

ASSESSING ILO'S EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTING ALLIANCE 8.7 IN UGANDA

*Disusun dan Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Sosial
(S.sos.) Strata-1*

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**ASSESING ILO'S EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTING
ALLIANCE 8.7 IN UGANDA**

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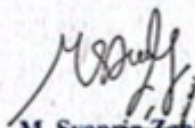
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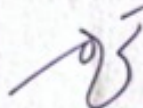
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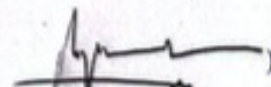
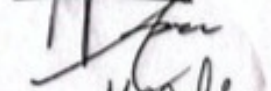
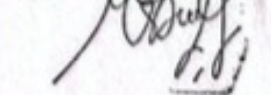
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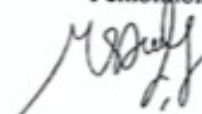
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Uganda has one of the worst forms of child labour in the world. According to ILO Convention No. 182 (1999), the term Worst Forms of Child Labour means child slavery, human trafficking, debt bondage, child prostitution, drug trafficking, and any works thus harm the children. Child Labour is a complex and multifaceted problem, and addressing it will require sustained efforts from all stakeholders, including government, civil society, private sectors, and international organization such as ILO. However, despite the progress that Uganda has made for the past few years, it all come to a major meltdown when the Covid-19 leads the spike number of child labour. The study assesses the ILO's effectiveness in implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda to combat forced labour and child labour. Key indicators of success include reducing the number of child labour exploitation, enforcing labour inspections, and enhancing stakeholder coordination. The data shown by Uganda Bureau of Statistic resulted in the increase in child labour from 2018 to 2021 by approximately 201.48%. This has becomes the major backdown for stating that ILO has been effectively implement Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. Promising progress has been observed in raising awareness and supporting victims by providing the finance assistance or technical assistance, but challenges due to resource constraints, socio-cultural factors, and the COVID-19 pandemic hinder full realization. The study contributes insights for policy makers and international organizations aiming to combat labour exploitation in Uganda and similar contexts. Continued research and efforts are recommended to sustain positive outcomes and overcome challenges.

Keywords: Alliance 8.7; Child Labour; ILO; Uganda

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ABSTRAK

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Uganda memiliki salah satu bentuk eksploitasi anak terburuk di dunia. Menurut Konvensi ILO No. 182 (1999), Istilah Bentuk Eksploitasi Anak Terburuk meliputi perbudakan anak, perdagangan manusia, perbudakan utang, prostitusi anak, perdagangan narkoba, dan segala jenis pekerjaan yang membahayakan anak-anak. Eksploitasi anak merupakan masalah kompleks dan multi-faset, dan penanggulangannya akan memerlukan upaya berkelanjutan dari semua pihak terkait, termasuk pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, sektor swasta, dan organisasi internasional seperti ILO. Namun, meskipun Uganda menunjukkan kemajuan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, terjadi penurunan besar ketika Covid-19 menyebabkan lonjakan jumlah eksploitasi anak. Studi ini menilai efektivitas ILO dalam melaksanakan Aliansi 8.7 di Uganda untuk melawan kerja paksa dan eksploitasi anak. Indikator kunci kesuksesan terletak pada pengurangan jumlah eksploitasi anak, penegakan inspeksi ketenagakerjaan, dan peningkatan koordinasi pemangku kepentingan. Data yang ditunjukkan oleh Biro Statistik Uganda menunjukkan bahwa angka eksploitasi pekerja anak dari tahun 2018 hingga 2021 meningkat sekitar 201,48%. Hal ini menjadi halangan besar dalam menyatakan bahwa ILO telah berhasil melaksanakan Aliansi 8.7 secara efektif di Uganda. Upaya yang menjanjikan telah teramati dalam peningkatan kesadaran dan dukungan terhadap korban dengan memberikan bantuan keuangan atau bantuan teknis, tetapi tantangan akibat keterbatasan sumber daya, faktor sosial-budaya, dan pandemi COVID-19 menghambat efektivitas ILO dalam menjalankan Alliance 8.7. Studi ini memberikan wawasan bagi para pembuat kebijakan dan organisasi internasional yang bertujuan untuk melawan eksploitasi kerja di Uganda dan konteks serupa. Penelitian dan upaya berkelanjutan disarankan untuk menjaga hasil positif dan mengatasi tantangan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Alliance 8.7; Pekerja Anak, ILO; Uganda,

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Puji syukur kepada Allah SWT yang telah memberikan nikmat yang sangat luar biasa, memberi saya kekuatan, serta membekali saya dengan ilmu pengetahuan. Sholawat serta salam selalu tercurah limpahkan kepada baginda Rasulullah SAW. Berkat rahmat Allah SWT serta dukungan keluarga serta teman-teman sehingga telah terselesaikan sebuah penelitian yang berjudul **“ASSESSING ILO’S EFFECTIVENESS IN IMPLEMENTING ALLIANCE 8.7 IN UGANDA”** sebagai syarat kelulusan untuk mendapatkan gelar strata S-1 pada jurusan Hubungan Internasional di Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

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Malang, 30 Oktober 2023



Farah Isnaini Mikli

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Abstract			
<p><i>Uganda has one of the worst forms of child labour in the world. According to ILO Convention No. 182 (1999), the term Worst Forms of Child Labour means child slavery, human trafficking, debt bondage, child prostitution, drug trafficking, and any works thus harm the children. Child Labour is a complex and multifaceted problem, and addressing it will require sustained efforts from all stakeholders, including government, civil society, private sectors, and international organization such as ILO. However, despite the progress that Uganda has made for the past few years, it all come to a major meltdown when the Covid-19 leads the spike number of child labour. The study assesses the ILO's effectiveness in implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda to combat forced labour and child labour. Key indicators of success include reducing the number of child labour exploitation, enforcing labour inspections, and enhancing stakeholder coordination. The data shown by Uganda Bureau of Statistic resulted in the increase in child labour from 2018 to 2021 by approximately 201.48%. This has becomes the major backdown for stating that ILO has been effectively implement Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. Promising progress has been observed in raising awareness and supporting victims by providing the finance assistance or technical assistance, but challenges due to resource constraints, socio-cultural factors, and the COVID-19 pandemic hinder full realization. The study contributes insights for policymakers and international organizations aiming to combat labour exploitation in Uganda and similar contexts. Continued research and efforts are recommended to sustain positive outcomes and overcome challenges..</i></p>			
Keywords:	<i>Alliance 8.7, Child Labour, ILO, Uganda</i>		

A. Introduction

The catastrophic event at the end of 2019, has put the world at one of its lowest axe. The emergence of a mysterious virus, that was officially reported on December 1, 2019 was the beginning of the chaos. The virus was eventually identified as part of the SARS-CoV (Covid-19) family(Wu, Chen, & Chan, 2020). The first case was reported on December 1, 2019, in China, specifically in the Hubei province. The virus is believed to have first appeared in one of the markets in the city of Wuhan. The Market is known for selling various wild animals for delicacy purposes. Bats were suspected to be the main transmission of the virus, due to the similarity of the Covid-19 virus substance with the SARS-CoV virus found in bats. The fact that Bat's delicacy in Wuhan has its reputation, brought the researcher to underline the situation. Research later showed that Covid-19 is transmitted directly between humans and indirectly through contact with contaminated surfaces. On July 9, 2020, the World Health Organization officially announced that Covid-19 can be transmitted through the airborne(Zou et al., 2020). It leads to the consequences of limiting people's interactions and force the society to face new normal. Various recovery and prevention policies have been implemented to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission.

Great number of people had to give up their jobs and forced to provide less food on table due to the crisis, as many sectors could not function as it should. The limited mobility as part of the consequences of "social distancing" has disturbed the flow of macro and microeconomic. Mass company layoffs, businesses closing, and the increase of crime stats forced the society to stand on the verge of the cliff. The pandemic wasn't merely a challenge against our immune system, but also a battleground in these difficult economic situations. At some points, the virus isn't the only culprit of millions death, the poverty is.

When the adults have failed to put enough foods on the table, the children had to step in. Based on the data by International Labour organization in 2021, it is estimated that the number of child workers worldwide has increased by 8.9 million which lead to its final number of 160 million in total (ILO child labour statistic, 2021). It surely became a great concern to the world as these children are the assets of the future. Countries around the world have shown a great commitment onto reducing the number of child workers. However, with the huge impact of the pandemic, the spike number of child workers is simply bound to happen.

ILO still thriving to come up with more approach and broaden its program in enhancing the labours right. Alliance 8.7 is one of the ILO's programs that focuses on SDG's 8.7 goals to eliminate modern discourse, human trafficking and the elimination of underage workers. It's a sub goals under SDG's number 8, "*Decent work and economic growth*". This program is expected to be achieved in 2025. However, it may reach its target slower than expected due to the current conditions. The program engages with international actors such as nations and organizations.

When it come to the subject of the research for evaluating the execution of Target 8.7 and the function of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Uganda is a crucial research topic for various reasons. Modern slavery, forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour present serious problems in Africa.

**Percentage of children aged 5-17 years in child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa
from 2008 to 2021 according to Statista 2023.**



Africa has the highest increase of child labour in the world. As of 2021, 26 percent of children aged 5-17 years in Sub-Saharan Africa were involved in child labour. It is estimated that 2012 and 2016, the rate has increased, peaking in 2021. But despite of this, only several countries in Africa that officially joined the forces of Alliance 8.7, such as Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Uganda.

According to UNICEF, Africa is currently leading in terms of both the quantity and proportion of child laborers. The economic consequences of the pandemic, coupled with a growing population, are expected to push even more children, particularly those in impoverished areas, into child labour. This situation places African nations at a considerable disadvantage compared to other countries worldwide and underscores the need for intensified efforts to achieve Alliance 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals. Also, Among the 43 African countries Lesotho had the smallest proportion of child laborers. The remaining countries in this category consist of Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Rwanda, Algeria, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Mauritania, and Namibia. Among these countries, only Tunisia and Mauritania that actually become the Pathfinder countries of Alliance 8.7.

Uganda is a strategic target for combating labour exploitation due to its number of Child labour. As lessons acquired and effective tactics can be shared and applied to adjacent nations facing Target 8.7, analysing the nation's efforts to implement it could have regional repercussions. According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics latest 2021 data, a great number of Child labour tributes to these 8.4 million worldwide number, leads to more than 40% of the total number. This simply means that Uganda has one of the worst number of Child labour in the World.

Despite its challenge, Uganda still managed to show good progress in eliminating child labour rates in recent years (Global March Against Child Labour, 2017) yet the impact of

Covid-19 has once again threatened the welfare of children in Uganda. This is also becoming more difficult to avoid considering that Uganda's labour laws legalize workers aged 12-14 under condition of light work under supervision. Although, the reality might be different than what it supposed to be. According to ILO, The labour in Uganda is also heavily exploited due to its cheap rate and tend to get overworked. It's already a living harsh truth to the adults, yet the children faced the same cold truth. The majority of child workers in Uganda are in the agricultural sector.

Serious social, economic, and human rights repercussions may result from these problems for both individuals and communities. Researchers can learn more about the particular dynamics and complications of solving these challenges in a particular national context by studying Uganda.

Since the first reported case of Covid-19 in Uganda on March 21, 2020, various supporting economic sectors have been forced to freeze.(Hedstrom et al., 2021) People lost their jobs and their sources of income to meet their daily needs. Schools were closed which also caused children lost their access to school meals. Government assistance didn't fully cover their daily needs and hunger struck everywhere in the part of the country. This has prompted children to directly help their families. Many families have lost their breadwinners due to Covid-19 infection. With an estimated 40 million population, Uganda has made efforts to reduce the increased number of child workers due to Pandemic. Along with International Labour Organization (ILO), Uganda determined to decrease the spike of child labour as the impact of pandemic and thrive not to lose the progress they have made to decrease it in recent years. Uganda also officially listed as the part of pathfinder countries for Alliance 8.7 since 2019, an action plan initiated by ILO.

The purpose of this research is to assess ILO's effectiveness in implementing alliance 8.7 since Uganda officially became the pathfinder since 2019. These paper later could be another source of references on Child Labour is being tackled in Uganda.

Child exploitation has always been a crucial issue. There are many forms of child exploitation such as Child labours, trafficking and slavery. Here are several researches about them. **Goodfrey Ejuu** (Ejuu, 2012) explain how the government of Uganda invested on developing Children in their early age that'll also diminish the number of child labour. This policy is implemented by providing trainings to teachers and caregivers. However, this research also concludes that ECD lack of public investment and had an uneven development experience. Given that there are still many under-developing areas and poverty which makes it rather hard to be fully implemented. Hence, enabling cross-sectional policy framework shall help to improve the implementation of ECD service along the way. **Esther Goodfrey Ejuu Njieassam** (Njieassam, 2023) and **Birungi Lukia** (Lukia, 2019) in their article addressed the issue regarding the child labour in mining sector, Uganda and . how the socio-economic background forced the children to work at such an early age and engage with not only informal sectors, but also inappropriate sexual—sector. Both article underlining how lacking the laws and the coordination between institutions hence the number child labour keeps on increasing. Immediate actions from the government are highly needed to cope with the situation and legally

protect the children from hazardous activity. **Martha Kibukamusoke** (Kibukamosuke, 2010) addressed similar approach like the previous literature, yet there is finding how various ethnicities where the sample data was taken determined the age of childhood from 5-12 years old. The government of Uganda itself has set it below 18 years as the age of childhood. There are already differences on determining if its logical for the related ethnicities to call it “child labour” when they’re above 12 years old. The result turned out that only a tad has been done to improve the human resource (Teachers, parents, and institution) in order educating them about Child labour and its legislation.

Alliance 8.7 is only one of from many programs implemented by ILO and several research has been conducted regarding how effective the implementation and the other programs. **Huw Thomas and Peter Turnbull** (Thomas & Turnbull, 2018) addressed how the role of ILO of global supply chains is more likely to be neglected or dismissed as ineffective. ILO would have to reframe its role regarding the system of global labour governance to include global supply chains that still facing fails in delivering “decent work for all”. This researched sampling the data based on an extended ethnographic study how they demonstrate policy entrepreneurs within ILO. ILO also expected to play pivotal role by reframing the discourse in a way that’s rather “orchestrate” the social partners. With the new approach of global supply chains “in the making”, it will unlock the potential of improved work conditions and rights at work for people across the globe. **Vicente Silva** (Silva, 2022) on his research addressed the Future of Work program which gathered attention from the Global Governance. This initiative gives a deeper picture of the future of the labour policy. This research observed the creation of the human-centred agenda led by the ILO secretariat and the Global Commission.

Later **Faradj Koliev** (Koliev, 2022) assessing the impact of the International Labour regulation on the Labour regulations. Surely, it’s not a new thing yet, the researcher argues new argument regarding how and when the labour organization are shaped by the ILO. It believed that preparatory period of the international labour conventions constitutes a propitious condition for mechanism of the elite. In order to test the argument, this paper focus on national dismissal regulation covering the period 1970-2013. ILO has more unified approach to the adoption of the rule instead of the UN which often disorganised.

Based on the wealth of references stemming from previous literature research, it is prudent to assert that this paper introduces a sense of novelty, particularly in relation to the matter of Alliance 8.7, which has hitherto remained relatively unexplored. This paper later will identify how effective is International Labour Organization in implementing 8.7 in Uganda.

B. Theory

Effectiveness Theory

As mentioned by Dunn (2003: 429), the term "effectiveness" holds significant importance when evaluating the triumph of different actions or choices. This concept refers to the degree to which a specific course of action attains the envisaged or sought-after outcomes

or aims. (Lejiu, Masjaya, & Irawan, 2014) Put differently, when assessing how effective a decision or plan is, it involves scrutinizing whether it delivers the intended consequences and fulfils the initial objectives that were set. For instance, in scenarios related to policy formulation or managing organizations, effectiveness is gauged by how much the put into practice policies or actions produce the projected beneficial effects or enhancements

This paper will be focusing on the theory of international organizational effectiveness, as proposed by Frank Biermann, revolves around three key dimensions: outputs, outcomes, and impact. (Aditya, 2022) Outputs refer to the tangible actions related to the current regulations done by the stakeholders involved. In the context of eradicating forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour. For example the introduction of policy frameworks or legal reforms in Uganda to strengthen protections against forced labour and child labour and Uganda's ratification on the Worst form of children 2001.

Outcomes are the immediate and measurable changes resulting from the outputs of the ILO's efforts in implementing Alliance 8.7. Strengthened coordination and cooperation between government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders in implementing measures to combat forced labour and child labour.

Impact refers to the broader and long-term effects of the ILO's efforts in implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. These effects go beyond immediate outcomes and have more significant and sustainable changes. If Uganda had to deal with its child labour issue on its own, we argue that it would cause the issue not to cease. Stated under the Introduction part of this paper is that Ugandan laws legalize workers aged 12-14 under the condition of light work under supervision. With only one nation acting in this issue, "light" may be treated subjectively as each nation's inference of what is considered "light work" differs. Since Law can be derived from the norms and values one society institutionalize (Juzaszek, 2023) , it is not an impossibility that the law in Uganda might be based on what values and norms institutionalized by the society through socialisation. On the long run, if this condition is left as is, we fear that it may (or, rather, *have*) lead to exploitation of child workers; COVID-19 pandemic is then made "fuel" to this.

This is where ILO and Alliance 8.7 step in. While this program comes not from Uganda, as a member state of the United Nations, Uganda cooperates with international actors such as nations and organisations to achieve this goal. This concept shall be able to asses ILO's effectiveness in Implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda.

C. Methodology

This research conducted by using qualitative research information regarding the related subject. — Scholar argues that qualitative research addressed scientific and practical problems in society. According to Bogdan and Tailor, quoted by Moeleong, qualitative methods is a research procedure which later generated in descriptive result. It focuses on gathering and analyzing non- numerical data such as articles, interviews, pictures, and observations to understand the complexity of social phenomena. Qualitative research paradigm act as an

umbrella term which subscribes to mundane phenomenological, inductive, holistic and social anthropological world view.

The data sampling will be taken from the previous literatures, The Government statistic report, UNICEF, International Labour Organization, World Health Organization regarding the Covid-19 report, and reputable sources. The quantitative data shall be able to support the argument and its finding. The data will be translated into straight forward descriptive summary of the informational contents of the data that is organized in a logical manner.

D. Result and Discussion

ILO's effectiveness in implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda

Assessing ILO's effectiveness in implementing 8.7 in Uganda will be break down to output, outcome and, impact.

Output

Outputs denote concrete measures or regulations associated with the prevailing circumstances, particularly within the framework of eliminating forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour. For instance, this can encompass the introduction of policy frameworks or legal modifications in Uganda designed to fortify safeguards against forced labour and child labor. Another illustration is Uganda's endorsement of the 2001 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, underscoring its commitment to addressing these pressing issues. These tangible actions and initiatives contribute to the broader efforts aimed at improving conditions and ensuring better protection for vulnerable individuals.

1. Ratification Worst Forms of Child Labour on 2001

Starting from 1986, guided by the National Resistance Movement, Uganda has effectively emerged from its period of political instability and has held its status as a member of the ILO since the year 1963 (ILO, Africa). According to Uganda National Child Labour Policy (2006), Child labour is work that is mentally, physically, socially and morally dangerous and harmful to children. They also doing hazardous work which jeopardized their safety and health. Such labour is deemed to constitute as the "Worst Form of Child Labour". According to ILO Convention No. 182 (1999), the term *Worst Forms of Child Labour* means child slavery, human trafficking, debt bondage, child prostitution, drug trafficking, and any works thus harm the children. Child labour is an obstacle to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Uganda to ensure the SDG's number 4 "Quality Education" through Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).

Precisely in 2001, Uganda ratifies the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention that later acknowledge any form on child labour and determined to eliminate any form of Child labour. Uganda also promulgates the **Employment Act No. 6 in 2006**, which prohibits the employment of children in any work that is dangerous or injurious to the child's health. It also

launches the National Child Labour Policy (NAP, 2006). Later in 2012, Uganda launches the **National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour**. The objective of the NAP is to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and at the same time lay a firm foundation for children's rights to be respected, protected, and fulfilled. This initiative later improved due to sustainability and in 2016 Uganda establish **Children (Amendment) Act** and acknowledge age 16 as the minimum age for work and criminalizes the use of a child for commercial sexual exploitation. Ever since Uganda become the official pathfinder 2019, Covid-19 is adding salt to the injury. The pandemic has severely impacted many sectors and caused misfortune in every layer of the society. From those who had many and those who has very little to begin with. Many households failed to fulfil their daily needs. Massive company layoffs and business closing down lead to downfall. The struggling to survive during the pandemic forced children into exploitative and dangerous labour. Although Uganda already shown good progress for the past few years, number of child labour in Uganda have increased over the course of the pandemic. Number of child trafficking and hole in the Labour law also play parts slowing down the progress which caused challenges to implement Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. The challenges encountered during the implementation of Alliance 8.7 can be considered as outputs because they represent observable and measurable results of the implementation process. These challenges could include various obstacles and difficulties that arose while trying to combat forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour in Uganda.

2. Structural Poverty

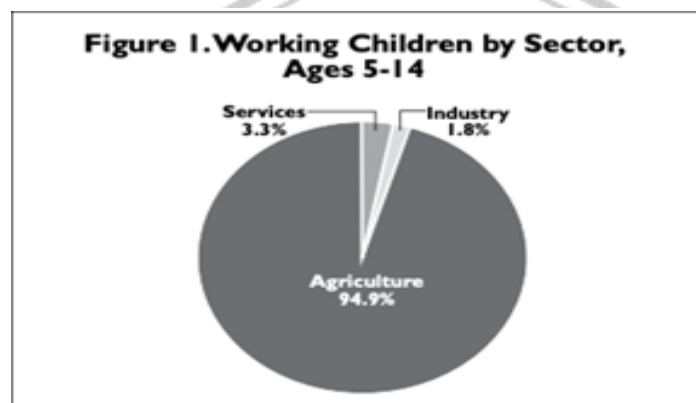
According to data provided by UNICEF/ILO joint publication, the number poverty estimated to get to 20% rise in the 2020. With the massive increased of poverty, it pushed children into dangerous and abusive works in order to help the family. Uganda Bureau of Statistic reported that prevalence of child Labour rose from 21% to 36% during Covid-19. The governance also released new statistic through National Household Survey (NHS, 2019/2020), which includes a component on child labour. The survey showed that due to school closures, child labour rates for children between the ages of 5 and 17 increased from 14% prior to the pandemic to 22% since the start of the pandemic. This is very concerning situation as the Government should scale up their action plan in order to press the growth of this number.

As the number of Child labour increased during Covid-19. The Government had to step in to investigate further regarding this matter. Surely the challenge of eliminating child labour has always been there for ages. Structural poverty is the main culprit of the increased number of Child labour and Covid-19 has worsen the situation more than ever. During the year 2021, the government initiated actions to examine, bring legal charges against, find guilty, and impose penalties on authorities involved in human trafficking, which encompassed instances of exploiting children for commercial sexual purposes (Finding worst form child labour, 2021)

3. The paradox of implementing section 8 of the Employment of Children Regulations

There is also area on Uganda's law regarding the legal age to start working. Based on section 8 of the Employment of Children Regulations, Uganda has a list of hazardous

occupations prohibited to children under the age of 18. However, it permits a commissioner to allow children age 12 and older enrolled in an educational training or apprenticeship program to engage in hazardous work, in violation of international standards. As children in Uganda are required to attend school only up to age 13. This standard makes children ages 13 to 15 vulnerable to child labour because they are not required to attend school but are not legally permitted to work. This has created paradox on the system where it leads to children being vulnerable to work in hazardous work before age 18. in Uganda mostly divided to several sectors.



Source for all other data: ILO's analysis of statistics from
Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2016–2017. (6)

Children who works in agriculture usually cultivating and harvesting coffee, tobacco, cocoa, sugarcane, rice, etc. Working with livestock, fishing, collecting grasshopper, etc. Children employed in the service sector often undertake tasks such as domestic labour, begging, serving as porters, working in hair salons, hotels, bars, and even being involved in providing alcohol. On the other hand, children engaged in the industrial sector are usually found in roles related to manufacturing, construction, steel production, carpentry, gold mining, stone cutting, charcoal production, bricklaying, and similar activities. These specific undertakings fall under the category of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. However, it's important to highlight that these statistics don't fully encompass the entirety of the issue, as they fail to address the unfortunate reality where Ugandan boys and girls are coerced into becoming victims of sex trafficking, often through manipulation and deceit.

4. Officers engage in Human Children exploitation.

In 2020, an inquiry involved a Uganda People's Defence Forces officer, leading to a 2021 plea deal and a 6-year term. The sentence was for child trafficking, defilement, and commercial sexual exploitation. Further, four Uganda Police Force officers were held for

diverse trafficking, including child trafficking and sexual exploitation. In 2021, two immigration officers were detained for promoting and trying human trafficking. All 6 cases from 2021 are pending, suspects on bond. Courts take 2 to 3 years for trial. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions launched Entebbe International Airport staff investigations for human trafficking in 2021. Research found that street children, including potential human trafficking victims and child laborers, have faced conflict with local authorities; however, law enforcement noted in 2020 that police are less likely to detain or beat them, in part as a result of an increased awareness about child protection issues (Trafficking in Persons Report US, 2020). Those are ultimate challenges are what made it hard for Uganda to eliminate the exploitation toward Children in Uganda and how covid-19 adding salt to the wound.

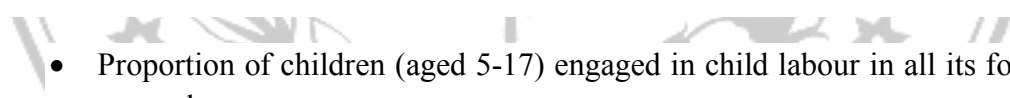
Outcomes


Key indicators are typically considered part of the outcomes when evaluating the effectiveness of a project, program, or initiative. Outcomes represent the immediate and measurable changes or results that occur as a direct consequence of the implemented actions. They serve as benchmarks against which the actual results can be compared to determine the extent to which the objectives have been met.

1. Key Indicator of success Alliance 8.7

Target of Alliance 8.7 aims to end modern slavery, forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour. The measurement of success for Alliance 8.7 is primarily based on the indicators and targets set out in Target 8.7 of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Target 8.7 specifically focuses on eradicating modern slavery, forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour by 2030.

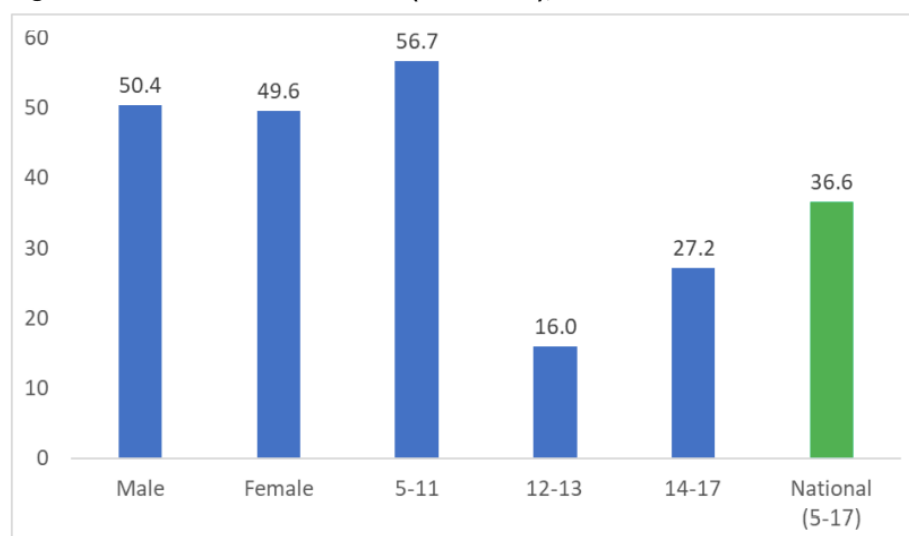
These are main indicators used to track the progress towards achieving Target 8.7 in Uganda can be measured by:

- 
- Proportion of children (aged 5-17) engaged in child labour in all its forms, by sex and age.
 - Measures of efforts to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour.



These key indicators of success help in measuring and quantifying the outcomes achieved through the implementation of Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. They provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of the ILO's initiatives and contribute to the overall assessment of the impact of the intervention in addressing forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour in the country from the age 5-17 years.

Figure 12.1: Distribution of children (5-17 Years), %



Source: Table taken from National Labour Force Survey Uganda 2021

Table 12.1 presents the distribution of children based on specific characteristics. The survey findings indicated a total of 15.7 million children aged between 5 and 17 years, accounting for approximately 37 percent of the overall population. The proportion of males and females was roughly equal, with both genders representing almost 50 percent each.

Based on the National Labour Force Survey conducted in 2018, around 2,057,000 children in Uganda were involved in child labour. However, in the latest National Labour Force Survey conducted in 2021 by ILO in Uganda shows major increase of number. released last week by the Uganda Bureau of Statistic (UBOS), a total of 6.2 million children (40 percent) aged 5-17 years were engaged in some form of child labour (excluding household chores). The largest share of this Child labour is prevalent in the Agriculture sector where children are employed as unpaid family workers. 19.5 percent of children in rural areas are engaged in child labour compared to 11.3 percent in urban areas (UBOS, 2021). Around 15,000 children are involved in early labour within the gold mining sector. Most of these underage workers are active in the informal realm, with a notable presence in artisanal and small-scale gold mining divisions.

2. Proportion of children (aged 5-17) engaged in child labour in all its forms, by sex and age according to NLFS 2018 and 2021

Overview	2017/2018	2021
Children workers (5-17 years)	2,057,000	6,200,000

According to these numbers and comparison from the timeline 2017/2018 and 2021, the increase in child labour from 2018 to 2021 is approximately 201.48%. Uganda became part of the pathfinder country in the 2019, which indicated that the result of the efforts are not yet reflected in these number within 2019-2021 because the number greatly increased.

To implement the pathfinder country strategy, since 2019 Alliance 8.7 organized planning workshops in 14 countries. These workshops result in joint plans of action that serve as Alliance 8.7 road maps in the countries concerned. The successful implementation of the pathfinder strategy will be critical to the overall success of the Alliance. Uganda held its workshop in 2019.

In 2021, Uganda the implement the Labour Law Enforcement and here are some measurable indicators.

Overview	2020	2021
Labour Inspectorate Funding	\$320,000	\$320,000
Number of Labour Inspectors	168	173
Number of Labour Inspections Conducted	421	542

Source: Number taken from report on Finding on the worst child labour 2021

Alliance 8.7 has garnered financial assistance, partly through backing for IPEC+, from development collaborators such as the administrations of France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Moreover, the ILO business networks obtain support through collaborations between public and private sectors involving member firms and the UN Global Compact, as well as from government development partners. The ILO Office has designated funding from its Regular Budget to oversee the operations of Alliance 8.7, and a portion of this funding is also designated for activities in Uganda. With the increased number of labour inspectors and inspected conducted, the number of identifies cases of child labour has increased. During the time frame under review, the Uganda Child Helpline had a significant role in detecting 175 instances of child labor, mainly centered around household chores. Yet, the government did not furnish comprehensive figures regarding child labor infringements found through inspections or the corresponding fines imposed. Following the ILO's recommendation of having roughly 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in economically disadvantaged nations, Uganda would require around 434 inspectors. ((Finding on the worst child labour, 2021)

Impact

Child labour is the employment of children in work harmful to their physical or mental development. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated this problem around the world, including in Uganda. The International Labour Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose objective is to promote decent work for all, including the elimination of child labour. The ILO has set a goal called Alliance 8.7 calling for the elimination of all forms of child labour by 2025. As a member of the ILO, Uganda is committed to this goal and relies on the organization's support and expertise to implement effective measures. Uganda's dependence on the ILO stems from several factors such as:

1. Technical expertise:

The ILO has extensive knowledge and expertise in dealing with child labour issues. They can provide guidance on effective policies, interventions and best practices based on their experiences around the world. Uganda can benefit from this technical assistance to develop and implement targeted strategies to effectively combat child labour. (Due diligence training ILO, 2023)

2. Financial support:

The ILO provides member states with funding and assistance to implement programs and projects to eliminate child labour. Uganda is a developing country with limited resources and relies on ILO financial assistance and grants to fund efforts to combat child labour. This financial support is essential for the implementation of activities such as awareness campaigns, capacity building and improved access to education and social services. ILO provided the assistance in financing model to the workers in the agricultural sectors aiming for financial transparency so the bank shall be able to provide the funding to the family in need.

3. Interest Statements and Networking:

The ILO shall be able to serve as an advocacy and networking platform linking governments, employers, workers and civil society organizations. Through its global networks and partnerships, the ILO can mobilize support for Uganda's efforts to combat child labour. By working with other Member States and participating in international dialogue, Uganda can raise awareness of its own challenges, share experiences and learn from successful interventions implemented in other countries.

These anticipated result from these impacts are poised to yield lasting benefits due to the considerable depth of knowledge and expertise possessed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in effectively addressing child labour concerns. With a wealth of experience, the ILO is well-equipped to engage in comprehensive efforts that extend over the long term. The ILO further aids member states by extending financial support and guidance,

facilitating the execution of programs and projects geared towards the eradication of child labour.

Additionally, the ILO's role as an advocacy and networking platform holds immense potential. Through its extensive reach and connections, it serves as a pivotal link, fostering collaboration among various stakeholders. This inclusive approach involves governments, employers, workers, and civil society organizations. This collaborative ecosystem paves the way for the sharing of insights, resources, and innovative strategies, thereby enhancing the collective impact of endeavours aimed at eliminating child labour. The ILO's multifaceted involvement thus ensures a sustained and concerted effort towards achieving meaningful change in the landscape of child labour across the globe.

E. Conclusions

Child labour has always been a crucial issue in Uganda. It's important to note that Child Labour is a complex and multifaceted problem, and addressing it will require sustained efforts from all stakeholders, including government, civil society, private sectors, and international organization such as ILO. Despite all of the challenges that Uganda face while combatting child labour, Uganda has taken many actions to strengthen protection and prevention against Child, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking. With the additional of being one of the Alliance 8.7 pathfinder country, it urges Uganda to act swiftly and decisively to stop modern slavery, human trafficking, and forced labour as well as to guarantee that the worst types of child labour and eliminated by 2025.

However, the study also reveals significant challenges that have hindered the full realization of Alliance 8.7's objectives. The constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with resource limitations and socio-cultural factors, have posed obstacles to the implementation process. Despite these challenges, the ILO's commitment and dedication to the cause have yielded promising results. Notably, the identification of child labour cases through the Uganda Child Helpline highlights the impact of the initiatives on protecting vulnerable individuals, particularly in domestic work settings. It's rather challenging to determine that ILO's has reached its maximum capability to implement Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. The data shown by Uganda Bureau of Statistic resulted in the increase in child labour from 2018 to 2021 by approximately 201.48%. This has becomes the major verdict for stating that ILO has not been effective in implementing Alliance 8.7 in Uganda. But ILO has demonstrated considerable effectiveness in its future to eradicate labour exploitation in Uganda. By providing essential funding and expertise, the organization has been instrumental in supporting various initiatives and interventions aimed at raising awareness, rescuing victims, and enforcing labour laws, ILO and Uganda could still able to reach more milestone. As we have 2 years ahead its ultimate timing goal in 2025, there still so much room for improvement and impact created.

Moving forward, continuous research and efforts are recommended to sustain the positive outcomes achieved and address the identified challenges. To further enhance effectiveness, policymakers and international organizations should consider bolstering

financial support, addressing corruption at the local level, and adapting strategies to navigate changing environments effectively.

Ultimately, this study contributes valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and international organizations seeking to improve strategies in the fight against forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour in Uganda and beyond. By leveraging the ILO's expertise and collaborative approach, the eradication of labour exploitation can be achieved, paving the way for a more just and equitable society in Uganda and worldwide.

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