



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Netherlands



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



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SOCIAL JUSTICE
DECENT WORK



ACCELERATING ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR IN SUPPLY CHAINS IN AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER AND DONOR

The Government of Netherlands

COUNTRIES COVERED

Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda.

DURATION

Four years (48 months)

Start date: 15 November 2018

End date: 15 November 2022

COUNTRY CONTEXT:

Child labour is a significant social and economic problem in Uganda. It constitutes a grave violation of children's right to education and protection and is putting at risk the country's progress by limiting the potential of its future workforce. According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17, by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), child labour remains a serious problem in Uganda. A total of 2,048,000 children out of the 8,973,000 aged 5-17 were engaged in some form of child labour and these constituted 14 percent of all children nationally. The educational achievement of these children is at risk because they either do not attend school or their schooling suffers from long hours dedicated to work. Child labour is found in agriculture, transport, mining and related sectors, fishing, construction, the urban informal sector, domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

According to the 2011/12 National Labour Force and Child Activities survey (NLF&CAS) by UBOS, children's work was overwhelming in the primary sector (Agriculture, forestry and fishing) leading to the proportion of children involved in work in the primary sector being more than nine times the other two sectors combined (services and production).

Under the new project, the focus will be on elimination of child labour in the tea and coffee supply chains. Tea is among the listed goods which are produced with forced labour (USDOL list of goods). Uganda is Africa's second largest producer and exporter of tea after Kenya, and its production and exports are witnessing substantial increases in recent years. While coffee is the main foreign exchange earner in Uganda, and it is widely grown. Both child labour and forced labour are a great concern in coffee farming. Coffee is also among the listed goods which are produced with forced labour (USDOL list of goods). The ILO constituents in Uganda support and endorse working in coffee sector.

The Government of Uganda has ratified all ILO Fundamental Conventions, including Convention 138 on Minimum Age, Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Convention 29 on Forced Labour and Convention 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour. The Government has also put in place a National Child Labour Policy (2006) and a Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour 2017/2018 – 2021/2022.

The SDG target 8.7 calls on all UN member States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 to end child labour in all its forms. This is in line with this overarching goal of the project to "accelerate the elimination of child labour in Africa" in selected supply chains in Co te d'Ivoire, Egypt, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda. The Government of Uganda has joined the Alliance 8.7 as a pathfinder country and this will further enhance the efforts towards achievement of the project's goal.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The overarching goal of the project is to “Accelerate the elimination of child labour in Africa”. The Uganda component of the project focuses in the tea and coffee supply chains.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

The project consists of three main outcomes developed in consultation with key national tripartite counterparts and country / regional ILO offices, as well as relevant ILO departments.

Outcome 1: Policy, legal and institutional frameworks are improved and enforced to address child labour in global supply chains.

Outcome 2: Innovative and evidence-based solutions that address the root causes of child labour in supply chains are institutionalized.

Outcome 3: Strengthening partnership and knowledge sharing among global supply chain actors working in Africa.

PROJECT STRATEGY

The Project Strategy builds on lessons learned from ILO’s decades of programme implementation on child labour, the experience of the ILO with tripartite constituents at global, national and local level, and with actors along GSCs and the private sector.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

- Vulnerable children, families and communities in the tea and coffee supply chains in the target districts of the country
- Line Government Ministries and Agencies
- Employers’ and Workers’ organizations,
- Civil Society Organizations and NGO’s engaged in child labour issues
- Private and Public Sector Enterprises, including Cooperatives; and organisations of small producers/ own account workers operating in the rural and informal economies in the tea and coffee supply chains.

STAKEHOLDERS

- Government;
- Employers’ organizations, industry associations and their members;
- Workers’ organizations and their members;
- Actors along the supply chains, including investors (finance sector), buyers, traders, Co-operative organizations and SMEs;
- Community, traditional and religious leaders;
- Civil society organizations and research / academic institutions;
- Multi-stakeholder and sectoral initiatives;
- UN Organizations;



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