

# Tuvalu

## *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>3820</sup>*

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	99.1
--	------

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Tuvalu.\*

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Tuvalu.\*

### **Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Tuvalu to address exploitive child labor.

\* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

---

<sup>3820</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

# Uganda

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

According to the 2005-2006 Understanding Children's Work Study in Uganda implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics with support from ILO-IPEC, 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>3821</sup>

In Uganda, children are commonly engaged in crop farming and in commercial agriculture, including in the production of tea, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, and coffee.<sup>3822</sup> Children also cut and burn trees to produce charcoal.<sup>3823</sup> Children care for livestock. Children between 5 to 15 years work in fishing, including casting nets and processing fish.<sup>3824</sup> Some children who work in

agriculture-related sectors work long hours and carry heavy loads.<sup>3825</sup>

In the urban informal sector, children sell small items on the streets and work in shops, garages, bars, restaurants, and in brick making and laying.<sup>3826</sup> Children work in cross-border trade with counterparts in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Rwanda and Kenya most often undertaking activities in the transportation and loading of goods.<sup>3827</sup> Children engage in domestic work; salt and mineral mining; and stone quarrying and crushing.<sup>3828</sup> Children are also engaged in pornography and some children as young as 10 years are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>3829</sup> According to the Government of Uganda, the number of children engaged in