

# Uganda

*The Government of Uganda continues to implement policy initiatives and some programs for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including for children affected by war. However, significant gaps remain in the Governments law enforcement efforts. In addition, there continue to be reports of forced child labor in the agriculture, fishing, and domestic labor sectors.*



## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	31.1
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	84.2
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	35.3

## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor<sup>5909</sup>

Children in Uganda are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, primarily agriculture and domestic service.<sup>5910</sup> It is estimated that the majority of children who work in Uganda are found in agriculture, producing coffee, tea and tobacco. Children who work on tobacco farms in Uganda are exposed to health hazards and risk developmental defects due to long working hours, exposure to tobacco fumes and the risk of respiratory diseases.<sup>5911</sup> Evidence also exists that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of maize, rice and sugarcane.<sup>5912</sup> These children work long hours, use dangerous tools, are exposed to the elements and pesticides and carry heavy loads. Children in rural areas are three times more likely to work than children in urban areas, and child participation in work is highest in the eastern and central geographical regions.<sup>5913</sup>

Many children in Uganda are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor as domestic servants.<sup>5914</sup> Child domestic servants in Uganda commonly lack clear terms of service, work long hours with

little or no pay and risk sexual exploitation and physical abuse from their employers.<sup>5915</sup>

Children in Uganda work in fishing, in which they lack safety equipment and risk death from drowning. These children also receive little or no pay, work long hours processing and smoking fish and risk injuries from burns and fatigue.<sup>5916</sup> In the Karamoja region of Uganda, children herd cattle and may fall victim to cattle rustling. They risk being attacked by armed men, are isolated from their communities for a long time, are exposed to extreme weather conditions and are denied access to schooling.<sup>5917</sup>

Other worst forms of child labor exist in the urban informal sector, in which children work as street vendors selling small items.<sup>5918</sup> Children working as street vendors in Uganda endure long hours of hard work for little or no pay, are exposed to physical dangers from vehicles and inclement weather and are at risk of commercial sexual exploitation. Some of these children end up as beggars on the streets.<sup>5919</sup> Children in Uganda are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor in cross-border trading with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda

and Sudan, performing activities that include the transportation and loading of goods.<sup>5920</sup>

Children reportedly work in the production of charcoal, salt and stone.<sup>5921</sup>

Children risk exposure to dangerous activities while working in bars and restaurants.<sup>5922</sup> Some children as young as age 10 are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>5923</sup> Children in the custody of pimps and brothel owners are usually exposed to pornography and are used to produce pornographic materials.<sup>5924</sup> Children used to produce pornographic materials in Uganda are often not paid or are robbed of their payments. These children are also exposed to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.<sup>5925</sup>


Uganda is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children.<sup>5926</sup> Children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation and forced labor in fishing, agriculture and domestic service.<sup>5927</sup> Children, specifically from the Karamoja region, are sold at cattle markets.<sup>5928</sup> Ugandan children are also trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and East African countries for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children from Burundi, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), India, Kenya, Pakistan, Rwanda and Tanzania are trafficked to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation and agricultural work.<sup>5929</sup>

There were no reports during the year that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) abducted and conscripted children within Uganda.<sup>5930</sup> However, there are reports of ongoing abductions by the LRA in the neighboring countries of the DRC and Southern Sudan.<sup>5931</sup>

### Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government of Uganda has several laws to protect children from the worst forms of child labor. According to the Employment Act, the minimum age for work in Uganda is 14.<sup>5932</sup> The law states that no child younger than age 18 may

be employed in hazardous work or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.<sup>5933</sup> The Government of Uganda has drafted but not adopted a hazardous child labor list. There are also no laws to protect children working as domestic servants in Uganda.

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	12
	Free Public Education	Yes

Uganda has free and compulsory primary education until age 12, but the minimum age for work is 14, creating a gap between the minimum ages for compulsory education and work.<sup>5934</sup> This standard makes children ages 12 to 14 particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor as they are not required to be in school but are not legally permitted to work.

The President of Uganda signed the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008 in 2010.<sup>5935</sup> The act prohibits trafficking for the purpose of prostitution and trafficking in children and provides for protection, assistance and support for trafficking victims. The act also provides for reparation for victims of trafficking to and from Uganda.<sup>5936</sup> The Ugandan Penal Code has not yet been updated to reflect the new law.

The Ugandan Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor.<sup>5937</sup> While trafficking in persons is not a specific violation under Ugandan law, related offenses such as abduction and detention of a person for sexual intent, trading in slaves and “defilement”—defined as having sex with a girl younger than age 18—can receive the death penalty.<sup>5938</sup> Prostitution is illegal in Uganda as is the procurement and pimping of a prostitute. However, laws regarding the procurement and pimping of a prostitute are only applicable to female victims as are laws regarding the defilement of a child.<sup>5939</sup> This leaves a gap in legislation with male victims being unprotected.

The minimum age for voluntary military service in Uganda is 18, and there is no conscription for the military.<sup>5940</sup>

### **Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement**

The Government of Uganda has established a child labor steering committee to coordinate child labor issues. The committee includes representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and Health, the National Organization of Trade Unions, the Confederation of Uganda Trade Unions, the Federation of Uganda Employers, the International Rescue Committee, ILO-IPEC and other civil society stakeholders.<sup>5941</sup> Inadequate communications and resources have prevented the committee from meeting regularly on child labor issues since January 2010.<sup>5942</sup>

MGLSD is the lead agency on labor issues and is in charge of enforcing all labor laws in Uganda.<sup>5943</sup> There are two units within MGLSD responsible for children’s issues—the Child Labor Unit (CLU) and the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Unit. The OVC Unit guides programming for orphans and other vulnerable children and integrates child labor issues into the OVC database.<sup>5944</sup> The CLU, with two full-time

civil servants, is responsible for the development of the National Child Labor Action Plan. MGLSD has 44 non specialized labor inspectors within Uganda. Inspectors are assigned permanently to 36 of the 112 administrative districts.<sup>5945</sup> During the reporting period, the Government of Uganda published a pamphlet on *Guidelines for Labor Inspectors on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labor* to facilitate the programming, monitoring, development and implementation of public policies to eliminate of the worst forms of child labor.<sup>5946</sup>

Although information on the number of inspections carried out in the reporting period are unavailable, most of the inspections took place at formal work places. The Government of Uganda provided training for district labor inspectors.<sup>5947</sup> However, there is no information on the scope or quality of the training. A complaint system for child labor has been established by ILO, in coordination with MGLSD. However, both MGLSD and the Uganda Police Force (UPF) are unable to provide statistics on the number of calls received regarding child labor and trafficking complaints, and there were no reported cases of child labor violations at the national level.<sup>5948</sup> Given the extent of the child labor problem in the country, this may be due to a lack of awareness about the issue or problems with the mechanism for filing complaints.

The UPF within the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the lead agency for enforcing anti-trafficking laws and investigating cases related to trafficking in persons.<sup>5949</sup> The UPF has a Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) that has 340 officers trained on child protection issues at the national, district and local levels.<sup>5950</sup> Some staff members are designated as CFPU liaison officers to handle child-related complaints. These liaison officers receive some specialized training on family and child law from MGLSD.<sup>5951</sup> The CFPU reports managing over 31 child labor complaints during the reporting period.<sup>5952</sup> However, its capacity to conduct enforcement efforts and to monitor is

constrained by lack of resources.<sup>5953</sup> Additionally, the Ministry of Justice and the Directorate for Public Prosecutions is charged with prosecuting trafficking cases.<sup>5954</sup> However, a lack of resources and court backlogs create obstacles to the convictions of traffickers. Along with investigations, the CFPU also provides trainings to local police regarding children's rights and measures to identify and prevent trafficking.<sup>5955</sup> All incoming police officers are required to participate in a 1-day trafficking response course provided by the CPFU.<sup>5956</sup> Research indicates that specialized anti-trafficking training was provided to 150 new law enforcement officials during the reporting period.<sup>5957</sup>

There was some prosecution of trafficking crimes, including investigations, some arrests, a pending trial and issuance of a fine during the reporting period. In other cases, however, there is no evidence of sanctions placed on the perpetrators of crimes.<sup>5958</sup> The small number of prosecutions and the issuance of a fine for such a serious crime suggest that insufficient resources and commitment dedicated to the problem.<sup>5959</sup>

During the reporting period, the Government also created an inter-ministerial Anti-Sacrifice and Trafficking in Persons Task Force, which is charged with drafting policy and implementing public information campaigns as well as managing and investigating trafficking cases.<sup>5960</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Uganda has developed a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor, with support from ILO-IPEC.<sup>5961</sup> In addition, the Government of Uganda cooperates with the UN and its partners regarding implementation of an action plan concerning child soldiers, which follows the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. This action plan aims to raise awareness, release and reintegrate child recruits and enforce laws on children

associated with armed forces.<sup>5962</sup> According to the UN, the Government of Uganda's participation in the action plan to date has been "effective" in ensuring that children are not being recruited into armed forces.<sup>5963</sup> The UN removed Uganda from the list of countries that actively recruit children into the armed forces as a result of its successful implementation of an action plan to demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers.<sup>5964</sup>

Child labor concerns have also been mainstreamed into the following national development agendas and key documents—Millennium Development Goals (2015), United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2006-2010) and National Education Development Plan (2004-2015).<sup>5965</sup> Research has not uncovered the extent or degree to which these plans have been implemented.

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Uganda has participated in the implementation of programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government of Uganda is participating in a 4-year, \$4.79 million Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor funded by USDOL.<sup>5966</sup> This project aims to withdraw and prevent 8,138 children from exploitative child labor in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, fishing, domestic work, construction, mining, quarrying and the urban informal sector.<sup>5967</sup>

The Government also participates in a 4-year, \$5.5 million project funded by USDOL titled Livelihoods, Education and Protection to End Child Labor (LEAP).<sup>5968</sup> The LEAP project aims to contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labor in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region through awareness raising and improving access to and the quality of education. The project aims to withdraw and prevent 11,275 children from exploitative labor.<sup>5969</sup>

In 2010, the Governments of Uganda, the Central African Republic, the DRC and Southern Sudan continued to coordinate joint military operations to rescue abductees of the LRA.<sup>5970</sup> During the year, the Government of Uganda also took steps to protect and support demobilized LRA child trafficking victims by providing services, such as shelter and education. However, the Government of Uganda efforts to provide services to other types of child trafficking is lacking.<sup>5971</sup> Also, with assistance from NGOs, the Government supports returning children who had been abducted by armed forces. Research indicates that these government efforts have been somewhat successful.<sup>5972</sup>

At a regional and policy level, the Government of Uganda participates in the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization to strengthen regional cooperation and capacities among East African law enforcement authorities. The project is funded with \$38 million from the UNDOC and funding partners.<sup>5973</sup> Research indicates that the success of this project has yet to be determined.<sup>5974</sup>

Also during the reporting period, the Government of Uganda participated in an anti-trafficking project funded by USDOS for \$500,000 that trained 178 law enforcement officers on identification, prevention and protection of

child trafficking victims.<sup>5975</sup> The Government of Uganda continues awareness-raising activities on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through radio, billboards and other programs.<sup>5976</sup>

The Government of Uganda supports programs that help Karamojan children by removing them from the streets of Kampala and placing them in shelters, among other support.<sup>5977</sup> The Government continues its support for NGO-run shelters that provide medical care, psychological support and other services to vulnerable children.<sup>5978</sup> During the reporting period, the Government of Uganda also established a hotline for trafficking victims.<sup>5979</sup> However, given the magnitude of the concerns, these efforts were not sufficient to address the problem.

The Government has also partnered with ILO to implement a campaign to stop modern-day slavery. The campaign uses posters, stickers and pamphlets to distribute messages and provides contact information for police reporting and NGO hotlines. However, no calls were received by the police during the reporting period.<sup>5980</sup>

Despite using external donor funding for the implementation of these projects, Government-supported efforts still fall short of reaching the large numbers of children in the worst forms of child labor in Uganda.

## Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Uganda:

### IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Adopt a list of hazardous activities for children.
- Update the Penal Code to reflect the Anti-Trafficking Act of 2008.
- Adopt legislation that raises the age for compulsory education to be commensurate with the minimum age for work.
- Amend legislation to expand the definition of the crime of “defilement” to include boys as well as girls.
- Amend the laws to include protection for domestic service work.

### IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Improve the child labor steering committee’s capacity to ensure effective communication and coordination among relevant agencies.
- Take all necessary measures to effectively enforce child labor and trafficking laws, including—
  - Increasing the number of labor inspectors.
  - Increasing training for law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors.
  - Ensuring that perpetrators of crimes against children are prosecuted and penalized commensurate with the severity of their crimes.

### IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Increase the number of shelters and extend the provision to all children in the worst forms of child labor and child trafficking.
- Expand and improve programs to prevent children’s involvement in exploitative child labor by
  - Working with donors to scale up efforts.
  - Drawing on successful models that have been implemented in existing child labor projects.
  - Implementing projects that target forced child labor and child trafficking, in addition to children affected by war, as well as social programs that address the root causes of trafficking and exploitation of children from the Karamoja region.
- Raise awareness of the worst forms of child labor and enhance hotline mechanisms to ensure that these child labor cases are reported, investigated and tracked.

<sup>5909</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates*, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2005-2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics and information on children’s work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section of this report.

<sup>5910</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *The 2009 Child Labor Baseline Survey*, October 2009.

<sup>5911</sup> COMEECA, *Community Empowerment for Elimination of Child Labor in Tobacco*, Revised Project Document, Kampala, October 2010.

<sup>5912</sup> Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *Guidelines for Labor Inspectors on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labor*, Kampala, May 2010.

<sup>5913</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *Understanding Children’s Work in Uganda: Country Report*, Kampala, August 2008, section 7; available from <http://ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/Uganda.pdf>. See also Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *The 2009 Child Labor Baseline Survey*.

<sup>5914</sup> Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in Uganda 2011-2015*, Kampala, November 2010.

<sup>5915</sup> Ibid. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour Wages and Productivity: Results from Demand-Side Surveys*, SIMPOC,

Geneva, May 2007; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ippecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=7065>. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 22, 2011*.

<sup>5916</sup> Eddy J. Walakira and Jimrex Byamugisha, *Child Labor in the Fishing Sector in Uganda*, Kampala, January 2008. See also Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *The 2009 Child Labor Baseline Survey*. See also Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *Guidelines for Labor Inspectors on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labor*.

<sup>5917</sup> Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in Uganda 2011-2015*.

<sup>5918</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Uganda," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>.

<sup>5919</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *The 2009 Child Labor Baseline Survey*.

<sup>5920</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour and Cross Border Trade in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, v, viii, 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ippecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=701>.

<sup>5921</sup> Development Research and Training, *Final Report: Children's Holiday Work in Gulu and Lira Districts*, Kampala, May 2007; available from <http://www.kuret.or.ug/Articles/reports/Final%20holiday%20activity%20report.pdf> [hard copy on file]. See also Annan Jeannie, Christopher Blattman, and Roger Horton, *The State of Youth and Youth Protection in Northern Uganda: Findings from the Survey for War Affected Youth*, 2006; available from <http://chrisblattman.com/documents/policy/sway/SWAY.Phase1.FinalReport.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *A Report on Child labor in Genral Agriculture in Uganda*, Geneva, 2006.

<sup>5922</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Uganda," section 7d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour Wages and Productivity Survey Report*, 8. See also ILO-IPEC, *Report of the Sectoral Study on Child Labour and Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, 46, 48; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ippecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=702>. See also World Vision, *Situation of Child Labor and Education in East Africa: A Baseline Study and Situational Analysis for Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together*, Washington, DC, February 2, 2006, table 10.

<sup>5923</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Report on Child Labour and CSEC*, 46, 48. See also World Vision, *KURET Project, Baseline Study*, table 10.

<sup>5924</sup> UYDEL, *Trafficking and Enslavement of Children in Uganda*, Kampala, May 2009; available from [www.uydel.org](http://www.uydel.org).

<sup>5925</sup> *Ibid.* See also Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *Guidelines for Labor Inspectors on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labor*.

<sup>5926</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Uganda (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June

14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>.

<sup>5927</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Uganda (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/index.htm>.

<sup>5928</sup> Save the Children, *A Chronic Emergency: Child Protection Issues Among Communities in Karamoja Region*, Kampala, 2006, sections 8.11, 10.1. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda."

<sup>5929</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda." See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 25, 2010*, para 25d. See also Henry Mukasa, "Rwanda girls trafficked for sex trade," *New Vision*, [online], June 15, 2008 [cited April, 2011]; available from <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/12/633690>.

<sup>5930</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Uganda," section 5. See also United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict, *Developments on Uganda*, New York, March 26, 2009; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/uganda.html>.

<sup>5931</sup> United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict, *Developments on Uganda*.

<sup>5932</sup> Government of Uganda, *The Employment Act, 2006*, (June 8, 2006), articles 6, 32 (1-3); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/74416/76582/F1768664138/UGA74416.pdf>.

<sup>5933</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 6, part I (2), 32 (1-5).

<sup>5934</sup> UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank Surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*, March 25, 2008.

<sup>5935</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 22, 2011*.

<sup>5936</sup> UN, *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women*, New York, August 31, 2010.

<sup>5937</sup> Government of Uganda, *Constitution*, (1995), chapter 4, article 25; available from [http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol\\_act/cotrou19950364/](http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol_act/cotrou19950364/).

<sup>5938</sup> Government of Uganda, *Penal Code*, (June 15, 1950), chapter XIV, articles 126, 129, 134, chapter XXIV article 250; available from [http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol\\_act/pca195087/](http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol_act/pca195087/).

<sup>5939</sup> *Ibid.*, articles 31-40.

<sup>5940</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Uganda," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=28>.

<sup>5941</sup> Westat, *Evaluation of the Office of Child Labor, Forecd Labor, and Human Trafficking Technical Cooperation program: Report on Site Visit to Uganda*, Rockville, MD, August 25, 2010, 5.1-5.4. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala,

reporting, February 22, 2011.

<sup>5942</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011. See also Westat, *Evaluation of the Office of Child Labor, Forecd Labor, and Human Trafficking Technical Cooperation program: Report on Site Visit to Uganda*, 5.5.

<sup>5943</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda.” See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011.

<sup>5944</sup> Westat, *Evaluation of the Office of Child Labor, Forecd Labor, and Human Trafficking Technical Cooperation program: Report on Site Visit to Uganda*, 5.1. See also ILO, *Child Labor Baseline Survey conducted in Wakiso, Rakai & Mbale Districts, Uganda: Analytical Report*, Kampala, October 2009, 3.

<sup>5945</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011. See also Westat, *Evaluation of the Office of Child Labor, Forecd Labor, and Human Trafficking Technical Cooperation program: Report on Site Visit to Uganda*, 5.1-5.2.

<sup>5946</sup> Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development, *Guidelines for Labor Inspectors on the Identification of Hazardous Child Labor*, iii. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011.

<sup>5947</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 7d.

<sup>5948</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 16, 2010.

<sup>5949</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 25, 2010.

<sup>5950</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 16, 2010.

<sup>5951</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011.

<sup>5952</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 13, 2010.

<sup>5953</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 25, 2010, para 26f.

<sup>5954</sup> *Ibid.*, para 26b.

<sup>5955</sup> *Ibid.*, para 27a.

<sup>5956</sup> *Ibid.*, para 27f.

<sup>5957</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5958</sup> *Ibid.*, para 26c.

<sup>5959</sup> *Ibid.*, para 27a.

<sup>5960</sup> *Ibid.* See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda.”

<sup>5961</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*, Project Document, Geneva, September 26, 2008, i. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 2009.

<sup>5962</sup> UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict in Uganda*, September 15, 2009, 3; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNODC/GEN/N09/506/74/PDF/N0950674.pdf?OpenElement>.

<sup>5963</sup> UN Security Council, *Additional Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Uganda*, S/2008/409, June 23, 2008, 3-4; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/376/76/PDF/N0837676.pdf?OpenElement>.

<sup>5964</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Uganda,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/af/index.htm>.

<sup>5965</sup> UN, *Development Assistance Framework, 2006-2010: Uganda*, Kampala, 2005; available from [http://www.undg.org/archive\\_docs/5913-Uganda\\_UNDAF\\_2006-2010\\_.pdf](http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/5913-Uganda_UNDAF_2006-2010_.pdf). See also Millennium Development Goals Monitor, *Progress by Goal: Uganda*, [online] 2007 [cited April 11, 2010]; available from [http://www.mdgmonitor.org/country\\_progress.cfm?c=CIV&cd=384](http://www.mdgmonitor.org/country_progress.cfm?c=CIV&cd=384). See also Ministry of Education and Sports, *Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2004-2015: Uganda*, Kampala, June 2004; available from [http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Uganda/Uganda\\_ESSP\\_2004\\_2015.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Uganda/Uganda_ESSP_2004_2015.pdf).

<sup>5966</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support for the National Action Plan, Project Document (September 2008)*.

<sup>5967</sup> *Ibid.*, 30-31, 46-48.

<sup>5968</sup> International Rescue Committee, *Livelihoods, Education, & Protection to End Child labor in Uganda (LEAP)*, Project Document, New York, January 7, 2009, 1.

<sup>5969</sup> *Ibid.*, 3, 37-41.

<sup>5970</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 25, 2010, para 27g.

<sup>5971</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2009: Uganda.”

<sup>5972</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2010.

<sup>5973</sup> UNODC, *Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa: Regional Programme 2009-12*, December 2009, 3; available from [http://www.unodc.org/documents/easternafrika//regional-ministerial-meeting/Eastern\\_Africa\\_Regional\\_Programme\\_Final\\_Draft.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/easternafrika//regional-ministerial-meeting/Eastern_Africa_Regional_Programme_Final_Draft.pdf).

<sup>5974</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2010.

<sup>5975</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 16, 2010, paras 2c, 2d.

<sup>5976</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 7d.

<sup>5977</sup> *Ibid.*, section 5.

<sup>5978</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 25, 2010, para 25b.

<sup>5979</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2009: Uganda.”

<sup>5980</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kampala, reporting, February 22, 2011.