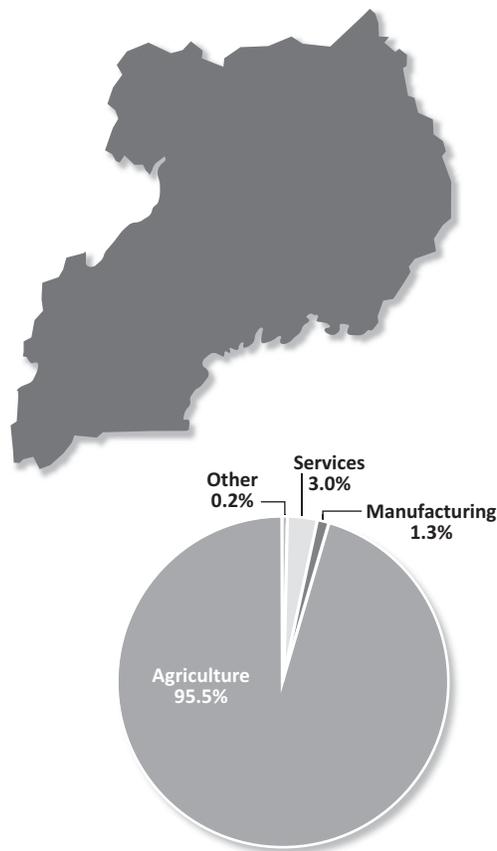


Uganda

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 Government's 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 Labor⁵¹⁴¹

Approximately 31.1 percent of children age 5 to 14 were estimated to be working in Uganda. That same year, 84.2 percent of children age 5 to 14 were attending school. While attendance appears to be high, the reality is that many children combine school and work. Approximately 35.3 percent of children age 5 to 14 were estimated to be both working and studying.⁵¹⁴²

Children in Uganda are exploited in the worst forms of child labor, many of them in crop farming and commercial agriculture, including in the production of tea, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, vanilla, and coffee.⁵¹⁴³ Children also cut and burn trees to produce charcoal.⁵¹⁴⁴ Children work in fishing and caring for livestock.⁵¹⁴⁵ Children who work in these agriculture-related sectors do so under dangerous conditions, including working long hours and carrying heavy loads.⁵¹⁴⁶ In addition, according to the 2005-2006 Understanding Children's Work Study in Uganda, 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.⁵¹⁴⁷

Other worst forms of child labor exist in the urban informal sector, where children work long hours selling small items on the streets. Children working on the streets are exposed to a variety of risks, which may include severe weather, accidents caused by proximity to automobiles, and vulnerability to criminal elements. Children also risk exposure to dangerous activities and exploitation while working in bars, restaurants, and in brick making and laying.⁵¹⁴⁸ Children in Uganda are also exploited in the worst forms of child labor in cross-border trading with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Rwanda, and Kenya by undertaking activities in the transportation and loading of goods.⁵¹⁴⁹

Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of salt, stone, and pornography.⁵¹⁵⁰ Children in Uganda also work as domestic servants. Child domestic labor commonly involves long hours of work and dangerous activities, while often exposing children to physical and sexual exploitation by their

employer.⁵¹⁵¹ Some children as young as age 10 are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.⁵¹⁵²

Uganda is a source and destination country for the trafficking of children. Children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, and forced labor, and children, specifically Karamojong children, are sold at cattle markets.⁵¹⁵³ Children are trafficked for forced labor in fishing, agriculture, and domestic labor.⁵¹⁵⁴ Ugandan children are also trafficked to European and East African countries for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.⁵¹⁵⁵ In addition, there are reports that Ugandan children are trafficked to Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq for labor exploitation.⁵¹⁵⁶ Children from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Burundi are trafficked to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation and agricultural work. Children are also trafficked from India to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation.⁵¹⁵⁷

There were no reports of abduction or recruitment of new child soldiers in Uganda by the Government of Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) or the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).⁵¹⁵⁸ However, it is unclear whether the LRA has released all of the Ugandan children within their ranks and whether they have completely ceased using children in a combat capacity, given that up to 40,000 previously abducted children are reportedly still missing, and there are reports of ongoing abductions by the LRA in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and southern Sudan.⁵¹⁵⁹

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 admission to work in Uganda is 14.⁵¹⁶⁰ The law states that no child under age 18 years may be employed in hazardous work or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.⁵¹⁶¹ The Government of Uganda has drafted, but not adopted, a hazardous child labor list. In addition, the gap between the minimum age for compulsory education and work may contribute to the involvement of children in the worst forms of child labor, as they are not required to be in school and are below the minimum age for work.

The Government of Uganda has other laws to protect children from the worst forms of child labor. According to the Constitution, the law prohibits slavery and forced labor.⁵¹⁶² 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 under age 18), can receive the death penalty.⁵¹⁶³ 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.⁵¹⁶⁴ This leaves a gap in legislation, allowing male victims to remain unprotected. The minimum age for voluntary military service in Uganda is 18 and there is no conscription for the military.⁵¹⁶⁵

	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	No
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	12
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MGLSD) is the lead agency for monitoring and combating child labor and trafficking through a variety of strategies, including policy reform and victim assistance.⁵¹⁶⁶

The MGLSD has two units responsible for children's issues: the Orphan and Vulnerable Children's Unit (OVCU) and the Child Labor Unit (CLU).⁵¹⁶⁷ The mandate of the OVCU is to provide a framework for and provide services to orphans, vulnerable children, and their families. The OVCU largely focuses on children affected by HIV/AIDS.⁵¹⁶⁸ The CLU serves as a resource for labor inspectors, and is responsible for working with organizations like the ILO to implement awareness raising and prevention campaigns. The CLU is also charged with developing the National Child Labor Action Plan.⁵¹⁶⁹ The Government has a Child Labor Steering Committee, which includes representatives from the Ministries of Gender and Labor, Agriculture, Education and Sports, Local Governments, and other Stakeholders including national and international organizations. However, the committee lacks the resources to communicate and coordinate regularly with each other and their respective organizations.⁵¹⁷⁰ During the reporting period, the Government also created an inter-ministerial Anti-Sacrifice and Trafficking in Persons task force (ATSP), which is charged with drafting policy and implementing public information campaigns, as well as managing and investigating trafficking cases.⁵¹⁷¹

The MGLSD is also the lead agency in charge of enforcing child labor and trafficking laws in Uganda.⁵¹⁷² It has 60 child labor inspectors that investigate child labor issues.⁵¹⁷³ However, the MGLSD's child labor inspection and child trafficking protection efforts were hampered by lack of funding and staff.⁵¹⁷⁴ 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. Reportedly, a lack of resources and staff inhibits monitoring and inspection in rural worksites.⁵¹⁷⁵ The Government of Uganda provided training for district labor inspectors.⁵¹⁷⁶ However, there is no information on the scope or quality of the training. A complaint system for child labor has been established by the ILO, in coordination with the MGLSD. However, both the MGLSD and the Uganda Police Force 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.⁵¹⁷⁷ Given the extent of the child labor problem in the country, this may be due to a lack of awareness about the issue or the mechanism for filing complaints.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is the lead agency for enforcing anti-trafficking laws, with oversight of the Ugandan Police Force and the Criminal Investigation Division.⁵¹⁷⁸ Additionally, the Ministry of Justice and the Directorate for Public Prosecutions is charged with prosecuting trafficking cases.⁵¹⁷⁹ In addition, a lack of resources and court backlogs create obstacles to the convictions of traffickers. The Uganda Police Force has a Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) which has 200 officers who manage complaints regarding child protection issues.⁵¹⁸⁰ The CFPU reports managing over 31 child labor complaints during the reporting period.⁵¹⁸¹ However, its capacity to conduct enforcement efforts and to monitor is constrained by lack of resources.⁵¹⁸² In addition to the CFPU, the ATSP is also charged with investigating trafficking crimes at the national, regional, and local level. However, the ATSP lacks sufficient communications equipment and vehicles. This severe lack of resources hampers the ability of ATSP to perform its duties.⁵¹⁸³ A lack of systematic reporting of crimes from the police force creates difficulties for ATSP monitoring the incidence of trafficking in Uganda.⁵¹⁸⁴ In addition to the CPFU and the ATSP, the Uganda Human Rights Commission is responsible for reporting and investigating human rights abuses.⁵¹⁸⁵

Along with investigations, the CFPU, also provides trainings to local police regarding children's rights, and on measures to identify and prevent trafficking.⁵¹⁸⁶ Research indicates that specialized anti-trafficking training was provided to 150 new law enforcement officials during the reporting period.⁵¹⁸⁷ All incoming police officers are required to partake in a one-day trafficking response course provided by the CPFU.⁵¹⁸⁸ Additionally during the reporting period, a two-week anti-trafficking training was provided by the U.S. to 28 Ugandan Police Force and immigration officials.⁵¹⁸⁹

While, ATSP's mandate also covers the use of children in illicit activities and the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation, there are no special units in Uganda that specifically deal with these two issues.⁵¹⁹⁰

During the reporting period, there was some prosecution of trafficking crimes, including investigations, some arrests, a pending trial, and issuance of a fine. In other cases, however, there is no evidence of sanctions placed on the perpetrators of crimes.⁵¹⁹¹ The small number of prosecutions,

however, and the issuance of a fine for such a serious crime, suggest that insufficient resources and commitment are dedicated to the problem.⁵¹⁹²

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.⁵¹⁹³ In addition, the Government of Uganda cooperates with the UN and its partners regarding implementation of another action plan, the signed January 2009 action plan, which follows the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The action plan aims to raise awareness, release and reintegrate child recruits, and enforce laws on children associated with armed forces.⁵¹⁹⁴ According to the UN, the Government of Uganda's participation in the action plan to date has been "effective," by monitoring military recruitment processes and undertaking verification visits to the North, to ensure that children are not being recruited into armed forces.⁵¹⁹⁵

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).⁵¹⁹⁶ 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 participated in several USDOL-funded projects that have ended, including: two regional projects that totaled \$8,301,486, implemented by ILO-IPEC, and targeted children affected by HIV/AIDS; and a \$1,196,262 project implemented by ILO-IPEC that provided educational alternatives to vulnerable youth. Research indicates that initiatives started under these projects are being carried on by the Government of Uganda, including through ongoing USDOL-funded projects.

The Government of Uganda is participating in a USDOL-funded, 4-year, \$4.79 million Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor.⁵¹⁹⁷ This project, implemented by ILO-IPEC, aims to withdraw and prevent 8,138 children from exploitive child labor in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, fishing, domestic work, construction, mining, quarrying, and the urban informal sector.⁵¹⁹⁸

The Government participates in a 4-year, \$5.5 million project funded by USDOL and implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Italian Association for Volunteers in International Service titled Livelihoods, Education and Protection to End Child labor (LEAP).⁵¹⁹⁹ 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 quality of education. The project aims to withdraw and prevent 11,275 children from exploitive labor.⁵²⁰⁰

The Government of Uganda participated in the 4-year Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET) project, which was funded by USDOL at \$14.5 million and World Vision at \$5.9 million. Implemented by World Vision, in partnership with the IRC and the Academy for Educational Development, the project withdrew and prevented a total of 32,823 children from exploitive labor in HIV/AIDS-affected areas of these four countries through the provision of educational services.⁵²⁰¹ Despite these important projects that have been implemented using external donor funding, Government supported efforts still fall short of reaching the large numbers of children in the worst forms of child labor in Uganda.

The Governments of Uganda, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and southern Sudan continued to coordinate joint military operations to rescue abductees by the LRA, during the reporting period.⁵²⁰² During the year, the Government of Uganda took steps to protect and support child trafficking victims that had been demobilized from the LRA, including provision of services such as shelter and education. However, Government of Uganda efforts to provide services to other types of child trafficking are lacking.⁵²⁰³

At a regional and policy level, the Government of Uganda participates in the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) to strengthen regional cooperation and capacities among East

African law enforcement authorities. The project is funded with \$38 million by the UNDOC, and funding partners.⁵²⁰⁴ Research indicates that the success of this project has yet to be determined.⁵²⁰⁵

Also during the reporting period, the Government of Uganda participated in an anti-trafficking project funded by the USDOS at \$500,000, which trained 178 law enforcement officers on identification, prevention, and protection of child trafficking victims.⁵²⁰⁶ The Government of Uganda continues awareness-raising activities on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through radio, billboards, and other programs.⁵²⁰⁷

The Government of Uganda supports programs that help Karamojong children, including removing them from the streets of Kampala and placing them in shelters.⁵²⁰⁸ The Government of Uganda continues

its support for NGO-run shelters that provide medical care, psychological, and other services to vulnerable children.⁵²⁰⁹ During the reporting period, the Government of Uganda established a hotline for trafficking victims.⁵²¹⁰ Also, with assistance support from NGOs, the Government provides support to returning children who had been abducted by armed forces; research indicates that these Government efforts have been somewhat successful.⁵²¹¹ However, given the magnitude of the concerns, these efforts are not sufficient to address the problem.

The Government has also partnered with the 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 reported calls were received by the police during the reporting period.⁵²¹²

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 law codifying the draft list of hazardous activities prohibited to children, and verify that penalties for violations are sufficiently severe.
- Formally adopt the anti-trafficking law, which should include sufficiently severe penalties for violations involving children.
- Adopt legislation that raises the age for compulsory education and commiserates with the minimum age for work.
- Adopt legislation that expands the definition of the crime of “defilement” to include boys as well as girls.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Take all necessary measures to effectively enforce child labor and trafficking laws, including by:
 - Providing sufficient funding to relevant Departments and Ministries.
 - Increasing the number of labor inspectors.
 - Increasing training for law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors.
- Provide the Child Labor Steering Committee with adequate funding and resources to ensure effective communication and coordination between relevant agencies.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Expand and improve programs to prevent children’s involvement in exploitive child labor, including 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 on and enhance complaint hotline mechanisms to ensure that child labor and child trafficking cases are reported, investigated, and data is recorded.

⁵¹⁴¹ 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.

⁵¹⁴² UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank Surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*, March 25, 2008.

⁵¹⁴³ 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>.

⁵¹⁴⁴ Development Research and Training, *Final Report: Children's Holliday Work in Gulu and Lira Districts*, KURET (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together), May 2007, 23; 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*, Survey for War Affected Youth (SWAY), September 2006, 29; available from <http://chrisblattman.com/documents/policy/sway/SWAY.Phase1.FinalReport.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *A Report on Child Labour in General Agriculture in Uganda*, Geneva, 2006, section 6.5.3.

⁵¹⁴⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in General Agriculture*, IX. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labor Baseline Survey*, October 2009, xii; available from <http://www.ilo.org>.

⁵¹⁴⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in General Agriculture*, IX, IV.

⁵¹⁴⁷ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *Understanding Children's Work in Uganda: Country Report*, ILO-IPEC and UCW, August 2008, section 7; available from <http://ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/Uganda.pdf>.

⁵¹⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Report of the Sectoral Study on Child Labour and the Urban Informal Sector in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, iv-v, 36-37; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=703>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Uganda," section 7d. See also Elizabeth Stites, Darlington Akabwai, Dyan Mazurana, and Priscillar Ateyo, *Angering Akujū: Survival and Suffering in Karamoja: A Report on Livelihoods and Human Security in the Karamoja Region of Uganda*, Tufts University, Medford, December 2007, 32; available from <https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/download/attachments/14553663/Stites--Angering+Akujū--Survival+and+Suffering+in+Karamoja.pdf?version=1>. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010, para 2a.

⁵¹⁴⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour and Cross Border Trade in Uganda*, Geneva, June 2004, v, viii, 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=701>.

⁵¹⁵⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Uganda," section 7d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour Wages and Productivity: Results from Demand-Side Surveys*, SIMPOC, Geneva, May 2007, 8; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=7065>. 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/ipeinfo/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.

⁵¹⁵¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Uganda," section 7d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour Wages and Productivity Survey Report*, 7.

⁵¹⁵² ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour and Commercial Sex Exploitation* 46, 48. See also World Vision, *KURET Project, Baseline Study*, table 10.

⁵¹⁵³ 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, "Uganda (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/index.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda."

⁵¹⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁵⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5.

⁵¹⁵⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda.” See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010, para 25d.

⁵¹⁵⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5. See also UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict, *Developments on Uganda*, March 26, 2009; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/uganda.html>.

⁵¹⁵⁹ UN Security Council, *Additional Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Uganda*, S/2008/409, June 23, 2008, 1; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/376/76/PDF/N0837676.pdf?OpenElement>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5.

⁵¹⁶⁰ Government of Uganda, *The Employment Act, 2006*, (June 8, 2006), act 6, 32 (1-3); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/74416/76582/F1768664138/UGA74416.pdf>.

⁵¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, act 6, part I (2), 32 (1-5).

⁵¹⁶² Government of Uganda, *Constitution*, (1995), chapter 4, article 25; available from http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol_act/cotrou19950364/.

⁵¹⁶³ 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/.

⁵¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, articles 31-40.

⁵¹⁶⁵ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>.

⁵¹⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010.

⁵¹⁶⁷ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010.

⁵¹⁶⁸ Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development, *National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy*, Kampala, May 2004, 7; available from http://www.worlded.org/docs/Publications/hiv/ovc_policy.pdf.

⁵¹⁶⁹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010.

⁵¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁷¹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵¹⁷² U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010.

⁵¹⁷³ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, section 7d. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda.” See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010, para 2c.

⁵¹⁷⁵ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010, para 2c.

⁵¹⁷⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 7d.

⁵¹⁷⁷ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010.

⁵¹⁷⁸ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010.

⁵¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁸⁰ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010, para 2c.

⁵¹⁸¹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 13, 2010.

⁵¹⁸² U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010, para 26f.

⁵¹⁸³ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵¹⁸⁴ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010.

⁵¹⁸⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5.

⁵¹⁸⁶ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010.

⁵¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, para 27f.

⁵¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁹⁰ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 16, 2010, para 2d. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2010.

⁵¹⁹¹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting*, February 25, 2010.

⁵¹⁹² *Ibid.*

⁵¹⁹³ 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.

⁵¹⁹⁴ 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>.

⁵¹⁹⁵ UN Security Council, *Additional Report of the Secretary-General*, 3-4.

⁵¹⁹⁶ UN, *Development Assistance Framework, 2006-2010: Uganda*, Kampala, 2005; available from http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/5913-Uganda_UNDAF_2006-2010_.pdf. See also Millennium Development Goals Monitor, *Progress by Goal: Uganda*, [online] n.d. 2007 [cited April 11, 2010]; available from 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.

⁵¹⁹⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Support for Prep Phase of the National Action Plan, Project Document-2008*, i.

⁵¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 30-31, 46-48.

⁵¹⁹⁹ International Rescue Committee, *Livelihoods, Education, & Protection to End Child labor in Uganda (LEAP)*, Project Document, New York, January 7, 2009, 1.

⁵²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 3, 37-41.

⁵²⁰¹ World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Project Document, Washington, DC, July 18, 2005, i, 2, 9. See also World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Final Report, Washington, DC, June 2009, 4, 59.

⁵²²⁰ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 25, 2010*, para 27g.

⁵²⁰³ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵²⁰⁴ 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.

⁵²⁰⁵ U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2010.

⁵²⁰⁶ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 16, 2010*, para 2c and 2d.

⁵²⁰⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 7d.

⁵²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, section 5.

⁵²⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 25, 2010*, para 25b.

⁵²¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Uganda.”

⁵²¹¹ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Uganda,” section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Kampala official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2010.

⁵²¹² U.S. Embassy- Kampala, *reporting, February 16, 2010*.