 TRADING CENTRE 4. BORDER					
6. HOUSEHOLD SR. NO.: (<i>if applicable</i>):					
7. SAMPLE NO: (<i>if applicable</i>)					
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD(<i>if applicable</i>):					
9. NAME OF CHILD:					
9. NAME OF INTERVIEWER		SIGNATURE		DATE	
9. NAME OF SUPERVISOR		SIGNATURE		DATE	
PLACE OF INTERVIEW: 1. HOME 2. PLACE OF WORK 3. ON THE WAY (TO/FROM WORK) 4. AT EMPLOYER'S HOME (NOT 2) 5. AT SCHOOL 6 .OTHER (SPECIFY)					

**THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ILO's INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE
ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (ILO/IPEC)**

Consulting Firm: African Centre for Research and Legal Studies, Ntinda Road, Plot 121, P.O. Box 4055, Kampala

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

Q1. Sex of respondent Child

1. Male

2. Female

Q2. Age of child in complete years-----

Q3. (If 12 years or older) What is your marital status?

Never married

1

Married

2

Separated/Divorced

3

Widowed

4

Co-habiting

5

Q4.What is your religion ?

1. Catholic

2. Moslem

3. Protestant

4. Pentecostal

5. None

6. Other (specify)

Q5 What is your relationship to current head of household?

Headed household

1

Employer

2

Mother

3

Father

4

Grand parent

5

Brother/sister

6

Other relatives

7

Others (specify) -----8

Q6. Do you stay with one or both parents?

1. Father alone

2. Mother alone

3. Both Parents

4. None

Q7. (If code 4 in qns 6) Why are you not living with your parents?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Employment | 1 |
| Education | 2 |
| Parents migration | 3 |
| Wanted to stay in town | 4 |
| Came to help relative | 5 |
| Married | 6 |
| Parents' dead | 7 (Go to Q. 10) |
| Don't know | 8 |
| Other (specify) | 9 |

Q8. Is mother alive?

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Alive | 1 |
| Dead | 2 |
| Do not know | 3 |

Q9. Is father alive?

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Alive | 1 |
| Dead | 2 |
| Do not know | 3 |

SECTION 3: EDUCATION

Q10. What is your current schooling status?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Never attended | 1(Go to Q13) |
| Left school | 2 |
| Currently attending | 3 (Go to Q12) |

Q11. (If code 2 in Qns 10) Why did you leave school?

- | | |
|--|----|
| Lack of money to pay for school expenses | 1 |
| Lack of interest/difficulties with school work | 2 |
| School too far/ transport problems | 3 |
| Parents not interested | 4 |
| Death of Parent(s) | 5 |
| Poor health/disability | 6 |
| Expelled from school | 7 |
| Wanted to earn money | 8 |
| Needed to work at home/on the farm | 9 |
| Nursing a sick person in home | 11 |
| War | 12 |
| Other (Specify)----- | 13 |

Q12 What is the highest level attained?

Completed P1	1
Completed P2	2
Completed P3	3
Completed P4	4
Completed P5	5
Completed P6	6
Completed P7	7
Completed S1	8
Completed S2	9
Completed S3	10
Completed S4	11
Completed S5	12
Completed S6	13
Completed Post Primary Training	14
Other specify	15

Q13.(If *only never attended school*) Why have you never attended school? (multiple answers allowed)

Lack of money to pay for school expenses	1
Lack of interest	2
School too far	3
Parents not interested	4
Parents' dead	5
Poor health/disability	6
Wanted to earn money	7
Needed to work at home/on the farm	8
Nursing a sick person in home	9
War	10
Other (Specify)-----	11

Q14. Can you read for me this? [SHOW READING LITERACY CARD]

Reads Easily	1
Reads with difficulty	2
Cannot read	3

Q15. Can you please write for me the following CHILDREN SHOULD BE GIVEN CLOTHES.

- Writes Easily 1
Writes with difficulty 2
Cannot write 3

Q16. Have you received any training in trading or any other skill?

- Yes (formal) 1
Yes (informal) 2
No 3

Q17. (If Yes) For how long? (Weeks)

SECTION 4: CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS

18 In the last 7 days [mention day] did you do any work for pay or no pay?

- Yes worked for pay 1
Yes worked for pay 2
No 3

Q19. If yes complete the table below.

Types of work (see codes)	Form of Earning		Where do you carry out the work?
	Cash(wage/salary) 1	State the amount	Shop/ market/kiosk.....1
	In kind 2	received in the last	On the street.....2
	Self- employed 3	one month (in Ug	Mobile.....3
	Working for family 4	shs)	At family dwelling.....4
	Not for pay 5		
Q20A	Q20B	Q20C	Q20D

Q20A Codes for type of work:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Commercial sex work.....5 | Bar/ Restaurant attendant.....9 |
| House/domestic work 1 | Trading.....6 |
| Hawker.....10 | Casual labour.....2 |
| Boda boda..... 7 | Farming11 |
| Load/offload Goods.....3 | Food vending.....8 |
| Money changer.....4 | Others 12 |

Q21. Do you have any brothers and sisters aged between 5 and 17 years who are working to earn all or part of their livelihood?

Yes

1

No

2 (skip to 23)

Q22. [If yes in Q 20, complete the table below]

Name	Age	Sex	Types of work (see codes)		Form of Earning	Place of work
	Q22A	Q22B	Q22C		Q22D	Q22E
		Male.....1 Female 2	1. House/do mestic work 2. Casual labour 3. Commercial sex work 4. Trading (own) 5. Trading (employed) 6. Bar attendant 7. Restaurant attendant	8. Food vending 9. Farmi ng 10. Boda boda 11. Mone y changer 12. Other (specify)	Cash(wage/salary) 1 In kind 2 Self- employed 3 Working for family 4 Not for pay 5	Shop/market/ kiosk.= 1 On the street.= 2 Mobile...= 3 At family dwelling.= 4

Activity	In the last 12months did you carry out any of the following activities listed below?	How old were you when you started engaging in the activities listed in Q23	Are you currently carrying out any of the activities listed in Q23?	In a week how many days do you usually engage in the activities listed in Q23?	What time of the day do you usually carry out the activities listed below in Q23?
	Yes=1 No=2	Age in completed years	Yes = 1 No. = 2	(NUMBER OF DAYS)	Day = 1 Night = 2 Both day and Night =3
	Q 23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27
1. Loading and off loading goods					

2. Surveillance agent(monitoring safe passage)					
3. Currency exchange					
4. Transporting goods to and from border					
5. Sale of goods at transit points					
6. Sale of goods at destination points					

Q28 What type of commodities have you ever taken across the border (multiple responses allowed)?

COMMODITIES	COMMODITIES
1. Food stuffs	2. Ornaments (rings, watches etc)
3. Animals and animal products	4. Wood and wood products
5. Soap	6. Coffee
7. Soft drinks	8. Bicycle
9. Beer	10. Spare parts
11. Cigarettes	12. Electronics (radio/cassette/TV/ironing boxes)
13. Fuel (petrol, diesel, paraffin)	14. Fish
15. Domestic wares	16. Gold
17. Clothes	18. Shoes
19. Mattress	20. Others (specify)

Q29 What type of commodities have you ever carried from across the border (multiple responses allowed)?

COMMODITIES	COMMODITIES
1. Food stuffs	2. Ornaments (rings, watches etc)
3. Animals and animal products	4. Wood and wood products
5. Soap	6. Coffee
7. Soft drinks	8. Bicycle
9. Beer	10. Spare parts
11. Cigarettes	12. Electronics (radio/cassette/TV/ironing boxes)
13. Fuel (petrol, diesel, paraffin)	14. Fish
15. Domestic wares	16. Gold
17. Clothes	18. Shoes
19. Mattress	20. Others (specify)

Q30. What type of transport do you normally use to carry the commodities? (multiple responses allowed)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Head (human portage) | 1 |
| Bicycle | 2 |
| Motor cycle | 3 |
| Car | 4 |
| Other (specify) | 5 |

Q31 Of the following categories of people whom have you ever worked for? [READ OUT]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Self | 1 |
| Employer | 2 |
| Mother | 3 |
| Father | 4 |
| Brother/sister | 5 |
| Other relatives | 6 |
| Friend | 7 |
| Transporters | 8 |
| Bar/Lodge and Restaurant Managers | 9 |
| Others (specify) ----- | 10 |

Q32. In a normal day how many hours do you usually spend on cross border trade?
Hours.

Q33. When you are involved in selling and buying goods across the border, do you use a trading licence ?

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

Q34. How much money did you earn from these activities in the last 7 days? State amount

Q35. What is the highest amount that you ever earned in one week? ----- (amount)

Q36 What do you do with the money you obtain from these activities? (multiple responses allowed)

- | | |
|---|----|
| Buy food stuffs | 1 |
| Buy personal effects (eg. Clothes, shoes) | 2 |
| Pay rent | 3 |
| Build house | 4 |
| Pay school fees | 6 |
| Get treatment for self | 7 |
| Get treatment for relatives | 8 |
| Send it parents/guardians | 9 |
| Others (specify) | 10 |

Q37. What are the reasons that have led you to get involved in these activities? (multiple responses allowed)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Dropped out of school | 1 |
| Poverty in the family | 2 |
| Wanted to earn own money | 3 |
| Separation of parents | 4 |

Death in the family 5

Other (Specify) ----- 6

Q38. What would happen to you or your family if you stopped working? (multiple responses allowed)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fail to get food | 1 |
| Fail to get personal effects (e.g. Clothes, shoes) | 2 |
| Fail to get accommodation | 3 |
| Fail to develop self | 4 |
| Fail to support family | 5 |
| Fail to meet education needs | 6 |
| Fail to get adequate medical treatment | 7 |
| Fail to support relatives | 8 |
| Others (specify) | 9 |

Q39. Please let me know whether you have ever faced any of the following problems and how they were handled? (multiple responses allowed)

Type of Problem	Q39. Place where problem was got	Q40. Who helped you out of the problem?	
	1. On the other side of the border 2. On this side of border 3. Along the way 4. At place of residence 5. At venue of storage of goods 6. Other (specify)	1. elf 2. mployer 3. other 4. ather 5. rand parent	7. Brother/sister 8. Other relatives 9. Friend 10. Not yet helped 11. Others (specify)
a. Imprisonment/detained			
b. Loss of good to police			
c. Loss of good to Revenue protection			
d. Torture by revenue protection staff			
e. Accidents/injuries			
f. Sickness			
g. Being beaten by employer/client			
h. Forced to pay bribes			
i. Rape			
j. Natural dangers along the route			
k. Ambushes/robbers			
l. Fights			
m. Forced Marriage			

n.	Others (specify)	
----	------------------	--

Q41. Please let me know whether you know any child who ever faced any of the following problems and how it was handled? (multiple responses allowed)

Type of Problem	Place where problem was got	Who helped the child out of the problem?	
	1. On the other side of the border 2. On this side of border 3. Along the way 4. At place of residence 5. At venue of storage of goods 6. Other (specify)	a. Self b. Employer c. Parents d. Brother/Sister e. Other relatives f. The police	g. Probation and Welfare/Labour Office h. LCs i. Public j. Friend k. Not yet help l. Others (specify)
1. Imprisonment/detained			
2. Loss of good to police			
3. Loss of goods to Revenue protection			
4. Torture by revenue protection staff			
5. Accidents/injuries			
6. Sickness			
7. Being beaten by employer			
8. Forced to pay bribes			
9. Rape			
10. Natural dangers along route			
11. Ambushes/robbers			
12. Forced Marriage			
13. Others (specify)			

HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

Q42. Did you have any of the following illnesses/injuries in the last 12 months		Q43. How long was the illness?	Q44. Who helped you out of the problem?	Q45. Was the illness/ injury related to trading across the border in any way?
	Yes=1 No=2		1. Self 2. Employer 3. Parents 4. Brother/Sister 5. Other relatives 6. The police 7. Probation and Welfare/ Labour Officer 8. LCs 9. Public 10. Friend 11. Not yet helped 12. Others (specify)	Yes = 1 No = 2
13. Skin burns				
14. Lung problems				
15. Allergies				
16. STIs				
17. Diarrhea				
18. Fatigue				
19. Back/muscle pain				
20. Wounds/deep cuts				
21. Broken bones				
22. Swollen feet				
23. Chest pain				
24. Loss of limb				
25. Malaria				
26. Other (specify)				

Q46 How often do you have to carry heavy loads in your daily work?

Always/often

1

Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4

Q47 Do you know any children who have had any of the following illnesses/Injuries in the last 12 months?	Q48. How many do you know?
1. Skin burns	
2. Lung problems	
3. Allergies	
4. STIs	
5. Malaria	
6. Diarrhoea	
7. Fatigue	
8. Back/muscle pain	
9. Wounds/deep cuts	
10. Broken bones	
11. Swollen Feet	
12. Chest pain	
13. Loss of limb	
14. Other (specify)	

Q49. Do children like you receive any assistance?

Yes 1 No. 2

Q50. Who provides the assistance?

Local Government.....1	Microfinance (specify).....5.
Central Government.....2	Community Leader (specify).....6
NGO.....3	Other Relatives.....7
Religious groups.....4	Others Specify.....8

Q51. What kind of assistance/ support do children like you receive in this area?

Cash Money.....1
Counseling.....2
Accommodation/Shelter.....3
Medical care.....4
Mobilized to go back to school.....5.
Unification to family.....6
Others Specify.....7

Q52. What kind of problems do you encounter in getting this kind of support?

Q53. What kind of training do children in this area need?

Q54. What kind of help can be given to improve the well being of children?

Q55. Do would you have any other suggestions?

Q56. What would you like to become in future?

D:ACTIVITIES FOR EACH CHILD

51. Daily Activity Timeline: **Please put an X in each cell against the appropriate activity mentioned by the respondent for the particular (approximate) time period. Each **X** represents up to 30 minutes. In every column therefore there must be **2 Xs**.**

ACTIVITY	TOTAL Xs	5:0 AM	6:0 AM	7:0 AM	8:00 AM	9:00 AM	10:0 AM	11:0 AM	12:0 AM	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:00 PM	7:00 PM	8:00 PM	9:00 PM	10:0 0 PM	11:0 0 PM	12:0 0 PM
A: Personal care [includes bathing, dressing and eating]																					
B: Domestic duties in the home [includes cooking cleaning and washing clothes, running errands, fetching water and firewood for home use etc].																					
C: Care for children, sick and elderly																					
D: Home construction, repair and maintenance																					
E: Helping with subsistence pdtn on family farm or business																					
F. In cross-border trade activities																					
G: Other employment outside family [includes wage work (washing clothes running errands, fetching water and firewood for sale etc or looking for work) not cross-border trade]																					
H: In transit. to and from work																					
I: In transit to and from school																					
J: IN school																					
K: Social and recreational [includes play, family gatherings, gossip, religious activities, parties, meetings, TV & radio]																					
L: Rest/sleep [includes time spent sick]																					
TOTAL X's																					

Thank you for accepting to participate in the study

Fully

Completed=1

Partially

Completed=

2

Not

done

=3

ANNEX 5

GOU-ILO-IPEC CHILDREN ENGAGED IN CROSS BORDER TRADE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: THE CASE OF KABALE, TORORO AND ARUA DISTRICTS

Community and children FGD

The involvement of children in the labour force is a phenomenon that has generated considerable legal, economic, social and ethical debate for some time. A number of arguments have been advanced against and for child labour participation at home on the farm and industry. However, not much is known about children participation on cross-border trading.

You as community members/children group, because of your proximity to the border, are in the epicenter of child involvement in labour activities in general and cross-border activities in particular. You have been invited here to discuss among yourselves freely about children participation in cross-border trade and related activities. Our role in the discussion is only to guide the process. It is important that all of you express your views about the issues we shall ask freely and confidently. The information collected is confidential and only for use by use to find ways of improving the welfare and safety of children. You should also know that in this discussion there are no wrong answers to the questions that we shall ask and any member is free to refuse to participate in the discussions. Have you freely accepted to participate in these discussions?

If yes start moderation and if no Please explain the whole process again and establish a rapport.

1. What is your perception and understanding of child labour participation in this community?

Probe:

- What is child labour is and is not in the community; and
- Approval of children involvement in labour force especially cross-border trading.

2. What is the magnitude of children who are actively engaged in child labour activities?

Probe:

- Gender differentials by magnitude and nature of labour activities;
- Social differentials such as marital, educational, parental survival status by magnitude and nature of labour activities; and
- Legal status of child labour activities by magnitude, nature and distribution of children in labour activities.

3. What are the main causes of children participation in labour by the different type of labour activities?

Probe by gender, education, parental survival and conflict/war differentials:

- Specifically for children participation in cross-border trading activities;
- Legality of cross-border trading in which children are involved;
- Types of commodities being traded by children; and
- Ownership of the trading operations.

4. How does the community assess the social and health impact of child labour in general and cross-border trading in particular on children involved?

Probe positive effects on:

- Education
- Health
- Security
- Economic
- Cultural

Probe negative effects on:

- Education
- Health
- Security
- Economic
- Cultural

5. How effective have been initiatives/programs/strategies aimed at reducing participation of children in cross-border trading activities in this area if any?

6. What is the way forward for preventing the participation of children in cross-border trading in this community?

ANNEX 6

GOU-ILO-IPEC children engaged in cross border trade and related activities: The case of Arua, Kabale and Tororo districts.

In-depth interview guide for Key Informants

We are a team from Africa Center for Research and Legal Studies. We are conducting a study for ILO and MGLSD on child labour. The involvement of children in the labour force is a phenomenon that has generated considerable legal, economic, social and ethical debate for some time. A number of arguments have been advanced against and for children's participation in labour force activities at home, on the farm and in the industry. However, not much is known about children's participation on cross border trading and no agreement has been reached on whether or not children's participation in labour activities is good or bad.

You, as a community member/leader/worker/official, and being knowledgeable about children's rights and their activities in this community has been selected to participate in this study as a Key Informant. You have been invited to freely express your views about children participation in labour activities and cross border trade and related activities in particular. The information collect from you will be confidential and will be accessed only by the study team and used for the purpose of the study. Your identity and information will NOT be divulged to any law enforcement agencies. The information collected from you is to help in improving the welfare and safety of children involved in the labour force and that of cross border trade in particular.

If you accept to participate in the study, I would be glad to answer and clarify on issues that may be of concern to you.

[Interviewer, if the Informant accepts to participate, briefly take him through the objectives and methods of the study and how he was identified as a Key Informant and then begin the discussion. Remember this is a conversational interview]

1. What is your perception of children participation in the labour force? Please explain why

.....
.....

2. What is the community's perception of child labour? Please explain

-
3. Is the involvement of children in the labour force approved in this community?

.....

.....

Why and why not?

.....

.....

4. What is the magnitude of child labour in this community in general?

.....

.....

For boys:

.....

.....

For girls:

.....

.....

In school:

.....

.....

Out of school

.....

5. What are the main child labour activities in which children are involved in this community?

.....

.....

For boys:

.....

.....

For girls:

.....

.....

In school:

.....

.....

.....

Out of school:

.....

.....

6. What is the magnitude of cross border trade in this area?

.....

.....

7. To what extend are children involved in cross border trade in this area?

.....

.....

Boys

.....

.....

Girls

.....

.....

In school

.....

.....

Out of school

.....

.....

8. What are the main items children trade in this area? **List**

.....

.....

9. What are the main causes of children's participation in cross border trade and other labour activities?

Cross border trade:

.....

.....

Boys:

.....

.....

Girls:

.....

.....

In school

.....

.....

.....

.....

Out of school

.....

.....

.....

.....

Other labour activities:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Boys:

.....

.....

Girls:

.....

.....

.....
.....

In school

.....
.....

Out of school

.....
.....

.....
.....

10. What are the positive effects of children's participation in labour in general?

.....
.....

.....
.....

11. What are the positive effects of children's participation in cross border trading?

.....
.....

.....
.....

12. What are the negative effects of children's participation labour in general?

.....
.....

.....
.....

13. What are the negative effects of children's participation in cross border trading?

.....
.....

14. Who have been involved in addressing children's participation labour force including in cross border trading activities? **List**

.....

15. What initiatives have been undertaken in this community/district to address the problem of child labour by these organizations? **List for each**

i).....

ii).....
...

iii).....
...

iv).....
...

15 How effective have been these initiatives in reducing children's involvement in the labour force and cross border trade in particular?

i).....

ii).....
...

iii).....
...

iv).....
...

16 What has been the communities' response to these initiatives?

i).....

ii).....
...

iii).....
...

iv).....
...

17 What in your view is the way forward for reducing children's involvement the labour force general and cross border trade in particular?

i) Cross border trade:

.....

.....

Boys:

.....

.....

Girls:

.....

.....

In school

.....

.....

.....

Out of school

.....

.....

ii) Other labour activities:

.....

.....

Boys:

.....

.....

Girls:

.....

.....

In school

.....

Out of school

.....

.....

Thank you very much

ANNEX 7
RESEARCH TEAM

Mr. Alfred Nasaba	Coordinator (Advocate of Courts of Judicature of Uganda).
Prof. E. P. Kibuuka	Team leader (Sociologist)
Dr. Natal Ayiga	Sociologist/Socio Demographer
Mr. Joseph Tumushabe	(Population Specialist in the planning stage)
Ms. Joy Anywar Adong	(Researcher/Lawyer)